Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues in the Congress to join me in paying well-deserved tribute to Holocaust survivors who are now visiting our Nation's Capital. These survivors are Americans whose homes stretch across our entire Nation, and they arrived here after losing all—family, friends, homes, businesses, livelihood. Here in this wonderful land of opportunity, they have achieved greatness in many ways—in science, business, politics, and law. Most of all, they have provided an example for us that every human life is precious.

These men and women are a testimony to the perseverance and courage of the human spirit. They experienced the greatest evil inflicted upon man, yet they retained the motivation to do good. Although they lost so much, they continuously strive to give of themselves to others. Their presence here in Washington is only one such example—they are here to help us remember those who perished and suffered, and to ensure that history's darkest hour is never repeated.

Mr. Speaker, these men and women teach us directly and show us by example that every human life has infinite value. They have each recreated their own lives, which were considered worthless during the Holocaust, and their lives are now filled with strength and hope. They teach us that one voice can make a difference, that one life filled with caring can hold immeasurable power.

The lessons learned from these survivors and from the Holocaust will be taught in the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, which is scheduled to open in April 1993. Since 1989—with the creation of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council—Congress and three successive Presidents have acknowledged the vital role the museum can play in the moral and ethical education of our great Nation. As supporters of the museum, these survivors will help us remember what can happen when prejudice, racism, and bigotry are allowed to develop unchecked. And conversely, we will never forget what greatness can occur when hope, courage, and perseverance prevail.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to these survivors from across our Nation, for their courage, appreciation, and commitment to human life.

Irving Balsam, of Riverdale, NY, who was liberated from Gunskirchen, Austria. Martin Bloch, of Uniondale, NY.

Sam Bloch, of Flushing, NY, who was liberated from Bergen-Belsen.

Adam Boren of West Deal, NJ, who was liberated on a death march from Sachsenhausen.

Samuel Boymel of Fairfield, OH, who was liberated from Turszysk.

Joseph Brodecki, National Campaign Director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, who was born in a Displaced Persons' Camp in Landsberg, Germany.

Joseph Bukiet of Clifton, NJ, who was liberated from Theresienstadt.

Jacob Burstin of Springfield, NJ, and his wife, Ernestine.

Severin Caltung of Northbrook, IL, who was liberated from Praga, Poland, and his wife, Marge.

David Chase of Hartford, CT.

Fred DIamant of Los Angeles, CA, who was liberated from Auschwitz.

Alex Eisen of Ontario, Canada, who was liberated from Milldorf, Germany.

Olga Eisen of Ontario, Canada, who was liberated from Reichenbach.

Dalck Feith of Philadelphia, PA, and his wife.

Roselyn Finkelstein of Lakewood, CA, who was liberated in Czechoslovakia.

Samuel Frankel of Shaker Heights, OH, who was liberated from Gorlitz.

Rina Frankel of Shaker Heights, OH, who was liberated in the Soviet Union.

Henry Friedman of Mercer Island, WA, who was liberated from Suchowola.

Fritzie Fritzshall of Skokie, IL, who was liberated from Auschwitz.

Ena Gans of Northbrook, IL, who was liberated in the English Occupation Zone.

Joseph Garay of Los Angeles, CA.

Sam Goetz of Los Angeles, CA, who was liberated from Mauthausen/Ebanesse.

Gertrude Goetz of Los Angeles, CA, who was liberated from Castenti, Italy.

Jona Goldrich of Culver City, CA.

Saul Gottlieb of Beechwood, OH, who was liberated from Bire near Magdagburg.

Ralph Grunewald, Deputy Director and Counsel of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, who was born to German survivors in Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Max Haber of Chicago, IL, who was liberated in the Soviet Union, and his wife, Rita.

Arie Halpern of Woodbridge, NJ.

Isadore Hollander of Overbrook Hills, PA, who worked in the Ghiovo Rovno Underground and Minak Mogilev.

Anni Hollander of Overbrook Hills, PA, who was liberated from Peterwaldan, Germany.

Mike Jacobs of Dallas, TX, who was liberated from Mauthausen-Gusen II, and his wife, Ginger.

Charles Katz of Bethesda, MD, who was liberated from Vilna, and worked in the Narach Underground.

Betty Katz of Bethesda, MD, who was liberated from Wilno.

Nathan Katz of East Hills, NY, who was liberated from Lithuania, and his wife, Sina.

Ernst Kaufman of Milwaukee, WI, who was liberated in Brussels, and his wife, Carole.

William Konar of Rochester, NY.

Simon Konover of Hartford, CT, who was a member of the Soviet Army, and his wife, Doris.

Marya Korn of Washington, DC, who was liberated in Romania.

David Korn of Washington, DC, who was liberated in the Soviet Union.

Fred Kort of Los Angeles, CA, who escaped from Treblinka, and his wife, Barbara.

Emil Kroo of Montreal, Canada, and his wife, Rosa.

Jacob Kryszek of Portland, OR, who was liberated from Dora, and his wife, Rachella.

Rae Kushner of Hillside, NJ, who fought with the "Beltska," an anti-Nazi partisan group in the Novoguzdok Ghetto in Poland.

Jennifer Loew, Campaign Associate of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, who was born to Polish survivors in Maryland.

Miles Lerman of Vineland, NJ, who was a resistance leader in Poland.

Chris Lerman of Vineland, NJ, who was liberated from Auschwitz.

Max Liebmann of Bayside, NY, who escaped from occupied France.

Johanna Liebmann of Bayside, NY, who escaped from occupied France.

Art Lumer of Beverly Hills, CA, who was liberated from Mittenwald, Germany.

Jack Lumer of Beverly Hills, CA, who was liberated in Poland.

Sara Lumer of Beverly Hills, CA, who was liberated from Mauthausen.

Sophia Lumer of Beverly Hills, CA, who was liberated in Poland.

Paul Mandel of Beverly Hills, CA, who was liberated from Mittenwald, Germany, and his wife, Rhoda.

Benjamin Meed of New York, NY, who was a member of the Warsaw Ghetto underground.

Vladka Meed of New York, NY, who was a member of the Warsaw Ghetto underground.

Mel Mermelstein of Huntington Beach, CA, who was liberated from Buchenwald.

Bernard Milch of Lawrence, NY, who was liberated from Kozoa, in the Western Ukraine.

Lusia Milch of Lawrence, NY, who was liberated from Skalat in the Western Ukraine.

Jack Nagel of Van Nuys, CA, who was liberated from Dachau.

Gitta Nagel of Van Nuys, CA, who was liberated in Amsterdam.

Murray Pantier of Hillside, NJ, who was liberated from Brienitz.
Sidney Pressberg of Miami, FL, who was liberated in the Soviet Union.

Abe Resnick of Miami Beach, FL, who escaped from Nazi-occupied territory in the Soviet Union.

Sol Rosenberg of Monroe, LA, who was liberated from Dachau.

Tola Rosenberg of Monroe, LA, who was liberated from Buchhoe.

Izzy Rabinovitz of Potomac, MD, who was liberated from Vaihingen, Germany.

Jack Rosenthal of Albertson, NY, who was liberated from Buchenwald, and his wife, Elizabeth.

Jack Salzberg of Beverly Hills, CA, who was liberated from Pasing, Germany, and his wife, Sima.

Joseph Schmerler, M.D., of Lakeood, CA, who was liberated from Buchenwald.

David Smuschkowitz of Thornhill, Ontario, Canada, who was liberated in the Kozjary forests.

Adam Starkopf of Chicago, IL, who was liberated from Siedec, Poland.

Peta Starkopf of Chicago, IL, who was liberated from Siedec, Poland.

Jack Tramie of Sunnyvale, CA, who was liberated from Bergen-Belson.

Helen Tramie of Sunnyvale, CA, who was liberated from Bergen-Belson.

William Ungar of Great Neck, NY, who was liberated from Lwow, Poland, and his wife, Jenny.

Max Webb of Beverly Hills, CA, who was liberated from Waldenburg.

Leon Weinberg of Hamden, CT, who was liberated from a death march near Buchenwald.

Ben Weiss of Chicago, IL, who was liberated from BuncLow.

Rae Weiss of Chicago, IL, who was liberated from Ludwig Lust.

Harry Will of Union, NJ, who escaped from Nazi-occupied territory in the Soviet Union.

Judith Will of Union, NJ, who was liberated from Nazi-occupied territory in the Soviet Union.

Harry Zansberg of Fairlawn, NJ, who was liberated from Stamsried, Bavaria.

Abraham Zuckerman of Hillside, NJ, who was liberated from Gusen II, Austria.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, May 25, 1990]

A CROSS-COUNTY METRO WOULD RELIEVE TRAFFIC

(BY Peter Prentzmann)

Several decades ago, the counties bordering Philadelphia to the north and west began to grow. And grow. And grow.

A tidal wave of development now endangers the very qualities that have brought so many people and businesses to Philadelphia suburbs. Issues of overdevelopment, loss of open space, environmental protection, traffic and mass transit now top the list of concerns of most area residents. The infrastructure of the region, particularly our transportation system, has in many cases become overwhelmed.

Traffic volume on existing roads has swelled to dangerous levels. Long delays are commonplace.

Traditional solutions, including rail lines to carry commuters in and out of Philadelphia, have met with only limited success in alleviating congestion.

Recently, however, a real opportunity has emerged for a regional solution. The idea stems from SEPTA's carefully conducted studies which show that traditional traffic patterns around Philadelphia have changed dramatically over the past decade.

At one time, virtually all daytime travel in our area was radial to and from Philadelphia. Now, patterns are more dispersed. Two factors for demographers to be recognized in understanding this phenomenon.

First, the distribution of our regional population has changed. Philadelphia, long the population center of the region, now represents only 40 percent of Southeastern Pennsylvania residents. Fully 60 percent of the population now resides in the four suburban counties. Similarly, 60 percent of all work travel in the area is now intra-suburban.

Second, while Philadelphia continues to enjoy incremental growth on a very large employment base, the suburbs have blossomed into independent employment centers following the pattern of express highways that have been built in the region.

A series of employment centers are spaced about six to 10 miles apart and stretch from areas near Morrisville in Bucks County to Downtown in Chester County, roughly paralleling the Pennsylvania Turnpike and part of U.S. 202.

Demographic studies suggest that these new employment centers will continue to grow. Montgomery County is projected to have some 8,000 jobs by 2010, compared to 87,000 in Philadelphia the same year.

SEPTA currently captures very little of this cross-county market. Now, however, the agency has issued a proposal for a new passenger rail line from the Downingtown area to the Morrisville area.

Through an accident of history, a predecessor railroad of SEPTA and Conrail long regarded as a railroad line from eastern Bucks County to western Chester County, known as the Trenton Cut-Off. At the time it was built, the line went through relatively unpopulated rural areas.


The opportunity now exists to the Trenton Cut-Off as the first cut-off as the first cross-county passenger rail service, interconnecting these employment centers and providing transfer stations with eight of SEPTA's rail lines:

- the R7 line from Center City to Trenton
- the R3 line to West Trenton
- the R8 to New town (not currently in use)
- the R2 to War minister,
- the R4 to Doylestown, the R6 to Plymouth Meeting, the R9 to Norristown and the R5 to Exton and Downingtown.

The existing line is designed to high speed standards (80 miles per hour or more) and is virtually free of grade crossings.

With implementation of the "cross-county metro," for instance, SEPTA would be able to create a series of transportation centers to provide easy connections to all parts of the region using rail, bus, van or auto, very similar to the concept now in place at the Norristown Transportation Center and at 69th Street Terminal.

SEPTA estimates that a comprehensive package for preliminary feasibility, engineering and environmental analysis would cost about $5 million.

On April 26, I requested the U.S. House Appropriations Committee to commit $200,000 over and above SEPTA's annual federal appropriation to begin work on this project.

The challenge for SEPTA, indeed for all in the Delaware Valley is to find new regional solutions to our transit problems.

Equally important, the cross-county metro can illustrate that mass transit is vital to the entire Delaware Valley. It could prove a major step toward achieving those twin objectives. SEPTA planners have stated that the cross-county metro "can have a more beneficial effect on reducing road congestion than any other single investment the public can make." They are right.

CHAIRMAN ANNUNZIO ASSAILS HEALTH WASTE AND ABUSE

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, the health care system in the United States, especially for the elderly, is critically ill. Waste, fraud and mismanagement in Medicare and the Medicaid Program are major symptoms of the illness.

The reason can be found in the Reagan and Bush administrations for the lack of oversight of the program by their regulators.

I would like to submit for the RECORD an excellent article by my colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. KOSTMAYER, that appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer. It is an excellent analysis of how to relieve some of the traffic problems of our city.

A CROSS-COUNTY METRO WOULD RELIEVE TRAFFIC

HON. WILLIAM H. GRAY III
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD an excellent article by my colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. KOSTMAYER, that appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer. It is an excellent analysis of how to relieve some of the traffic problems of our city.
closed in the last 5 years, 80 of them last year; 13 have closed in Chicago.
Mr. Loucks said the economy and effectiveness of the health care system can be improved in numerous ways. As an example, he said cutting one-third of diagnostic tests that are probably unnecessary would save as much as $109 billion.

For those reasons, I heartily support Chairman Pete Stark, Democrat of California, of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health who has held hearings on fiscal year 1991 budget issues relating to waste and abuse in the Medicare Program.

Medicare is the fourth largest category of Federal spending after Defense, Social Security, and interest payments on the national debt. During the current fiscal year ending September 30, Medicare is expected to provide health coverage for over 33 million aged and disabled persons at a cost of $109 billion. Of this amount, $1.9 billion, or 1.7 percent, represents administrative costs. However, funding cutbacks have caused a deterioration in Medicare's ability to insure the accuracy of program payments.

In my 26 years in Congress, I have supported all legislation to improve benefits and programs to protect the rights of senior citizens. They include the Older Americans Act of 1965, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the Medicare-Medicaid Anti-Fraud and Abuse Act of 1977 and the Health Insurance for the Aged Act, which created the Medicare Program in 1965.

Mr. Speaker, we must increase health services for the elderly, not costs.

TRIBUTE TO JILL KIRILA, ANTHONY NAPLES, MICHAEL STANTON, AND BRIAN KIRIN

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the recipients of the Mahoning Valley Chapter of the National Italian American Sports Hall of Fame Scholarship Awards. This year's recipients were Jill Kirila, Anthony Naples, Michael Stanton, and Brian Kirin, all of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

Jill Kirila attended Brookfield High School and will be attending Miami University in Oxford, OH. She plans to major in political science, and once she has received her degree she would like to attend law school. While attending high school Jill participated in a variety of sports, including cross country, tennis, basketball, and track. She was the 1989 Brookfield High School Homecoming Queen, president of the student council, and captain of the pep band team. She was a member of the National Honor Society, Future Teachers Association, and Students Against Drunk Driving. She is the daughter of George and Joyce Kirin.

Anthony Naples attends John F. Kennedy High School and is considered to be one of the best student-athletes ever to come out of JFK. While at JFK he was an outstanding line

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man for the Eagle football team. He was widely recognized for his many contributions to the team including being named "Linebacker of the Year" for all-northern Ohio. He was named to the first team All-State, All NOE, Mahoning Valley Conference as well as this year's most valuable player for the Eagles. Besides his exceptional football player, he was also an excellent student. He was a member of the National Honor Society and graduated fifth in his class. Anthony will be attending Youngstown State University and plans to major in education. He is the son of Michael and Suzanne Naples.

The third recipient of this prestigious award was Michael Stanton who attended Warren G. Harding High School and plans to attend Northwestern University this fall. He was a 2-year varsity letterman for the Panther baseball team. Michael graduated with a perfect 4.0 grade point average and was ranked first out of a class of 240. While at Northwestern Michael plans to major in electrical engineering. He feels engineering is responsible for the advancement of today's society and would like to be a part of these new innovations. He is the son of James and Sandra Stanton.

The final recipient of the award was Brian Kirin of Mathews High School. Brian was a member of both the basketball and baseball teams. He was named to the first-team all-conference in baseball and honorable mention all-northeast Ohio in basketball. Brian excelled in academics as well in sports. He was the class Valedictorian and ranked first in a class of 103. He will be attending Case Western Reserve University this fall and plans to major in computer science. He is the son of Jack and Geraldine Kirin.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize these four young people for their outstanding achievements. Jill, Anthony, Michael, and Brian are all exceptional students as well as athletes who have a great future ahead of them. I wish them the best of luck in their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO THE "DEADLINE GANG" OF WEST SPRINGFIELD, MA

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the "Deadline Gang" of West Springfield, MA.

Although the name "Deadline Gang" may sound a bit ominous, especially in today's definition of the world gang, the "Deadline Gang" was far from a destructive unit. The members were mostly the sons and daughters of immigrants who came to this country around the turn of the century. They were virtually penniless and, like so many others, came seeking a better life. They were pioneers to the Memorial Avenue area of West Springfield, where they became industrious and law-abiding citizens.

The origins of the name "Deadline Gang" is actually rather simple. In the 1920's and 1930's the young men of the area set deadlines at Agawam Bridge and the Memorial Avenue railroad crossing, prepared to defend their territory against any invaders, especially when it concerned parents, women or property.

The people were for the most part a proud, though poor, group and held a deep sense of what this territory meant to them. They were peace-loving and raised their children to respect the law and the rights of others.

Part of this nurturing included sports activities for the young men, many of whom attained national recognition, and homemaking and education for the young women to prepare them for life's future endeavors.

Among the athletes that came out of the "Deadline Gang" were Angelo Bertelli, football all-American and Heisman Trophy winner at Notre Dame; Mario and Babe Zucchinis, heroes in an Italian Olympic victory over the United States team in hockey; Gene Grazia, a member of the 1960 U.S. Olympic Gold Medal Hockey Team; Henry Campanini, a hockey captain at Michigan State; Amo Bessone, a National Coach of the year and award winner in hockey at Michigan State; and the man they are honoring at their third reunion, the late Peter Bessone. Peter spent 10 years in the American Hockey League and a season with the National Hockey League's Detroit Red Wings, the first western Massachusetts athlete to make hockey's big league.

Mr. Bessone learned to skate on the ponds around his Memorial Avenue home and became West Springfield High School's first hockey superstar. He inspired many of the neighborhood children to follow their footsteps into various levels of the game including the professional ranks. Mr. Bessone was one of the first players to be admitted to the U.S. Hockey Hall of Fame, where he is honored along side many of hockey's greats.

At the third reunion of the "Deadline Gang," Pete will be posthumously honored with an appropriate plaque, presented by Angelo Bertelli, 1943 Heisman Trophy winner and former friend and neighbor of Mr. Bessone.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate having had this opportunity to speak on behalf of the "Deadline Gang" and hockey legend Peter "the Hermit" Bessone. I wish the gang all the best for their reunion and pay my respects to the late, great Peter Bessone.

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON
OF INDIANS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 27, 1990, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

For the first time since 1979, negotiations to lower North American trade barriers are coming to a head. Trade negotiations seldom make headlines and their effects are slow in coming. Yet past experience shows that these greatly influence the opportunities of farmers, and businessmen and have major consequences for consumers.
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U.S. TRADE POLICY

For 45 years, the U.S. has promoted the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to reduce tariffs, eliminate quotas, and spur world trade. In light of growing protectionism, GATT rules among GATT countries are needed to inhibit trade. Open international trade is a key to sustained growth. It opens markets for each nation's enterprises, carries innovation in technology around the world, and spurs each nation to greater productivity. It also brings countries closer together, which helps reduce the risks of war, and lowers prices and expands choices for consumers. In addition, the urgent desire by the governments of Eastern Europe to become full participants in the Western trading system has been one of the strongest driving forces behind the dramatic changes therein. The problem today is that the world market is in danger of being choked by a growing accumulation of restrictive measures. Industries demand protection; trading rules are increasingly being ignored and evaded; mechanisms to resolve disputes are unsatisfactory; bilateral trade agreements are proliferating. If the trends toward trade restrictions continue, then sustainable economic growth will be threatened. Deteriorating trade relations will create new political danger.

In the current round of GATT negotiations, the U.S. is seeking a new commitment to a multilateral trading system that should be strengthened, and countries should be subject to regular oversight. If the trading rules are kept up to date and consistently enforced, then all nations will benefit.

FAST GATT NEGOTIATIONS

Participation in GATT rounds has expanded from a handful of industrial countries in 1947 to more than 100 today, which often makes negotiation unwieldy. The first five GATT rounds in the 1940s and 1950s focused on reducing tariffs among the industrial countries. Recent rounds have put more emphasis on rules against non-tariff barriers, such as subsidies and discriminatory government purchases and regulations. Prior to the GATT, tariffs of 40 to 80 percent were common in the U.S. and abroad.

The GATT's greatest success has come in lowering average tariffs from 43 percent to 25 percent for most manufactured products traded among industrial, market-based countries. The most obvious effect has been to reduce the tariff barriers or on trade in agricultural products and services (such as banking and engineering). It has provided wide loopholes for non-industrial economies, and non-market economies have generally not participated. Overall, the GATT rules still govern only a fraction of world trade.

The current round of GATT talks is dubbed the "Uruguay Round" because it began there in 1986. The official timetable for agreement on general principles when trade negotiators meet in late July and final agreement on specific language in December. As in each of the previous seven trade rounds, the U.S. has been a prime mover behind the talks. President Bush has made the "Uruguay Round" his top priority in trade policy, and U.S. negotiators have set very ambitious goals. They want to reduce barriers to trade in agriculture, services, inventions, and many government regulations that inhibit trade. Open international trade is a key to sustained growth. It opens markets for each nation's enterprises, carries innovation in technology around the world, and spurs each nation to greater productivity. It also brings countries closer together, which helps reduce the risks of war, and lowers prices and expands choices for consumers. In addition, the urgent desire by the governments of Eastern Europe to become full participants in the Western trading system has been one of the strongest driving forces behind the dramatic changes therein. The problem today is that the world market is in danger of being choked by a growing accumulation of restrictive measures. Industries demand protection; trading rules are increasingly being ignored and evaded; mechanisms to resolve disputes are unsatisfactory; bilateral trade agreements are proliferating. If the trends toward trade restrictions continue, then sustainable economic growth will be threatened. Deteriorating trade relations will create new political danger.

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Anna Diamond is 71, and she was graduated May 12 from Holy Family College in Philadelphia, my hometown. Of the 221 graduates, Anna was the oldest. She was on the dean's list with a 3.4 average. Mrs. Diamond understands that education is its own reward.

Anna Friedman Diamond grew up with her four brothers and sisters in the lower East Side of New York during the depression. Her parents were unable to send any of their children to college. Anna tried on her own, but found she needed first to earn a living.

She and her husband, Morton, raised three children in Philadelphia. Mort started a cub scout and boy scout troupe. Anna went back to work to help put the children through college. Her children earned seven graduate and post-graduate degrees among them. One son was recognized last year as the Oregon State Technology Teacher of the Year. Her daughter has been a teacher, too, and is the author of numerous children's books. She recently received a National Jewish Book Award. Their other son is a senior partner in a prominent law firm.

Several years ago, Mrs. Diamond retired from the position of supervising medical assistants at the Uptown House for the Aged in Philadelphia.

She had always stressed the importance of education to her children, and she had seen them benefit from that advice. Now at last, it was her turn.

Now everyone understood her decision. She was not like most of the other students. She found that at first the younger students looked at her with curiosity. Likewise, she no longer had the youthful endurance to cram for exams late into the night. But she was organized, and she was motivated. She wasn't to be distracted. After 5 years, she realized her lifelong dream to finish college.

Anna Diamond spent the weekend of graduation with her husband, her children, and their families. The day after graduation was Mother's Day. And as is fitting, the children were proud. Proud of her lifelong encouragement to learn and proud that she was proof of her own advice.

As we look ahead to our own future and the role education has played in shaping our country, I think it is fitting to recognize one who embodies our national commitment to education: Learning because we want to, and improving the lives around us because we have learned. It is never too early or too late to learn something new as proven by the achievement of Anna Diamond.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL SHOFF

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR. OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. TRAFFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Paul Shoff, who is retiring after 50 years of dedicated service to the Vienna Fire Department within my 17th Congressional District in Ohio.

Born on March 10, 1915, Mr. Shoff joined the Vienna Fire Department in 1940 and has served the department in an exemplary fash-
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joined the proud University of Georgia faithful in saying, "How about them Bulldogs!"

IN COMMEMORATION OF COLOMBIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN
OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commemorate Colombian Independence Day. Colombia is named in honor of Christopher Columbus, and Independence Day is officially celebrated on July 20.

The independence movement initially began as a regional phenomena; however, it soon became a mass movement which incorporated all sectors of the country as they declared their desire for independence. This desire became a reality due to the persistent efforts of the people, when in 1819, Simon Bolivar defeated Spain in the Battle of Boyaca which ultimately led to the formation of Gran Colombia. Though this association lasted only a short time, the Colombia of today stands as a shining example of determination and democracy. Indeed, Colombia, has had an elected government throughout most of its history indicating a firm conviction for a democratic way of life.

Through struggle and strife still exists in this country, broad strides are being made toward added improvement in all areas of economic, social and cultural life. And I am convinced, as evidenced by Colombia's rich history, that the people of Colombia will once again rise, as they did so long ago, to join together in solving the problems they face today.

In Miami, a Colombian Independence Day Gala is being organized by members of the Colombian American Small Business Association (CASBA) and special recognition needs to be given to the organizing committee: Fernando Cerratto, public relations liaison; Norma Rengifo, CASBA director; Maria Clara Ospina de Lora, honorary member of the Colombian Consulate; Eduardo Erazo, CASBA promotions director, and Nidia Bennett, CASBA promotions director.

So in commemoration of Colombian Independence Day, let us remember all the countries presently fighting for their own self-determination and hope that peace comes soon.

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA CONQUERS THE NATIONAL PASTTIME

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN
OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, on several occasions you and my colleagues have heard me stand here and tell about the various and plentiful accomplishments of my alma mater—the Nation's oldest state-chartered land-grant university, the University of Georgia.

Once again Mr. Speaker, I am more than pleased to bring to the attention of this body the fact that the University of Georgia has successfully demonstrated its superiority in another endeavor. This time, however, the Bulldogs of Georgia have earned a place in athletic history by winning the college national championship in that most American of sports, the national pastime: baseball.

As most of the Nation's baseball fans should already know, the University of Georgia won the College World Series by defeating Oklahoma State on June 9, 1990.

Coach Steve Webber and his Bulldogs were decided underdogs as they entered the tournament and faced the perennial powers of college baseball. But Coach Webber and his players proved that heart, determination, and teamwork can overcome the longest of odds.

The members of the 1990 National Championship baseball team from the University of Georgia are: Joey Alfonso, Bruce Chick, Terry Children, Jeff Cooper, Steve DeBlasi, Dave Fleming, Matt Holtma, Brian Jester, Joe Kelly, Ray Kirschner, Don Norris, Tommy Owen, Stan Payne, David Perno, Doug Raziewicz, Mike Roberts, Kendall Rhine, J.R. Shaver, Mike Smith, J.P. Stewart, Ray Supplee, Tracy Widics, and Tom Zdanowicz.

Joining Coach Webber in the outstanding coaching effort were assistant coaches Greg Appleton and Jim Bargnall and student assistant Mike Hawkins. Manager Pat Foren, trainer Jeff Chambers, SID Mike Nagyan, and SID assistant Rodney Wood were also valuable components of this great team effort.

The Georgia baseball team was honored at the White House yesterday by a former college football coach and the current "fan-in-chief," President Bush. I am pleased that he has
My involvement in Congress on behalf of attention deficit disordered children is largely due to the diligent efforts of Sandy Thomas, president of Children with Attention Deficit Disorders. Sandy is a constituent of mine from Greenfield, MA. A parent of an ADD student, Sandy helped me recognize just how misunderstood and underserved attention deficit disorder children really are, and urged me to work on their behalf during the reauthorization of the Education of the Handicapped Act. Sandy’s tireless attempts to secure recognition for attention deficit disorders are worthy of our highest praise.

In closing, let me take this opportunity to thank everyone who worked on the successful reauthorization of the Education of the Handicapped Act. It is a bill of which we can all be proud. I look forward to considering the provisions of this law in my role as ranking member on the House Committee on Appropriations.

HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL
HON. WAYNE OWENS
OF UTAH
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today that is intended to spark debate over the shell game with hazardous waste disposal in our country. I ask, “Does it make sense to ship hazardous waste across the country when there are waste treatment and disposal facilities closer to the generating source?” It makes no sense to me to transport waste to States with open spaces, clean air, and clean water when the only reason they have hazardous waste is because they lag behind in environmental regulation.

If incinerator technology is so clean, then locate these facilities closer to the generating source where emergency response capabilities already exist. Transporting this waste over long distances with small towns and volunteer fire departments is not realistic.

My bill will allow a State to “just say no” to hazardous waste generated outside of that State. It also gives States clear authority to remove the economic incentive to ship hazardous wastes to States charging lower fees for disposal or treatment.

We must make decisions decide where the waste will be disposed by:
First, the cost of disposal fees and transportation;
Second, the waste treatment facility design and regulation;
Third, whether they own the facility;
Fourth, they want all of their waste in one location for long-term liability; and
Fifth, the unique needs of specific Superfund site cleanups. This bill will level the playing field between industrialized States and rural States.

In the West a new carpetbagger has arrived, boasting of clean technology and new jobs. If this technology is so clean then why are these facilities locating in States with lesser enforcement capabilities and small staffs? Why are incineration companies applying for permits within Indian reservations where enforcement jurisdiction is less clear?

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Locating these incinerators in nonindustrialized States is another symptom of the fact that we need a clear national policy that focuses on both reducing the waste stream and treating the waste closer to the generating source. We need to scrutinize the effectiveness of the capacity assurance plans required under the incinerator law.

Utah is known from its pioneer heritage as the crossroads of the West. I will not allow my State to become the crossroads of the waste.

TRIBUTE TO MR. PATRICK BOLDEN
HON. FRANK J. GUARINI
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to and congratulate Mr. Patrick Bolden, a constituent of mine, who will celebrate his 100th birthday on Saturday, July 7, 1990. For 72 years, Mr. Bolden has been an outstanding member of the Jersey City, NJ, community, and his continued exuberant presence and activity in the community is an inspiration to us all.

Therefore, I wish to have entered into the RECORD the following resolution:

RESOLUTION TO RECOGNIZE THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF MR. PATRICK BOLDEN

Whereas, Mr. Patrick Bolden, of Jersey City, New Jersey, was born on July 7, 1890, in Rideland, South Carolina, the third of thirteen children born to Richard and Lucinda Bolden;

Whereas, Mr. Bolden migrated to Jersey City, New Jersey in 1918, where he continues to live today;

Whereas, Mr. Bolden spent most of his laboring years working for a building demolition company, his major task being the reclaiming and cleaning of bricks;

Whereas, Mr. Bolden’s long-time stature in the community and the vigorous way in which this centenarian continues to approach his daily life is an inspiration to all of his family and the community;

Whereas, In recognition of Mr. Patrick Bolden’s achievement, his family will host a Service of Celebration to be held on Saturday, July 7, 1990 at the St. John’s Baptist Church in Jersey City, New Jersey, and the members of Mr. Bolden’s family will travel from South Carolina, Rhode Island, New York, Washington, D.C., as well as various parts of New Jersey to join in this celebration; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That, to commemorate the 100th birthday of this long-time stalwart citizen of the Jersey City, New Jersey community, this resolution and the date of Mr. Patrick Bolden’s 100th birthday, July 7, 1990, be entered into the Congressional Record, and that a United States Flag be flown over the Capitol in his honor.

I am certain that my colleagues in the House of Representatives will join me in saluting Mr. Patrick Bolden on the occasion of his 100th birthday.

A LOOMING SQUEEZE ON INSURANCE COMPANIES
HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article by Melvin L. Schweitzer, a partner in the law firm of Rogers and Wells in New York City. Mr. Schweitzer, an eminent and respected attorney, calls attention to the growing danger, which has so far received little attention, of insolventcies among insurers.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, June 8, 1990]
INSURER INSOLVENCIES: NEXT MEGA-CRISIS?
(By Melvin L. Schweitzer)

Unless appropriate regulatory and enforcement actions are taken, the nation could face a crisis in the insurance industry rivaling the thrift debacle. The parallels are disturbing.

In 1990, more than 150 insurance companies have become insolvent, with more than half failing in the past five years. The four largest insurance insolventcies since 1985 could, by current estimates, cost the public more than $8 billion.

Only four years ago, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board predicted a drain of only $6 billion from thrifts and loan failures. Now we hear that these failures may actually cost American taxpayers up to $300 billion over the next 30 years.

The thrifts were caught in a squeeze between tremendous pressures to enhance profitability and the necessity of paying higher and higher interest rates to attract depositors. To achieve necessary rates of return, they ventured far beyond mortgage lending—their traditional area of expertise—to making risky loans in areas they knew nothing about. In addition, fraud and mismanagement were rampant, and regulatory oversight and enforcement were lax.

Today, insurers are similarly squeezed. With more than 250 property and casualty companies and 2,400 life insurers, insurance is only one of many insurance market industries facing a shrinking market.

For example, sophisticated buyers of liability insurance often self-insure routine property loss risks, seeking outside insurance only for less predictable losses. As a result, some insurance companies have been writing exotic policies in areas where there is very little loss experience. Many others have cut prices and loosened underwriting standards.

Ultimately, these insurers are faced with claims they did not foresee or did not factor into their pricing. Thus they are either forced out of business or compelled to write still riskier policies to obtain necessary cash from premiums, only to face still larger liabilities in the future.

Life insurers, traditionally more stable, are no longer immune. In response to consumers’ demands, they have offered investment vehicles with high guaranteed returns and guaranteed minimal gains, such as annuities tied to the performance of bond and money market portfolios.

At the same time, the quality and liquidity of life insurance investments have both fallen so low that it will be difficult to deliver these higher rates of return have deteriorated. Life insurers hold 30 percent of
the $200 billion of junk bonds outstanding (6 percent of the life insurers' total investments), and 24 percent of their portfolios are invested in illiquid commercial mortgages.

In a severe economic downturn or a decline in major investment markets, consumers could rush to liquidate in these new products. This, in turn, could produce a "run on the bank" mentality that could cascade into widespread insolvencies.

A spate of bankruptcies could lead to a collapse of the state guaranty fund system, which is designed to protect policyholders and creditors. The system is patently ill-equipped, financially or administratively, to handle such a calamity. It is a frightening—but realistic—scenario.

There is no shortage of proposals to help avoid an insurance crisis. One expert, Richard Stewart, former Insurance Superintendent of New York State, argues for swift action—or at least public notification of problems—to hasten a weak company's slide into insolvency, and thus contain the damage.

George Bernstein, former Federal Insurance Administrator, proposes that insurance company ratings be handled by the Government, not just private rating services, and that state guaranty funds be made more independent of a company's rating—the higher the rating, the lower the amount the guaranty fund will cover. The problem, observers feel, that the added financial burden on weaker companies would hasten their bankruptcy.

There are numerous other proposals, including more rigorous law enforcement. Greedy and unethical operators have caused some of the more prominent failures to date. But what is missing, as in the early stages of the savings and loan crisis, is the political will to act.

Congress, state insurance officials and the industry itself must do something. The U.S. cannot afford another financial disaster.

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while cutting wasteful Government programs to reduce the Federal budget deficit.

No one in the House of Representatives works harder than Mr. Conte. Certainly no one has committed themselves more completely or tirelessly over the years to the cause of education than he. As Mr. Conte, himself, put it, he earned in his own life that anything that strengthens America, such as education, is worth fighting for. No more forceful advocate of public education has ever served this Nation.

I was profoundly pleased and gratified to participate in OSIA's giving tribute to this extraordinary public servant, as I know were my colleagues, Messers. D'AMATO, NATCHER, and WHITTEN.

Moreover, I commend OSIA and the Sons of Italy Foundation for its longstanding steadfast commitment to education. The National Leadership Grants represent meritoriously OSIA's national commitment to grants programs that has covered activities in 35 States and exceeds $500,000 in yearly largesses. As the oldest and largest organization representing Italian Americans, with more than 450,000 members spread throughout the Nation, OSIA has contributed more than $12 million to education since 1968 alone.

Finally, I ask that President Bush's laudatory remarks, read aloud at the award ceremony by OSIA's national executive director, Dr. Philip R. Piccigallo, be reprinted in the RECORD in their entirety.

THE WHITE HOUSE

I am delighted to send greetings to all those gathered in our Nation's Capitol for the Educational Conference of the Order Sons of Italy in America. My congratulations to your National Leadership Grant recipients and to Congressman Silvio Conte, to whom you are paying special tribute.

Silvio Conte is one of our Nation's most distinguished Italian-American legislators. His outstanding leadership in the House of Representatives, including his efforts to make excellence the spur of our national educational system, make it especially fitting that the Order Sons of Italy in America establish a scholarship in his name. The Silvio Conte Scholarship will certainly be an inspiration, for it honors a man whose patriotism, loyalty, and dedication to public service serves as an example to all Americans.

Barbara joins me in sending best wishes to Silvio and to all of you for an enjoyable and productive conference.

GEORGE BUSH

TRIBUTE TO HERB BUTLER
HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, one of the hardest working men in Georgia, Herb Butler, is retiring this year. Herb first joined local 10 in 1945 at the Bell-Marietta aircraft plant. He has served with distinction in several different positions of responsibility within the union, culminating in his current position as area director for the Macon and vicinity.

His interests and talents go beyond his union work. He was appointed by former Georgia Gov. George Busbee to the State Board of Natural Resources, where he has played an important role in bringing attention and action to the effort to protect Georgia's parks, natural resources, and environment. He has been a leader in civil rights and charitable programs in Georgia. His efforts in the workplace and the community have not gone unrecognized as he has received numerous awards for his service.

Herb is being honored on July 2 by the UAW local 10 and some of his many friends as he prepares for his retirement. His active presence will certainly be missed, but he is deserving of some time for himself and his family. No doubt, Herb will continue to serve his community and his State, and I look forward to seeing him enjoy this new phase of his life.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. JEFF FAINE AND DR. ALBERT ARAN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chaim Khaves, a Soviet Jew who emigrated to South Florida 2 months ago, is able to see his new country with clearer vision thanks to surgery donated by Dr. Albert Aran, a North Miami physician.

On June 19, 1990, Mr. Khaves received cataract and pseudoexfoliation surgery to correct his vision that made him legally blind in his right eye. Performed at the Visual Health and Surgical Center, MediVision, doctors removed a cloudy buildup on his eye that hampered his vision.

Mr. Jeff Faine, general director of MediVision, heard about Mr. Khaves' eye problems from synagogue members. He sought the support of Dr. Albert Aran, the medical director of MediVision. Dr. Aran performed the surgery at no cost to Mr. Khaves.

Mr. Khaves and his daughter, Freda, had been trying to come to the United States since 1979. They finally arrived in April under a program coordinated by the Jewish Family Services of Broward County. Members of local synagogues adopt Soviet families and help them find homes and employment.

The assistance that Mr. Jeff Faine and Dr. Albert Aran contributed to Mr. Chaim Khaves is extraordinary. These two gentlemen understand the nature of giving and they ought to be commended for all of their efforts. I thank these two individuals for reminding us of the special pride we all feel when we give to others.

ACHIEVEMENT AGAINST THE ODDS

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to call Members' attention to a unique and inspira-
tional program held recently in Washington. On May 4, 1990, the Allstate Foundation and National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise sponsored the First Annual Achievement Against the Odds Awards Program. The pro-
gram recognized low-income Americans who overcame social, economic, and physical bar-
riers, to establish productive lives within their communities. The program sponsored sought to com-
nounce contributions from low-income Americans have no chance for success.

This year's award recipients came from a wide range of backgrounds, and each has
risen above adversity through his own individu-
als' co-operative approach. The honorees were
Charles Ballard from Cleveland Heights, OH; Bobby Drayton from Washington, DC; Alfredo
Garcia from San Antonio, TX; Cheryl Hayes from
Milwaukee, WI; Kathleen Johnson from Monticlar, NJ; Vivienne Thomson from Jama-
ica Plain, MA; and Brad Linnenkamp from
Shawnee, KS. These outstanding individuals have
demonstrated that hard work and perse-
verance can overcome daunting obstacles in
their quest for success.

The Allstate Foundation proudly sponsored
Achievement Against the Odds Program. Esti-

lished in 1952, the Allstate Foundation is the
philanthropic branch of the
Allstate Insurance Co. which funds national and local pro-
grams in three focus areas of health, neigh-
borhood revitalization, and education. The
foundation is one of the largest corporate
foundations in the Chicago area and an active
participant in national grantmaking.

The National Center for Neighborhood
Enterprise (NCNE) developed the awards pro-
gram in order to give low-income people the
support they deserve and need. The NCNE is
a research, demonstration, and development
organization dedicated to the idea that com-

munities must use their own strengths to suc-

cessfully deal with economic and social prob-
lems.

The Achievement Against the Odds Pro-
gram featured Secretary of Housing and
Urban Development [HUD] Jack Kemp and the
chairman and CEO of Allstate Wayne
Hedien. Mr. Hedien's remarks captured the
spirit of the evening and I am proud to have
them reprinted here for your consideration.

The remarks follow:

REMARKS
BY WAYNE E. HEDIEN, CHAIRMAN
AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, ALLSTATE INSURANCE Co.

There is a tradition of community involve-
ment at Allstate. It probably goes all the way back to our
parent company, Sears Roebuck. A long
time ago, Sears' legendary Chairman Gener-
al Robert Wood said, "business must ac-

count for its stewardship, not only on the
balance sheet, but also in matters of social
responsibility."

We've tried to put that principle into prac-
tice in a number of ways. Since 1951, for instance, the Allstate Foundation has been making significant contributions to worthwhile causes across the
country. As a corporation, we've also crusaded for
safety on the highways, and in the home.
We've been very concerned about the availability of affordable housing in urban neighbor-
hoods.

We've helped promote health and fitness for
all age groups in our society.

And above all, we've tried to lend a hand to
our neighbors—wherever and however we can.

So we have an organization at Allstate called "Helping hands," that supports the
involvement of Allstate people in a wide va-
iety of worthwhile projects.

I'm proud to say that three out of every
four Allstate employees are active in these
volunteer programs across the country—
from local playgrounds ... to Special
Olympics ... to seniors day celebrations.

So the idea of sharing our talents and re-

sources with others is pretty well ingrained at Allstate and has become a part of every
everyday and community has been formally iden-
tified as one of four basic principles that
shape decision-making in our company.

It's a priority right up there with our com-

mitment to customers ... to employees ... and
to quality in everything we do.

It's a commitment I personally support as
Allstate's C.E.O.

For most leading corporations today, busi-

ness as usual includes a dedication to corpo-
rate citizenship of the highest order.

In some ways, that represents a change from
the prevailing attitudes of a century ... or even a generation ... ago.

But it's definitely a change for the better.

And it's based on some very sound reasons.

In the first place, community involvement
makes good business sense. Better fed,
better housed, better educated employees
make better workers.

And better community makes it easier to
hire and retain them. We've also learned that corporate social responsibility is good for our image. And a

good image is absolutely essential in today's
media-conscious environment.

But beyond these sometimes self-serving
reasons, business gets involved in the com-

munity because this is America.

In Europe, for instance, companies tradi-
tionally aren't as active in civic and philan-
thropic affairs.

But in our pluralist and populist tradition,
we believe that the ultimate aim of every in-
stitution must include serving the public in-

terest.

That's true for government. It's true for
nonprofit groups and community organiza-

tions. And it's true for business, too.

We have to help our democratic dyes just
like everyone else.

But all that just helps explain why com-

panies are involved with society in general.

What about the issue we are addressing
today?

Why are corporations especially con-
cerned with the future of America's schools?

And what can we do to help ensure the
success of our joint efforts?

Let me briefly take a crack at answering
those two questions.

First, why has business made the issue of
education such a priority on its social agenda?

I think there are two reasons.

The first is simple self-preservation.

As we begin the '90s, businesspeople like
me find themselves staring at a double-bar-
reled dilemma.

On the one hand, we're facing a severe
labor shortage by the end of the decade.

And it doesn't just affect workers. Our
population is increasing at a rate slower than in any era since the great de-
pression. It's also getting older.

As a result, by the year 2000, the work-

force will be 15 million smaller than it was per soci-

year ... while economists expect the
GNP to be growing at something like 3 per

cent annually.

That's only part of the problem, be-

cause while we will have fewer workers to
draw on ... we will also be making more
people.

We may think that computers and cable
TV already bombard us with too many facts.

But as the information age unfolds, tomor-
row's workers will have to know more than
ever—about all kinds of things.

And it's not just raw knowledge they'll
need. After all, Microchips can shrink cen-
turies of learning down into circuits smaller
than your thumbnail.

But in a world where change is the rule,
rather than the exception, what we really
need are people who know how to use the
information at their fingertips.

That means we need people who can make
connections ... explore options. We need
innovation and entrepreneurship.

So when business looks at the year 2000,
we see a world where fewer workers ... will have to execute more cre-

ative and initiative than ever before.

Employees and corporations will have to
learn how to work harder and, above all,

smarter.

Obviously, such a scenario suggests that
CEOs and school superintendents alike
should re-think the way we prepare our-

selves and our people for the future.

Which brings me to my second reason
why business has become so involved with
education—because corporations and the

schools face many of the same issues ... and have many of the same
goals.

Take the labor shortage I mentioned. The
same demographic facts of life will also

produce a student shortage.

Or take another kind of labor shortage: the
increasing ethnic diversity of our student and employ-

ee population.

By the year 2000, more than 85 percent of
all new employees entering the workforce
will be minorities and women ... while one
out of every three American students will be

members of minority groups.

For both our institutions, the real chal-

lenge will be to create environments that
are truly "heterogeneous"—where people are

neither advantaged nor disadvantaged
because of their background ... and where
different people are encouraged to make the
best possible use of their different talents.

One more common issue facing business
and education is the globalization of indus-

ty and ideas.

We're moving closer and closer to a world

marketplace. Europe 1992 ... the emerging
economies of the Eastern Bloc and Pacific
Rim—all the signs point to greater economic
interdependence in the future.

Meanwhile, we're also moving closer to a
world culture. Fashions ... music ... the

media—they look and sound familiar, no matter
whether you're in Tokyo ... Turin ... or

Toledo.

Now, globalization creates opportunities
as well as challenges.

But when more than half of all adult
Americans can't find England or France on a
map ... and when the average American

business school graduate knows about as

much math as the average eighth grader in
Japan ... we're clearly not ready to

become full-fledged citizens of the world.

So as executives and educators, we face
many of the same issues. There are many
ways we can learn from ... and grow... each other.
Which brings me to my second topic. What can we do to ensure the success of our emerging business/education partnerships? Still, at meetings like this, we usually focus on the external obstacles we face. Funding. Logisties. Bureaucracy. No, when it comes to joint efforts by executives and educators... maybe the real enemy is us. Because even though we both have an enormous vested interest in the success of our schools, we still approach education reform from different directions... and envision solutions largely from our own perspective. That's something we don't often say out loud. But it's an observation that's reinforced by the results of surveys done over the past year in conjunction with this forum.

The first, you may remember, was conducted last year by Allstate and Fortune magazine. It questioned business leaders around the country... people like me, and my colleagues. The second survey was conducted this year by our Allstate Research Center. It was co-sponsored by the American Association of School Administrators. We asked the same questions as in the Fortune study. This time, though, we surveyed members of the education establishment people like Dean Speicher and his colleagues.

Comparing responses to the two surveys revealed some interesting differences of opinion and perspective. For instance, asked to grade the performance of American public education, Dr. Speicher and his associates said the system was doing a pretty good job. They gave it a B-. My colleagues said the performance was only fair, and gave it a C-. Here is maybe an even more revealing result. More than half of the educators said America's school system is as good or better than Japan's. More than nine out of ten executives thought ours is clearly worse. But what about trends... where we've been, and where we're going? Well, about three-fourths of the educators said they believe our public schools are getting worse... twice as likely as educators. And we have to include others in the effort. We can draw a line in the dirt and say, "You stay on your side, and we'll stay on ours." That's been our traditional approach. Oh, we've crossed over from time to time with programs like adopt-a-school. But basically, we've kept our distance.

That plan, however, hasn't really resolved some of the fundamental problems confronting American education which is why we created this forum in the first place. We believed that if executives and educators want to be truly effective advocates for reform, we have to get past our preconceptions of the problems instead; and we have to include others in the effort.

In other words, we need to put aside the line between us... draw a big circle instead; and invite everyone in. As our first forum report makes clear, the best way to do all that is to tackle the issue where it matters most... and where we can do the most good—at the local level. In just a few minutes, we'll hear examples of that principle in action. The projects highlighted on this afternoon's program... and in the supplemental forum report you'll be receiving today... were based on a consensus that came from within the community—not just business or education... but all the constituencies concerned about our schools.

Their education shows that when people of different background and opinion come together, something very powerful happens. Talk to those involved and you'll find that parents and teachers... executives and educators... and civic leaders... don't have to sit down for very long before they find that the other guy has something to offer, too. Sometimes, it is... there, it's... for example... creating a common agenda... and a shared strategy; and from that vision, springs success.

So that's our first recommendation—the revolution begins with one school... one district... one town at a time. And everyone plays a part. But there is also a need to support that kind of consensus at the state and national level, too. To keep communicating between and among the groups with a stake in America's educational future. I'll tell you the truth—I think of myself as a person who's fairly aware of the issues facing education. I've read the articles and the reports, like all of you do. But I rarely get the chance to exchange ideas with people like Lauro Cavazos and... Dr. Speicher and Al Shanker... Bob Jones and Jean McGrew... and the panelists that we've assembled for this afternoon.

And every time I do get the opportunity... like today... I learn something, I see an issue in a different way. I think about a problem from another perspective.

In other words, I also get educated. So what I'm proposing is a kind of continuing education program for educators... and executives... and everyone else interested in our schools. An ongoing forum where we can share insights and suggestions. Where we can learn more about each other's proposals. Where we can clear the air, and take a fresh look at our options. I don't know what form such a group should take. But I do know that it's necessary if we expect to achieve real and lasting education reform in America.

We realize we must act together, and soon, because we're not just talking about improving our productivity... or raising S.A.T. scores. We're talking about improving our society... and raising our expectations for generations to come. When predecessor, Dick Haayen, opened the first Allstate forum on education, he talked about "the wealth of nations." He said Adam Smith's concept of people as a country's most valuable asset has been both overrated and underestimated by the history of free enterprise in America. But history is full of little ironies. Today, we find millions of workers in Eastern Europe demonstrating—and even dying—for that ideal...
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. VIC FAZIO
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Defense [DOD] is currently in the process of closing 86 domestic military installations as directed by the Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988. A fundamental tenet of the act is to cleanup these facilities to enable affected communities to convert these installations to civilian use in an expeditious manner.

Already, communities throughout the United States are making plans for the development and reuse of these facilities—fully expecting that they will be cleaned up and made available so that they can begin the process of recovering from the economic impact of the closures. In my district, the Sacramento community has established a Mather Conversion Committee to explore the opportunities that the closure of Mather Air Force Base can provide for the area. Alternatives being considered range from using the base as an airport to building military housing for the elderly.

The process that is underway in Sacramento is exactly what other communities must do, and are doing, to make the best of a difficult transition. But, communities were promised in the Base Closure Act that they would be able to develop the bases to create civilian jobs and restore civilian investment in the local economy. They were promised that they would be able to achieve these objectives by 1996.

Unfortunately, the energy with which communities are addressing base closures is not being matched by the Department of Defense. DOD is simply not focusing the amount of attention needed to ensure the expeditious cleanup of base closure sites. And, without adequate cleanup at these installations, communities will be very limited in the alternatives available to them for conversion of the bases.

In fact, some communities may find that only portions of the bases are available for development because of hazardous communities and even then restrictions may be imposed on the use of the property due to environmental risks. Still other areas may be fenced off as toxic reservations that won't be available for cleanup dollars through the traditional process for years, if not decades. If the real estate market is down now, imagine the difficulties communities will face when they post "For Sale" signs up next to "Danger, Do Not Enter" signs at some of these bases.

Just look at the situation with Hamilton Air Force Base in Navato, CA. This installation closed in the mid-1970's. Yet, more than 15 years later, cleanup has still not been completed, the base has not been sold, and the community has had absolutely no opportunity to develop the base and recover some of the economic losses associated with the base's deactivation.

Another example, Mather Air Force Base is scheduled to close in fiscal year 1999. However, Mather environmental officials indicate that cleanup activities will not be completed until 1996 at the earliest. This schedule as-sumes that funding and regulatory procedures will go smoothly.

Compounding this problem is the fact that there is no funding source dedicated solely for the purpose of environmental restoration activities at base closure sites. Funding for such environmental work is currently derived from the Defense Environmental Restoration Act (DERA) account and the operations and maintenance [O&M] account. Therefore, the envi- ronmental restoration work needed at base closure sites must compete for limited funds used to cleanup active duty bases as well as for other programs important to our military readiness.

Furthermore, there is no guarantee that money budgeted for environmental restoration activities at base closure sites will actually be spent for such purposes. For example, the Army has budgeted $10 million in fiscal year 1991 for cleanup work at the Army Material Technology Laboratory in Watertown, MA. However, the DERA budget does not have the Watertown site listed as a project for fiscal year 1991. The same is true for O&M funds where discretion over the use of these funds is even greater.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today that will create a pool of funds under the base closure account dedicated solely for cleanup of base closure sites. This new funding source will help ensure that funding is available for environmental restoration activities under the Base Closure Act and will ensure that the closing facilities will be given priority consideration in the budget process.

In addition, my legislation would create an interagency task force, comprised of the Department of Defense, the Departments of Justice, the Environmental Protection Agency, the General Services Administration, the Army Corps of Engineers, and representatives from State environmental protection agencies, to develop methods of fund conversion, incentives, and procedures among these agencies.

With 86 base closures currently underway, and the prospect of even more base closures in the future, we must begin to develop a clear policy on how we are going to deal with environmental cleanup activities at military bases, and particularly, bases that are closing. We cannot leave these facilities lying fallow for years before the cleanup and transfer of the property is completed.

With neither a change in the current funding scenario nor clear direction from Congress that cleanups at base closure sites should be given priority, communities will not be able to convert these military installations to the most beneficial use in a timely fashion. Mr. Speaker, if this prospect is diametrically opposed to the intent of the Base Closure Act and must be corrected. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

A copy of this legislation follows:

H.R. —

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

A TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POSTAL SUPERVISORS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues and the American people the great work done by the members of the National Association of Postal Supervisors. They are to be praised for their dedication and determination in providing our country with exemplary service.

On June 29 and 30, the National Association of Postal Supervisors will convene in Florida to decide on a matter of great importance: first, for improving the already high caliber of service provided by the Postal Service and second, for widening the range of opportunity for supervisory postal employees. Especially recognized are the members of the board who have dedicated themselves to the achievement of these goals: President, Al Hernandez; national secretary, Margaret Grant; national vice president of Field Services, James Putnam; southeastern national vice president, Paul Stevens; Southeast area vice president, Al Hawks; Cotton Belt Area vice president, Harold Metz; and the Florida State president, Tim Ford.

The delegates from Florida to the National Association of Postal Supervisors include: Postal Governor, Tirsro del Junco, M.D.; Southern Region Postmaster General, William Campbell; Assistant Postmaster General, Peter Jacobson; State of Florida division managers, Wookrow Conner, Miami division; Bob Davis, Tampa division; and Robert Hodges, Jacksonville division; EOC council investigator and winner of Federal Employee of the Year for the Other Category, Jacinto Acebal; and past Federal Employee of the Year, Rolando Jimenez.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to make known my acclaim for these individuals "who make the Post Office their life work" and their noble cause.

HON. WAYNE OWENS OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today that is intended to spark debate over the shell game with hazardous waste disposal in our country. I ask, does it make sense to ship hazardous waste across the country when there are waste treatment and disposal facilities closer to the generating source? It makes no sense to me to transport waste to States with open spaces, clean air, and clear waters just because they lag behind in environmental regulation. If incinerator technology is so clean, then locate these facilities closer to the generating source where emergency response capabilities already exist. Transporting this waste over long distances with small towns and volunteer fire departments is not realistic.

My bill will allow a State to "just say no" to hazardous waste generated outside of that State. It also gives States clear authority to remove the economic incentive to ship hazardous wastes to States charging lower fees for disposal or treatment.

In the West a new carpetbagger has arrived, boasting of clean technology and new jobs. If this technology is so clean then why are these facilities locating in States with lesser enforcement capabilities and small staffs?

Utah is known from its pioneer heritage as the crossroads of the West. I will not allow my State to become the crossroads of the waste.

REAPPRAISE AMERICAN MIDDLE EAST POLICY

HON. VIN WEBER OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, recent events in the Middle East have again focused international attention on this highly volatile region. Unfortunately, these developments, particularly the foiled attack against Israel by the Palestine Liberation Front, have proved ominous for the Middle East peace process. The administration took the necessary step of discontinuing the dialog with the PLO until that organization disassociates itself from terrorism. Many of us in Congress applaud this action.

Mr. Speaker, we now have the opportunity to examine the fundamental basis of our policy and evaluate our approach to achieving peace in the Middle East. In this regard, I would like to call to my colleagues' attention an insightful analysis by the Center for Security Policy.

TIME TO REINVIGORATE THE UNITED STATES-ISRAEL STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIP

Monday's election of a new Israeli government may prove to be an historic watershed in the relations between the United States and Israel. Conventional wisdom hold that the installation in Jerusalem of a coalition that is steadfastly opposed to key aspects of the Bush Administration's Middle East policy will produce still greater frictions in an alliance already severely strained over the past year.

In fact, the Center for Security Policy believes that a different outcome is both possible and necessary. The convergence of two key developments—Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's success in assembling a governing coalition comprised exclusively of conservative political parties on the one hand and, on the other, recent irrefutable evidence of the Palestine Liberation Organization's continuing embrace of terrorism—necessitates a fundamental U.S. reassessment of the present American policy in the region.

If such a reassessment is performed without illusions and on the basis of the actual international and regional conditions (as opposed to wishful thinking about the way things might or "should" be), it could create a basis for a far more harmonious U.S.-Israeli relationship and improve the prospects for preserving the peace in the over volatile Middle East. The following analysis is in-
tended to serve as a catalyst for that reap­
pearance of key elements of the present 
American policy which should be 
specifically addressed—and corrected.
It does not necessarily follow from the 
possible resolution of the situation that 
improving that the international environ­
ment is actually becoming safer for peace­
loving nations. In fact, the chance of con­
fl ict, the very possibility of conflict, is in­
creasing substantially now that the prospect 
of conflict between the superpowers is 
judging to be being and less susceptible to 
trig erings by hostilities between the re­
spective clients.

Indeed, the improvement in superpower 
relationships is likely to materialize only 
by accelerating this danger as it relates to Israel. Perceptions of firm American support for 
Israel may be the single most decisive factor 
in the calculations of her regional enemies 
concerning the consequences of attacks 
against the Jewish state.

In the same vein, the United States seeks 
to "cash in" on one of the putative 
benefits of the thaw in the Cold War—
namely, the opportunity to obtain Soviet co­
noperation in "dealing with the Middle East crisis"—it may foster the impression that the 
U.S. is prepared to subordinate its commit­
ment to Israel to the pursuit of new diplo­
matic initiatives with the United States in 
a practical matter, such cooperation would 
almost certainly take the form of a mutual 
effort to make an agreement with PLO, an­
tions concerning negotiating procedures 
and/or substantive positions, e.g., exchang­
ing "land for peace.

So, the likelihood is that the Bush Admin­
istration perceives a pershable "window of opportunity" for deals with the Soviet Union. As the Washington , annually have demonstrated, the 
more uncertain becomes Gorbachev's fate the 
greater the self-imposed pressure on the 
U.S. government to make concessions to 
Moscow, ostensibly in the interest of bol­
stering the Soviet leader's domestic position. 
Some even seem to view Gorbachev's weak­
ness as requiring a sort of noblesse oblige on 
the part of the United States to be mani­
fested in the arms control, trade and region­
al contexts as a greater willingness to be ac­
commodation in the tradition of dealing with the United States in a more practical way.

The unchecked belligerency of those ad­
versaries ensures that such attack could 
come at virtually any moment.

Consequently, true peace in the Middle 
East can only come from genuine ameliora­
tion of these factors. It cannot result from a 
death of a thousand cuts imposed by the United States which is disconnected from them—or, worse yet, which may actu­
al ly exacerbate them.

While Israel's security problem lies with its Arab state enemies and not with the 
Palestinians, American policy-makers also 
need to be aware of and take responsibility for 
the true character of the PLO. The fact 
of the matter is that the Palestine Lib­
eration Organization remains formally com­
mitt ed by word and deed to the destruc­
tion of the state of Israel. It is comprised not of Jeffersonian democrats but of radical 
estremists, sworn to advance their anti­
democratic goals not through "diplomacy," 
but through force of arms.

Were there any doubt on this score, the 
situation in Lebanon should be sufficient 
proof of the real complexity of the PLO's 
modus operandi and preferred style of gov­
er nment. The notion that a peaceful PLO­
dominated government could be installed in 
the midst of Israeli territory and not repre­
sent a security nightmare is laughable. At 
best, such a "homeland" would be a feature­
less zone to make the Intifada look tame by 
comparison; at worst it would be a pretext for large-scale Arab assaults on Israel.

What is more, the United States can be 
under no illusion that the PLO and their 
Arab state backers are other than the prin­
cipal source of terrorism worldwide. As 
last week's abortive seaborne raid on the Tel 
Aviv hotel district made abundantly clear, 
Yasser Arafat's organization has not aban­
doned murder of Israel. On the contrary, an 
instrument to advance its cause. To the con­
tary, in the year following Arafat's much­
vaunted "breakthrough" in December 1988, 
the terrorist organizations of the PLO, both 
of terrorism, his organization and associated 
groups conducted no fewer than 13 terrorist 
attacks inside Israel (i.e., within the pre­
viously disengaged territories), 104 suicide 
attacks, and 125 murders of Palestinian civilians.

As even the PLO and its factions have 
mounted this campaign of terror, Arafat's 
Palestine Liberation Organization has unpre­
dented prestige and legitimacy through a 
diplomatic dialogue with the United States. 
This despite the fact that such contacts had 
been explicitly proscribed by the United States 
as a pledge by Arafat not to employ terrorism.

Worse yet, when this dialogue was initiat­
ed on 15 December 1988, its continuation in 
the future was expressly tied by the United States to three conditions: (1) "No American 
support can sustain the dialogue if terrorism continues by the PLO or any of its 
factions;" (2) the PLO was required to "pub­
ically disassociate" itself from "terrorism by 
any Palestinian group operating anywhere;" 
and (3) the "virtues of the PLO's actions by 
any element of the PLO or one or more of 
its members" the United States would 
expect the PLO "not only (to) condemn this 
publicly but also discipline those re­
 sponsible for it, at least by expelling them 
from the PLO.

But with the publication of a report on 
the PLO's compliance with its commitments 
in March 1990, the Bush Administration went one step further: It whitewashed the 
actual record by concluding that: "the PLO 
has adhered to its commitment undertaken 
in 1988 to renounce terrorism."

In so doing, the United States became an accomplice to the perpetration of interna­
tional terror without bearing any of the costs 
that the community of civilized nations might impose for doing so.

While it must be acknowledged that this 
hardly the only occasion when an American 
government betrayed those who have placed 
trust in it, such behavior beg s the question: 
Why on earth should Israel put its future 
security at risk by entering into negotiations 
with the Palestinians predicated on the ex­
change of "land for peace" which the 
United States is supposed to be American will­
ingness to guarantee any agreement reached and come to Israel's rescue if things go badly? In light of current U.S. behavior, the 
patronizing notion of some U.S. govern­
ment officials and non-governmental ex­
perts that America must coerce Israel to 
put up with such risks is an illusion: The guar­
antee is worse than extortion; it becomes a 
prescription for Israel's national suicide.

In light of the foregoing, the Center for 
Security Policy believes that the present 
Middle East policy simply cannot continue 
on its present course. Specifically, the 
Center concludes that:

The Bush Administration's present diplo­
matic strategy which, if successful, would 
likely give rise to a Palestinian home­
land, would be a festering sore on the 
body of Israel, a formula for disaster for U.S. 
as well as Israeli security interests.

Such a homeland would create a Lebanon 
of terrorism and danger. It would imperil 
the security of a key regional ally and 
valuable strategic asset. And it would 
foster a radical anti-West and anti-demo­
cratic entity in the Middle East that would be 
excessively susceptible to such sentiments.
East extensions of remarks

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If recent experience with the Soviet Union is any indication, it is that—far from fostering desired change—diplomacy and detente in the face of irreconcilable substantive differences can simply serve to slow the real change. Instead, it is that the effect of actually propping up unpleasantly palatable regimes, rather than increasing security—not with the security.

Under present circumstances, such outcomes are not likely to emerge from negotiations with the Palestinians—irrespective of Israeli willingness to engage in them.

In fact, the PLO is splitting in the United States’ face with its shameless pursuit of terrorism in violation of the terms of the diplomatic dialogue, to say nothing of humanitarian and international law. Ignoring this—at the very moment that the U.S. is asking Israel to make faith in the ingenuously to act in the future should the PLO behave unacceptably—is an insult to a valued ally. It is, moreover, calculated to encourage precisely that sort of behavior from an organization hostile to U.S. and Israeli interests.

Accordingly, it is the height of folly for the United States to insist in a policy that is tantamount to extorting Israel to enter into negotiations with the Palestinians on the basis of such U.S. guarantees. This extortion has taken the form of, among other things, President Bush’s personal intervention on the question of Jewish homes in East Jerusalem in a manner seemingly calculated to bring down the previous, coalition government.

Moreover, if this American coercion continues will be further to exacerbate U.S.-Israeli ties. More worrisome still, it may cause Israel’s enemies in the region to believe that, unless security assent to Israel is less than absolute. Such a perception can only invite aggression against Israel. Therefore, her derision and that of this country. Indeed, the intended purpose of the exercise—namely, resolution of the Palestinian problem—is extremely unlikely to be advanced if the United States winds up undermining Israel’s security as a device to force it to treat with its adversar unwarrantably.

The current Middle East crisis is simply not amenable to the sort of expeditions resolution sought by President Bush and Secretary of State Baker. They are in serious danger of repeating the mistakes of a number of their predecessors, i.e., of squandering personal energies and national prestige in this region to no avail.

In fact, U.S. interests—and those of the Bush Administration—will be better served by displaying the sort of steadiness of purpose that is likely to preserve both Israel’s security, U.S. interests and the peace. Accordingly, the time and place for dealing with the Palestinian issue is now. The United States government should not be wasted further in trying to force a “solution” to the Middle East problem on the new Shamir government—particularly by doing so at the expense of the U.S.-Israeli security partnership.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE FRANK LAUSCH

HON. MICHAEL DeWINe

O F OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. DeWine. Mr. Speaker, Frank Lausche, former Governor of Ohio and former U.S. Senator, passed away earlier this year. Robert Thomas, staff columnist for the Streetsboro Record News, wrote the following tribute to him. I commend it to my colleagues:

SUM OF OUTSTANDING QUALITIES IS GREATNESS

He was the son of Slovenian immigrants who settled on Cleveland’s east side. He was a talented baseball player in his youth and won recognition on the diamond as an athlete. Had he chosen, he could have made it in the big leagues.

He was a soldier in the U.S. Army during World War I rising from private to sergeant. He was a graduate of the John Marshall College of Law and briefly engaged in private practice.

He was an astute politician, but much more than that he was a dedicated public servant. He was a municipal judge, common pleas court judge, mayor of Cleveland, a five-term governor of Ohio and a United States senator for two terms.

He was resolutely independent according to the total electorate. He was a forceful, persistent fighter, the knight in shining armor, who took on organized crime, battled the labor bosses, opposed the powerful Ohio Education Association lobby, refused to call a special legislative session to hand over World War II veterans to become work on pressures exerted on him by leaders of his own Democratic Party and all other special interests.

He was a private citizen, constantly extolling the virtues of the American way of life. He was a proponent of capitalism and a disciple of fiscal responsibility.

He was a devout Christian and faithful follower of his Roman Catholic faith.

He was a devoted husband and one who cherished family and friends.

He was a humble yet colorful man.

He was an articulate, impassioned speaker who could mesmerize the many and the few. He was a serious, intense man, but also a possessor of a captivating sense of humor. He was a man of unquestionable integrity.

On a warm, sunny April afternoon, we enter an auditorium and as we walked up the Clair Avenue and as we walked up the path to the auditorium, an announcement on a stand told why we were there. It stated quite simply that the “very honorable” Frank Lausche, former governor and senator, was lying in state.

Two days later, the stout heart stopped beating and the resonant voice fell silent. Frank J. Lausche had passed from this world after a full and useful life of 94 years. Ohioans had lost a distinguished and, indeed, a “very honorable” son.

THE EMPLOYER SANCTIONS REPEAL ACT OF 1990

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Employer Sanctions Repeal Act of 1990, which terminates the employer sanctions provisions of the Immigration and Reform and Control Act of 1986 [IRCA]. The basis of this resolution is founded on the results of the General Accounting Office [GAO] report that clearly shows employer sanctions to be the cause of a widespread pattern of discrimination against foreign workers and speaking American citizens and others eligible to work in this country.

When employer sanctions were debated in Congress, some of my colleagues and I expressed deep concern that employer sanctions would cause employment discrimination against U.S. citizens and others who are authorized to work in the United States but look foreign or speak English with an accent. Three years after the implementation of employer sanctions, I regret that our concerns have been confirmed by reports from the General Accounting Office, the highly regarded California Employment and Housing Commission, and the New York Commission on Human Rights.

The evidence that employer sanctions have caused a widespread pattern of discrimination is clear. The General Accounting Office concludes that, “The employer survey results are sufficient to conclude that a widespread pattern of discrimination has resulted against eligible workers.”

Furthermore, the GAO report—March 29, 1990—found that nearly 20 percent of employers surveyed had discriminated on the basis of national origin and citizenship as a result of employer sanctions. In some areas of the country, such as Los Angeles and Texas, nearly 30 percent of employers began discriminating on the basis of a job applicant appearance and accent. Similarly, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, in both California and New York issued reports that found that employers discriminated against U.S. citizens and other eligible workers out of fear of employer sanctions.

Under an expedited process provided by section 247(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the employer sanctions provisions are terminated.

First, the General Accounting Office concludes that these sanctions have caused a widespread pattern of discrimination against citizens and nationals of the United States or against eligible workers seeking employment.

Second, Congress passes a joint resolution approving the Comptroller General’s findings within 30 days of the transmittal of the report to Congress.

Since the GAO transmitted the report March 29, the 30-day deadline expired June 15, 1990. In my opinion, the failure of Congress to repeal employer sanctions is tantamount to the abdication of its responsibility to protect the rights
of Americans, regardless of their race or ethnic origin. By allowing a system which has proven to cause discrimination is a sign to the American public that some discrimination is acceptable. This is a dangerous message to send.

Today, I am appealing to you to support my quest to end discrimination against legal workers who look foreign or speak English with an accent. For this reason, today I am introducing a resolution which calls for the repeal of the employer sanctions provision of INS, and provides for stricter enforcement of wage and hour laws, increased personnel levels of the U.S. Border Patrol, in-service training of U.S. Border Patrol and Immigration and Naturalization Service personnel, and increased penalties for commercial smuggling and harboring of undocumented immigrants.

Specifically, my new legislation includes the following provisions:

Increased personnel levels of the Border Patrol. For fiscal year 1991, my legislation increases the current number of full-time border patrol positions to 5,300. Rather than needlessly threatening our civil liberties, it uses the common sense and cost-effective solutions to controlling our borders by increasing the resources and personnel of the INS.

Increased enforcement of wage and hour laws. Enforcement will be used to remove incentive for employers to hire undocumented workers. Additional personnel will be assigned to investigate wage and hour violations in areas where there are high concentrations of undocumented workers.

Provide in-service training of U.S. Border Patrol and INS personnel.—This bill provides for in-service training to familiarize personnel with the civil rights and varied cultural backgrounds of immigrants and citizens. The sum of $2,000,000 will be appropriated to the Attorney General for fiscal year 1991 to carry out the in-service training.

Increase penalties for commercial smuggling and harboring undocumented immigrants.—The penalty for commercial trafficking an immigrant, or harboring an undocumented immigrant will increase from 5 years imprisonment to 10 years.

In addition, my legislation allows the Office of Special Counsel for Immigration-related Unfair Employment Practices to address discrimination cases with respect to charges of unfair immigration-related employment practices filed within 180 days of such practices, which occurred before the date of enactment of this Act.

At the expiration of the 1-year period, the Attorney General, acting through the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, shall assume all the duties carried out by the Special Counsel with respect to charges of unfair immigration-related employment practices filed within 180 days of practices which occurred before the date of enactment of this Act.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Sections 274A and 274B of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324A, 1324B), relating to unlawful immigration-related employment practices, are repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—(1) The table of contents of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended by striking out the item relating to sections 274A and 274B.

(2)(A) Section 8704 of title 46, United State Code (relating to alien deemed to be engaged in the transportation of undocumented aliens), is amended by striking out the item relating to section 8704.

(c) SAVINGS PROVISION.

(a) INCREASED DUTIES BY SPECIAL COUNSEL.—The Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices appointed pursuant to section 274B(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall, for a period of one year after the date of enactment of this Act, continue to carry out his or her duties under section 274B of that Act as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act with respect to charges of unfair immigration-related employment practices filed within 180 days of practices which occurred before the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) CONFRONTING IMMIGRATION-RELATED UNFAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES.—(1) The Attorney General shall, for a period of one year after the date of enactment of this Act, continue to carry out his or her duties under section 274B of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to charges of unfair immigration-related employment practices filed within 180 days of practices which occurred before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2)(A) Section 8704 of title 46, United States Code (relating to alien deemed to be engaged in the transportation of undocumented aliens), is amended by striking out the item relating to section 8704.

(c) INCREASED PERSONNEL LEVELS FOR THE BORDER PATROL.—The number of full-time officer positions in the Border Patrol of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1991 shall be increased to 5,300 positions.

(d) INSERVICE TRAINING.—For full-time and part-time personnel of the Border Patrol, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to spend 180 days of such personnel's time positions in the Service in training for commercial smuggling and harboring of undocumented aliens.

(e) ENHANCED ENFORCEMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND WAGE AND HOUR LAWS.—(1) The Attorney General shall take steps to increase the number of immigration inspectors assigned to the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1991 to carry out the inspection of persons involved in the organized and continuing smuggling for profit.

(f) IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.—(1) Section 274A(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324A(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting "or 10 years in the case of any offense committed for the purpose of commercial advantage or private financial gain" after "five years";

(2) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking "or" at the end of clause (i); and

(3) in paragraph (2)(D), by adding "or", at the end of such clause (i).

(g) INCREASED PERSONNEL LEVELS FOR THE BORDER PATROL.—(1) The number of full-time officer positions in the Border Patrol of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1991 shall be increased to 5,300 positions.

(h) INSERVICE TRAINING.—(1) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, for the fiscal year 1991 to carry out such programs of inservice training for commercial smuggling and harboring of undocumented aliens.

(i) ENHANCED ENFORCEMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND WAGE AND HOUR LAWS.—(1) The Attorney General shall take steps to increase the number of immigration inspectors assigned to the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1991 to carry out the inspection of persons involved in the organized and continuing smuggling for profit.
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"(3) The term 'unauthorized alien' means, with respect to the employment of an alien at a particular time, that the alien is not at that time either (A) an alien lawfully admitted for temporary stay, or (B) authorized to be so employed by this Act or the Attorney General.".

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Except as otherwise specifically provided by section 4(b)(2), there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

RECOGNIZING RENNE SCHICK FOR 25 YEARS OF TEACHING

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated teacher, Renne Schick, who retires this year after 25 years of service in Bay Harbor Island, FL. Mrs. Schick is a valuable example to the community at large, a person who finds her calling and goes to all lengths to excel in it.

Mrs. Schick moved to Bay Harbor Island from Englewood Cliffs, NJ, in 1963. After enrolling her two daughters in Bay Harbor Elementary, she found herself thrust into the world of education through the PTA as well as other activities. Until then, Mrs. Schick's work experience involved working in radio and advertising copy writing. She found the principal relying more and more on her to do the music work and finally decided to fully take on the job of music teacher. She had a bachelor's degree in music and English and decided to acquire a master's degree in education by attending night classes at the University of Miami.

Mrs. Schick was loyal to Bay Harbor Elementary from the first day. She aided the school through its dramatic growth from 300 students to over 600 students, as well as its passing of a nongraduating policy. Due to a shortage of specialized instructors, Mrs. Schick taught Spanish in addition to music.

Renne Schick's dedication and talent will be missed at Bay Harbor Elementary School but will be cherished forever. She was especially remembered on June 3 when the mayor of Bay Harbor proclaimed "Renne Schick Day." I wish Mrs. Schick great success in her future plans of travel and writing.

MODEL RESIDENTIAL PROJECTS FOR ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSING WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will make a difference in our war against drugs. Everyone agrees that this country's drug situation has little chance of getting better without tough laws against drug abuse and trafficking in coordination with effective treatment programs to help the drug abuser overcome the addiction. It is to the latter point that this legislation will address.

Drug and alcohol abusing women who have children traditionally experience significant barriers to treatment because most programs they enter do not accommodate their children. As a result, many of these women either are reluctant to seek the treatment they need or are forced to put their children in State foster homes at a time when there is a severe shortage of people willing and able to provide foster care in the United States. In the end, the addicted mother does not receive the treatment she needs to deal with a habit that will eventually kill her if untreated.

Not only should the addicted mother receive treatment, but it is extremely important she complete treatment. The fact is, treatment outcomes improve with the length of treatment. Statistics from drug treatment facilities in Tucson, AZ, San Francisco, CA, and New York City have shown that women whose children reside with them during treatment consistently stayed in treatment longer than those women who had to find care for their children if they wanted treatment.

As evidence of this, Operation Par, a drug treatment facility in Florida, has had statistical evidence that women stay in treatment for a significantly shorter period of time than do men, if their particular needs are not addressed. These concerns do not address these issues, 25 percent of the men left treatment within the first 90 days. On the other hand, 65 to 70 percent of the women left within the first 90 days. The reason most women gave for leaving treatment was that they needed to go home to take care of their children.

For two decades, researches have recommended that women and children be given a higher priority in terms of delivered drug treatment services. Despite this fact, according to the American Public Welfare Association, only 23 States have statewide drug treatment programs for children and only 25 have them for parents.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will rebuild drug affected families by reducing the barriers to successful drug treatment for high-risk mothers by allowing them to bring their children into treatment programs with them. It would also offer the mother new behavior and employment skills which can help to break the cycle of drug addiction in the next generation.

My legislation would amend the Public Health Service Act to create a new section to fund five demonstration projects in which addicted mothers in residential treatment would be allowed to have their children with them.

These residential drug treatment programs would target economically disadvantaged, addicted women and their children, aged 10 years or younger. The programs would offer child care, parenting and job skills, nutrition, and other health, social, education and employment services as deemed necessary.

Similarly, legislation has been introduced in the Senate by Senator DeConcini and has gained the support of 11 Senators. I urge my colleagues to lend their support to this important bill.

HONORING SCOTTY HUBERT

HON. BILL RICHARDSON OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I share with you some good news about an outstanding Federal employee who is making a positive and concert- ed effort to help the public.

I would like to take this moment to honor Mrs. Scotty Hubert who is employed in the Social Security Administration's office in Farmington, NM. She recently offered assistance to Christinea and Joe Abrams of Farmington, NM, and Mrs. Abrams were so impressed with Mrs. Hubert's abilities, that they contacted their State representative, Jerry Sandel, who in turn notified me.

Mr. and Mrs. Abrams said they had been getting the run around from the Social Security Administration offices in New Mexico and Wyoming for several years. But, that all ended when Mrs. Hubert took their case. This is how the Abrams described Mrs. Hubert's effort:

Not only did she expedite matters in an efficient and thoroughly professional manner, but she did it with grace and dignity, treating us as human beings not just
numbers. She was patient, considerate, and most of all understanding. She totally restored our faith in "the system," no small accomplishment."

As public officials, we hear mostly complaints from our constituents. People tend not to contact us when they've received the service they sought. But the Abrams were different. They were so impressed with Mrs. Hubert's work, that they felt compelled to write to their representative to spread the word about the outstanding effort by Mrs. Hubert.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a truly exceptional Federal employee who is obviously making a difference in Farmington, NM.

COMMENORATING TURKEY LOVERS’ MONTH

HON. W.G. (BILL) HEFNER
OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, during the past decade the turkey industry has developed numerous innovative products to satisfy America's need for nutritious, convenient, and low-fat foods. I would like to join the National Turkey Federation and the turkey industry in North Carolina in celebrating June as Turkey Lovers' Month.

Turkey isn't just for holidays anymore. In fact, according to the "Executive Summary on Consumption Patterns and Attitudes of Consumers of Turkey—1980 to 1989," prepared for the National Turkey Federation by the NPD Group's National Eating Trends Service, in 1989 over 41 percent of American households reported serving turkey on a regular basis in their daily menus. That number was 26 percent just 4 years ago.

My State, North Carolina, continues to lead the Nation in turkey production, producing over 1 billion pounds of turkey last year. That translates to 51 million turkeys, a new production record for a single State. The turkeys we raise are also processed in the State and are shipped all over the world.

I am pleased to join in the celebration of Turkey Lovers' Month and am proud of the leading role my State—and in particular, Union County in my district—plays in this growing industry.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WINSHARE—A SUCCESSFUL PARTICIPATIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AT ERICSSON GE MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

HON. LEWIS F. PAYNE, JR.
OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, recently I had an opportunity to visit Ericsson GE Mobile Communications, Inc., in Lynchburg, VA, on the occasion of their annual Winshare Fair. Winshare is the best practical application of a participative management system I have ever witnessed. Every employee I spoke with spoke as if they were an owner of this business.

Winshare is a revolutionary system for involving the entire work force in participating in creating a vision for the company and to promote its success. The Winshare Program works because employees have greater responsibility in their jobs; have ownership in the company; the company commits resources to promote creativity, effective communication, and recognition of employee accomplishments.

Winshare is structured such that employees are put in teams of 5 to 50 people. Teams take on different projects that promote morale and self-esteem. These range from fun activities—pep rallies, fairs, etcetera—to encouraging employees to become involved in trade shows, the multiple communications channels—newsletters, bulletin boards, and weekly newspaper, or become volunteer tour guides for customers, dealers, new employees, and guests.

GE Winshare programs encourage employee involvement in the company's future and is characterized by a company theme: "If you can Dream it ... We can do it." GE Winshare is a company that works not only because it produces a quality product but because it also promotes a quality workplace.

I submit this report because of Winshare's proven success and the possibility that it can be replicated by other interested business concerns who are striving for excellence in this highly competitive environment.

COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROGRAM

HON. ANDY IRELAND
OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, crime prevention is an important and essential item to the well-being of a community. I rise today to commend the good work of Sheriff Lawrence W. Crow, Jr. and his Community Awareness Program. Thanks to them, a new edge is being gained in the prevention of crime in Polk County, FL.

The Community Awareness Program started as a cooperative effort of the sheriff's department and the Federation of Mobile Home Owners to increase citizen involvement in the fight against crime. A liaison was appointed by the sheriff to work with the people and to set up a line of communication with the community and local law enforcement. The program then expanded into a 24-hour course designed to create a knowledgeable public as to the operation and availability of community services.

The Community Awareness Program strives to teach citizens crime prevention techniques while bettering the relations between local law enforcement and Polk County residents. Areas covered by the course include identification of personal property, home security techniques, hurricane preparedness, proper emergency procedures, awareness of frauds and crimes, and the formation of neighborhood watch groups.

COMMUNITY RESPONSE PROGRAM

HON. SAM GEJDENSON
OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Food for Peace and Agricultural Export Promotion Act. This legislation is identical to the text approved on June 5, 1990 by the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, which I chair.

In reauthorizing the Food for Peace program, this legislation clarifies the authorities of USDA and AID in an effort to increase accountability and to reduce the bureaucratic turf fights that have come to characterize the program. USDA will be responsible for the title I concessional loan program which will have market development as its mandate. That agency will be responsible for choosing the commodities sold, the countries eligible for loans and the market development activities to be funded by the local currencies generated from the program.

AID will be responsible for a new title I grant program that will be devoted to economic development. It will be responsible for selecting the commodities to be used in the program, the countries chosen for grant aid and the economic development activities to be funded by local currencies.

Title II of Food for Peace will continue to be a commodity donation program for disaster relief, economic development and feeding programs in the poorest countries. As in current law, title II will be managed by AID, with private voluntary agencies and cooperatives responsible for running most of the program.

This legislation has a new title II program of agricultural assistance to emerging democracies. Entitled "Food for Freedom" this is a program of up to $120 million annually in sales or grants of commodities to countries that are on a path to representative government and market-oriented economies. Many
countries in Eastern Europe will be eligible for title III assistance. U.S. agricultural export promotion programs are also reauthorized by this legislation. The primary export promotion efforts reauthorized by the bill include the Export Promotion Program, the GSM-102 and GSM-103 Programs, and the Market Promotion Program, which is currently called the Targeted Export Assistance Program.

This legislation will increase exports of U.S. agricultural commodities and products by making export promotion programs more cost-effective, by increasing funding and guarantee authorization levels for certain programs and by ensuring that export promotion programs meet the challenges posed by economic and political reform in Eastern Europe and Latin America.

Specifically, this legislation, in addition to reauthorizing all U.S. agricultural export promotion programs for 5 years, provides new loan guarantee authority under GSM-102 and GSM-103 to guarantee agricultural exports to emerging democracies. It would also provide new loan guarantee authority for the first time, to create a more effective and efficient implementation of agricultural export programs over 3 years, instead of the current 1-year agricultural trade strategy currently required.

This legislation would also denote the potentially negative impact of the European Community's product standards and testing policies upon U.S. agricultural exporters, and urges the President to use all available means to change these policies.

DR. WELDON B. ROGERS HONORED FOR 50 YEARS OF SERVICE BY TEXAS DENTAL ASSOCIATION

HON. JOHN BRYANT OF TEXAS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 27, 1980

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Weldon B. Rogers, D.D.S., was born in east Texas, the youngest son of a country doctor. He grew up in the small town of Cushing in the tall Texas pine country outside of Nacogdoches.

Like many others who grew up in the Great Depression, Weldon Rogers knew what it meant to have a dream, dig in, and scape for it. He knew that the best way to make a dream come true is work hard for it.

As a young dental student, he worked his way through school in a variety of jobs—from truck driver to short order cook, from milkman to car hop. He and his wife, Eula, saved every cent possible to achieve their mutual goal—Dr. Rogers' own dental practice.

World War II interrupted, and Dr. Rogers spent several years in the U.S. Navy stationed in Port Hueneme, CA. After military service, he immediately returned to Houston, TX and resumed his dental practice.

Now, after 50 years of continuous service to his community, his neighbors, and his profession, Dr. Weldon B. Rogers has been honored by the Texas Dental Association. And he still remains active in his chosen profession, counseling and helping younger dentists realize their goals, as he has his, through hard work and dedication.

Dr. Rogers is a credit both to his profession and to the people of Houston he has served for half a century.

I call the attention of my colleagues and the people of Houston to the achievements and well-deserved recognition Dr. Weldon B. Rogers has received, which are reflected in a recent article in the Houston Chronicle that I am pleased to share:

"There were days when we had just a tad more togetherness than we really needed," Rogers said. "But one good thing about it, I could always depend on the help to be there."

It was Eula who kept the books for the practice and its was with her help that Rogers recently conducted an informal review of his clientele.

"We knew it was a big practice," he said. "We never worked an eight hour day. It was always more like 10 or 12. But, when Eula told me, I thought we'd seen almost 70,000 different people over the years—well, I was astounded."

One of his favorites among those 70,000 was a young Aggie, who Rogers called "the toughest person in the world." This young man came in once with a bad wisdom tooth and, while Rogers prepared for the extraction, "blustered around about how he hardly ever felt pain."

The extraction went smoothly, but when the Aggie rose from the chair to leave, he fainted.

"My little assistant had to catch that big, tall guy in her arms," Rogers said. "May be the reason was because he was always unconscious when there was any pain around."

"I just thought that's what you do over the years, according to Rogers. "Attitudes and the state of the economy have a lot to do with the advances in the state of the nation's dental health," he said.

Rogers recalled that it was almost considered normal, when he first entered practice, for people to lose all their teeth before they turned 60.

"People didn't use to have the money to worry about their teeth except when they causd problems," he said. "Often, by the time the dentist saw a tooth, it was so far gone that all he could do was pull it."

The attitudes Rogers said contributed to poor dental health—"right in this very century"—are represented by a belief that used to be prevalent in East Texas that pulling teeth helped a person heal.

"I can remember a time when, if the doctors couldn't figure out what else to do, they had the local dentist extract the patient's teeth," he said. "Resort and, of course, it never worked, although sometimes the patient got well anyway."

"Rogers worked a short order cook, milkman, truck driver and car hop to pay his way through dental school. One of his favorite tasks was odd-jobbing it at the old Gables Drug Store, whose main claim to fame was that it once employed Clyde Barrow, a notorious criminal."

"He was before my time," Rogers said. "He used to drive the delivery motorcycle. The people who knew him said he was a real tough guy. Too bad he decided to get into the business he did."

Rogers continued, even after his official retirement at age 70, to work almost a full schedule, helping out in colleagues' offices and designing and making jewelry. He gave up both those activities just this year and only because of failing health and vision.

But he insisted on the thousands of rings he made from scraps of dental gold and silver collected over the years were "extremely special."

Too bad he does admit to a certain pride in the fact that these rings can now be found all over the world.

"I'm not real sure how all those pieces got away from me," he said. "I always seemed to
be giving one away for one reason or the other. Over the years, I've given them to friends as far away as Yugoslavia and Japan. The places I couldn't go, the rings went for me.

CORRECT THE NOTCH UNFAIRNESS
HON. STEPHEN L. NEEAL
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. NEEAL of North Carolina, Mr. Speaker, the Social Security notch situation is unfair. Social Security benefits for 20 million Americans born between 1917 and 1921 have been arbitrarily lowered by an average of $690 per year when compared to benefits received by retirees of similar age. I urge the support of my colleagues for legislation to correct this inequity.

Mr. Speaker, the consequences of inaction on the notch issue are severe. They include a loss of public confidence in the Social Security system and the blatant injustice of denying a vulnerable group of Americans the benefits to which they should be entitled. Most unacceptable is the fact that the notch is an unintended result of the Social Security Amendments Act approved by Congress in 1977. In 1977, we in Congress sought to rectify the overindexed 1972 Social Security benefit formula. We tried to create an equitable situation where the replacement rate, which was flawed, was lowered to make the Social Security trust funds secure.

We believed that the transition period built into the 1977 amendments would protect those individuals retiring as the new formula was implemented from a sudden loss of benefits. Yet, when we look at the benefit levels for those people in the transition period, we see that they are receiving a substantially lower benefit—about 10 to 15 percent lower—than was intended.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it would be tragic for Congress to fail to restore benefits to the notch group. Over 200 of our colleagues have agreed and have cosponsored notch correction legislation in this Congress. Correcting the problem would not negatively affect the long-term health of the Social Security system, and it would bolster public confidence in the program. The price tag we are talking about is one we can afford; however, we cannot afford to continue to postpone corrective action.

I am a strong believer in the Social Security system. If we do not respond to this inequality, I am afraid it will undermine the entire system for generations to come.

How can we expect young workers of today to be willing to pay taxes into a program that discriminates against their grandparents simply because they happened to be born in a certain year?

How can we possibly refuse to correct an inequity we in Congress unintentionally created? We addressed the problem facing Social Security in the fairest way we knew at the time. We now see that we made a mistake, and we need to correct it.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Way and Means Committee to act favorably on notch legisla-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS
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OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

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A TRIBUTE TO GEORGE WILLIS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE BERGEN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY
HON. MARGE ROUKEMA
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mrs. ROUKEMA of New Jersey, Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to one of northern New Jersey's most distinguished citizens, George Willis, executive director of the Bergen County Medical Society in New Jersey.

In a few short weeks, Mr. Willis will be retiring from the position he has proudly held for 20 years. This week, George will be honored by the Bergen County Medical Society and will be installed as an honorary member of this organization and of the Medical Society of New Jersey. I would like to join the medical society and the entire Bergen County community in recognizing the achievements and loyal service of George Willis.

George was born in Philadelphia, PA, in 1915. Before joining the Bergen County Medical Society, George Willis was an active member of the American Association of Medical Society Executives. Over the years, he has contributed numerous articles to their magazine. In addition, his achievements in health care were recognized by the Bergen/Passaic Osteopathic Medical Society several years ago when he received the Society's Humanitarian Award.

Since 1970, he has contributed mightily to the welfare of his community. George has contributed his time and many talents as a member of the Bergen County board member of the American Cancer Society and the Girl Scouts Council of Bergen County. We all should commend his dedication to volunteerism.

Everyone who has come in contact with George over the past two decades has a warm story about his energy, his helpfulness, and his positive attitude. The one I will share here relates to our cooperative effort to bring tangible assistance to starving refugees in faraway Ethiopia.

In 1984, after my return from a congressionally-authorized fact-finding tour of famine-plagued Ethiopia, I proposed to send some rather modest, but badly needed materials to the overcrowded field hospital at the Malkele refugee camp in Gondar Province. When I turned to the Bergen Medical Society for help, it was George Willis who dove into the project with extraordinary zeal. We were able to raise the needed resources and he saw that the project actually got off the ground.

Here is no doubt that George has made important contributions to the lives of many of us. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting this outstanding individual. We wish George, his wife Faith, and his entire family the best for the future.

I am proud to call him friend. Bergen County is proud to have enjoyed his service.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO GENETHER "BUD" HUDSON
HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Genether "Bud" Hudson. Mr. Hudson is the outgoing president of the San Pedro Peninsula Chamber of Commerce. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my appreciation for his work on behalf of the San Pedro community.

This longtime resident of San Pedro has been an outstanding leader and a tireless worker for the area. A native of Birmingham, AL, Bud came to California as a student at Long Beach City College and then attended the University of California at Los Angeles as a business major. From 1954 to 1956 he served in the U.S. Air Force. Bud then joined the Auto Club of Southern California as their first black salesman. He worked his way up to the position of district manager of Compton, Monrovia, Arcadia, Inglewood, and most recently of San Pedro.

Bud has not only had a successful business career, but has been extraordinarily active in civic and volunteer work as well. His talent, energy, and dedication are quite evident in the great number of positions and responsibilities he has held over the years. Beginning in the early 1970's, Bud has been involved with the Monrovia Chamber of Commerce as treasurer, the Downtown Long Beach Men's Club as president, the Compton Chamber of Commerce as president, the Compton Overall Economic Steering Committee as vice chairman.

He has also been a member of the community council of the Los Angeles Police Department, a member of the San Pedro Peninsula Hospital Foundation board of trustees, the Down Town San Pedro Specific Plan Committee, the Port Area Transportation Specific Plan Committee, the Wilmington Boys and Girls Club and the 15th District Citizen Advisory Council.

Bud has also been on two of Mayor Tom Bradley's committees: the Harbor Area Truck Traffic Committee. And last, but certainly not least, Bud has been actively involved in the San Pedro Peninsula Chamber of Commerce as a board member, vice president, and president.

As this long string of activities attests, Bud has been the kind of man we have all looked to in our efforts to make this community a better place. Obviously, Bud has always been there, working tirelessly for our young people, our business interests, our police, our port, and to solve our everyday problems such as traffic congestion.

I, along with my wife Lee, want to thank Bud for his immense generosity and gifts of time. As he moves on, we wish him all the best in the years to come and thank him for all he has given.
CONVENING OF THE 20TH BIELNIAL CLERGY-LAITY CONGRESS OF THE GREEK ORTHODOX ARCHDIOCESE OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I support House Concurrent Resolution 344, which will permit the Capitol rotunda to be used on July 10, 1990 for a reception honoring His All Holiness Patriarch Dimitrios, the 269th Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople. The highlight of the activities of the 20 Biennial Clergy-Laity Congress of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America will be a tribute to public service. This important event will be held in the Capitol rotunda.

The 20th Congress will be especially significant for the million Orthodox Christians in the Western Hemisphere because of the presence of Patriarch Dimitrios. He is internationally recognized as a man of peace who has taken an active role in promoting negotiated settlements to the Cyprus dispute and to other conflicts around the world. All of us are deeply honored to have him visit the Congress.

I hope that all Members will join me as we welcome His All Holiness to our country, and recognize that this special occasion represents the first time in history that the spiritual leader of more than 250 million Orthodox Christians worldwide has visited the Americas.

Finally, I want to recognize the gentleman from Texas, Mr. FROST, for his leadership in this matter, and to express my special appreciation to the chairman of the House Administration Committee, Mr. AVENZIO, for making this historic occasion possible by speeding this resolution to the floor.

TRIBUTE TO VIVIAN BRIGHT

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Vivian Bright. Mrs. Bright has been a source of strength and encouragement to the East New York community for over 25 years. Recognition of her tireless work and devotion to the improvement of this community is long overdue.

Vivian Bright’s diverse professional career has spanned many years. She has held positions which assisted the development of the community in substantial and meaningful ways. She served as the director of the Neighborhood Development Corp. of East New York, executive director of United African American Churches of New York, and executive director of Housing for Berean Community Development Center New Horizon Village, Inc. Her work in New Horizon Village, resulted in the development of 255 single-family homes in the Brownsville community.

In addition to an extremely active and productive professional life, Mrs. Bright has exhibited her commitment to her community through her involvement in many local and national organizations. She is the supervisor to the Youth Lay League of the Berean Missionary Baptist Church. In addition, she holds lifetime memberships in Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc. and the National Council of Negro Women. She is also an active member of the Concerned Women of Brooklyn, the Black Women’s Agenda, and the Coalition of 100 Black Women. She has served as chair of the board of directors of Cypress Community Day Care Center and a member of the board of directors for Brooklyn Branch of the Kings County NAACP, Kings County Hospital, and the East New York Neighborhood Family Care Center. In addition, she has served on Community Board No. 5 and as the president of the Leadership Council of Open Communities of Brooklyn, Inc. Finally, she has served as a Girl Scout leader for over 30 years.

Although actively involved with professional and community activities, Mrs. Bright has not failed to recognize the importance of education. Her academic credentials include a masters degree in human resources and management. She has received many honors and is listed in “Who’s Who of American Women.”

I salute this diverse and talented woman who has shown that it is possible to do and have all of the richness and beauty which life has to offer.

TRIBUTE TO PEGGY NORRIS

HON. JOHN S. TANNER
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend special recognition to a dedicated public servant in the Eighth District of Tennessee. She is Mrs. Peggy Norris, the Register of Deeds in Lake County, TN, for the past 32 years.

Mrs. Norris’ longevity in her office as the keeper of the records in her home county has bestowed upon her the distinction of being the longest serving female elected official in the State of Tennessee. This distinction is a testament to Mrs. Norris’ commitment to unselfish public service.

Like all local officials, Mrs. Norris is on the firing line every day responding to the needs and requests for the superlative quality of the work that is done in her office. It is the reason that after 32 years of service, she is running for re-election this year without opposition.

To Mrs. Norris and her family, I want to extend my personal best wishes and heartfelt gratitude for her willingness to serve her friends and neighbors in the Office of Register of Deeds in Lake County.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN McCUALEY

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw my colleagues’ attention to the career of Mr. John McCaulay of Baltimore, MD.

For two decades John McCaulay has worked for the city of Baltimore’s Department of Housing and Community Development. He filled many roles and served more than a few bosses. All are indebted to his service. But he is most appreciated by the countless Baltimoreans who recognize that a decent place to live is a basic human right that each of us owes to one another. Through service to his principles he served the City.

John McCaulay once told me he was just a simple bureaucrat, perhaps the only misleading statement that ever passed his lips. "Bureaucrat!" is a word too often used pejoratively to describe a paper pusher, somebody who shows up, puts in his time, goes through the motions, but doesn’t care whether he gets anything done. Nobody who knew him, or benefited from his efforts, and thousands of Baltimoreans fit the bill, would ever think of John in those terms.

The stereotype that perfectly described John McCaulay was that of the selfless public servant. He understood that while it is important that government work best for the citizens who need it most. We all know the challenge of making a bureaucracy sensitive to the needs of the community is no simple feat. Opportunities for failure far outnumber the chances for praise. Those who accept these challenges and succeed deserve our special praise and gratitude.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the accomplishments of John McCaulay on behalf of the city of Baltimore and in wishing him an enjoyable retirement.

TRIBUTE TO BURTON LEVINSON

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding community leader and an individual I am proud to call my friend—Burton Levinson. Burton, and his wife, Anita, have been at the vanguard of public life for decades. Burton is being honored for the exceptional service, he has rendered to the Anti-Defamation League [ADL] and for 40 years of commitment to the Jewish community.

Since 1986, Burton has served as national chairman of the ADL. During his tenure he has played a key role in strengthening and expanding one of the American Jewish community’s premier organizations. Under Burton’s leadership, the ADL has vigorously fought racism and anti-Semitism and documented and exposed hate crimes.
Burton has always been passionately committed to the cause of Soviet Jewry. He is a past national chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry and was the first American to attend a trial of a Soviet Jew in June 1974. For Burton, the historic exodes of Soviet Jewry is a profound and deeply moving vindication of his work.

Burton has also devoted much of his time to the defense of Israel. He is a member of the executive committee of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), and sits on the boards of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society. His direct and personal involvement with many of Israel's top leaders along with his unshakeable belief and dedication has made Burton a powerful advocate for the Jewish state.

Burton has also been a leader in the Los Angeles community. He is a vice president of the Jewish Federation Council and a past chairman of the San Fernando Valley Community Relations Committee. His national perspective has enabled Burton to catalyze inter-community development and cooperation.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege and honor to ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Burton Levinson—an exemplary community leader and role model to all.

LET'S CUT GOVERNMENT WASTE AND NOT RAISE TAXES

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, I, too, say let's cut Government waste, not raise taxes. I just cannot comprehend how we can sit here taxing taxpayers' money. We would allow project after another, and then turn around and raise their taxes!

Only one example of unthinking runaway spending occurred recently when the Education and Labor Committee authorized $12 million for a new building for the Washington Center, which offers internships and academic seminars to college students. I am pleased to report that some of us in the House were able to at least stall that effort last week.

Obviously, in certain cases, sponsoring an intern is justified. However, this particular project demonstrates the blindness with which some of my colleagues choose to spend the taxpayers' money. In effect, the authorization would allow for the building of a private university. Furthermore, the belief that it would aid underprivileged students is unfounded: Only about 16 percent of these students would receive scholarship funds. At a time of huge budget deficits, we have no business spending $12 million in this manner.

Such a lack of responsible spending has to end, now! Those participating in the so-called "budget summit" need to be reminded that there is far too much existing waste to justify any new taxes!

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO ED RAMON

HON. JAMES M. INHOFE
OF OKLAHOMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a true American for his valiant efforts for his country and his friends. Ed Ramon, a Shoshone-Camosneke Indian residing in my district, earned 42 military decorations during his two tours in Vietnam as helicopter pilot. One has to ask why a man would go back for a second tour in Vietnam. "It was because my buddies were still there fighting and dying," he told me. "I thought I could make a difference," said Ramon.

To the many young men who he evacuated, Ed Ramon did make the difference—the difference between life and death—the biggest difference in the whole world. Like so many soldiers returning from Vietnam, Ed found a new perspective on life. Domestic problems, dealing with memories of Vietnam, and his brother's suicide due to postwar depression instilled the desire to publish an anthology of poems about his experiences. His collection, entitled "Scars and Stripes Forever," has the ability to provide strength to many veterans who have found themselves in this same postwar situation.

I applaud Ed for all the work he has done for his country and for his fellow soldiers. On May 30, 1990, at Driller's Park in Tulsa, OK, I will have the honor of presenting Ed Ramon with many of his decorations earned in Vietnam. I am proud to be acquainted with a true American like Ed Ramon.

S. 2615

HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS, JR.
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 27, 1990

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, today, I, along with Doug Applegate, Don Edwards, Lance Evans, Claude Harris, George Hochbrueckner, L.F. Payne, and John Rowland, all members of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, have introduced legislation that would allow veterans alleged to owe debts to the Department of Veterans Affairs to be permitted the same right that nearly every other American citizen enjoys in debt collection cases, to employ counsel to represent and defend against what, in some cases, is an improper allegation of debt and unwarranted debt collection efforts.

In April, the Housing and Memorial Affairs Subcommittee heard an oversight hearing regarding the Home Loan Guaranty Program. Several witnesses at that hearing discussed the very difficult position that veterans are in when their DVA guaranteed home loan is defaulted upon.

Two of our witnesses testified that without the assistance of legal counsel their attempts to fight what they considered to be unjust claims would be impossible. It is a very difficult system to work under without legal advice...
### Extensions of Remarks

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Committee</th>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Energy and Natural Resources Energy Research and Development Subcommittee</td>
<td>To hold hearings to review the status of the human genome project of the Department of Energy and the National Institute of Health.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Appropriations Interior Subcommittee</td>
<td>To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of the Interior.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee</td>
<td>To hold hearings on the U.S.-Canada open border trade agreement, focusing on meat and poultry.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Energy and Natural Resources Environment and Public Works Environmental Protection Subcommittee</td>
<td>To hold hearings to examine issues relating to the interstate transport of solid waste.</td>
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**Notes:**
- All copyrighted work, whether published or unpublished.
- On alcohol and substance abuse programs.
- On meat and poultry.