

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO DYNCORP AND
ROB BRYANT

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to DynCorp, a company located in my district, and one of its outstanding employees, Mr. Rob Bryant. I am sure that all my colleagues will find Mr. Bryant's accomplishments to be as inspiring as I have.

Rob Bryant has been a paraplegic since 1982 when he fell 55 feet from an oil rig. Despite this handicap, Rob has just completed a courageous, 3,500 mile "Row Across America". Beginning April 2, in Los Angeles, Rob began his 4-month tour of America with stops in 10 DynCorp locations, including Williams Air Force Base in Arizona, White Sands Test Range and Holloman Air Force Base in New Mexico, Columbus Air Force Base in Mississippi, DynCorp in Virginia, and the Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, MD. At each DynCorp location, Rob was greeted by supportive coworkers who hosted community receptions and fundraisers in his honor.

By rowing his specially designed three-wheeled rowing machine across country, Rob has raised money for the Kent Waldrep National Paralysis Foundation to further paralysis research. During the course of Rob's trip he spoke to over 100 groups to heighten the Nation's awareness of the need for more funding for research as well as explaining the needs and abilities of the disabled. He is also hoping to get his name into Guinness Book of World Records as the first person to ever rowcycle cross-country.

Rob has been supported and encouraged along the way by a loving family. His wife, Wanice first gave him the idea to buy the rowing machine, and was completely supportive of his goal to row cross-country. His two sons, Jason and Jonathan, ages 9 and 7, helped him train for a year and a half in preparation for his trip. While the help and support of his family was paramount to Rob's success, he could not have accomplished this incredible feat without the generosity of his employer, DynCorp.

When Rob approached DynCorp management to request time off for training, and to make his cross-country trip, his idea was immediately welcomed with the complete support of company officials and employees. Although, Rob is a valuable employee, DynCorp granted him leave from his job as a writer of technical manuals for the military. DynCorp gave him 2 days a week off to train, and once he was ready to begin his cross-country journey DynCorp gave Rob 6 months off with pay and full benefits.

Mr. Speaker, it is both an honor and a pleasure to salute Rob Bryant today. His courage in meeting life's challenges is an inspiration to all of us. I also want to applaud DynCorp, its officials and employees, for their willingness to become personally involved in this important cause. DynCorp stands as a shining example to other businesses for its support of Rob Bryant, and their ability to look beyond an individuals handicap.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEGINNING
OF THE KOREAN WAR

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, last June 25 marked the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the Korean war. Before that brutal war ended 3 years later, on July 27, 1953, 54,246 American troops were dead, and 103,284 were wounded. During the war, 8,177 Americans were listed as missing or prisoners of war. We still have not accounted for 329 prisoners of war.

All in all, over 5,700,000 American service men and women were involved in the war, either directly or indirectly. Many of them had just survived the rigors of World War II, and still others went on to serve in Vietnam.

However, most of the veterans of the "forgotten war" simply returned home to resume their lives, and were never really recognized for their contribution to the freedom we now enjoy.

Now the time has come to acknowledge the service and the sacrifice of these veterans. Congress has appropriated \$1 million in seed money for the construction of a Korean War Memorial here in Washington. The other \$10 million needed to construct and maintain the memorial must, however, come from private contributions. Many organizations throughout the Nation are working at raising funds for the memorial.

One such group, the National Capital Friends of the Korean War Veterans Memorial, was organized for the sole purpose of raising funds. Not too long ago, that group was addressed by retired Army general, Richard Stilwell, who is the chairman of the Memorial's Advisory Board.

I insert the text of General Stilwell's splendid address before the group in the RECORD at this point:

ADDRESS BY GEN. RICHARD G. STILWELL

Given the importance of this luncheon and the patriotism and support that is evidenced by your participation therein, I abruptly left Congressman Sonny Montgomery in Seoul at 5:00 p.m. on Monday, the 28th of May, to be here this morning. I had the honor of accompanying the Chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee of

the House of Representatives and his seven Congressional colleagues to the Military Armistice Commission building in the joint security area at Panmunjom, Korea, for the formal ceremony, which concluded with the turnover, to the custody of the United States of America, of the remains of five heretofore Missing in Action from the Korean War. One was Air Force, and four United States Army—two tentatively identified but all subject to ultimate corroboration by the forensic laboratory in Hawaii. The significance of this very emotional day was that not since early 1954 have any remains of our war dead—United Nations, across the board, or Americans exclusively—been returned to our custody.

I do not know whether this is a harbinger of things to come, whether there will be a much larger return of some portion of the 8,000 plus that we still carry as Missing in Action. It is hard to begin to predict the thought processes of an Asian Communist as extreme as Kim Il-Sung. One thing we do know is that this event and the resultant public consciousness of the very large number of soldiers of all the twenty-one nationalities still carried as Missing in Action, will have some impact on the posture of the United States—as indeed, over the years, the much more vocal community, for humanitarian reasons, has had with respect to Viet Nam.

In any event, I went there because it seemed appropriate that, given my modest responsibilities for the Korean War Memorial, I should do so. I am no stranger to Korea. Like many in this room, I am a veteran of the Korean War. I saw it from three different vantage points, from the 25th of June 1950 to the 27th of July 1953. Interestingly enough, late on the 25th of June 1950 (the 26th, of course, in Korea) the head of the CIA, Admiral Hillenkoetter said, "Stillwell, what can you do to assist what is obviously gonna be a major effort?" I said, "at this point, sir, nothing."

Over the next two years in my capacity as head of the Far East operations division we tried with scant success to stimulate resistance activity behind North Korean and Chinese Communist lines. We started from scratch, we were amateurs, we nibbled a bit but, we had no appreciable impact on the war effort from the agents that we infiltrated by sea, by land and by air. It was a real challenge. Those activities gave me a fair picture of what was happening on the battlefield that I then joined, later on, as regimental commander of the 15th Infantry assigned to the 3rd Infantry Division—not the famous 3rd Marine Division that is so prominently represented here today by the officers of that Association.

And then, finally, I saw the War from a totally different perspective when General Max Taylor, to my chagrin, hauled me out of my command to make me the senior adviser for a Korean Army Corps. He said it was a mark of confidence in my potential and ability, but I tell you—as many in the room who have commanded troops, particularly in battle, will confirm—moving away from one's unit, whether a platoon or division or anything intermediate, is tough and

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor. Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

particularly (Brigadier General Ayken, please note) because my 4th Battalion was the Greek expeditionary force second only to the Turkish Brigade in terms of motivation and battle prowess.

Nonetheless, the last several months of the War were interesting for I had de facto command of four Korean divisions. The Corps Commander whom I was there to "advise" wanted to think about much bigger things. So he said "run the Corps."

When the guns fell silent on the 27th of July 1953, the Armistice was envisaged to be temporary and supplanted by some sort of a political settlement that would regulate relations between two states of a still divided peninsula. That has never eventuated.

So, today, we have to remind ourselves that the only thing that determines what is North and what is South is that four kilometer wide, now heavily fortified zone, the modalities of which are governed by a Military Armistice Agreement—Kim II-Sung as one signee, the Chinese Commander another and Mark Clark, Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, the third. We hope eventually for much better relationships, but we haven't got them yet.

The vivid memories of the War engulfed me on this most recent trip just one day ago. As most accounts stress, the War has been much ignored by history for the reason that it was sandwiched in between the universally supported effort of World War II, which took this nation to its apogee, and our very controversial involvement in Viet Nam beginning in the early 60's. Yes, as the President of the United States said on the first of May at our dinner, the War was a milestone in U.S. post-World War II foreign and defense policy. Although the battle lines on the 27th of July 1953 were astride the 38th parallel where it all started, it was not a stalemate except in military terms. It had achieved the political objectives for which any war is fought and those objectives were to restore the territorial integrity of the Republic of Korea and to save 40 million human beings from being overrun by a totalitarian Communist regime. That was the foundation from which the Republic of Korea has levered itself from the ashes into a middle power, the twentieth most important country in the world galaxy today. That was the minimum geo-political achievement of that War. But, more importantly, the decisions that flowed from Truman's initial decision ("we're going to intervene, unprepared though we are,") established the strategic posture of the United States that has been maintained since the early 50's.

We changed our defense plans. We determined to maintain multiservice balanced capabilities of whatever power was required to contain Soviet aggression at any level. We put muscle into NATO, enough muscle to make it the principal instrument for containing the Soviet empire on the European continent. We forged collective security arrangements in Asia, notably including those with Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines; Korea and Japan, which have maintained the climate of confidence behind which we have seen the remarkable economic dynamism which is going to make the year 2001 the beginning of the Century of the Pacific. As President Bush said, the people who fought in Korea can take some credit for the foundation for the march of democracy that is occurring worldwide today.

So, there is abundant reason why there should be a memorial to those brave Ameri-

can men and women who rallied to the colors; who crossed the wide ocean to defend a people that they never met, in a land that they knew not; who endured the harshest of terrain and weather, sometimes with numerical odds against them, but stayed the course and did all that along with the men and women of the Republic of Korea's armed forces and the men and women of fifteen other nations that provided combat contingents varying from brigade size and division size in the case of the Turks and the British, down to battalion or smaller size.

Congress mandated the Memorial nearly four years ago. What is unique about that Congressional legislation, ladies and gentlemen, is that it is a first. It not only directs a Federal agency, the American Battle Monuments Commission, to establish such a memorial but provides that that memorial be under government auspices throughout. It will be constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers. The money will be accounted for by the General Accounting Office, among others; the money will be on deposit in the United States Treasury.

So it is official in every respect except that the funds will come from private sources, less the seed money of \$1 million which the Congress has provided. We are totally different from the Congressional authorization for the Viet Nam Memorial, for the Women in the Military Service, for the Black Revolutionaries, for the Law Enforcement Officers, because all of their procedures for design, fund-raising, accounting, and so forth, are in non-governmental hands. Not so in our case.

To assist the American Battle Monuments Commission, Congress directed that there be a Board of twelve veterans of the Korean War, appointed by the President. It has been at work for three years. One of our major jobs has been to recommend a site. We have a magnificent site. Visualize yourself sitting on the Great Emancipator's lap and looking down the Reflecting Pool toward the Washington Monument * * * look 15 degrees to your left, and you see the Viet Nam Memorial. Now turn your gaze the same angle to the right front and you will see the grove (Ash Woods) where we are going to build our Memorial. When finished, it will complete a cruciform—long axis, Lincoln and Washington—short axis, Viet Nam and Korea.

Within a 2.2 acre actual site, excluding the approaches, walkways, trees, will be the Memorial whose design we selected in concept and unveiled in the Rose Garden on the 14th of June with the participation of the President of the United States. It will cover a football field—think of that—120 years in one direction and 40 in the other. Its dominant feature will be a column of 38 heroic size statues (that's about 8 feet high) symbolic of the men—I repeat, men—who fought the War on foot. That column will extend approximately 200 feet up a very gentle slope down which will be flowing a stream of water, two to three inches deep, which will symbolize, for those in the audience who remember it well, something of the terrain in which the War was fought—rice paddies, snow, mud, streams. In between these figures will be an 8 foot wide smooth path up which the visitor will move and note, as he studies these statues, and exact record of the equipment, the weapons, the gear of the Korean War period.

The visitor will also observe the ethnic diversity of our nation in the faces of the individual statues: blacks, hispanics, American

indians and orientals. And three of the 26 Army troops will have Korean faces representative of the Korean augmentation of our ranks throughout the conflict. One of those 38 will be of somewhat smaller stature. Older, not in uniform, he will have a quilted jacket; he will have very gnarled thighs and calves; and on his back will be an A-frame made of wood and straw and loaded with either \$1 millimeter mortar shells or 5-gallon drums. We were determined that since the Korean Service Corps was so important to all nationalities represented out on the battlefields, it be represented in the Memorial. The service mix will be 26 Army (including those three KATUSAS), 6 Marines—a truncated squad, plus one Navy corpsman, 2 Air Force personnel (a forward air control team) and an air naval gunfire liaison control officer and his radio operator. So the Navy outguns the Air Force in that column three to two, somewhat to the chagrin of my Air Force colleagues.

The medium of the statues is yet to be determined. Colonel Badger, my colleague on the American Battle Monuments Commission, may have something further to say on that. We are leaving it to the architect to recommend whether it will be granite or of some metal. We old soldiers believe that the statues need to be cast to get the level of detail we would like to see in the uniforms and the equipment.

In the march up this column from rear to front you won't be in the water because the walkway will be above the water line. At the summit one is 8 feet above ground level. You will then descend a ramp that leads to an American flag toward which the column of troops is, in effect, moving. At the base of the flag will be the dedicatory plaque of the Memorial.

Then you turn around and face a wall 8 feet high, and divided into two unequal parts by the ramp; the left segment is 80 feet long—and the right, 40 feet. On the larger side, will be a continuous mural—some type of art form to be determined—which we want to express a coherent story of the War. We visualize the Pusan perimeter, Inchon, the Chinese intervention, and so forth. Limited only by the imagination of the muralist, we want to blueprint on that 80 by 8 foot mural all of the services, all of the fabric of support (and I use support in the combat as well as the service sense) that, combined together to sustain those on the battlefield. That's where we hope to give proper due to the United States Air Force, the Marine aviation, the United States Navy, the medical services of the Army, Navy and Air Force and all the others. If I sound enthusiastic, I am! To the right of the ramp is the 40 foot area we call the "Open Chapel." There with words simple, but eloquent, we want to carry out the mandate of Congress which stipulates that the Memorial is honoring everybody, but it will particularly express gratitude for those who were killed in action, those who are still unaccounted for, or those who were held as Prisoners of War. The Open Chapel is dedicated to precisely that.

We do not anticipate that there will be names on the wall. I might add, because we discussed this earlier, that this is without prejudice to some sort of an interactive video portrayal later on. It could well be an automated display system where the names will be recorded on film and can be called up by those who wish to do so, as an adjunct to the Memorial.

Time does not permit discussion of the landscaping concept which makes the Me-

morial a coherent whole. But, I must cover another important feature. This Memorial, although mandated by the Congress to honor Americans, must place the War in its larger context and recognize that we went to help the Korean armed forces who provided most of the manpower and who took the greatest losses. It must also recognize that the War was a multinational effort in which 21 other nations, United States included, participated under the United Nations banner. Sixteen provided combat contingents, and five provided medical support. We've left it to the architect to tell us what he thinks is the best way to reflect, in a notable manner, the contributions of those other nations. We will see what emerges. We have discussed a boulder or stone, provided by each of those nations on which could be inscribed the name of the country, the number of units, the casualties, or something of that nature.

The question is always asked, "when are we going to see this?" The simple answer is that "I don't know." We have some conflicting timelines. The generic legislation provides the music to which we dance. We are the first memorial to be under the generic law which provides that one must have all the money required for construction before one can get a construction permit, and one must have the construction within five years of the initial authorization. The initial authorization was in October 1986. So, by October 1991 we must have 100% of the construction costs plus another 10% for perpetual maintenance available to the National Park Service. But, it's going to be almost October 1991 before we really know how much the Memorial is going to cost; we are just starting the A & E phase and the deliverable is more than a year away.

Our best estimate, right now, of what it is going to take for construction, is \$10 million; and that may be a little low. Add another million for maintenance. That's our current target. The glass is a little more than half full with our assets of about \$6 million. We are not going to get any help from the United States Government; given the deficit, we would be low on that totem pole anyway. And, it's hard for the government to appropriate against an indeterminate requirement. So it's up to us.

The \$6 million has been raised over a period of three plus years. It represents a combination of the inputs of the veteran's organizations; some very good help from Korean commercial organizations who have subsidiaries in the United States; and from the grass roots of the United States, about 100,000 individual contributors total. We have had some very good help from some well placed volunteers like Dear Abby, whose columns have garnered \$750,000; a Dr. Chung, who wrote a book and gave us all of his proceeds, totaling \$200,000. The American corporate world has not been very helpful despite our best efforts. We're pursuing all avenues.

Our current most hopeful, most promising initiative is to get Congressional legislation for a commemorative coin to be issued next year for the 38th anniversary of the Armistice. That will give us a couple of million dollars up front. We need all the help we can get. We want maximum participation at any level * * * \$1.00 or more * * * because the breadth of American participation is more important than the individual big contributors. So, we are appealing to everyone. We will place a notice in every newspaper in the United States in the next couple of months. The message is straightforward. It

says: "there are 5 million of us who were in uniform during the Korean War and we need 5 million bucks. That translates to a buck a man—So, how about it? Just put a dollar in an envelope." They may violate postal regulations but, for a buck, who's going to care?

That's the story. I hope I have conveyed something of what the Korean War Veterans Memorial is all about, how important the War was in United States twentieth century history and how appropriate this tribute is to the men and women whose sacrifices made possible all of the subsequent geostrategic gains. I certainly thank you for your attention.

(Brigadier General Mete Ayken is the Defense and Air Attache at the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey in Washington, DC.)

A TRIBUTE TO EDWARD AND CLARA PENNY

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege today of honoring Mr. and Mrs. Edward Penny of Coleman, MI, on the occasion of their induction into the Michigan Farmers' Hall of Fame. Founded in 1982, the Michigan Farmer's Hall of Fame exists to honor farmers for their contributions to their community and to Michigan's agriculture industry. The Pennys are one of seven families who will be introduced into the Michigan Farmer's Hall of Fame on August 31, 1990.

Edward was born on a small farm near Midland, MI. While in school he was an active member of the Future Farmers of America [FFA]. He also attended various leadership camps and the national FFA convention in 1941. He received the State farmer degree in 1942.

Ed formed a partnership with his father in 1944. They increased his father's herd of milking cows from 10 to 20, and farmed 100 acres, an additional 40 acres to his father's original 60.

Ed and Clara were married in 1946. Together they have raised two sons and four daughters. Throughout their marriage Ed and Clara have remained interested and involved in their community. Ed has been active in local politics and the Methodist Church. He has also served as the township treasurer and as the township supervisor. Clara has participated in teaching Sunday school and has been involved with women's society, church suppers, and PTA. She has also held the office of deputy treasurer of Lincoln Township.

In 1946 Ed and Clara purchased their farm and rented many acres on which they raised hay, corn, oats, and potatoes. In 1972, Ed and Clara decided to sell the farm because of urban growth. They relocated to a farm in Isabella County and expanded their farming operation to 120 acres. Last year, Ed sold his milk cows. Now that he is semiretired, he plans to raise dairy heifers, soybeans, wheat, and cash crops.

Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues in the House, please join me today in honoring Ed and Clara Penny, and in celebrating their life of contribution to their community and to

Michigan agriculture. The Pennys are an example for all of Michigan to admire and emulate, of hard working, family people, who share a love of the land and have devoted their lives to agriculture.

TRIBUTE TO MARIAN VAN SLYKE

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding member of my district who has been chosen as music director for the Newport Navy Choristers.

Ms. Marian Van Slyke, of Newport, RI, has provided enthusiastic guidance and vigorous direction to the Navy Choristers for the past 30 years. Her leadership has served to anchor the group. Marian is known as the heart of the group. It was under her direction that the group began singing under the sponsorship of local and national charity organizations, which benefited from the profits of ticket sales and program patrons.

Marian's accomplishments outside the music world are impressive. She has a degree in music from the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester. She has served as a director of the Salve Regina Glee Club and as a faculty member at Vernon Court Junior College. For 16 years she was an organist and music director at Newport's Trinity Church.

Marian has received several awards and citations from various civic and military groups, including a meritorious public service citation from the Chief of Naval Operations. She has been listed in the 1975 and 1986 editions of "International Who's Who in Community Service."

I take this time to commend Marian for her accomplishments and wish her continued success.

A SPECIAL HONOR AND TRIBUTE TO HYMAN AND SYLVIA HURWITZ

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the full U.S. House of Representatives to honor and pay very special tribute to Hyman and Sylvia Hurwitz, two very special and dedicated residents of Butler, PA, on the happy occasion of their 50th anniversary.

Although Hy and Sylvia's most proud contributions have been their three children—Larry, David, and Roberta—and their seven grandchildren, Hy and Sylvia have also made many major significant contributions to the Butler County community and surrounding areas.

Hy began his professional life as a high school science teacher, but World War II interrupted his career. Landing at Anzio beach-head, Hy suffered a severe foot injury and re-

turned to Deshon Army Hospital—now the Butler VA Medical Center—for immediate medical attention.

For a year, Hy's left foot remained infected and swollen, but exploratory surgery later revealed a complication of the battlefield surgery done on Hy's foot. With his eventual recovery, Hy returned to teaching and to public service.

President of B'Nai Abraham Congregation, Hy was an early organizer of the Butler County Music and Arts Festival, vice chairman of the group organizing construction of a new high school, chairman of the United Fund, advisor to Butler County Community College, commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America, president of the Rotary Club, president of Butler "Spark Plugs," recipient of "Man of the Year Award," and president of AAA.

As Hy became reestablished in the life of the community, he encountered his life's second major challenge in 1971 when he successfully underwent an operation for a cerebral aneurysm that left Hy paralyzed on his right side, removing his speaking capability.

Advised to institutionalize her husband, Sylvia declined and returned Hy to the Butler VA and enrolled him in corrective therapy. Hy learned to walk and 3 years later was among the first to enter the then-new speech and language therapy services at Butler VA.

It wasn't easy to walk and talk again, but Hy did both, and his actions speak louder than words in praise of the rehabilitation services of the Butler VA hospital, as well as the strength of his spouse, Sylvia.

Always ready, Hy returned to public life and public service. In 1978, Hy won second prize for an oil painting in the Butler County Music and Arts Festival, the organization he helped start years earlier, and Hy also began serving as a volunteer speech aide in the audiology and speech pathology service of Butler VA, where he works with stroke patients who now possess Hy's example to inspire them to overcome the seemingly impossible.

In fact, Hy passed up a trip to Austria to continue his therapy work at Butler VA.

Mr. Speaker, Hy's wife Sylvia is also a bright shining light in the community. Working for many years with the Butler YMCA and helping to establish a youth program there, Sylvia also organized a youth program at her local synagogue some 40 years ago.

Sylvia was first chairman for the then Golden Age Club—which her Council of Jewish Women organized—bringing in the YWCA and the local board of recreation.

Mrs. Hurwitz served on the board of AFS, Catholic Charities, the Cancer Board, the Symphony, the Easter Seals and the Butler County Memorial Hospital Auxiliary.

Sylvia, who is currently employed at WISR Radio in Butler, also serves as a volunteer for the Veterans Hospital, delivers for Meals on Wheels, serves on the synagogue board and is currently president of Sisterhood and Hadassah.

Mr. Speaker, Members of the U.S. House of Representatives. It is quite clear why this is a very special 50th wedding anniversary for a very special couple: Hyman and Sylvia Hurwitz. I congratulate and honor their significant and responsible contributions to the public well-being, and pay special tribute to them

today before the Congress on this very happy occasion.

A BILL RELATING MOST-FAVORED-NATION STATUS FOR THE SOVIET UNION TO NEGOTIATIONS FOR BALTIC INDEPENDENCE

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill intended to lend support to the brave peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in their gallant struggle to force the Soviet Union to recognize their national sovereignty.

Over the past few months, the States of the Baltic region have made much progress in this regard—based primarily on their peoples' courage and determination in peacefully standing up for their freedom. This in the face of blatant political, economic, and military intimidation on the part of the central government in Moscow.

Beginning with Lithuania's dramatic March 11 declaration of its independence from the Soviet Union, the situation in the Baltics has evolved rapidly. The democratically elected governments of each republic have now issued declarations asserting their national independence.

Over the last 50 years, the U.S. Government has voiced many noble words of support for the aspirations of the Baltic people. I believe that we must back up these noble words with equally noble deeds. We need to actively encourage the Soviet Union to acknowledge and accept the legitimate rights of the Baltic peoples. Rights guaranteed under the Helsinki accords—to which the Soviet Union is a signatory. Rights guaranteed under the Soviet constitution itself.

All three of the Baltic States freely exercised their internationally recognized independence from 1918 until their seizure by the Soviet Union in 1940. Their democratic governments engaged in commerce, and entered into treaties—including treaties signed with the Soviet Union in 1920. The Government of the United States also entered into treaties with the independent Baltic Republics during this period—treaties which are still in force.

However in 1940, the Soviet Union seized the three Baltic States based on an infamous secret agreement between Stalin and Hitler. As their incorporation was an illegal act under international law, the United States and other Western nations have consistently refused to recognize Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania as parts of the Soviet Union.

Current Soviet leaders have acknowledged the illegality of the secret protocols to the 1939 Molotov-Ribbentrop pact with Nazi Germany, which led to the Soviet military invasion of the Baltics. Late last year, the Soviet Congress passed, and President Gorbachev signed, a resolution on these secret protocols. They said, in part:

The Congress of the people's deputies of the Soviet Union condemns the signing of the "Secret Additional Protocol" of August 23, 1939, and the other secret agreements

with Germany. The Congress recognizes the secret protocols as illegal and invalid from the moment of their signing. The protocols did not create a new legal base for the Soviet Union's relations with third countries.

At the recent superpower summit in Washington, President Bush signed an agreement regarding most-favored-nation status for the Soviet Union. I understand that the President told Mr. Gorbachev at that time that he would not submit that agreement to the Senate until the economic coercion in Lithuania ends.

The bill I have introduced today would reinforce this message. It would ensure that most-favored-nation treatment is not approved for the Soviet Union until economic and military coercion against the Baltic States is brought to an end, and Moscow enters into meaningful independence negotiations with each of those states. Withholding these benefits should prove an important lever for encouraging the Soviet Union to live by the rule of law on this matter.

If our claim of support for freedom and democracy around the world is to have any credibility, at this critical moment in history, our Government must stand firmly with the Baltic people in support of their quest for independence.

When the effort of the Baltic Republics to reassert their independence began in earnest just a few months ago, many counseled that the time was not right; that it could undermine the efforts of Mr. Gorbachev to achieve perestroika in the Soviet Union. Many of these people did not appreciate that the moral strength and determination of the Baltic peoples could force so much progress in so little time. Yes, to some extent Mr. Gorbachev's push for greater truth and openness in Soviet national and international affairs helped to make this possible, but only because the Baltics so clearly have the right on their side.

As we celebrate the general improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, let us not abandon the legitimate aspirations of the Lithuanian people. Let us reaffirm our longstanding policy of nonrecognition and condemn the ongoing illegal occupation of the Baltic States. Let us communicate our continued recognition of their oppression, and our ongoing commitment to their cause.

We must do all we can to compel the Soviet Union to allow the people of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania to freely determine their own destinies without fear of economic or military reprisal. We must do all we can to encourage a peaceful, negotiated solution to this conflict. We must do all we can to assure independence for the brave people of the Baltic States.

I would suggest to my colleagues that this legislation is the least we can do in support of these goals. It sends a clear message that, while we want increased trade and peaceful cooperation with the Soviet Union, we have not forgotten the people of the Baltic Republics or their quest for freedom and independence. That while we want to see Mr. Gorbachev succeed in bringing openness and restructuring to the Soviet Union, it cannot be at the expense of the Baltic peoples. I urge my colleagues to support this proposal.

FUSION RESEARCH: NEW OPPORTUNITIES FROM LAB CONVERSION BILL

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the National Research Facilities Act of 1990, H.R. 5253, provides the means for an effective and efficient transition from defense research to civilian research at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory [LLNL].

The changes in Eastern Europe which led to a decreased Soviet military threat allow us to move away from defense related research. In order to capitalize on the economic and social benefits of civilian research, as our European and Japanese allies have done, the same weapons-oriented facilities should be converted to civilian research.

One program that deserves more attention is the fusion energy program.

The fusion energy program is split into two parts: inertial confinement fusion [ICF] and magnetic fusion energy [MFE]. Up until now, ICF program was a defense program that concentrated on nuclear weapons research. ICF could also lead to fusion energy reactors which would produce environmentally safe energy for millions of Americans from the elements in water. As for the more civilian oriented MFE program, for the past 10 years it has been losing funding for research, which delays the time a magnetic fusion energy reactor could steer us away from dependence on fossil fuels.

The National Research Facilities Act of 1990 would help the ICF and MFE fusion programs come closer to providing Americans with energy, long after fossil fuels run out.

We can not continue to use fossil fuels indefinitely because of their terrible cumulative environmental impact. According to Jay D. Hair of the National Wildlife Foundation:

Increased global warming caused by concentrations of greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), is one of the most serious environmental problems caused by our fossil-fuel-dependent society. The linkage between CO₂ emissions and climatic disruptions is no longer a matter of dispute.

In a July 17 letter to Speaker THOMAS FOLEY a group of concerned scientists said:

Last May, an international scientific panel (Interparliamentary Conference on the Global Environment) endorsed by the United States concluded that continued emissions of CO₂ and other gases will result in an average temperature increase by as much as 10°F. within the next century. This disastrous temperature change would be greater than any change that has occurred in the past 10,000 years. The United States is the largest contributor of carbon dioxide emissions in the world, and bears a special responsibility to take the lead in reducing this pollutant that threatens the entire planet."

We can slow fossil fuel consumption today by passing the "carbon tax," and we can replace fossil fuels tomorrow by supporting fusion research. If fusion research continues to be supported, then we will have an environ-

mentally safe, abundant energy alternative to fossil fuel in about 30 years.

The ICF program conversion would not abandon defense research; it would just change ICF's priorities. By supporting the power upgrade of the NOVA laser at Livermore Labs, the ICF program would achieve plasma ignition with some energy return by 2000. NOVA is the most powerful ICF laser. Plasma ignition is the next great step which would show that a fusion energy reactor is feasible. Once plasma ignition is achieved, then we could choose to pursue defense applications in the laboratory microfusion facility [LMF] and/or civilian applications in the engineering test facility/demonstration power plant [ETF/DPP]. To make civilian research a priority in the whole ICF program, not just at Livermore lab, a separate civilian inertial fusion energy [IFE] agency could be created within the Energy Department.

The magnetic fusion research investment also needs to be continued. Magnetic fusion produces fusion by heating hydrogen isotopes, which are found in water, to hundreds of millions of degrees. The plasma is confined by powerful magnets in a donut-shaped device. MFE research is mostly concentrated on the tokamak designs. This is different from ICF which fires lasers or other energy sources from every direction at a stationary hydrogen isotope. Energy is gained when hydrogen isotopes are fused together to produce helium and energy. LLNL does a great deal of magnetic fusion research. The microwave tokamak experiment [MTX] facility focuses its research around the Alcator-C tokamak. LLNL also works with the General Atomics laboratory on the Doublet-IIID tokamak. The recent National Academy of Sciences report on magnetic fusion recommends an immediate 20 percent increase in MFE funding in order to complete the compact ignition tokamak [CIT] at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory and the international thermo-nuclear experimental reactor [ITER]. LLNL fusion research develops technology for both reactors.

Fusion power is environmentally safe energy. According to Eric Storm, program leader and deputy associate director for ICF at LLNL:

The fusion process itself is clean, it leaves no radioactive "ashes" behind and is inherently safe. Fusion would be environmentally acceptable, since it does not create such harmful environmental side effects as the "Greenhouse" effect, acid rain, and other polluting by-products caused by burning fossil fuel. Fusion does rely upon a nuclear process, but because it is not self-sustaining, there is no possibility of a "runaway" or "meltdown" situation as in the Chernobyl [or Three Mile Island] incidents. Although some structural parts of the "fusion boiler" will become activated and the fuel may contain tritium (a short-lived radioactive element), fusion power plants can be designed to pose even less environmental hazard than conventional fossil fuel plants.

Mr. Speaker, supporting civilian fusion energy research today will make us the leader in energy production tomorrow. I hope that H.R. 5253 could be a step toward promoting greater civilian fusion work at the outstanding Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

NEA FUNDING

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, Dave Hamrick, editor of the Southside Sun in East Point, GA, wrote this July 26, 1990, column on funding the National Endowment for the Arts. His views well express the point which those of us working for standards at this taxpayer-financed institution are trying to make. There is a huge difference between censoring the arts and deciding, based on reasonable standards, how tax dollars will be spent on behalf of the public for the arts. We oppose the former and insist on the latter.

I encourage all of my colleagues to read the case Mr. Hamrick makes in "Strings Attached to Art Funding."

[From the Southside Sun, July 26, 1990]

STRINGS ATTACHED TO ARTS FUNDING

(By Dave Hamrick)

Suppose someone came up to you and asked for a sizeable sum of money.

And suppose you responded by inquiring as to what this person planned to do with the money. Imagine that this person then said, "None of your business," and proceeded to call you and your ancestors various unflattering names.

Would you give him the money anyway?

Or would you politely apologize, reaffirm his right to not divulge his intentions and then affirm your own right to not give him any money?

I vote for the latter.

Yet this is the scenario that is played out yearly when the subject of money for the arts comes up in Fulton County and across the nation.

LOOKING FOR FUNDS

We have a group of people who have their hands out. They want money to pursue "the arts." But if anyone suggests that taxpayer money not be used for artistic works that the majority would consider lewd, crude or just plain lousy, that person is branded with a scarlet "C," for "censor."

The C-word springs to the lips of many in the arts community so fast it would give you whiplash.

Any suggestion that government control of the arts would be a good thing is met with horrified gasps . . . as it should be.

Yet those who espouse the higher cultural aspects of society seem to think there's nothing strange about asking for money from the government.

SOME SIMPLE FACTS

Here's a hot flash. Most people don't give away money without expressing at least a passing interest in how it's being used.

Here's another hot flash. "The government" doesn't have any money. When various endowments for, coalitions of and funds for the arts receive money from the government, that means they're getting it from you and me.

I don't know about you, but when I see that money being used to sponsor artistic works like the now infamous photograph of a crucifix in a jar of urine, I tend to get a little stingy with my part of the government's money.

That doesn't mean I'm setting myself up as a censor of art, any more than it means

I'm a censor of hot dogs when I decide not to buy the ones available at the Omni because they're too cold.

Those in the arts community who get upset because the majority of us take an interest in how our money is spent should seriously consider whether they really want government assistance for the arts or not. Government funding has always meant government control, whether you're talking about the arts, education or sewer systems.

AN ALTERNATIVE

If they really don't want Big Brother looking over their shoulders when they decide what to paint, sculpt or sing, then perhaps they should finance their work on the open market.

I know that's a difficult concept to get a grasp on, but it works like this. You write, sculpt or draw whatever suits your fancy, whether that's ridiculous or sublime, sacred or mundane, modest or lewd. Then you scrape up some money, rent some space somewhere, run some advertisements and invite the public to view and buy your work.

If enough people think your work is worthwhile, then voila . . . you're funded.

Yes, there are bound to be people who produce or perform astounding works of art but who can't get public acceptance for one reason or another. I'm sorry about that, but it doesn't give anyone the right to take people's money by force, under threat of incarceration, and give it to that artist.

There is one exception to my diatribe, and that's when a public purpose is directly served. Programs, for instance, that bring a variety of basic artistic expression into the schools for educational purposes are worthy of funding.

But those who put together such opportunities must accept the fact that the public is going to be interested and concerned about the quality of the material.

There's just no such thing as a free endorsement.

AIRLINE PASSENGERS DEFENSE ACT OF 1990

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support legislation introduced today by Congressman DON RITTER that is intended to protect airline passengers from undue delays and flight cancellations. The Airline Passengers Defense Act of 1990 guarantees the flying public certain rights to compensation for flights that are delayed or cancelled for reasons other than maintenance or safety and for baggage that is lost or delayed.

Of course, airlines want to provide satisfactory service to their customers; that is the basis of every profitable business. In today's airline market, however, each airline has its own standards of service to passengers, and sometimes it just isn't adequate. There is no consistency in the level of service among different carriers.

Currently, no uniform guarantee of compensation exists for lost or mishandled luggage and delayed or canceled flights. This legislation provides that uniformity. A passenger boarding any flight on any airline in the United

States will be guaranteed certain rights under this legislation.

The bill mandates that airlines will be held accountable if they cancel flights for reasons other than maintenance and safety and must adequately compensate passengers for those flights. Also, airlines must compensate passengers for lost or delayed luggage and standardize baggage claim forms. As well, an Office of Airline Passenger Advocacy will be established to receive and handle complaints relating to airline services, provide consumers with airline information, and enforce regulations relating to air carrier passenger services.

This legislation gives the airlines the opportunity to provide uniform and consistent services to consumers and allows passengers the means to protect their rights.

THOMAS J. MORAN HONORED AFTER A DECADE AS PRESIDENT OF LUZERNE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Thomas J. Moran, a man who has been an active and vital member of the northeastern Pennsylvania community, working for the education and development of our young people. Thomas Moran, third president of Luzerne County Community College [LCCC] in Nanticoke, PA, is ending a decade of service to a fine institution of higher learning.

Mr. Moran is a graduate of Bucknell University where he received a bachelor of science degree in education and English. He received his master of science degree from Columbia University School of Journalism and completed graduate work in public relations in higher education from New York University.

He began his career as a journalist in 1951, with the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette serving in a full-time position at night. While with the Post-Gazette, Mr. Moran began his teaching career at Duquesne University where he taught journalism as a full-time faculty member. In 1953, Mr. Moran was hired as the sports editor and feature columnist for the Wilkes-Barre Sunday Independent.

In 1961, Mr. Tom Moran was named Telegraph News Editor for the Wilkes-Barre Times Leader, and in 1965, he went back to the Sunday Independent as the suburban editor. In 1967, he was named the managing editor of the Sunday Independent and also worked as the regional correspondent for the New York Times.

Prior to joining the administrative ranks at LCCC in 1977, as dean of external affairs, Mr. Moran served as the executive director of public relations and alumni at Wilkes College. During his tenure at Wilkes, he expanded a journalism-program from one course to an 18-hour concentration with a professional internship. In addition, Mr. Moran established a Wilkes College campus chapter of Sigma Delta Chi Professional Journalism Society.

Since his appointment as president of LCCC, the college has added three facilities

to the 122-acre campus which have been a tremendous contribution to the citizens of northeastern Pennsylvania: the completion of the Conference Center; a faculty office building, which allowed the much-needed space for additional classrooms in other buildings by centralizing the faculty offices; and an \$8 million Advanced Technology Center.

The technology center was built last year in response to the growing need for a training facility for students interested in pursuing college degrees in the rapidly growing high-technology fields, as well as for local business and industry employers who require specific training and/or retraining programs for employees.

Throughout the years, Moran has always remained in close contact with the academic community. He has served as an adjunct faculty member at King's College, and continues to remain close to the classroom at LCCC, where he teaches an English composition course.

Mr. Moran has been recognized in the community for his expertise in the field of journalism by being named the recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award for Contributions of Service to Journalism from the Pennsylvania News Media Association in 1986.

This past spring, the Capital Cities Foundation, Inc., and the Times Leader initiated the Thomas J. Moran Journalism Scholarship which will provide tuition for a graduating LCCC student who will be pursuing a journalism degree at Wilkes College.

Thomas Moran is being honored by his colleagues, family, and friends at a testimonial dinner to be held on Friday, August 10, 1990. I know my colleagues in the House of Representatives will join me in recognizing Mr. Moran's life work and praising him for his dedication and commitment to the education of our youth. He will be greatly missed by the LCCC family, and it is my hope that he will continue to share his journalistic talent with the northeastern Pennsylvania community.

H.R. 3950

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives approved late last night, H.R. 3950, the Food and Agricultural Resources Act, with my amendment to establish a new program for the protection of prime farmlands.

Farmland provides the Nation with a variety of important benefits, ranging from national food security and local supply of high-value agricultural products, to wildlife habitat and aesthetic open space. Despite these valuable contributions, it has been estimated that nearly 1 million acres of prime farmland are converted to nonagricultural uses annually.

Nationwide, urban sprawl has resulted in the conversion of some of the Nation's most diverse and productive agricultural lands. For instance, the majority of the high-value agricultural products of this Nation—primarily fruits, vegetables, and dairy products—are produced in areas experiencing strong devel-

opment pressure. Many farsighted States have established voluntary programs to offer farmers viable alternatives to selling their farms for development. Such programs not only contribute to the necessary preservation of a strong national agricultural land base, but serve to safeguard the land providing locally grown supplies of fresh agricultural products, as well.

Farmers across the Nation have expressed their concern about the loss of farmland to nonfarming uses like subdivisions, highways, and commercial development. A recent survey coordinated by the American Farmland Trust found that 65 percent of farm operators believe farmland conversion to be a big or moderate problem. For the survey, AFT interviewed 1,000 farm operators randomly selected from a total of 42,860 producers in 100 agricultural counties, spread over 22 leading agricultural States.

The district I represent, Bucks County, PA, has experienced drastic reductions in agricultural infrastructure and farmland. Over the last 7 years we have lost 27,000 acres of farmland in our county. Almost 67,000 acres each year are being lost statewide. The State of Pennsylvania very recently has seen fit to establish a trust fund to aid communities in their fight to reward those farsighted States that have already set up a farmland protection program and would create an incentive for those States that have yet created such a program.

Because the early settlers founded many of this Nation's towns and cities in close proximity to fertile agricultural lands, the expansion of these cities have come at the expense of expansion in some of the most productive lands in the country. While urban expansion in some form is inevitable, without effective programs to address rationally the conversion of valuable farmland to nonagricultural uses, the Nation will increasingly depend on a limited number of marginal farms to produce the food. The loss of productive farmland comes at great cost to the consumer, the environment, and our international competitiveness in agricultural trade.

Environmentally, it is irresponsible to allow the Nation's most productive farmland to be lost to development. It is our most productive farmland that produces the most food at the least cost; the same land that requires the least input of agricultural chemicals and fertilizers, and is the least susceptible to soil erosion. As our agricultural land base dwindles, and our population increases, intensive production will be pushed onto land which is not ecologically suited to such use. Intensive production on sensitive lands contributes to the deterioration of soil, water and air resources, as well as the loss of threatened wildlife habitat.

Economically, it is unwise to allow the present trend of farmland conversion to continue. The U.S. food and fiber industry accounts for about 18 percent of our total gross national product, and we export nearly \$40 billion worth of agricultural goods annually. At the State level, agriculture and agriculture-related industry accounts for at least 20 percent of total employment in 25 percent of the States.

Farmland conversion is a problem of serious importance, both nationally and locally.

Recognizing the serious national ramifications of the dwindling agricultural land base, Congress passed the Farmland Protection Policy Act as part of the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981, in order to minimize the contributions of Federal programs to the conversion of farmland. Similarly, many States have established farmland protection programs in recognition of the grave local and State socioeconomic costs associated with farmland conversion, as well.

To further address the problem of farmland conversion at the national level, I introduced the Farms for Future Act on May 2, 1990. The legislation provides for loan guarantees to be made on a matching basis to qualifying State farmland protection programs. Additionally, the qualifying States would be fully reimbursed for the interested expenses during the first 5 years of the guaranteed loan.

As an amendment to the farm bill, the program established by this legislation would provide valuable financial assistance to State purchase-of-development-rights [PDR] and other farmland protection programs. These programs provide many important benefits to the States in which they operate by allowing farmers to voluntarily sell the development rights of their property, which would then remain in agricultural use perpetually.

By providing modest financial assistance to State farmland protection programs, the Farms for the Future Act further strengthens an established Federal-State partnership for farmland protection which has existed for nearly 10 years. Such a partnership is crucial to the continued viability of a geographically diverse agricultural industry.

The problems for traditional farming areas that stem from urban and suburban sprawl occur in areas beyond my district in Pennsylvania. In many small towns across the United States, the business districts wither while little shopping malls are built on the outskirts of town where crops formerly grew. These little shopping malls require expenditures for parking lots and other infrastructure—expenditures that were paid the first time a generation ago to create the town's main street.

Tax and financing policies far beyond the scope of this legislation perpetuate the problems. But we have the opportunity to provide a modest counterbalance, an offset to forces that can contribute to the destruction of a valuable natural resource. We should seize that opportunity.

**ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION
HELPS FORGE BETTER UNDER-
STANDING OF UNITED STATES-
MEXICO TRADE**

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to moderate a public policy forum in Coronado, CA, on June 29, 1990, called "U.S.-Mexico Relations in a Changing Global Economy." This roundtable forum was sponsored by the Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs and cosponsored by the American Cham-

ber of Commerce of Mexico City; the Bank of America; the Border Trade Alliance; the Foreign Trade Association; and the United States-Mexico Chamber of Commerce.

The purpose of this roundtable forum was to forge a better understanding of the economic interdependence between the United States and Mexico and to hopefully lay the groundwork for further improvements in the bilateral relationship between our two countries. In addition, we also discussed the future trading relationship between the United States, Mexico, and Canada.

Participants in the roundtable included leaders from both the public and private sectors. Besides myself, other participants included the Mexican Secretary of Commerce, Dr. Jaime Serra Puche; the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, H.E. Gustavo Petricoli; the Mexico Ambassador at Large, H.E. Miguel Aleman; Hon. Don Newquist, member of the U.S. International Trade Commission; Mr. Robert Clark, Director for U.S. Trade and Development Policy for the Canadian Department of External Affairs; Hon. Ernesto Ruffo, Governor of the Mexican state of Baja California Norte; Mr. John G. Smale, chairman of the Executive Committee Board of Proctor and Gamble; and approximately 150 other bankers and businessmen from the United States, Mexico, and Canada.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to provide our colleagues the following conclusions and recommendations reached by the participants at this meeting:

I. The people of Mexico and the United States are neighbors, friends, and business partners. Mexico is the United States' third largest trading partner, and the United States is Mexico's largest trading partner. The growing cultural, environmental, and economic relationship between our two countries presents truly great opportunities for both Mexico and the United States. Recent economic reforms initiated by Mexico and its people have ushered in a new era of mutual cooperation, friendship, and respect between the two countries. Both countries look forward to a closer relationship during the 1990's, while maintaining their unique national strengths and interests.

II. The Roundtable agreed that trade between Mexico and the United States is natural and inevitable. Therefore, the Roundtable welcomed Presidents Bush's and Salinas' announcement earlier this month of their intention to begin consultative talks before a formal free trade agreement. The Roundtable agreed that the consultative talks constitute a cautious and appropriate first step in formulating an acceptable and workable free trade agreement between our two countries.

The Roundtable also agreed that such consultative talks will provide both countries with the opportunity to fully assess any agreement that might come out of the "Uruguay Round" of GATT negotiations, which are expected to conclude this coming December. Specifically, if multilateral agreements are reached on agriculture, textiles, services, and intellectual property rights, bilateral free trade negotiations between Mexico and the United States will become easier and more productive.

The Roundtable suggested that both Presidents express formally their intent to enter into negotiations on a free trade

agreement during President Bush's visit to Monterrey, Mexico this coming December. The Roundtable also suggests that President Bush, as required by the 1988 Trade Law, formally notify the U.S. Congress of his intention to enter into negotiation on a free trade agreement with Mexico when the 102th Congress convenes in January, 1991.

The participants agreed that if Mexico and the United States are able to negotiate a free trade agreement, we could be on the verge of creating a North American Free Trade Area. Therefore, Canada should be invited to participate in such negotiations if Canada finds that a trilateral free trade agreement is in its best interest.

Lastly, after discussing the possibility of a United States-Mexico free trade agreement, all participants agreed that such an agreement would be of great benefit to both countries' economies, and therefore both countries should pursue a mutually beneficial and complementary free trade agreement.

III. Economic policy reform in Mexico, especially in the areas of trade and investment, has and will continue to lead to greater prosperity for the Mexican people. It will also provide valuable opportunities for both Mexican and United States exporters, investors, and workers. However, despite the great progress that Mexico has made during the past two years in liberalizing its economy, potential participants in the Mexican economy continue to require assurances that such reforms in Mexico will be permanent. For example, in addition to promulgating relaxed regulations on direct foreign investment, which Mexico has done, the Mexican government should consider making such regulations permanent in order to maximize the confidence of foreign investors in the Mexican economy.

Signed on June 29, 1990, in Coronado, CA by H.E. Gustavo Petricioli, Ambassador of Mexico; and Hon. E. (Kika) de la Garza, Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, U.S. House of Representatives.

INTRODUCTION OF AIDS LEGISLATION

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to assure that 35 States, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia don't lose critical funding for AIDS.

As a result of a formula change contained in the Health Omnibus Programs Extension Act of 1988, these States and territories have been notified by the Centers for Disease Control that they stand to lose substantial funds in fiscal year 1991.

My home State of Connecticut, for instance, received \$1.237 million in fiscal year 1989, a similar amount this year, and will be slashed to \$787,000 in fiscal year 1991, a dramatic 36 percent cut. While I understand that all the States are struggling to cope with the AIDS crisis, Connecticut has a high incidence of AIDS and, in fact, the highest incidence of pediatric AIDS in the Nation.

Therefore, this legislation, would provide for a hold harmless provision for fiscal year 1991.

Pursuant to this provision, no State could receive less than it does currently.

Those States which stand to lose funding in fiscal year 1991 include: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, the Virgin Islands, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

I urge my colleagues' support.

THE FAIRNESS AND COMPETITIVE FOREIGN INCOME TAX ACT OF 1990

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, the provisions of the Senate and House versions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-514) were reconciled under severe budgetary and time pressures.

As a result of these pressures, inequities in the taxation of foreign source income resulted. Several provisions of the 1986 Tax Reform Act caused similar situations to be subject to widely differing tax treatment. Tax Reform, not only failed to address areas of asymmetrical tax treatment, but exacerbated their ill effects. Overall, the Tax Reform Act failed to deal either fairly or wisely with the taxation of foreign source income. Instead, it created confusion and made U.S. companies even less able to compete in international markets.

In the 1st session of the 100th Congress, I introduced H.R. 3365, the Foreign Income Tax Equity Act of 1987, to correct the inequities resulting from the 1986 Act. Since that time, Congress has acted to correct a few of these inequities. For the most part, however, the Congress has failed to tackle the major tax issues which unfairly impact U.S. operations abroad.

Accordingly, I am introducing a follow-up bill, the Fairness and Competitive Foreign Income Tax Act of 1990, to correct the remaining inequities identified in my earlier bill, as well as several others which have emerged in the intervening period.

My new bill would correct these problems, provide symmetry in our Tax Code, and reestablish basic principles consistent with sound tax policy. The Fairness and Competitive Foreign Income Tax Act would substantially reduce the incidence of international double taxation, primarily through changes to the rules governing the foreign tax credit limitation, income sourcing, and expense allocation.

This act would eliminate the arbitrary 90-percent limitation on claiming foreign tax credits against minimum tax liability. Under the act, gains from the sale of stock on 10-percent owned foreign corporations—section 902 corporations—would create foreign source, general limitation income for the purposes of foreign tax credit limitations, provided that vari-

ous qualifications are met. Similarly, gains from the sale of an interest in a foreign partnership would give rise to foreign source, general limitation income.

Dividends, interest, rents, or royalties received from section 902 corporations, look-through rules would apply, thus allowing general limitation treatment. Domestic losses, which reduce foreign source income and foreign tax credits, would be recaptured. Subsequent U.S. source income would be resourced as foreign source income and foreign tax credits, would be resourced as foreign source income, in order to avoid double taxation and provide symmetrical treatment for overall foreign losses in the calculation of the foreign tax credit limitation. With respect to foreign income tax payments, the act would generally provide for the translation of foreign income taxes using the translation rate applicable to earnings and profits distributions.

Consistent with a true worldwide fungibility concept, the Fairness and Competitive Foreign Income Tax Act would provide for the allocation of interest expense on the basis of the borrowings and assets of the taxpayer's worldwide affiliated group. The act would make permanent the rule of allocation 64-percent of U.S. R&D expenditure to U.S. source income, with the remainder apportioned on the basis of asset or sales. Under this act, deductions for State and local income and franchise taxes would be allocated to U.S. source income for foreign tax credit purpose.

In the subpart F area, the Fairness and Competitive Act would allow all pre-1987 (post-1962) accumulated deficits to offset similar subpart F income earned after 1986. Consistent with the legislative intent of the 1986 Tax Reform Act, this act would also exclude from the Passive Foreign Investment Company [PFIC] provisions those companies subject to subpart F provisions of the Code.

Except as otherwise noted, the Fairness and Competitive Foreign Income Tax Act would be applicable to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1990.

THE FUTURE OF OUR ENERGY POLICY

HON. CRAIG THOMAS

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, today's events in the Middle East should focus attention on our need to give some consideration to domestic energy policy. For years we have watched the percentage of oil imports into our country rise, and consumers have enjoyed relatively low prices. However, this price comfort has come at a high cost in a number of other areas—specifically, a distorted balance of trade, economic hardship for the energy producing States, and perhaps worst of all the risk of oil dependence on Governments such as Iraq.

We need an energy policy which balanced oil imports with increased incentives for domestic oil producers so that we strengthen our economy and reduce the risk of dependence on loose-cannon dictators such as Saddam

Hussein. Crises has sadly forced us to review our energy policy. We must concentrate on our domestic energy producers and energy production.

Mr. Speaker, as we consider the future of our energy policy, we need to make certain we deal with substantive policy matters and not disguise it as a means of raising tax revenues.

**ONIBAR-GENEVA REUNION TO
BE HELD IN LAKE COMO, PA**

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, later this month, nearly 200 men and women will assemble in Lake Como, PA, for an on-site reunion of Camps Onibar and Geneva. Although I cannot be at the reunion, I rise in tribute to the camp that I attended for many years, and to the many friendships and great memories that originated there.

Founded in the 1920's by the Rabbino family, Onibar (the boys camp) and Geneva (the girls camp) were high on the list of exceptional private camps for a period of more than 40 years. Situated in a beautiful area of the Pocono Mountains, Onibar and Geneva attracted boys and girls who returned year after year for carefree summers of enjoyment, fulfillment, and good fellowship.

The camps were sold in 1968 to a non-profit organization, which has graciously agreed to host the reunion. The tireless efforts of co-chairmen Steve Freidus and Ed Feldstein have produced a monumental mailing list of alumni, and I was not surprised to learn that people will be coming from all areas of the country to renew friendships and relive the days of their youth. Of special interest is the fact that nearly all the living members of the Rabbino family will be there, including Mike, Mitch, Bea, Sue, Bernie, Irma, and numerous spouses and children. From the celebrity ranks come Garry and Penny Marshall, Marvin Hamlisch, and James Caan. And of course Onibar-Geneva legends such as Herb Sturn, Johnny Goldman, Marlene Rose, Lenny Kramer, and so many others too numerous to mention.

Camp Onibar played a very important role in my life. As leader of the Buff team in 1956, I received some on-the-job training for a career in politics. And it was on an Onibar trip to Harrisburg that same year that I made a campaign speech for Adlai Stevenson on the steps of the State Capitol, attracting a lunchtime crowd and earning a write-up in the following day's newspaper—I trust my efforts did not contribute to Governor Stevenson's defeat. As editor-in-chief of the Onibarker, I developed a "nose for news" that has persisted to this day. And finally, what is most important, friendships that have endured for more than 35 years began at camp, most notably with Gary Grossman, known in those days as "The Creeper."

I'm sorry that I won't be at the reunion, but I wish everyone well and look forward to having an opportunity to see all my camp friends on another occasion.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**A TRIBUTE TO EUGENE F.
THORNTON**

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I have the privilege of recognizing Eugene Fabbretta Thornton, Jr., master chief personnelman of the U.S. Navy. Earlier this morning aboard the Display Ship *Barry*, the master chief received his transfer to the Fleet Reserve in honor of his retirement, after some 22 years of active service to our country.

Master Chief Thornton was born in 1948 in my hometown of Mobile, AL. He enlisted in the Navy at the age of 20, and since that humble beginning, he has climbed the ranks of service to our Nation. Over the years, many numerous accolades have come his way, some of which include: The National Defense Service Medal, the Sea Service Deployment Ribbon, The Vietnam Campaign Medal and the Vietnam Service Medal with three Bronze Stars.

Throughout his career, Master Chief Thornton's subordinates, peers and seniors, alike, have regarded him as "firm, but fair," in his role as a disciplinarian and humanitarian. Looking through his naval letters of recommendation, he was always suggested for the most demanding positions and the most heightened challenges.

Beyond the call of our Nation's security, Master Chief Thornton has met the ongoing responsibility he feels for his community by serving on a committee for the Virginia State Handicapped as well as a local chapter of the PTA. A devout Catholic and recipient of a Preliminary Catechist Certificate, the master chief has used this acquired knowledge of theology and psychology in his teaching of junior and senior high Sunday school. In addition, he has been active in local Scouting as both a Boy and Girl Scout leader, and has even coached a youth league basketball team.

Master Chief Thornton is a man who exemplifies the very best we, as Americans, have to offer. He is a role model who has shown by example that we often discover our true selves whenever we are really challenged. Those of us who have had the opportunity to work with Master Chief Thornton have benefited from his discipline and compassion—qualities that he, himself, puts into practice every day.

On this special occasion, I want to congratulate the master chief, his wife Linda Mae and their six children. Eugene Thornton is truly a great American, and I'm proud and honored to call him my friend.

**TRIBUTE TO FIRST EVANGELICAL
LUTHERAN CHURCH**

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the upcoming 50th

August 2, 1990

anniversary of the founding of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Odenton, MD. On September 8, 1940, Rev. Emmanuel T. Finck traveled to the town of Odenton to deliver its first Lutheran service, and in so doing initiated the formation of an assembly which has grown over the last 50 years.

Reverend Finck served First Evangelical Lutheran Church, through its membership into the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and the establishment of a Sunday school and kindergarten, until he passed away on May 30, 1960. Reverend Finck has been followed by a distinguished company; Rev. Walter E. Koller, Pastor John L. Beck, Rev. James O'Conner, Rev. H. Douglas Rathjen, and Daniel H. Quiram. The present pastor, Rev. Robert H. Bell, has led the congregation since October 23, 1983.

This remarkable congregation has conducted monthly celebrations since last December; with songfests, ice cream socials, and a sweetheart dance, all culminating on Thanksgiving Day. A cornerstone in the community of Odenton, this congregation of over 574 has established itself as a growing source of spiritual values, moral teachings, and learning. This church and its members are an inspiration for all of us and the many similar communities and congregations nationwide that provide the social bedrock for America. Mr. Speaker, I would like to urge my colleagues to join with me in congratulating the First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Odenton on its 50th anniversary.

**SEPTEMBER 13, 1990—NATIONAL
DARE DAY**

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a continuing program of concern, caring, and commitment, DARE [Drug Abuse Resistance Education]. This program will be recognized on September 13, 1990, as we celebrate National DARE Day.

This year, more than 4.5 million schoolchildren across the country will learn the skills they need to resist pressure to take drugs or join gangs, thanks to the highly acclaimed DARE program.

DARE is a police officer-led, semester-long series of 17 lessons that teach fifth- and sixth-grade children how to resist pressure to experiment with drugs and alcohol, supplemented by classes in junior and senior high schools.

Chief Daryl Gates of the Los Angeles Police Department established DARE in 1983 to help prevent substance use among young people. The Los Angeles Police Department collaborated with the Los Angeles Unified School District to design and implement an effective drug-use prevention education curriculum. The DARE program has proven so successful that it has been adopted by schools in more than 2,000 communities in 49 States. It has also been adopted in Australia, New Zealand, American Samoa, and Canada.

The DARE program goes far beyond traditional drug abuse education programs which typically emphasize drug identification and utilize scare tactics about the harmful effects of drugs and alcohol. DARE teaches young people to recognize subtle and overt pressures to experiment with drugs and alcohol, and pragmatic, and real-world ways to resist.

The DARE curriculum is taught by police officers who have come straight from the streets. Their years of direct experience with street crimes caused by substance abuse gives them credibility among students unmatched by teachers, movie television celebrities or professional athletes.

Independent evaluations show students have learned to resist drugs and combat peer pressure. In addition, school vandalism, truancy and gang activity have decreased, and students have developed a more positive outlook toward police and school.

I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in saluting this fine program for a job well done.

RHODE ISLAND NATIONAL NIGHT OUT

HON. CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Ms. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend some of my friends in Rhode Island on their efforts to fight crime and drugs. Specifically, I would like to applaud the Governor's Justice Commission and the Naval Education Training Center, who in conjunction with the National Night Out, will be sponsoring a unique crime and drug prevention event on August 7.

National Night Out, a national citizens campaign against crime, provides an opportunity for citizens and law enforcement agencies to work together to make the streets of America safe. Designed to increase awareness about crime and drug use prevention, generate support for local anticrime programs, and strengthen neighborhood spirit and involvement in crime prevention, National Night Out is the kind of grassroots action that is critical in the war on drugs. As I have stated on numerous occasions, the drug epidemic is a national problem with local, community-based solutions.

On August 7 some 2,000 people will be able to learn more about crime and drug use prevention through various informational booths and displays, including one on McGruff the Crime Dog. The Newport, Portsmouth, Middletown, and Jamestown police departments will also be present to discuss child safety and other issues of concern. In addition to these important informational events, the Navy Rhode Island Sound will present a concert featuring a variety of music. Once again, I would like to applaud my fellow Rhode Islanders for their initiative and commitment to making our State crime and drug free.

RECOGNIZING ARLINGTON, OH, AS FLAG VILLAGE, U.S.A.

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend and recognize the community of Arlington, OH, as Flag Village, U.S.A.

The citizens of Arlington have a unique pride in our national flag. Arlington is becoming well-known in Ohio for its unwavering support for the United States and our flag. In these times of flag-burning and anti-patriotic sentiment, it is up to communities, such as Arlington, to promote patriotic themes. To me, there is no sight more beautiful than the streets of Ohio hometowns lined with red, white, and blue.

The flag of the United States is not just another piece of cloth. It is not, as some would have us believe, a mere tool for one philosophy or point of view to utilize. Rather, our flag is symbol for the Nation, a rallying point in times of trouble, and unifying force in times of peace. The people of Arlington recognize this fact.

Like the citizens of Flag Village, U.S.A., I was deeply disappointed that the Congress failed to provide constitutional protection for our flag. Arlington, OH, knows that for those of us who support Old Glory, we must continue to fly our flag higher, more often, and with a greater sense of pride and patriotism than ever before. We cannot allow the defeat of a constitutional amendment to lessen our devotion to all that our flag represents. I believe the people of Arlington, the people of Flag Village, U.S.A., will agree with my colleague Representative HENRY HYDE when he said about the flag, "too many have marched beside it—too many have slept in their caskets beneath it—too many parents, children, and widows clutch a flag folded into a triangle as the final remembrance of their loved one" to allow our commitment and support for Old Glory to be weakened.

Thank you Mr. Speaker, and thank you Flag Village, U.S.A.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ESSELTE PENDAFLEX CORP. OF GARDEN CITY, N.Y.

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer congratulations to the Esselte Pendaflex Corp., located in Garden City, NY.

In these environmentally conscious times, it is enlightening to find private industry taking steps to improve our ecological State. Just recently, Esselte Pendaflex introduced a line of filing supplies made exclusively from recycled fibers. The Esselte Earthwise file folder line consists of the standard array of styles, available in five different earth-tone hues—all made from 100 percent recycled fibers.

Mr. Speaker, today's heightened awareness of environmental issues has led consumers to seek products that in some way contribute to the preservation of the Earth's natural resources. Since an enormous amount of these resources are consumed in the workplace, I regard the introduction of the Earthwise line as a major innovation in the \$100 billion office supplies industry and congratulate the employees of Esselte Pendaflex for taking one small step to clean the planet.

RESOLUTION ON 1992 UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

HON. ROBERT S. WALKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, today, I am offering a resolution concerning the 1992 U.S. United Nations conference on environment and development which will be hosted in Brazil.

Prior to that conference, our United States delegation will be involved in the negotiations on the format and the topic issues. In fact, this month preliminary discussions are starting in Nairobi, Kenya.

With the world's growing awareness of global environmental problems and our Nation's efforts to clean up our environment, I believe we need to highlight to the American people the importance of our role in the conference and urge our delegation to seek an internationally agreed standard for pollution controls.

Our delegation should also seek international standards that do not place advanced industrial nations at a competitive disadvantage with those countries who continue to disregard the environment. Advanced industrial nations should not be handicapped because of stricter environmental standards. This can be implemented by focusing attention on innovative technologies to reduce or eliminate pollutants.

Finally, the United Nations should establish an effective international monitoring system to track implementation of treaties and agreements on pollution abatement.

The importance of this conference cannot be understated. We need to act now so our U.S. delegation to the United Nations understands that this Congress is deeply committed to fair and effective worldwide environmental standards.

THE HIGH MEDICARE HOSPITAL RELIEF ACT OF 1990

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, on Monday July 23, 1990, I introduced H.R. 5348, the High Medicare Hospital Relief Act of 1990, which is designed to provide temporary relief for hospi-

tals with a high percentage of Medicare patients. By definition, a high Medicare hospital is one in which at least 65 percent of discharges are reimbursed by Medicare. These hospitals are vital to seniors, and my State of Florida has more of these institutions than any other State.

Because so many of their patients are covered by Medicare, these hospitals have little or no room to make up Medicare losses by charging more to non-Medicare patients. As a result of these and other factors, high Medicare hospitals are experiencing severely reduced, and in some cases negative, Medicare operating margins. It is noteworthy that the problems these hospitals face are not caused by mismanagement or low occupancy. Instead, they face a flawed payment system which short changes institutions with a significantly high proportion of Medicare patients. Over the years these hospitals have trimmed costs by staff cuts and tighter management. But now some hospitals are considering actual reductions in service or outright closure.

The issue of high Medicare hospitals was placed on the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission [ProPAC] agenda in response to a Ways and Means Committee request in the FY 1990 reconciliation bill. ProPAC, in its preliminary findings, determined that a problem exists. Their current recommendation is to withhold relief while they continue further study, even though their information verifies that these hospitals are experiencing greater negative Medicare operating margins than other hospitals.

Mr. Speaker, high Medicare hospitals can't wait for the result of further study. The High Medicare Hospital Relief Act attempts to address the disparity between the operating margins of high Medicare and nonhigh Medicare hospitals. This bill works in a simple way. It provides an additional payment for each Medicare discharge from a high Medicare hospital. High Medicare hospitals are critical resources of the retirement communities they serve. Without positive action, across to quality hospital care will be undermined in Florida and elsewhere in the country where hospitals serve primarily the elderly.

I invite my colleagues to join in this worthy effort.

TRIBUTE TO FLORIDA INFORMED PARENTS FOR DRUG FREE YOUTH

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the wonderful work done by Florida Informed Parents for Drug Free Youth, Inc. [FIP], an organization that has tried to begin a grassroots movement to rid the State of Florida from the scourge of drugs.

FIP believes that a concentrated endeavor by families and key members of the community is essential if a drug-free Florida is ever to be achieved. FIP represents this idea by what they call the "Drug Free America Wheel" in which the family and the neighborhood com-

munity are the core of the solution. The outer edges of the wheel include government and business services all striving to rid this Nation of drugs.

FIP is having their 6th Annual Summer Networking Conference in Orlando, FL, on August 13, 1990. At the conference, they will be discussing such issues as volunteer recruitment, group structure, and public relations. It is all aimed at organizing communities throughout all of Florida to provide leadership in the fight against drugs.

It is of vital importance that groups like FIP make a difference in communities. We need to find an end to the drug problem. The involvement of parents, family members, and the community are the solid foundation that we need to build the process of curing and curbing the drug problem. The people of Florida owe FIP a debt of gratitude for making Florida and my community a better place to live. Special thanks must also be extended to: Alex Mitchell, president; Robin Burns, vice president; Bennie Spanjers; Marlene Josefsberg, secretary; Cathy Bleyer, treasurer; and Dr. Willie Brown, District XI director.

A TRIBUTE TO LT. GEN. CHARLES W. BROWN, USA

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today a most distinguished gentleman, Lt. Gen. Charles W. Brown of Rushville, NE. General Brown, who will retire from the U.S. Army on August 31, 1990, has served his country admirably for over 37 years.

General Brown grew up on a ranch in Rushville. He graduated from New Mexico Military Institute in 1953 where he majored in biology and excelled in rodeo and polo. He was subsequently commissioned from the Army ROTC as an Armor officer. During his military service, he completed a masters in public administration degree at Penn State University and recently studied national security at Harvard. His military education included attendance at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and the U.S. Army War College.

During General Brown's military career, he served in a variety of locations including Alaska, England, France, Luxembourg, Germany, Vietnam, Dominican Republic, Korea, and numerous military posts in the United States. His key command assignments have been Commander, 143d Signal Battalion, 3d Armored Division, Germany; Deputy Commander, 1st Signal Brigade, Korea; Commander, Division Support Command, 2d Armored Division in Texas; Commander, 200th Theater Army Materiel Management Center, Germany; and Commander, 2d Support Command, VII Corps, Germany. His combat experience included two tours in Vietnam.

His key staff assignments have been with Headquarters, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam and the 21st Vietnamese Infantry Division; Headquarters, 82d Airborne Division; Office of the J3, U.S. European Command;

Headquarters, Forces Command; Army Materiel Command; Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, Department of the Army; Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army; and Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, Department of the Army.

For the past 3 years, General Brown has served as Director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency. He has been responsible for managing Department of Defense activities related to formulation and execution of security assistance programs averaging \$12 billion in foreign sales over the last three years. General Brown has been successful in formulating programs that have contributed to improving U.S. relations with several countries of critical importance to U.S. national security strategy. He has played a leading role in efforts to preserve our industrial base through increasing foreign sales. His leadership, courage, and diplomatic acumen have made the difference between success and failure in this critical area of U.S. international relations.

General Brown's personal decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit (with Oak Leaf Cluster), the Bronze Star Medal with V Device (and Oak Leaf Cluster), the Meritorious Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), Air Medal, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, and the Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster). He is also authorized to wear the Parachutist Badge, Air Crew Badge, and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me today in recognizing the distinguished career of Lieutenant General Brown. His outstanding contributions are an inspiration not only to his wife, Sherry, and his family, but to all of us. His service to country is certainly worthy of recognition by the House of Representatives today.

REFLECTING ON THE 1980S AND RONALD REAGAN

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues, the following abstract of Kevin Phillips' new book, the Politics of the Rich and Poor, which appeared in the June 24 edition of the New York Times magazine section.

Mr. Phillips offers thoughtful insight on economic realignment in the 1980's and how it will affect all Americans in the 1990's.

In reading Mr. Phillips' essay, certain disturbing facts emerge. The gap between the very rich and the very poor hit new heights in the 1980's. Profitable and conservatively operated companies became prey for the corporate raiders. The United States, formerly the world's largest creditor nation, became the world's leading debtor nation.

Greed and avarice—characteristics almost deified by the roaring, go-go eighties—gave rise to the savings and loan debacle and the glut of leveraged buyouts and junk bond-fi-

nanced deals. As we all know, cleaning up the mess will be long and arduous and very expensive.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Phillips' book makes it clear that we cannot permit the 1990's to be a replay of the 1980's. If America is to succeed in this increasingly competitive and complex world, we must return to traditional values and steer away from policies to make the rich richer at the expense of everyone else.

REAGAN'S AMERICA—A CAPITAL OFFENSE
(By Kevin P. Phillips)

The 1980's were the triumph of upper America—an ostentatious celebration of wealth, the political ascendancy of the rich and a glorification of capitalism, free markets and finance. Not only did the concentration of wealth quietly intensify, but the sums involved took a megaleap. The definition of who's rich—and who's no longer rich—changed as radically during the Reagan era as it did during the great *nouveaux riches* eras of the late 19th century and the 1920's, periods whose excesses preceded the great reformist upheavals of the Progressive era and the New Deal.

But while money, greed and luxury became the stuff of popular culture, few people asked why such great wealth had concentrated at the top and whether this was the result of public policy. Political leaders, even those who professed to care about the armies of homeless sleeping on grates and other sad evidence of polarized economy, had little to say about the Republican Party's historical role; to revitalize capitalism but also to tilt power, Government largess, more wealth and income toward the richest portion of the population.

The public, however, understood and worried about this Republican bias, if we can trust late 80's opinion polls; nevertheless, the Democrats largely shunned the issue in the '88 election, a reluctance their predecessors also displayed during Republican booms of the Gilded Age of the late 19th century and the Roaring Twenties.

As the decade ended, too many stretch limousines in Manhattan, too many yacht jams off Newport Beach and too many fur coats in Aspen foreshadowed a significant shift of mood. Only for so long would strungout \$35,000-a-year families enjoy magazine articles about the hundred most successful businessmen in Dallas, or television shows about greed and glitz. Class structures may be weak in the United States, but populist sentiments run high. The political pendulum has swung in the past, and may be ready to swing again.

Indeed, money politics—but it avarice of financiers or the question of who pay for the binges of the 80's—is shaping up as a prime theme for the 1990's. As we shall see, there is a historical cycle to such shifts: Whenever Republicans are in power long enough to transform economic policy from a middle-class orientation to capitalist overdrive, the rich get so far ahead that a popular reaction inevitably follows, with the Democrats usually tagging along, rather than leading.

But this time, the nature of the reaction against excess is likely to be different. The previous gilded ages occurred when America was on the economic rise in the world. The 1980's on the other hand, turned into an era of paper entrepreneurialism, reflecting a nation consuming, rearranging and borrowing more than it built. For the next generation of populists who would like to rear-

range American wealth, the bad news is that a large amount of it has already been redistributed—to Japan, West Germany and to the other countries that took Reagan-era I.O.U.'s and credit slips.

Society matrons, Wall Street arbitrageurs, Palm Beach real-estate agents and other money-conscious Americans picking up USA Today on May 22, 1987, must have been at first bewildered and then amused by the top story. In describing a Harris survey of the attitudes of upper-bracket citizens, the article summed up the typical respondent as "rich. Very. He's part of the thinnest economic upper crust: households with incomes of more than \$100,000 a year."

A surprising number of 1980's polls and commentaries contributed to this naïve perception—that "rich" somehow started at \$50,000 or \$100,000 a year, and that gradations above that were somehow less important. The truth is that the critical concentration of wealth in the United States was developing at higher levels—decamillionaires, centimillionaires, half-billionaires and billionaires. Garden-variety American millionaires had become so common that there were about 1.5 million of them by 1989.

In fact, even many families with what seemed like good incomes—\$50,000 a year, say, in Wichita, Kan., or \$90,000 a year in New York City (almost enough to qualify as "rich," according to USA Today)—found it hard to make ends meet because of the combined burden of Federal income and Social Security taxes, plus the soaring costs of state taxes, housing, health care and children's education. What few understood was that real economic status and leisure-class purchasing power had moved higher up the ladder, to groups whose emergence and relative affluence Middle America could scarcely comprehend.

No parallel upsurge of riches had been seen since the late 19th century, the era of the Vanderbilts, Morgans and Rockefellers. It was the truly wealthy, more than anyone else, who flourished under Reagan. Calculations in a Brookings Institution study found that the share of national income going to the wealthiest 1 percent rose from 8.1 percent in 1981 to 14.7 percent in 1986. Between 1981 and 1989, the net worth of the Forbes 400 richest Americans nearly tripled. At the same time, the division between them and the rest of the country became a yawning gap. In 1980, corporate chief executive officers, for example, made roughly 40 times the income of average factory workers. By 1989, C.E.O.'s were making 93 times as much.

Finance alone built few billion-dollar fortunes in the 1980's relative to service industries like real estate and communications, but it is hard to overstate Wall Street's role during the decade, partly because Federal monetary and fiscal policies favored financial assets and because deregulation promoted new debt techniques and corporate restructuring.

Selling stock to retail clients, investment management firms or mutual funds paid well; repackaging, remortgaging or dismantling a Fortune 500 company paid magnificently. In 1981, analysts estimate, the financial community's dozen biggest earners made \$5 million to \$20 million a year. In 1988, despite the stock-market collapse the October before, the dozen top earners made \$50 million to \$200 million.

The redistribution of American wealth raised questions not just about polarization, but also about trivialization. Less and less wealth was going to people who produced

something. Services were ascendant—from fast food to legal advice, investment vehicles to data bases. It is one thing for new technologies to reduce demand for obsolescent professions, enabling society to concentrate more resources in emerging sectors like health and leisure. But the distortion lies in the disproportionate rewards to society's economic, legal and cultural manipulators—from lawyers and financial advisers to advertising executives, merchandisers, media magnates and entertainers.

A related boom and distortion occurred in nonfinancial assets—art and homes, in particular. Art and antiques appreciated fourfold in the Reagan era, to the principal benefit of the richest 200,000 or 300,000 families. Similar if lesser explosions in art prices took place in the Gilded Age and in the 1920's. While the top one-half of 1 percent of Americans rolled in money, the luxuries they craved—from Picassos and 18th-century English furniture to Malibu beach houses—soared in markets virtually auxiliary to those in finance.

Meanwhile, everyone knew there was pain in society's lower ranks, from laid-off steelworkers to foreclosed farmers. A disproportionate number of female, black, Hispanic and young Americans lost ground in the 1980's, despite the progress of upscale minorities in each category. According to one study, for example, the inflation-adjusted income for families with children headed by an adult under 30 collapsed by roughly one-fourth between 1973 and 1986.

Even on an overall basis, median family and household incomes showed only small inflation-adjusted gains between 1980 and 1988. Middle America was quietly hurting too.

While corporate presidents and chairmen feasted in the 1980's, as many as 1.5 million midlevel management jobs are estimated to have been lost during those years. Blue-collar America paid a larger price, but suburbia, where fathers rushed to catch the 8:10 train to the city, was counting its casualties, too. "Middle managers have become insecure," observed Peter F. Drucker in September 1988, "and they feel unbelievably hurt. They feel like slaves on an auction block."

American transitions of the magnitude of the capitalist blowout of the 1980's have usually coincided with a whole new range of national economic attitudes. Evolving government policies—from tax cuts to high interest rates—seem distinct, but they are actually linked.

Whether in the late 19th century, the 1920's or the 1980's, the country has witnessed conservative politics, a reduced role for government, entrepreneurialism and admiration of business, corporate restructuring and mergers, tax reduction, declining inflation, pain in states that rely on commodities like oil and wheat, rising inequality and concentration of wealth, and a buildup of debt and speculation. The scope of these trends has been impressive—and so has their repetition, through the two periods of the 20th century have involved increasingly more paper manipulation and less of the raw vigor typical of the late 19th-century railroad and factory expansion.

Federal policy from 1981 to 1988 enormously affected investment, speculation and the creation and distribution of wealth and income, just as in the past.

The reduction or elimination of Federal income taxes was a goal in previous capitalist heydays. But it was a personal preoccupation for Ronald Reagan, whose antipathy

toward income taxes dated back to his high-earning Hollywood days, when a top tax bracket of 91 percent in the 40's made it foolish to work beyond a certain point. Under him, the top personal tax bracket would drop from 70 percent to 28 percent in only seven years. For the first time since the era of Franklin D. Roosevelt, tax policy was fundamentally rearranging its class loyalties.

Reaganite theorists reminded the country that the Harding-Coolidge income-tax cuts—from a top rate of 73 percent in 1920 to 25 percent in 1925—helped create the boom of the 20's. Back then, just as in the 80's, the prime beneficiaries were the top 5 percent of Americans, people who rode the cutting edge of the new technology of autos, radios and the like, emerging service industries, including new practices like advertising and consumer finance, a booming stock market and unprecedented real-estate development. Disposable income soared for the rich, and with it, conspicuous consumption and financial speculation. After the 1929 crash and the advent of the New Deal, tax rates rose again; the top rate reached 79 percent by 1936 and 91 percent right after the war. In 1964, the rate fell in two stages, to 77 percent and then to 70 percent.

Under Reagan, Federal budget policy, like tax changes, became a factor in the realignment of wealth, especially after the 1981-82 recession sent the deficit soaring. The slack was made up by money borrowed at home and abroad at high cost. The first effect lay in who received more Government funds. Republican constituencies—military producers and installations, agribusiness, bondholders and the elderly—clearly benefited, while decreases in social programs hurt Democratic interests and constituencies: the poor, big cities, housing, education. Equally to the point, the huge payments of high-interest charges on the growing national debt enriched the wealthy, who bought the bonds that kept Government afloat.

Prosperous individuals and financial institutions were beneficiaries of Government policies in other ways. Starting in the Carter years, Congress began to deregulate the financial industry; but the leap came in the early 1980's, when deposit and loan interest ceilings were removed. To attract deposits, financial institutions raised their interest rates, which rose and even exceeded record postwar levels. The small saver profited, but the much larger gain, predictably, went to the wealthy. (The benefits of high interest were intensified, of course, by the declining maximum tax rate on dividend and interest income. The explosion of after-tax unearned income for the top 1 percent of Americans was just that—an explosion.)

The savings and loan crisis now weighing on American taxpayers also had roots in deregulation. Before 1982, savings and loan associations were required to place almost all their loans in home mortgages, a relatively safe and stable class of assets. But in 1982, after soaring interest rates turned millions of low-interest mortgages into undesirable assets, a new law allowed savings and loans to invest their funds more freely—100 percent in commercial real-estate ventures if they so desired. Like banks in the 1920's, many thrifts proceeded to gamble with their deposits, and by 1988, many had lost. Gamblers and speculators enriched themselves even as they stuck other Americans with the tab.

Reagan's permissiveness toward mergers, antitrust enforcement and new forms of speculative finance was likewise typical of

Republican go-go conservatism. Unnerving parallels were made between the Wall Street raiders of the 1980's—Ivan Boesky and T. Boone Pickens—and the takeover pools of the 1920's, when high-powered operators would combine to "boom" a particular stock. For a small group of Americans at the top, the pickings were enormous.

An egregious misperception of late 20th-century politics is to associate only Democrats with extremes of public debt. Before 1933, conservatives—Federalists, Whigs and Republicans alike—sponsored Government indebtedness and used high-interest payments to redistribute wealth upward.

In addition, Republican eras were noted for a huge expansion of private debt. In the 1920's, individual, consumer and corporate debt kept setting record levels, aided by new techniques like installment purchases and margin debt for purchasing securities. In the kindred 80's, total private and public debt grew from \$4.2 trillion to more than \$10 trillion. And just as they had 60 years earlier, new varieties of debt became an art form.

Government fiscal strategies were equally loose. In part to avoid the deficit-reduction mandates of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, they allowed Federal credit programs, including student and housing loans, to balloon from \$300 billion in 1984 to \$500 billion in 1989.

In contrast to previous capitalist blowouts, the fast-and-loose Federal debt strategies of the 80's did not simply rearrange assets within the country but served to transfer large amounts of the nation's wealth overseas as well. America's share of global wealth expanded in the Gilded Age and again in the 1920's. The late 1980's, however, marked a significant downward movement: one calculation, by the Japanese newspaper *Nihon Keizai Shimbun*, had Japan overtaking the United States, with estimated comparative assets of \$43.7 trillion in 1987 for Japan, versus \$36.2 trillion for the United States.

The United States was losing relative purchasing power on a grand scale. There might be more wealthy Americans than ever before, but foreigners commanded greater resources. On the 1989 *Forbes* list of the world's billionaires, the top 12, with the exception of one American, were all foreigners—from Japan, Europe, Canada and South Korea. Dollar millionaires, once the envy of the world, were becoming an outdated elite.

This shift partly reflected the ebb of America's postwar pre-eminence. Yet the same Reagan policies that moved riches internally also accelerated the shift of world wealth, beginning with the budget deficits of the early 1980's but intensifying after the ensuing devaluation of the dollar from 1985 to 1986.

If the devalued dollar made the Japanese, French and Germans relatively richer, it also increased their purchasing power in the United States, turning the country into a bargain basement for overseas buyers. This is the explanation for the surging foreign acquisition of properties from Fortune 500 companies to Rockefeller Center in Manhattan and large share of the office buildings in downtown Los Angeles.

The dollar's decline also pushed per capita gross national product and comparative wages in the United States below those of a number of Western European nations. The economist Lester C. Thurow summed up the predicament: "When it comes to wealth, we can argue about domestic purchasing power. But, in terms of international purchasing

power, the United States is now only the ninth wealthiest country in the world in terms of per capita G.N.P. We have been surpassed by Austria, Switzerland, the Netherlands, West Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Japan."

Not everyone looked askance at foreign wealth and investment. American cities and states welcomed it. From the textile towns of South Carolina to the rolling hills of Ohio, foreigners were helping declining regions to reverse their fate. Yet as Warren Buffett, the investor, said: "We are much like a wealthy family that annually sells acreage so that it can sustain a life style unwarranted by its current output. Until the plantation is gone, it's all pleasure and no pain. In the end, however, the family will have traded the life of an owner for the life of a tenant farmer."

Nowhere was Japanese investment more obvious than in Hawaii, where real-estate moguls from Tokyo pronounced the property they were grabbing up "almost free." An economist at a Hawaiian bank warned that the state was "a kind of test lab for what's facing the whole country." Indeed, in 1988 broader foreign ambitions were apparent. The author Daniel Burstein quoted Masaaki Kurokawa, the head of Japan's Nomura Securities International, who raised with American dinner guests the possibility of turning California into a joint U.S.-Japanese economic community.

Public concern over America's international weakness had been a factor in Ronald Reagan's election back in 1980. Voters had wanted a more aggressive leader than Jimmy Carter. For various reasons, the great things promised were not delivered. Reagan could re-create a sense of military prowess with his attacks on Grenada and Libya. But in the global economy he took a country that had been the world's biggest creditor in 1980 and turned it into the world's largest debtor. Despite opinion polls documenting public concern about this erosion, surprisingly little was made of the issue in the 1988 Presidential campaign, possibly because the Democrats could not develop a coherent domestic and international alternative.

Much of the new emphasis in the 1980's on tax reduction and the aggressive accumulation of wealth reflected the Republican Party's long record of support for unabashed capitalism. It was no fluke that three important Republican supremacies coincided with and helped generate the Gilded Age, the Roaring Twenties and the Reagan-Bush years.

Part of the reason survival-of-the-fittest periods are so relentless, however, rests on the performance of the Democrats as history's second-most enthusiastic capitalist party. They do not interfere with capitalist momentum, but wait for excesses and the inevitable popular reaction.

In the United States, elections arguably play a more important cultural and economic role than in other reditary aristocracy or Establishment, our leadership elites and the alignment of wealth are more the product of political cycles than they are elsewhere. Capitalism is maneuvered more easily in the United States, pushed in new regional and sectoral directions. As a result, the genius of American politics—failing only in the Civil War—has been to manage through ballot boxes the problems that less-fluid societies resolve with barricades and with party structures geared to class warfare.

Because we are mobile society, Americans tolerate one of the largest disparities in the industrial world between top and bottom incomes, as people from the middle move to the top, and vice versa. Opportunity has counted more than equality.

But if circulating elites are a reality, electoral politics is an important traffic controller. From the time of Thomas Jefferson, the nation has undulated in 28- to 36-year waves as each watershed election puts a new dominant region, culture, ideology or economic interest (or combination) into the White House, changing the country's direction. But after a decade or two, the new forces lose touch with the public, excessively empower their own elites and become a target for a new round of populist reform. Only the United States among major nations reveals such recurrent electoral behavior over two centuries.

The Republicans rode such a wave into office in 1968, as a middle-class, anti-elite correction, successfully squelching the social permissiveness and disorder of the 60's. Significantly, each Republican coalition—from Lincoln's to Nixon's—began by emphasizing national themes and unity symbols, while subordinating commercial and financial interests.

But it is the second stage—dynamic capitalism, market economics and the concentration of wealth—that the Republican Party is all about. When Republicans are in power long enough, they ultimately find themselves embracing limited government, less regulation of business, reduced taxation, disinflation and high real interest rates. During American's first two centuries, these policies shaped the three periods that would incubate the biggest growth of American millionaires (or, by the 1980's, billionaires). History suggests that it takes a decade or more for the Republican Party to shift from broad middle-class nationalism into capitalist overdrive, and the lapse of 12 years between the first Nixon inauguration in 1969 and the first Reagan inauguration repeats this transformation.

Nixon, like the previous Republican nationalist Presidents Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley, was altogether middle class, as was his "new majority" Republicanism. He had no interest in unbridled capitalism during his 1969-74 Presidency.

In fact, many of the new adherents recruited for the Republican coalition in 1968 and 1972 were wooed with the party's populist attacks on inflation, big government, social engineering and the Liberal Establishment. Many Republican voters of that era embraced outsider and anti-elite values, and like similar participants in previous Republican national coalitions, they would become uneasy in the 1980's as Reagan or Bush Republicanism embraced Beverly Hills or Yale culture and the economics of leveraged buyouts, not of Main Street.

Besides this uneasiness, reflected in opinion polls, a second sign that a conservative cycle is moving toward its climax has been the extent to which Democratic politics has been cooperative: when wealth is in fashion, Democrats go along. The solitary Democratic President of the Gilded Age, Grover Cleveland, was a conservative with close Wall Street connections. In the 20's, the Democratic Presidential nominees in both 1920 (James Cox, an Ohio publisher) and 1924 (John W. Davis, a corporate lawyer) were in the Cleveland mold. Alfred E. Smith, who ran in 1928, would eventually oppose Roosevelt and the New Deal. In the 20's, Congressional Democrats competed

with Republicans to cut upper-bracket and corporate taxes.

Fifty years later, Jimmy Carter, the only Democratic President to interrupt the long Republican hegemony after 1968, was accused by the * * * of an "eccentric effort to carry the Democratic Party back to Grover Cleveland." Despite his support for substantial new Federal regulation, Carter clearly deviated from his party's larger post-New Deal norm. He built foundations that would become conservative architecture under Reagan: economic deregulation; capital-gains tax reduction and the tight-money policies of the Federal Reserve. (The Fed's chairman, Paul A. Volcker, was a Carter appointee.) Congressional Democrats even echoed their policies of the 1920's by colluding in the bipartisan tax-bracket changes of 1981 and 1986.

Thus, the Democrats could hardly criticize Reagan's tax reductions for the most part, they laid little groundwork for an election-year critique in 1988, leaving the issue to Jesse Jackson, whose appeal was limited by his race and third-world rhetoric, and to noncandidates like Mario M. Cuomo, Michael S. Dukakis was obviously uncomfortable with populist politics. Though several consultants and economists urged him to pick up the theme of economic inequality, Dukakis made competence, not ideology, his initial campaign issue. Only in late October, with his campaign crumbling, did the Democratic candidate reluctantly convert to a more traditional party line. It came too late. Republican strategists could hardly believe their luck. Said Lee Atwater, Bush's campaign manager, after the election: "The way to win a Presidential race against the Republicans is to develop the class-warfare issue, as Dukakis did at the end—to divide up the haves and have-nots and to try to reinvigorate the New Deal coalition and to attack."

On the surface, this was a missed Democratic opportunity. But the lesson of history is that the party of Cleveland, Carter and Dukakis has rarely rushed its anti-elite corrective role. There would be no rush again in 1988—nor, indeed, in 1989.

Early in his presidency, George Bush replaced the Coolidge portrait hung by Ronald Reagan in the White House with one of Theodore Roosevelt, reflecting Bush's belief in T.R.'s commitment to conservation, patrician reform and somewhat greater regulatory involvement.

Yet there has not been too much evidence of a kinder, gentler America beyond softer, more conciliatory rhetoric. The budget remained unkind to any major expansion of domestic programs, and Bush's main tax objective was a reduction in the capital gains rate, a shift that critics said would continue to concentrate benefits among the top 1 percent of Americans.

By spring 1990, Washington politicians confronted the most serious debt- and credit-related problems since the bank failures, collapse stock prices, farm foreclosures and European war debt defaults of the Great Depression. From the savings and loan associations bailout to junk bonds, from soaring bankruptcies and shaky real-estate markets to Japanese influence in the bond market, Federal policy makers were forced to realize that a crucial task—and peril—of the 1990's would involve cleaning up after the previous decade's credit-card parties and speculative distortions.

In May, the facade of successful deficit reduction crumbled as Administration officials confessed that bailing out insolvent

savings and loans could cost as much as a half-trillion dollars. It became clear that taxes would have to rise. In California, where the anti-tax revolt began more than a decade ago, the approval by the state's voters earlier this month of an increase in the gasoline tax was seen by many as a sign of public willingness to come to grips with the fiscal deficiencies of the 1980's.

Even some Democrats who previously collaborated with Republican economics have begun to argue that the rich who had made so much money in the 80's should bear a larger share of the new burdens of the 90's. A number of Republicans share this disquiet. The Senate minority leader, Bob Dole of Russell, Kan., insisted in late 1989 that if the White House wanted to cut capital-gains taxes for the prosperous, it should also raise the minimum wage for the poor. Last month, the House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Peoria, Ill., was reported to favor an increase in the tax rate for the top 1 percent of Americans, from 28 percent to 33 percent. The second-ranking Republican leader in the House, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, suggested in April that conservatives, too, had to develop some ideas for economic redistribution.

Meanwhile, opinion poll after opinion poll has shown lopsided voter support for raising the income-tax rate for people making more than \$80,000, \$100,000 or \$200,000. The 1990's seem ready to reflect a new anti-Wall Street, anticorporate and antigreed outlook set forth in books (and coming movies) like "Bonfire of the Vanities," "Liar's Poker" and "Barbarians at the Gate."

Nor was the changing mood apparent only in the United States. Kindred psychologies and political analyses could also be seen in other countries like Britain, Japan and Canada, where 1980's financial and real-estate booms likewise concentrated wealth in the hands of the very rich and increased economic inequity. A headline last month in the Financial Times of London could have been written in the United States: "The Rich Get Nervous."

Whether the populist reactions that followed past boom periods recur in the 90's no one can know. But there could be no doubt that the last decade ended as it had begun: With a rising imperative for a new political and economic philosophy, and growing odds that the 1990's will be a very different chapter than the 1980's in the annals of American wealth and power.

TRIBUTE TO LT. GEN. WILLIAM SHERIDAN FLYNN

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to William Sheridan Flynn, Lieutenant General Commander, 21st Theater Army Area Command, of Newport, RI.

General Flynn is the guest of honor at a reception held by the Colonel commanding, officers and men of the artillery company of Newport. For his years of exemplary service and accomplishments, General Flynn is being named as an honorary colonel.

General Flynn has faithfully served our Nation both at home and abroad. Among his key assignments are logistics staff officer,

U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam; executive officer for both the Division Support Command and the 2d Brigade of the 8th Infantry Division, and command of the 708th Maintenance Battalion, 8th Infantry Division, in Germany. He is a graduate of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and the Naval School of Command and Staff. He has shared his success with his wife Lynn and their 5 children.

I would like to thank General Flynn for his years of dedicated and loyal service. I take this opportunity to congratulate General Flynn for his accomplishments and wish him continued success in the future.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO ALLOW A LAND SWAP BETWEEN THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA AND THE SUN LUMBER CO.

HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation that would allow the U.S. Government to release a condition in the deed that conveyed land to West Virginia in 1954. This release would allow the State of West Virginia to swap lands in and around Holly River State Park so that the State may acquire some private property currently within its overall boundary. If this legislation is approved the State will also acquire a scenic area currently outside of the park boundary.

Holly River State Park was created by the State of West Virginia after the Federal Government deeded 7,592 acres of land along the Holly River for the development of recreational opportunities for the citizens of West Virginia and the visiting public. The land was not self-enclosed and had a number of interior holdings which were owned by other private owners, the largest of whom was the Sun Lumber Co. State officials have told me that since 1961 they have attempted to negotiate with the Sun Lumber Co., in an attempt to gain the interior holding that Sun owned and trade off property out of the Holly River watershed thereby enhancing the beauty and utility of the park.

Several years ago the State renewed its interest in swapping properties. The Sun Lumber Co. seemed receptive and what seems to be a fair and reasonable exchange of lands has been proposed. Appraisals have been conducted and my office has, over the past 2 years, conducted two separate public hearings in the community to gauge the value of the land swap and to see if this swap would enhance the beauty and utility of what undoubtedly is one of the best kept secrets in West Virginia's outstanding State park system. Holly River is beautiful and I believe that the proposed swap will enhance the marketing of the park and allow a greater number of visitors to enjoy the park. This legislation will allow an area, currently outside of the boundary of the park, called the Chute to be included in the new park boundary.

The Chute is located along the Holly River where a natural cut through the rocks have

created a beautiful chute of water to enter the Holly River. This area is one of the most photographed and pictures of this area have been displayed at art shows and have been published in the State's official publications. It is a unique site and one that I believe demands out attempts to save it unscathed from development or commercial distraction.

Holly River State Park currently has a full-time office as well as a number of cabins and camping sites. It is a large park and lends itself to the vacationer who wishes to take a trip that keeps him away from modern distractions and allows him an opportunity to see large tracts of undisturbed lands. It is my hope that if this legislation is approved that the State, would, with its more secure interior holdings, seek to improve the park and allow greater numbers of visitors to take advantage of this treasure.

The land for the park was originally deeded to the State through the U.S. Forest Service and held a reverter clause. That is the reason that this legislation is necessary. Although the intent the land was given for in 1954 will not be changed, there will be some adjustments made in the physical description of the property if this legislation is approved.

I have taken this action after being requested to do so for the more than 3 years by members of the present and past administrations in West Virginia. This legislation is supported by the State department of natural resources, the State department of commerce and West Virginia's Governor.

Upon a long and careful review I believe that the proposed land swap is in the best interests of the people of Webster and neighboring Upshur County, the State of West Virginia and the generations of future visitors who will be able to enjoy a substantially improved State park as a result of this legislation.

A TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND AND JEAN TERWILLEGAR

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege today of honoring Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Terwillegar on the occasion of their induction into the Michigan Farmer's Hall of Fame. Founded in 1982, the Michigan Farmer's Hall of Fame exists to honor farmers for their contributions to their community and to Michigan's agricultural industry. The Terwillegars are one of seven families who will be inducted into the Michigan Farmer's Hall of Fame during a ceremony that will be held on August 31, 1990.

Raymond served in the Army during World War II. After his discharge, Raymond worked for a year at Dow Corning before deciding to begin a career in farming. Starting out with six cows and used machinery, the Terwillegar's dairy herd grew in size and eventually they were able to purchase additional land. At one point during their farming career, the Terwillegars farmed 3,600 acres of land. They sold their dairy herd in 1975, but continued cash crop farming.

Selected as the first outstanding farmer of Midland County, Raymond has always attended workshops and seminars to improve his farming skills and expand his knowledge of agriculture. In addition, Raymond has been the director of the Hemlock Coop Elevator and of the Comerica Bank of Midland. He was township trustee for 5 years and has been township treasurer since 1971.

Jean and Raymond have worked and supported each other in their life together on the farm. The Terwillegars have 6 boys, and 3 girls. Jean is a member, as well as secretary/treasurer, of the Midland Association of Extension Homemakers. She has experienced all the joys of raising nine children including sewing, chaperoning, driving, cooking, and attending 4-H and little league meetings.

The Terwillegars, who are from Midland, MI, have been farming for 50 years. They are now farming in partnership with five of their sons who will carry on the legacy of hard work and the tradition of Michigan agriculture Raymond and Jean began 50 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues in the House, join me today in honoring Raymond and Jean Terwillegar, and in celebrating their life of contribution to their community and to Michigan agriculture. The Terwillegars have set a standard of hard work and dedication for all of Michigan to look toward.

HONORING BETH TFILOH CONGREGATION

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service of Beth Tfiloh congregation on behalf of the Baltimore Jewish community and the State of Israel. At a special tribute ceremony service on September 11, Beth Tfiloh is honoring men and women who have served in the highest echelons of the Maryland Committee for State of Israel Bonds and the women's division for Israel bonds.

During September 1990, Beth Tfiloh will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the State of Israel bond program in Jerusalem. On this anniversary, Beth Tfiloh and its Israel Bond Committee will give special recognition to Arnold G. Cohen, Haron Dahan, Richard Rynd, Daniel Schapiro, Ben Schuster, Marvin H. Weiner, Rachel Dahan, Micki Naiditch, Selma Rynd and Jeannette Schapiro. I congratulate them on their tremendous commitment to the State of Israel bond program and am pleased that Beth Tfiloh is hosting this tribute dinner in their honor.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM N. BELL

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the U.S. House of Representatives to

honor and pay very special tribute to William N. Bell of Apollo, PA, who is the 89th Illustrious Patentate of Syria Temple in the Syria Mosque, one of the largest shrine temples in North America with 15,000-plus Nobles.

A 1948 graduate of Vandergrift High School, Illustrious Patentate Bell is a prominent businessman who has owned and operated an auto repair, tire dealership, and auto parts outlet in Vandergrift, PA, for the past 27 years.

He began his business career upon his release from active duty as a captain in the U.S. Army following the Berlin crisis, having served in the military during the period 1952 to 1954, being commissioned in 1953. As a member of the U.S. Army Reserve from 1955 to 1965 he was again called to active duty from 1961 to 1962. He is currently a member of Vandergrift American Legion Post 114.

Noble Bell and his family belong to the First Methodist Church in Vandergrift where he served on the administrative board. Among his community affiliations, he is honorary member of the George G. McNurty Fire Department and a member of the Western Pennsylvania Firemen's Association and a member of the Apollo Elks Lodge No. 386.

Mr. Bell has been a member of the Syria Temple for 25 years and has served the temple in a variety of positions. A member of the Syria Improvement Association for 6 years, he served as president for 3 years. He was chairman of the hospital crusade in 1986 and the assistant chairman for 1984. He also served as an aide to the potentate from 1973 to 1983. He is a former member of the drum and bugle corps. He is also past rabban of Hillbilly Clan No. 53; past president and member of V.A.L. Caravan 13; member of Caravan 16, Caravan 22, and the past president of the Syria Toy Committee; a member of the Legion of Honor and a past deputy for Northern Westmoreland County. Noble Bell also served as the 1989 chairman of the endowments, wills and gifts committee and the Hundred Million Dollar Club.

Brother Bell's masonic affiliation includes membership in Apollo Lodge, 437, F.&A.M., and the Scottish Rite Valley of Pittsburgh A.A.S.R., where he is active in several degrees. He has served on the Demolay Advisory Council (Kiski Valley Chapter) and has served 17 years as drill team director for the Order of Rainbow for Girls where he received the Grand Cross of Colour in 1986.

Noble Bell is widely known for his active participation in the Syria Temple Harige Unit, Middle Atlantic Shrine Clown Association. His award winning clown character of "Ding Dong Bell" and his four-legged friend "Gertrude," the donkey, have brought delight to many throughout the years.

The newly installed potentate is married to Rose C. Bell and the Bells are the parents of three sons and a daughter.

Beside her duties as the first lady of Syria Temple she is assistant head nurse with Allegheny Valley Hospital and a member of the Apollo Chapter 125 of the Order of the Eastern Star, as well as a past mother adviser of Rainbow Assembly 105.

Mr. Speaker, because Mr. William N. Bell is an outstanding member of his community, but most especially because of his dedicated and selfless public service—and the public service

of his wife and family—I rise today before the full U.S. Congress to inform my colleagues of this fine American who deserves our high praise and tribute.

THE ORPHAN DRUG WINDFALL PROFITS TAX

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on May 8, 1990 Inspector General Kusserow released a draft of his report on the effect of the interim payment rate for the orphan drug EPO on Medicare expenditures and dialysis facility operations.

In this report, the OIG was so disturbed at the excessive profitmaking over EPO that he recommended eliminating the market exclusivity provision of the Orphan Drug Act altogether. Furthermore, in testimony before the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health, an OIG official stated that the original estimate of annual cost for EPO to Medicare of \$100 million had to be revised to \$265 million due to a higher than expected market penetration. OIG stated that the market penetration in the first year was about 50 percent as opposed to the initial estimate of 20 percent.

Since its passage, the Orphan Drug Act has encouraged the development of over 40 drugs to treat rare diseases, and the market exclusivity provision is the most important incentive of the act. For these reasons, I do not support elimination of this key provision. However, I support the essence of the inspector general's report, in that I believe legislative measures should be taken to prevent the exploitation of the provisions of the act by companies who are producing highly profitable drugs. The Orphan Drug Act was not designed to create a protected market for drugs that are highly profitable.

The Orphan Drug Act was intended to encourage the development of drugs for rare diseases; drugs that would normally be unprofitable. Because companies such as Amgen are reaping windfall profits off the act's provisions, and because other companies may not be aware of just how profitable their drugs will be at the time of orphan designation, I believe that legislation is needed that will work in hindsight to recapture Federal subsidies that go to companies who later make excessive profits off of the provisions of the act. That is why I introduced the orphan drug windfall profits tax on July 31, H.R. 5421, as an amendment to the Orphan Drug Act.

By allowing a company to recover twice its development costs, along with a 25 percent rate of profit before the windfall tax is applied, my amendment still allows companies to make a very generous return on their investment. At the same time, it will allow the Federal Government to recapture its subsidization of the small handful of excessively profitable orphan drugs, such as EOP, while they are being protected by the seven-year market exclusivity provision of the act.

I feel strongly that my amendment will solve the problems that the inspector general refers to in his report, while still maintaining the effectiveness of the act.

REMINDING US OF DEFENSE NEEDS

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to an article by Harry Summers in today's Washington Times.

Americans must remember weakness invites war. For a year people have been talking about cutting American defense. Saddam Hussein believed them.

REMINDING US OF DEFENSE NEEDS

(By Harry Summers)

Events in the Persian Gulf last week underscored the fact that even though the Cold War may have ended, defending American interests abroad remains a most formidable task. On June 22, 1990, in what would prove to be an especially prescient address, Gen. Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, observed to his National Press Club audience that "In Iraq alone there are more tanks than Rommel had in his Afrika Korps. More than that, (with some 5,500 main battle tanks) Iraq has more tanks than Rommel, Montgomery and Eisenhower combined had during the North African campaign.

"So even as we reduce, we must maintain the ability to deter and defend." Gen. Powell warned. "We must maintain the ability here in the continental United States to reinforce rapidly [with] heavy active forces, trained and equipped to deal with the modern heavy conventional capability that will still be possessed by the Soviet Union and other similarly equipped nations. It also means that we must invest in strategic air and sea lift to get us to the point of crisis should it be necessary to go there."

Less than a month later, Gen. Powell's words became reality, as Iraq massed two armored divisions on its border with Kuwait to coerce that country, and other oil-producing nations in the region as well, to follow the Iraqi lead in curtailing output of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and thus drive up the price of oil.

It was a direct challenge to American interests.

So what did we do about it? We sent two aerial refueling tankers to the region, and announced a short-notice joint naval exercise with the naval forces of Kuwait's neighboring United Arab Emirates.

"Bush administration officials said the moves were intended as a demonstration of support for the two small gulf states," reported the July 25, 1990, New York Times, "and as a signal to Iraq that Washington was prepared to use military force to defend the flow of oil through the Straits of Hormuz."

But the Straits of Hormuz were not the issue. It was, rather, the continued existence of Kuwait as an independent nation, an existence threatened by all the Iraqi armor poised on its border. And to counter that threat, the American air and sea response was pitifully inadequate. Heavy land forces, as Gen. Powell had prophesied, were

what was needed. But America's heavy strategic reinforcement units, such as the 2nd Armored Division at Fort Hood, Texas, were disbanding, not deploying. The result was Kuwait's submission to the Iraqi demand for a price fix. But that might not be the worst of it.

"The danger," noted the British journal the Economist, "is that, having discovered the weakness all around him, [Iraq's President Saddam Hussein] will decide he is pushing at an open door."

That is a very real danger, for, left to its own devices, the Arabian Peninsula is indeed an open door. Between them, the Gulf Cooperation Council—Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, and Saudi Arabia—do not begin to have the combat power to stand up to Iraq's million-man force.

Battle-hardened in its long war with Iran, Iraq not only has all those tanks, it also has a chemical warfare capability that it has shown no hesitancy in using, and there is a distinct possibility that it will have nuclear weapons in the future. All this makes real the Iraqi military threat to the Arabian peninsula. And so is its threat to American access to Mid-east oil.

But despite Gen. Powell's prescription for a "national security insurance premium" to counter that threat, our capability is getting progressively weaker. Instead of developing strategic sea and air lift capable of transporting heavy forces into position, military planners, with Procrustean logic, have instead opted to cut the heavy force to fit the available strategic lift.

This is a recipe for disaster on a far larger scale than their earlier mutilation of the infantry squad, which was cut from 11 men to nine so that the squad—combat capability be damned—could fit into the so-called Bradley fighting vehicle.

In a world where some 30 nations have more than 1,000 main battle tanks, reliance on a primarily light military force on the grounds that it can be rapidly deployed is strategic madness. The rapidity of its deployment would only be exceeded by the rapidity of its destruction.

We found that out almost 30 years ago in "Desert Strike," a major training exercise in central Texas where two airborne divisions were deployed against the 2nd Armored Division. The result was a rout, with the tanks rapidly running the hapless paratroopers into the ground. It is a scenario that would be tragically repeated if U.S. light military forces were deployed in the face of Iraqi armored divisions.

How to bring our heavy forces to bear is a major strategic challenge. "This is still a dangerous world," Gen. Powell said, "and you had better be able to respond if someone challenges your interests." This time we'll pay at the gas pumps for our inability to respond. Before we find what the price will be next time, we'd better get our military house in order.

VA COMPUTER SYSTEM A MODEL FOR OTHERS WORLD-WIDE

HON. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, VA doctors, nurses and other health care providers

had to fight for it. The Office of Management and Budget [OMB] and some top VA officials didn't want it and chose instead to push for more costly and less practical systems from private vendors. Their erroneous assumption was that no Federal agency could possibly develop its own tools.

It is the state-of-the-art decentralized hospital computer system [DHCP] developed by VA health care professionals for the VA health care system, the Nation's largest, and it has captured the attention and the admiration of health care delivery systems across the country and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we should congratulate VA employees for taking the initiative, for developing and implementing their own successful computer software, and for saving the taxpayers millions of dollars in the process. This single project, arguably more than any other, demonstrates the concern and dedication of our VA health care staff when it comes to providing the best possible care to our veterans. Further, they are providing this technology, virtually free of charge, to States which are attempting to automate their health care records.

I would like to share with my colleagues the following article from the July issue of U.S. Medicine in which Washington State officials explain why they chose VA's DHCP:

[From U.S. Medicine, July 1990]

WASHINGTON STATE TURNS TO DHCP

OLYMPIA, WASH.—The state of Washington is casting its lot with computer software applications developed in the Department of Veterans Affairs as the most flexible and inexpensive way to automate state-run institutions.

While examining systems available commercially, a task force found its interest piqued by the Defense Department's 1988 award of a contract for the Composite Health Care System (CHCS). Since DoD's system was to be based on software from the VA, the task force then turned to the VA—and liked what it found, Michael J. Buckley, governor's executive fellow in the Department of Social and Health Services related.

"We were pretty disappointed in what we found was available off the shelf," Buckley, who directs the data automation effort, said.

The task force was further intrigued, he said, by the fact that there was "demonstrated interest" in the VA's Decentralized Hospital Computer Program (DHCP) outside the United States. For example, he noted, the Chinese government has expressed interest in adopting part of the software. In addition, the VA Kernel and the MUMPS language in which it is written are used in Japan, Scandinavia, Britain and West Germany.

"There's a lot of international interest in the system," he said.

What's more, Buckley noted, "the software is free of charge to state and local governments. That's a very good price!"

The Washington state project began by attempting to automate one hospital. Buckley related, and then escalated into a multi-institutional effort under the mental health division—and then into a multi-divisional one.

Buckley said there are four institutions in the mental health division, ranging from a 60-client child treatment center to a 1,200-

bed adult psychiatric hospital with a 200-bed medical hospital "embedded in it."

In addition, about another dozen institutions involving the treatment of developmental disabilities and of juvenile criminals are involved in the data automation project.

The task force, in looking at systems to fit such a variety of facilities, found that most clinical functionality in hospital information systems is "just smoke and mirrors," Buckley said. "We looked at about 143 vendors; the few systems that bordered on what we wanted were generally tied to a single vendor's processors."

But those processors weren't what the state wanted to buy or could afford, he said.

The task force decided that having an "open system" was essential, Buckley related. "We really wanted something that will run on microprocessors—a fully functional clinical information system that was integrated, with a common patient data base, that would also run on microcomputers. The DHCP will run on microprocessors."

"The funny thing is vendors were telling us that was impossible."

The task force was impressed, he said, by the fact that the DHCP operates in 169 VA hospitals, is used by the Indian Health Service, and had become the model for the Defense Department.

"What it came down to was number one, clinical functionality, and number two, cost-effective hardware and vendor independence. And the third thing, cheap."

"You can find the most fully functional system in the world, but it doesn't do you any good if you can afford it," Buckley observed.

The task force, he said, was given \$40,000 to do a five-month pilot project—"hardware, software modifications, consultants, etc."

"I think everybody kind of expected us to fail," he confided.

"Well, we ended up doing everything we said we were going to, and then some. It took us a couple of hours to modify VA software to fit state needs."

"This was just the ADT system, and some ancillary stuff, but that's electronic mail. Hardware, software, consulting fees, the whole nine yards—we spent about \$20,000."

"We were not only under budget, but we were ahead of schedule all the way. This is almost unheard of in information system development," he observed.

Buckley estimated that using the VA software will allow state facilities in Washington to automate at one-tenth the cost of using commercial systems or of building one from scratch.

"The normal dichotomy is that you buy or you build. In a sense we're building, but we're building on a baseline," he said. "The baseline is going to save our state, very conservatively, about \$5 to \$6 million."

"We can do basic automation in our state institutions for under \$1 million—that's hardware and software. And that's unheard of."

Buckley said he has been working with other states that have expressed interest in the VA software: Florida, Texas, Ohio.

"The taxpayers have already shelled out millions of dollars to help create this system, and a lot of very creative employees of the VA have helped design it and make it work. To me it would be a crime not to propagate that system, where it's appropriate," he said.

In a paper prepared for the Association for Computing Machinery's September conference on Computers and Quality of Life Buckley outlined the problem facing state

governments: "State and local government-run hospitals and institutions for the mentally ill and the developmentally disabled largely have been left out of the 'information revolution' of the 1980s."

The VA software, he wrote, offers a way for such institutions to join in the revolution—at a price they can afford. "Not only is this software available to state and local governments virtually free of charge, but it offers a host of advantages over most other alternatives: hardware and vendor independence, adaptability to a wide variety of settings, support for clinical as well as administrative and financial functions, conformity to current and emerging standards, etc."

Looking to the future, Buckley wrote, there are additional advantages "inherent" in using VA's software. "For example, the VA is already pursuing automated data exchange between JCAHO, HCFA and other accrediting/certifying bodies and individual institutions. Eventually, other DHCP users will be able to take advantage of such linkages."

What's more, he said, the federal adoption of MUMPS, the language in which the VA software is written, as a procurement standard means that the DHCP and systems based on it will play a central role in development of the automated clinical record currently being pursued by the Institute of Medicine and by other healthcare organizations and national standards bodies.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE GRABOYS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. George Graboys, president and CEO of Citizens Financial Group, Inc. Mr. Graboys will be presented with the Torch of Liberty Award from the Anti-Defamation League.

This prestigious award was given to Mr. Graboys due to his ability to meet the challenges inherent in achieving significant professional success while maintaining a strong commitment to public service.

Mr. Graboys has shown Rhode Island how a person can use their own talent and vision in moving toward the creation of a more equitable society. Mr. Graboys has been a leader in Rhode Island. His current civic activities include serving as a member of the board of governors for higher education in Rhode Island, and as a director of the Miriam Hospital, the Rhode Island Urban Project, the International Institute of Rhode Island, and the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He has recently served as a national director of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. In 1984 he was designated by the International Institute as Citizens of the Year, and in 1988 he was named Business Person of the Year by the New England Business magazine.

Mr. George Graboys is the kind of person and leader that our Nation needs. He has surely recognized that the purpose of one's life is not found in the size of his paycheck, but in the legacy that is left of community spirit and working toward a better understanding and love of mankind. He is a role model

that is worthy of recognition. He has reached the quintessential balance of commitment to excellence in business, contribution to community and love of family. I would like to congratulate not only Mr. Graboys, but his family as well: his wife Lois, and his three grown children, Kenneth, Angela, and James.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Mr. George Graboys for his outstanding achievements. I wish him continued success in the future.

MESICK, MICHIGAN'S CENTENNIAL YEAR

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to congratulate the village of Mesick, MI, on the occasion of its centennial year. The Mesick Centennial Celebration, which will include a variety of events, will be held on August 9-12, 1990.

This is truly a reason for celebration. The people of Mesick represent the best qualities of the citizens of Michigan. They work hard, they take pride in their families, and they give of themselves to others who are less fortunate.

The village of Mesick is located in the northwestern part of Wexford County in the Springville Township of Michigan. The community is 250 miles square with a population of approximately 3,000.

Originally this area was covered with forests and was inhabited by Indians. With the Ministee River and a high range of hills, Briar Hill, located just to the south of Mesick, the village is ideally located for ice fishing, skiing, snowmobiling, hiking, fishing, boating, canoeing, camping, and hunting.

Originally drawn to the area for its rich hunting resources when a young man, Howard Mesick, with his wife Ellenor, founded Mesick when they received a land grant of 160 acres from the U.S. Government under the Homestead Act in 1873. In 1889 the Mesicks chose a piece of land, 1 mile square, to be the village of Mesick.

On February 17, 1890, the State of Michigan accepted the village of Mesick's survey and plat. The village was incorporated in 1901. The first village council meeting was held on December 14, 1901. The council included R.M. Harry, president; F.E. Rice, clerk; George Cooley, William Peasley, Frank Willey, Clarence Powell, E.C. Godfrey and a Mr. Hall, councilmen.

Mr. Speaker, join me today in congratulating the people of the village of Mesick on the centennial of its founding. They have made Michigan the great State that it is.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE FOR 1989

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, it has been my custom to submit a statement of financial disclosure every year in which I have served in the House of Representatives. While the law now dictates that Members of Congress submit financial disclosure statements in May of each year, I continue to file this more detailed family financial report as I have since 1971. In this way, my constituents are kept fully and completely informed concerning my financial status and that of my family.

Romano L. and Helen D. Mazzoli income calendar year 1989

Interest, dividends, rents and distributions:	
American United Life Insurance Co., policy No. 16-11163212-0	\$47.01
American United Life Insurance Co., policy No. 16-1011729-0	15.42
Congressional Federal Credit Union No. 62976	264.18
Congressional Federal Credit Union No. 84720	578.86
American United Life Insurance Co., proceeds of policy Nos. 16-1011729-0 and 16-1116312-0	1,997.85
Republic Bank & Trust Co., No. 20-556-7	70.69
Cumberland Federal Savings Bank No. 61-015549-9	11.02
Meritor Savings Bank No. 1433-01-674	77.91
Liberty National Bank & Trust No. 01-527329 (IRA) ..	1,613.89
Liberty National Bank & Trust No. 29-508132 (IRA) ..	914.75
Cumberland Federal Savings Bank No. 040156814 (IRA) ..	602.31
Liberty National Bank & Trust No. 010090063046	332.07
First National Bank No. 427-5518-4	104.00
Federal Employee Thrift Savings Plan (401K)	977.71
U.S. Treasury bills (Nos. 912794RE6; 912794RV8; 912794RX4; 912794SJ4; 912794SM7; 912794TD6	2,421.70)
939 Parkway Drive, Louisville, KY (rental property) ..	-3,174.00
Total: Interest, dividends, rent and distributions	6,855.37
Salaries and fees:	
U.S. House of Representatives (R.L. Mazzoli)	85,024.92
Alexandria Drafting Co. (Helen Mazzoli)	17,823.12
Vecta, Inc. (Helen Mazzoli)	2,112.00
Mt. Vernon Realty (Helen Mazzoli)	478.50
Total: Salaries and fees	105,438.54
Gross income	112,293.91

Romano L. and Helen D. Mazzoli statement
of financial worth, December 31, 1989

Cash and certificates of deposit:		
Congressional Federal Credit Union, certificates of deposit.....	\$5,569.25	
Congressional Federal Credit Union No. 62976.....	1,674.23	
Congressional Federal Credit Union No. 84720.....	5,841.25	
Cumberland Federal Savings Bank No. 60-015549-9.....	247.16	
Republic Bank & Trust Co., No. 20-556-7.....	1,734.31	
Liberty National Bank & Trust No. 010090063046.....	5,206.02	
First National Bank No. 427-5518-4.....	1,214.73	
House of Representatives Sergeant At Arms No. 5348.....	2,752.34	
Total: Cash and certificates of deposit.....	<u>24,239.29</u>	
Individual retirement accounts:		
Liberty National Bank & Trust No. 01-527329.....	17,894.75	
Liberty National Bank & Trust No. 29-508132.....	12,118.71	
First Nationwide Bank No. 0401564814.....	3,825.51	
Total: Individual retirement accounts.....	<u>33,838.97</u>	
Bonds and Treasury bills:		
U.S. Government bonds, series E.....	2,398.44	
U.S. Treasury bill No. 912794TP9.....	10,000.00	
U.S. Treasury bill No. 912794UB8.....	10,000.00	
U.S. Treasury bill No. 912794UD4.....	10,000.00	
Total: Bonds and Treasury bills.....	<u>32,398.44</u>	
Real Property:		
939 Ardmore Drive, Louisville, KY (assessed value).....	58,700.00	
Less: Mortgage, the Cumberland S&L, No. 15970.....	4,018.31	
Subtotal.....	<u>54,681.69</u>	
1030 Anderson St., Alexandria, VA (assessed value).....	187,400.00	
Less: Mortgage, Cowger & Miller Co., No. 15184.....	37,717.17	
Subtotal.....	<u>149,682.83</u>	
929 Parkway Drive, Louisville, KY (assessed value).....	44,660.00	
Less: Mortgage, Ms. Brad Valla.....	35,105.85	
Subtotal.....	<u>9,554.15</u>	
Total: Real property.....	<u>213,918.67</u>	
Federal Employees Retirement System (total contributions since 1971).....		87,362.01
Federal Employee Thrift Savings Plan (401K).....		<u>14,669.59</u>
Automobiles:		
1965 Rambler (assessed value) ..	200.00	
1973 Chevrolet (assessed value)	1,310.00	
1985 Chevrolet (assessed value)	4,314.00	
Total: Automobiles.....	<u>5,824.00</u>	

Romano L. and Helen D. Mazzoli statement
of financial worth, December 31, 1989—
Continued

Household goods and miscellaneous personal property.....	6,000.00	
Liabilities.....	-493.00	
Net assets.....	<u>417,757.97</u>	
Romano L. and Helen D. Mazzoli, 1989 income tax recapitulation		
Federal:		
Total income.....	\$108,635	
Deductions and exemptions ..	30,296	
Taxable income.....	78,339	
Taxes due.....	18,361	
Taxes withheld.....	23,004	
Refund.....	4,643	
Kentucky:		
Tax withheld (and tax paid to other States).....	4,186	
Tax due.....	3,442	
Refund.....	744	
Virginia:		
Tax withheld.....	770	
Tax due.....	308	
Refund.....	462	
Louisville and Jefferson County, KY: Tax due.....		492

TV MARTI: A COSTLY FAILURE

HON. GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. CROCKETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to my colleagues' attention the administration's report on the feasibility of TV Marti.

Although the report carefully avoids reaching the obvious conclusion dictated by its own data, the facts are clear: TV Marti is a costly failure.

I give you, Mr. Speaker, the report's own words:

The Government of Cuba has consistently and effectively jammed the TV Marti signal since broadcasts began.

The (U.S.) Interests Section concludes that there are a possible 50,000 to 70,000 individuals who could occasionally view TV Marti.

Mr. Speaker, this is 0.7 percent of Cuba's population.

Of 1,899 Cubans surveyed by our U.S. Interests Section, only seven said that they received TV Marti clearly.

In response to TV Marti, the Cubans have jammed the Radio Marti medium wave AM station, leaving us worse off than we were before.

These powerful Cuban counterbroadcasts on Radio Marti's frequency interfere with U.S. radio stations.

International and bilateral reaction to TV Marti has been restrained but generally unfavorable.

The International Frequency Registration Board (of the International Telecommunications Union) has objected to the across border broadcasts.

Mr. Speaker, there are more actions that the Cubans could take that they have so far refrained from taking. They could effectively wipe out TV Marti entirely by simply broadcasting reruns on the same channel at the same hours of the morning. They could retaliate by broadcasting a signal to the United States. We will probably face these actions if we try to put TV Marti into full operation.

The National Association of Broadcasters continues to oppose what it rightly calls: "This questionable Federal project." As the NAB points out in a recent letter to me: "The potential continues to exist for massive retaliatory interference from the Cubans, while our TV Marti signal is being easily jammed.

Mr. Speaker, the only thing TV Marti is feasible for is buttressing the political fortunes of some of our colleagues. We should cut our losses and stop this costly failure.

I include the report and the NAB letter for the information of my colleagues:

REPORT TO CONGRESS ON TV MARTI TEST BROADCASTS TO CUBA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TV Marti television broadcasts to Cuba, which began on March 27 and have continued generally between 0345 and 0645 (local time), have demonstrated that:

A clear and an excellent quality TV Marti signal reached Havana, Cuba, from its broadcast site at Cudjoe Key, Florida.

Foreign and domestic stations are not being subjected to any adjacent and co-channel interference from TV Marti.

The Government of Cuba has consistently and effectively jammed the TV Marti signal since broadcasts began.

There is widespread interest among Cubans in seeing TV Marti, notwithstanding its early morning broadcast hours and GOC jamming.

Although there is no effective way to overcome Cuban jamming, there are areas where jamming does not interfere with the TV Marti signal.

Because of the difficulty in obtaining reliable information about the reception of TV Marti, the actual size of the audience is unknown.

The Cubans have effectively prevented reception of the Radio Marti medium wave AM signal by counterbroadcasting on that frequency.

International and bilateral reaction to TV Marti has been restrained but generally unfavorable.

The International Frequency Registration Board has objected to the across border broadcasts, asking that the USG change the manner in which it operates TV Marti.

International telecommunications commitments of the USG have been observed throughout the TV Marti test period by transmitting TV Marti when no regular Cuban service is using the same channel.

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

Extensive testing, monitoring and observation has shown that the TV Marti antenna and transmission system has met all technical specifications and requirements put forth by the TV Marti Task Force, including National Telecommunication and Information Administration (NTIA) and the Federal Communication Commission (FCC). Essentially, these requirements include sending a grade A television signal into the city of Havana, while simultaneously protecting both foreign and domestic stations from adjacent and co-channel interference. Measurements taken during exhaustive testing over a three-week period to construct antenna patterns demonstrate that the antenna does meet these stringent requirements. Measurements and observations made in Havana prove that the signal transmitted from Cudjoe Key is of high quality and has been described as "clear and bright," prior to Cuban jamming. It can also be concluded that weather conditions will occasionally

(approximately 20 percent of broadcast time during the test period) cause TV Marti to be unavailable. Weather effects will vary according to season and time-of-day. Otherwise the TV Marti transmission system performs with high reliability.

NTIA AND FCC PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

In accordance with NTIA/FCC rules and regulations, the TV Marti Task Force developed an antenna specification to meet strict domestic protection requirements. The Channel 13 station in Tampa and Channel 12 station in West Palm Beach were specific areas of concern within the United States. In Cuba, protection was required for the Channel 13 station in Matanzas.

Despite widely held concerns that the desired protection might be unattainable, the prime contractor, the General Electric Company, and its antenna subcontractor, the Multenna Corporation, delivered a system with the critical antenna component that provided for protection for both domestic and foreign stations.

To allay concerns about interference, extensive tests of the TV Marti antenna system were conducted in two phases. First, low power and low altitude tests at Cape Canaveral defined the antenna pattern and produced over 140 patterns. Analyses showed that the antenna performed in accordance with specifications and provides protection to domestic stations. The second phase of tests conducted at low altitude at the Cudjoe Key Air Force Station demonstrated full compliance with domestic and foreign protection requirements.

In addition to stringent performance criteria for the antenna, the system included several safeguards to ensure that domestic broadcasting would be protected if the antenna were to become misdirected. First, the servo/pointing mechanism is accurate to within ± 0.5 degrees. An automatic shutdown circuit is activated if the main beam is off line by more than 0.5 degrees. Second, power output is set so as not to exceed the specified power limits. The entire system is controlled from the ground and the aerostat-mounted transmitter will not transmit without a signal provided by the ground station.

RESULTS OF MONITORING IN THE U.S.:

On March 27, 1990, TV Marti began its operational test. Several FCC and NTIA monitors were placed in southern Florida to cover the market areas of channels 12 and 13 to ensure that the conditions of the experimental license were met and that objectionable interference did not occur to other authorized TV stations. The NTIA report stated:

During the period of March 27 through 29, 1990, the NTIA measurement team while monitoring in the Tampa WTVT coverage area did not detect any signals from TV Marti on either the spectrum analyzer or on the TV set tuned to channel 13 that were used for monitoring during the initial turn-on period. Subsequent discussions with FCC personnel in the Tampa field office revealed that FCC's measurement team also did not detect any signals that were attributable to the test transmissions of TV Marti. Based on the results of monitoring during the trial operational period, NTIA concludes that TV Marti is operating in accordance with the design specifications and there is no indication that domestic TV viewers will be subjected to objectionable interference because of TV Marti's transmissions.

(NTIA and FCC reports are attached as addenda to this report.)

TV MARTI'S AUDIENCE IN CUBA:

Because of the difficulty in obtaining reliable information about the reception of TV Marti, the actual size of the audience is unknown. There have been several attempts to measure audience size, with diverse results. The US Interests Section personnel monitored the TV Marti broadcasts at the Interests Section building in downtown Havana. Direct feedback was available immediately. Prior to Government of Cuba (GOC) jamming, the TV Marti signal reception was reported to be very good. This was confirmed upon analysis of video tape of TV Marti VHF transmissions made by the Interests Section. Spectrum analyzer measurements showed the TV Marti signal and power level to be as good as or better than locally broadcast Havana television signals. It was reported that a good quality picture was received in Havana even when the transmitter was operated at reduced power for operational reasons. These observations were made during the first week of TV Marti when the GOC did not jam the programing until 15 to 20 minutes after transmissions had begun.

Interests Section personnel have also monitored TV Marti from their homes in greater Havana, and by visiting outlying areas in and around a 100 mile radius of Havana with a portable television set in their cars. Less concentrated monitoring has been carried out throughout Cuba.

As predicted prior to the initiation of TV Marti, Cuban jamming is incomplete in some areas. Mobile and stationary monitors have been unable to receive the TV Marti signal in urban Havana because of effective Cuban jamming. However, mobile monitoring teams from the Interests Section were able to receive good audio and visual reception, despite Cuban jamming, at specific locations within a geographic area which runs from the northeast to the southwest of Havana. This area is 15 to 50 miles outside Havana and is approximately 10 miles wide by 60 miles long. The picture in these areas is clear and remained viewable during the period in which the monitors were present in the specific location. In some areas, however, when monitors moved a few blocks the picture was lost to jamming.

Based on the population in the reception area, the Interests Section concludes that there are a possible 50,000 to 70,000 individuals who could occasionally view TV Marti. Given that monitoring is carried out in a vehicle and on an occasional basis, the length of time during which viewers receive a reliable and good quality signal is unknown.

The Interests Section in Havana provided Cuban visa applicants with simple questionnaires designed to determine if they had seen TV Marti or knew of someone that had seen it. Of a sample population of 1,899 respondents, seven respondents claim to have received TV Marti clearly despite jamming, and seven others reported viewing a distorted but not totally jammed image. As an approximate 70% of the sample population lives in the TV Marti viewing area, this would indicate that about 0.5% of the population in the viewing area could receive a good picture.

The United States Information Agency (USIA) commissioned an independent survey research firm, Belden and Russonello, to survey Cuban immigrants and non-immigrants to the U.S. regarding reception of TV Marti. The survey period ran from March 27 (when TV Marti broadcasts began) to May 6, 1990. Interviews principally were conducted in the Miami International

Airport and the INS Krome Center from April 18 to May 6. The research firm of Schulman, Ronca, and Bucuvalas, Inc. analyzed and interpreted the survey data in a report entitled *TV Marti Signal Strength Study: Final Report on Survey Findings*.

The major findings of the study are:
28% or approximately 273,000 households in the primary target area for TV Marti should be able to receive the broadcasts, at least occasionally.

There is considerable interference, which makes reception of TV Marti difficult and sometimes erratic.

External directional antennas have a significant impact on both the ability to receive TV Marti and the consistency of reception.

The interest in TV Marti, at least among this sample of Cuban tourists, emigres, and political refugees, is high. 81% of those surveyed who resided in the target area reported having tried to tune in TV Marti, many on several occasions.

The widely varying findings reported by the Interest Section and the USIA survey cannot be fully understood until we are able to conduct unimpeded research in Havana. This is not an early prospect, since the GOC has refused visas to VOA technicians who were to be sent to Havana to assist in carrying out monitoring.

CUBAN REACTION:

TV Marti broadcast began on March 27 on channel 13. The GOC jammed the signal about twenty minutes into the initial broadcast. By the end of the first week, the GOC was able to jam the program within a few minutes after the broadcast began at 0345 and until it ended at 0645. While TV Marti is on-the-air, the GOC jams both the visual and audio program.

The channel 13 station in Alamar generally runs repeats of other local Havana television stations during the hours of 0700 to 0130. On July 2, Cuba began broadcasting programs on channel 13 at 6 a.m., and in turn, TV Marti shortened its broadcast hours to avoid harmful interference. Moreover, after the initiation of TV Marti, the GOC established another channel 13 station in downtown Havana. This station is scheduled to begin regular service on July 28. There is no television service on either of the channel 13 stations in the Havana area during the hours TV Marti broadcasts to Cuba on this channel.

The GOC has sent harmful interference complaints to the Federal Communications Commission and complained to the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) of the International Telecommunications Union about USG use of channel 13. The GOC considers TV Marti a violation of its sovereignty because TV Marti transmissions are directed at Cuba from US territory.

The Cubans have effectively prevented reception of the Radio Marti medium-wave AM signal by counterbroadcasting on that frequency. In April, the GOC began interfering with Radio Marti AM broadcasts and it effectively blocked reception in Havana. In mid-June the GOC announced that it was extending its interference to stations throughout Cuba. The high-powered Cuban counterbroadcasts on Radio Marti's frequency also cause harmful interference to radio stations in the AM-band within the US. While about seventy percent of Cuban listeners have access to Radio Marti on short-wave frequencies, we do not know how

many listeners of AM broadcasts may have switched to short-wave.

INTERNATIONAL AND BILATERAL REACTION:

International and bilateral reaction to TV Marti has not resulted in any demonstrable harm to US foreign policy. Although there has been a generally negative reaction, especially in Latin America, public statements by officials and commentators have been mild with few exceptions. Our European allies stated prior to the broadcasts that they noted that it was our intention to abide by our international obligations. The Soviet Union and Cuba have strongly stated their objections to TV Marti. Cuba considers TV Marti a violation of its sovereignty. There has been little if any commentary from Eastern Europe and Africa.

The Government of Cuba, as a member of the United Nations Security Council, attempted to obtain support from the members of the United Nations for a statement that would condemn TV Marti. It was unsuccessful.

In response to Cuban complaints of harmful interference and charges that the United States was violating Cuban sovereignty, the International Frequency Registration Board informed the USG that TV Marti operations do not conform to a regulation which in principle admonishes members to avoid across border broadcasts. The United States disputes the IFRB's interpretation of this regulation because many countries broadcast across borders. We believe that the IFRB argument is flawed and that the Board is acting beyond its scope of authority.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

There is no legal basis for objection *per se* to radio and television broadcasts from one country to another. Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a widely-cited but non-binding resolution adopted by the United Nations Assembly in 1948, provides that:

"Everyone has the right of freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."

This concept is expressed in other international instruments including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Helsinki Final Acts. While such provisions do not affirmatively grant governments the right to send radio or television programs into another country, the precedent is well established. Stations which operate across borders include the BBC External Service, Vatican Radio, Radio Berlin International (GDR), and until recently, Radio Moscow from Cuba in the English language. Initiatives undertaken by the United States in international broadcasting have further fostered the free flow of information. Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, and RIAS-TV (Radio-TV in the American Sector, Berlin) have provided information to those otherwise unable to obtain it; they have continued despite protestations from affected governments relating to program content and national sovereignty.

Radio Marti and TV Marti continue this tradition of VOA programming. The Government of Cuba, entities such as the Vatican, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, as well as other governments, have long engaged in the cross-frontier international broadcasting of information and ideas.

At the same time, however, there is an obligation not to cause harmful interference

to another country's broadcasts. As the largest user of the electromagnetic spectrum, the United States actively supports the international legal regime which allocates the radio frequency spectrum and allows for the registration of radio frequency assignments in order to ensure orderly international use of the frequency spectrum and to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries. Cuba and the United States are both party to the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) and to the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1979) which complement it. (The term "radio" encompasses all forms of broadcasting including "television".) The obligations described in these agreements relate to frequency use and are neutral with regard to program content of the signal.

The fundamental obligation regarding the use of radio (TV) frequencies as expressed in Article 35 of the International Telecommunication Convention is for radio transmissions to avoid harmful interference to frequencies used by other members:

"All stations, whatever their purpose, must be established and operated in such a manner as not to cause harmful interference to the radio services or communications of other Members. . . ."

The Radio Regulations permit member countries wide latitude in their use of frequencies, notwithstanding other detailed provisions, so long as stations do not cause harmful interference.

"Administrations of the Members shall not assign to a station any frequency in derogation of either the Table of Frequency Allocations given in this Chapter or the other provisions of these Regulations, except on the express condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to services carried on by stations operating in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and of these Regulations."

FUTURE OPERATIONS OF TV MARTI

TV Marti was designed and is operated so as to avoid harmful interference to Cuban, United States and third-country television services. The antenna which directs the signal carrying TV Marti programming was constructed to minimize side lobe radiation which could interfere with stations outside the Havana area. The antenna design is suitable for the frequency associated with channel 13, the channel unused by Cuba in the Havana area during broadcasting. Additionally, as the notification to the International Frequency Registration Board makes clear, the operating hours of TV Marti are selected so as to avoid harmful interference to a low power Cuban station, even though it seems to have been established by the Cuban regime principally to frustrate the prime time operation of TV Marti.

UNITED STATES TO CUBA: DON'T EXPORT PROBLEMS

(By Sandra Dibble and Luis Feldstein Soto)

The United States, denying any role in Cuba's growing diplomatic fracas, joined the war of words Friday by lecturing President Fidel Castro to keep his problems at home.

One day after Castro challenged the United States to "send the boats and visas," the State Department warned against any Cuban attempt to open its ports to another Mariel-like boatlift.

"We reject Castro's attempt to export his internal problems to the United States by encouraging people to leave," said State Department spokesman Richard Boucher. "Cuba's problems can only be resolved at

home through democratic process and freedom of speech."

Boucher said the United States has formally protested Castro's "baseless and irresponsible accusations," made during his nationally televised speech Thursday before hundreds of thousands of Cubans in Havana's Plaza of the Revolution.

Castro, coping with a rash of break-ins into foreign embassies, branded Spain and the United States as conspirators in an "imperialist aggression" to destabilize his 31-year-old regime. Twenty-two Cuban asylum-seekers remain holed up in the Spanish and Italian embassies in hopes of escaping the island.

In his three-hour speech, Castro tried to turn his woes against the United States and Western European countries. He made a jarring proposal to resolve the impasse using language that was startlingly reminiscent of his comments just before the 1980 Mariel boatlift.

Castro challenged the United States and Europe to take in all Cubans who want to leave the island.

"If they want, we can make an agreement, Spain and the European Community and ourselves . . . for free exit to the right-wing community of Europe for all who want to go," Castro told the cheering crowd in festivities marking the onset of the Cuban revolution.

He added: "Let them send the boats and visas."

But the State Department wasn't playing along Friday. Boucher said the Bush administration has no plans to alter its Cuban immigration policy. It's up to Castro to "solve his problems at home if the Cuban people are going to have a place where they can live in peace and where they want to stay," he said.

Yet Castro's words immediately set off speculation that he could be pondering another Mariel, which brought 120,000 Cubans to South Florida in a five-month exodus that caught Miami unprepared.

On Friday, many exiles were unsure whether Castro was merely trying to score propaganda points—or seriously threatening another boatlift. Even the State Department did not dismiss the prospect outright.

"Castro is trying to get rid of people rather than face the legitimate questions that they raise about his regime," Boucher said.

Most exile leaders, convinced that political changes sweeping Eastern Europe will soon convulse Cuba, oppose another boatlift. With internal tensions mounting in Cuba, they say, such a boatlift would only buy time for Castro.

"We should not let Castro do what he did during the Mariel boatlift," said Tony Costa, chief lobbyist for the powerful Cuban American National Foundation. "We should not let Castro dictate our immigration policy."

The State Department said it would stick to its immigration accord, which allows up to 20,000 Cuban emigres per year but in reality has brought closer to 3,000.

Boucher declined to say how the administration would react if Castro opened a port and local exiles embarked for Cuba to pick up relatives, as they did during Mariel and the much smaller 1965 exodus from the port of Camarioca.

Few doubt that an open port would generate a new flotilla of Mariel proportions. Reforms in Eastern Europe, lower Soviet subsidies and newly strained relations with Spain are exacerbating Cuba's economic troubles.

Compounding the problem is a near halt in emigration to the U.S., long an escape valve for the island's internal pressures. Record numbers of Cubans have been risking their lives to cross the Florida straits in rafts and small boats.

So far this year, the U.S. Coast Guard has rescued 216 Cubans at sea, compared to 93 in the same period last year. Last year's total of 389 was the highest for the decade.

"There are a lot of people who would like to leave now if given a chance," said Thomas Boswell, a University of Miami professor. "Whether or not hundreds of thousands of Cubans come will depend less on Castro than on the posturing and position of the United States government."

Alicia Torres, director of the Washington, D.C.-based Cuban American Committee Research and Education Fund, said Cuban officials are irate over the slow pace of immigration to the U.S.

"If this stuff does not get resolved, I don't see Cuba close to opening up the doors again, and saying 'OK, everyone who wants to leave can leave,'" Torres said.

But if many conditions are ripe for a new boatlift, many others aren't.

"I don't think another Mariel is possible," said Miami-Dade Community College Prof. Maria Cristina Herrera. "I don't think we are in 1990 where we were in 1980. The situation inside the island is different. The whole world is different."

Several scholars agree that if a boatlift materializes, the U.S. government would be better prepared than in 1980 to stop it. But Prof. Lars Schoultz, president-elect of the Latin American Studies Association, said Washington may not be willing to risk the wrath of Miami's powerful Cuban exile community.

"We can do what we do to the Haitians. We can send the Coast Guard out there and stop the boats, Schoultz said. "It is highly unlikely, unthinkable during the election year. The last thing they want to do is have the Cuban community become even modestly disaffected with the Republican Party."

"If a little flotilla does develop, old George Bush is in big trouble. He cannot stop it. If you get the start of a replay of Mariel, it will get completely out of hand."

CONGRATULATIONS TO NORTH CAROLINA'S STRIKERS

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Durham-Chapel Hill Strikers Soccer Team and to congratulate them on an outstanding season and their participation in the prestigious National Youth Challenge Cup Soccer Tournament. Coached by University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill men's soccer coach Elmar Bolowich, this 19 and under boys select soccer team is the first from Durham and Chapel Hill to participate in regional play. These 17 youths represent some of the Nation's finest athletes in this age group, and are current or former varsity players from Jordan, Durham Academy, Northern, Chapel Hill and Apex high schools, in addition to a member from each of the Radford and UNC-CH college teams.

The Strikers deserve special recognition for their competitive play in the USYSA National

Youth Challenge Cup. At the beginning of tournament action, the unranked Strikers had to qualify even to participate at the State level. After qualifying for the State tournament, the Durham-Chapel Hill Strikers defeated Raleigh's previously unbeaten International Soccer Academy to claim the 1990 State NCYSA Cup and advance to the South Regionals held in Atlanta, GA. Here the Strikers were up against the best teams from nine other Southern States all competing for the bid to play in the semifinals of the USYSA National Youth Challenge Cup for the national title.

The Strikers toppled each opponent and headed to the national finals in Woodbridge, VA last month where they finished in fourth place for the National Cup.

I am extremely proud of these fine athletes and Coach Bolowich, and I enjoyed meeting with the team while they were in Washington. The Strikers have shown remarkable dedication to the sport and strong teamwork in their impressive first showing in the USYSA National Youth Challenge Cup. I, along with other North Carolinians, congratulate the Strikers on the achievements that determination and skill have earned them.

WARNING OF A FREE-TRADE PACT WITH MEXICO

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends the following opinion editorial by Prof. Robert Dunn of George Washington University which is found in the August 1, 1990 edition of the Washington Post. Dr. Dunn, a professor of economics at that institution in this capital city, very appropriately warns that with the economic benefits accruing to this country through such a free trade pact would also redistribute income away from unskilled and semi-skilled American laborers. Such an agreement, therefore, would require compensation if a further skewing of income is to be avoided.

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 1, 1990]
LOW-PAID WORKERS WOULD LOSE EVEN MORE IN FREE-TRADE PACT WITH MEXICO
 (By Robert M. Dunn Jr.)

A free-trade pact between the United States and Mexico is being portrayed as little more than an extension of the U.S.-Canada free trade deal of two years ago.

It is no such thing.

Free trade between the United States and Mexico would affect the distribution of income within the United States in ways that need careful consideration before such a system is implemented. The U.S.-Canada pact did not produce these effects, so this problem did not arise two years ago.

Although free trade between the United States and Mexico would increase total incomes in this country, it would also redistribute income away from unskilled and semi-skilled labor and toward professional and technical labor and capital. Because the "winners" would be people whose incomes are already above average, while the "losers" would start with below average in-

comes, this arrangement would make the distribution of U.S. incomes more unequal.

This is because of the types of products each country would export to the other, and because of the resulting expansion of some industries and contraction of others. It is an argument first developed 70 years ago by two Swedish economists, Eli Hecksher and Bertil Ohlin.

They noted that when there is free trade between two countries when one has an abundance of labor and the other an abundance of capital, each will export products that use a great deal of its abundant input.

Labor-abundant countries export textiles because that industry uses a great deal of labor. Countries with large amounts of capital export products such as chemicals that require a lot of capital.

In the U.S.-Mexico case, this means that the United States will import labor-intensive goods such as garments and shoes from Mexico and will export capital and professional and technical labor-intensive goods such as computers and machinery. With an underemployed population of about 90 million people, Mexico could produce a huge volume of garments and shoes.

This pattern of trade would mean that labor-intensive industries in the United States would shrink, while capital and technical labor-using industries would expand. The U.S. demand for unskilled and semi-skilled labor would fall, while the demand for capital and for highly educated labor would grow. As a result, U.S. wage rates for unskilled and semi-skilled labor would fall, while returns to capital and to professional and technical labor would rise.

The U.S.-Canada free-trade agreement did not produce this effect because these two countries have very similar economies. U.S. labor is not threatened by competition from Canadians whose wages are similar to those prevailing here, but competition with Mexican labor is a very different matter.

Retraining laid-off workers, with the goal of making them high-income skilled workers, is often seen as the answer, but experience with such programs has been very disappointing. Most of the affected workers have limited educational backgrounds, and many are not young. Despite retraining efforts, they generally have ended up with lower incomes than in the jobs they lost.

There is a solution to this income redistribution problem, but it is difficult to implement. Because total U.S. incomes would undoubtedly rise as a result of free trade with Mexico, the winners would gain more dollars than the losers would lose. This makes it possible for the winners to compensate the losers and still gain. If, for example, half of the population gains \$100 each from free trade, while the other half loses \$50 per person, the winners could pay the losers \$50 each, thus restoring their original incomes, while still having net gains of \$50. If those benefiting from free trade with Mexico paid part of their gains as additional taxes, and if the revenues were used to compensate those whose incomes would decline, this would be an arrangement in which nobody loses.

The compensation approach is theoretically simple, but politically and administratively difficult. It implies a more active income redistribution policy from Washington, which is not a politically popular idea. It is also far from easy to measure the gains and losses with precision, so the compensation would be approximate at best. In any event, this approach has never been seriously considered by the Congress as part of U.S. trade policy.

Until it is clear that compensation will be provided, the AFL-CIO and other representatives of labor are correct in opposing the U.S.-Mexico free trade proposals. Most Americans are not unskilled or semi-skilled and would clearly gain from this arrangement, but the losers would be irrational if they did not oppose it.

There is, however, one way in which U.S. labor and the AFL-CIO would gain from free trade with Mexico, but it only partially offsets these income distribution effects.

Because Mexico is on the opposite side of the Hecksher-Ohlin process from the United States, it would export labor-intensive goods, and experience an increase in wage rates. Higher Mexican wages would reduce pressures to emigrate, thus cutting the number of illegal immigrants coming to the United States to compete with U.S. workers.

For years, the AFL-CIO has been looking for ways to reduce competition from foreign workers within our economy, and now it could have one, although it is a very expensive solution to the problem of illegal immigration. It requires trade flows that would reduce U.S. wage rates, which defeats the original reason for trying to keep foreign workers out.

Free trade with Mexico or the free international mobility of labor would produce the same income distribution effects. U.S. wages fall, while those in Mexico rise. The rational AFL-CIO goal is to both avoid free trade and keep foreign workers out of this country.

The United States faces a difficult dilemma in designing a policy for its trade with developing countries. On one hand, this country wants the gains in total income that result from free trade and would also like to encourage the growth of these economies and reduce pressures for their workers to try to come here. On the other side, there is already strong evidence that the distribution of U.S. incomes has become more unequal in the last two decades, and free trade with countries such as Mexico would make that problem worse.

If the United States is going to pursue free-trade discussions with Mexico as well as other Latin American countries, as suggested recently by the White House, serious thought must be given to providing compensation.

RECIPROCITY IN INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1990

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself, the distinguished ranking minority member, Mr. HORTON, as well as several distinguished members of the Committee on Government Operations—Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. NEAL, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. KLINGER, Mr. McCANDLESS, and Mr. SHAYS—I am today introducing the Reciprocity in International Government Procurement Enforcement Act of 1990.

This legislation is the result of hearings held by the Legislation and National Security Subcommittee on the operation of international procurement agreements and the implementa-

tion of the Buy American Act of 1988. It will facilitate access for U.S. companies to international Government procurement markets estimated to be more than \$200 billion.

On February 28, on behalf of myself, our distinguished ranking minority member, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. BUSTAMANTE, I introduced H.R. 4132, the Reciprocity in International Government Procurement Act of 1990, which amends the Buy America Act of 1933 to require that the U.S. Trade Representative approve any public interest waiver of that act's requirements.

Such a step is essential in obtaining access for U.S. companies to the nondefense Government procurement markets of our trading partners such as heavy electrical, telecommunications, supercomputers, and other manufactured goods. While the International Government Code of 1979 signed by 20 countries including the United States has sought to open these markets to U.S. companies, the record of accomplishment has been dismal. Fully 80 percent of the Government procurement opportunities under the Code are U.S. procurements. Such a situation, as pointed out by the General Accounting Office at our September 1989 hearing, represents a serious imbalance in Government procurement opportunities for our companies.

The legislation that we are introducing today would incorporate H.R. 4132, and accomplish two further changes:

First, our bill will remove a massive loophole in the Buy American Act which was utilized by the administration to avoid identifying countries as having engaged in government procurement discrimination against U.S. firms. This section of our bill would delete section 7003(C) of title VII—Buy American Act of 1988—from the Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988—Public Law 100-418.

Section 7003(C) authorizes the President to "use any additional criteria deemed appropriate" in identifying countries engaging in Government procurement discrimination against U.S. firms. At our oversight hearing on May 1, 1990, we received testimony from the Deputy U.S. Trade Representative to the effect that despite the conclusion that several of our major trading partners were, in fact, discriminating against U.S. companies, this section was invoked as authority not to make formal identification which would then trigger mandatory consultations and sanctions if such negotiations failed. The reason given was that negotiations to liberalize trade were underway and that formally identifying such countries which is what the law required could undermine overall policy goals. We find this to be a misinterpretation of what the purpose of the statute was intended to do. Because reports identifying countries engaging in procurement discrimination will continue to be required through 1996, it is unhelpful to maintain a provision which is likely to become an all-purpose escape hatch. Our bill, therefore, eliminates this loophole.

Second, the imbalance in procurement opportunities between the United States and other nations appears to indicate significant impediments to the ability of U.S. manufacturers to compete for multibillion dollar Government procurement markets. Our hearings disclosed that official statistics on U.S. sales oc-

curing under the International Government Procurement Code and other recent data necessary for congressional oversight carry a national security classification. This appears un-supportable especially in view of the fact that the 19 other Code signatories have this information. Moreover, testimony received from the General Accounting Office indicated that much of this data is already public knowledge both in this country and abroad.

In order to address this problem, our bill requires that the Office of Federal Procurement Policy report to our committee no later than April 30, 1990, of each year on contracts and subcontracts awarded to foreign firms under all international procurement agreements. This would include procurements made under the Reciprocal Memorandums of Understanding by the Department of Defense as well as the International Government Procurement Code. This is especially important in light of the GAO's testimony pointed out serious deficiencies in reporting the extent of foreign contracting conducted by DOD. During our May 1, 1990, hearing the message was clear on this point: U.S. defense exports abroad may be overstated while imports may be understated.

Mr. Speaker, it is essential that Congress address the problem created through years of promoting international arms procurement at the expense of nondefense procurement. Integrating defense and civil manufacturing is one of the basic challenges we face in the years ahead.

It is also important that there is improvement of the U.S. data on defense and nondefense international procurement. The availability of accurate data will have a critical effect on the U.S. negotiating position in international negotiations, and will allow Congress to exercise its role more effectively.

One of the steps which we can take to ensure fairness in international procurement is through enactment of the legislation we are introducing today.

I want to encourage my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation, and look forward to early hearings by our subcommittee.

HUSSEIN HAS MORE ARMOR THAN BELLIGERENTS OF WORLD WAR II NORTH AFRICA CAMPAIGN

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the world is still a dangerous place, especially if America, leader of the free world, is not in a position to deal with threats from a position of strength.

I submit to you that Saddam Hussein of Iraq is just such a threat.

But I could not say it with more eloquence than Harry Summers did in his August 2 column in the Washington Times.

He began by pointing out that Hussein presently has more battle tanks than General Field Marshall Rommel, British Field Marshall Montgomery, and our own General Eisenhower had during the World War II North African campaign.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest all Members take heed, as we rush to strip America's defenses.

I enter Mr. Sumner's column in today's RECORD:

[From the Washington Times, Aug. 2, 1990]

REMINDING US OF DEFENSE NEEDS

(By Harry Summers)

Events in the Persian Gulf last week underscored the fact that even though the Cold War may have ended, defending American interests abroad remains a most formidable task. On June 22, 1990, in what would prove to be an especially prescient address, Gen. Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, observed to his National Press Club audience that "In Iraq alone there are more tanks than Rommel had in his Afrika Korps. More than that, (with some 5,500 main battle tanks) Iraq has more tanks than Rommel, Montgomery and Eisenhower combined had during the North African campaign.

"So even as we reduce, we must maintain the ability to deter and defend," Gen. Powell warned. "We must maintain the ability here in the continental United States to reinforce rapidly [with] heavy active forces, trained and equipped to deal with the modern heavy conventional capability that will still be possessed by the Soviet Union and other similarly equipped nations. It also means that we must invest in strategic air and sea lift to get us to the point of crisis should it be necessary to go there."

Less than a month later, Gen. Powell's words became reality, as Iraq massed two armored divisions on its border with Kuwait to coerce that country, and other oil-producing nations in the region as well, to follow the Iraqi lead in curtailing output of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and thus drive up the price of oil.

It was a direct challenge to American interests.

So what did we do about it? We sent two aerial refueling tankers to the region, and announced a short-notice joint naval exercise with the naval forces of Kuwait's neighboring United Arab Emirates.

"Bush administration officials said the moves were intended as a demonstration of support for the two small gulf states," reported the July 25, 1990, New York Times, "and as a signal to Iraq that Washington was prepared to use military force to defend the flow of oil through the Straits of Hormuz."

But the Straits of Hormuz were not the issue. It was, rather, the continued existence of Kuwait as an independent nation, an existence threatened by all the Iraqi armor poised on its border. And to counter that threat, the American air and sea response was pitifully inadequate. Heavy land forces, as Gen. Powell had prophesied, were what was needed. But America's heavy strategic reinforcement units, such as the 2nd Armored Division at Fort Hood, Texas, were disbanding, not deploying. The result was Kuwait's submission to the Iraqi demand for a price fix. But that might not be the worst of it.

"The danger," noted the British journal the Economist, "is that, having discovered the weakness all around him, [Iraq's President Saddam Hussein] will decide he is pushing at an open door."

That is a very real danger, for, left to its own devices, the Arabian Peninsula is indeed an open door. Between them, the Gulf Cooperation Council—Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, and Saudi Arabia—do not have the

combat power to stand up to Iraq's million-man force.

Battle-hardened in its long war with Iran, Iraq not only has all those tanks, it also has a chemical warfare capability that it has shown no hesitancy in using, and there is a distinct possibility that it will have nuclear weapons in the future. All this makes real the Iraqi military threat to the Arabian peninsula. And so is its threat to American access to Mid-east oil.

But despite Gen. Powell's prescription for a "national security insurance premium" to counter that threat, our capability is getting progressively weaker. Instead of developing strategic sea and air lift capable of transporting heavy forces into position, military planners, with Procrustean logic, have instead opted to cut the heavy force to fit the available strategic lift.

This is a recipe for disaster on a far larger scale than their earlier mutilation of the infantry squad, which was cut from 11 men to nine so that the squad—combat capability be damned—could fit into the so-called Bradley fighting vehicle.

In a world where some 30 nations have more than 1,000 main battle tanks, reliance on a primarily light military force on the grounds that it can be rapidly deployed is strategic madness. The rapidity of its deployment would only be exceeded by the rapidity of its destruction.

We found that out almost 30 years ago in "Desert Strike," a major training exercise in central Texas where two airborne divisions were deployed against the 2nd Armored Division. The result was a rout, with the tanks rapidly running the hapless paratroopers into the ground. It is a scenario that would be tragically repeated if U.S. light military forces were deployed in the face of Iraqi armored divisions.

How to bring our heavy forces to bear is a major strategic challenge. "This is still a dangerous world," Gen. Powell said, "and you had better be able to respond if someone challenges your interests." This time we'll pay at the gas pumps for our inability to respond. Before we find what the price will be next time, we'd better get our military house in order.

(Harry G. Summers Jr., a retired U.S. Army colonel, is a distinguished fellow of the Army War College and a nationally syndicated columnist.)

INTRODUCTION OF CALIFORNIA TRIBAL STATUS ACT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with 10 colleagues from California, comprehensive legislation to address the problems of California Indians.

This legislation, entitled the "California Tribal Status Act of 1990," seeks to correct a number of longstanding legal impediments that prevent California Indians from receiving the Federal services to which they are entitled.

The bill also initiates a process designed to make recommendations to assure that California Indians have life opportunities at least comparable to other American Indians.

Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the complex and often confusing legal status of California Indians. The history of their relationship with the Federal Government is not one we can be proud of.

As a result, California Indians do not receive Federal health care, education, and other services to which they are entitled.

It is time for us to undertake a comprehensive approach to resolve the questions surrounding the legal status of California Indians.

This legislation will do just that.

The bill repeals termination statutes passed in the 1950's which disenfranchised 37 rancherias and 61 tribes.

The Secretary of the Interior would be required to provide a definitive answer within 2 years to those Indian groups applying for recognition.

Finally, a congressional commission would be established to make recommendations for improving the delivery of social and economic services to California Indians.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will lay the foundation for a stable and lasting relationship between the Federal Government and California Indians.

Rights and privileges California Indians have been denied for too long will finally be guaranteed.

I hope my colleagues can join me in support of this important legislation.

A section-by-section description of the bill follows:

CALIFORNIA TRIBAL STATUS ACT OF 1990

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Findings.

Sec. 3. Purposes.

Sets forth purposes of the bill which are to: confirm existing recognition of certain California Indian tribes; approves relationship with tribes not previously recognized; develops an expedited procedure to facilitate recognition and restoration for California Indian tribal groups; and, establishes a Congressional commission to study how to improve the delivery of services to California Indians.

Sec. 4. Definitions.

TITLE I—RECOGNITION OF CALIFORNIA INDIAN TRIBAL GROUPS

Sec. 101. Short title.

"California Indian Recognition and Restoration Act of 1990."

Sec. 102. Recognition of California Indian tribal groups.

Extends Federal immediate recognition to six California Indian groups; the bill does not, however, identify those tribes. This will be added at committee hearings.

Restores Federal recognition to tribal groups and their members whose relationship was terminated by Public Law 85-671, as amended. This group includes: Wappo Tribe (Sonoma County); Nisenan-Southern Maidu Tribe (Placer County); Wilaki and Maidu Tribes (Butte County); Northern Pomo Tribe (Mendocino County); Pomo Tribe (Sonoma County); Maidu Tribe (Nevada County); Nomlaki Tribe (Tehama County); Northern Pomo Tribe (Lake County); and, Miwok Tribe (Sacramento County).

TITLE II—ACKNOWLEDGMENT PROCEDURES FOR CALIFORNIA INDIAN GROUPS

Sec. 201. Short title.

"California Indian Tribal Acknowledgment Procedures Act of 1990."

Sec. 202. Scope.

Rights of application under this title shall be available to all California Indian tribal groups.

Sec. 203. California Indian tribal recognition process.

Any California Indian tribal group may apply for acknowledgment by submitting a petition containing specified information.

Sec. 204. Notice of receipt of petition.

Secretary must notice receipt of any petition for acknowledgment within 30 days.

Sec. 205. Processing the petition.

Secretary shall conduct a review of any petition received, and within 12 months, send a letter of obvious deficiency (OD). Within 120 days of receiving the response to the OD letter, the Secretary must make a preliminary ruling on whether to extend or deny acknowledgment. If the decision is to deny, the Secretary must explain why and publish the explanation.

If the Secretary fails to perform any required functions, a writ of mandamus may be filed in Federal court by the aggrieved party.

Petitions shall be considered on a first-come, first-served basis, except that petitions from parties to treaties shall have priority.

Sec. 206. Proposed findings and determinations.

Within one year of receiving response to an OD letter, the Secretary shall make a proposed finding on an acknowledgment request. If the decision is not to recognize, the Secretary shall publish the reasons for denial.

Sec. 207. Assistance to petitioners.

The Administration for Native Americans is authorized to make competitive grants to California Indian tribal groups to assist them in making applications for acknowledgment.

TITLE III—COMMISSION ON POLICIES AND PROGRAMS AFFECTING CALIFORNIA INDIANS

Sec. 301. Establishment of the commission.

Establishes a Commission on Policies and Programs Affecting California Indians. Composed of 3 Representatives, 3 Senators, and 3 Indian members selected by the Representatives and Senators.

Sec. 302. Duties.

Duties of Commission shall be to conduct a study, within 24 months, of the effectiveness of Federal and state policies and programs for California Indians, and recommend specific actions to Congress for: (1) assuring California Indians have "life opportunities" comparable to other American Indians; (2) addressing the economic needs of California Indians; and, (3) respecting the cultural differences of California Indians.

Sec. 303. Powers.

Provides authority to Commission chairman to hire staff and carry out administrative duties.

Sec. 304. Termination.

Terminates Commission 180 days after submission of report.

Sec. 305. Authorization of appropriations.

Authorizes \$5 million to carry out the provisions of this title.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. Transfer of land to be held in trust.

Authorizes the Secretary to accept real property for the benefit of a California Indian tribal group recognized under this Act.

Sec. 402. Membership rolls.

Within one year after recognition or the date of enactment whichever is later, each

California Indian tribal group recognized under this act shall submit current membership rolls. Tribes shall establish their own criteria for enrollment.

Sec. 403. Economic development plans.

Secretary shall, at the request of each recognized California Indian tribal group, develop economic development plans.

Sec. 404. Applicability of other laws.

Unless otherwise stated, all Federal laws of general application to American Indian tribes shall apply to recognized California Indians tribal groups.

Sec. 405. Regulations.

Authorizes the Secretary to implement such regulations as deemed appropriate to implement this Act.

Sec. 406. Authorization of appropriations.

Authorizes appropriation of such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

INTRODUCTION OF MR. DURBIN'S SPEECH INTO CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

HON. BOB WHITTAKER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. WHITTAKER. Mr. Speaker, the Association of American Cancer Institutes [AACI], on June 22, 1990, awarded to Representative RICHARD DURBIN, the first annual AACI Leadership Award. The award reads: "The Association of American Cancer Institutes is proud to present its 'AACI Leadership Award' to U.S. Congressman RICHARD DURBIN in recognition of his outstanding service to the public in the fight against cancer."

Introducing Mr. DURBIN to the members of the AACI at their annual meeting in Rochester, MN, Dr. Sydney E. Salmon, director of the Arizona Cancer Center and president of the AACI, indicated Mr. DURBIN had performed extraordinary work for the cancer research effort in the United States in particular, and all of biomedical research in general, by his work both in the Budget Committee and the Appropriations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives. Through his work, excellent Budget Committee language supporting biomedical research was added, and the committee advised that over \$700 million be added for biomedical research in this year's appropriations process.

This is a singular honor. The Association of American Cancer Institutes represents more than 70 cancer centers throughout the United States, many of which have received core grants support from the National Cancer Institute.

The Institute of Medicine, in a recent study, indicated that:

Scientists and clinicians in institutions with NCI core grants receive nearly half the research project grants awarded by the NCI through a process of competitive peer review, and they receive substantial amounts of peer-reviewed support from other NIH institutes, the National Science Foundation, the American Cancer Society, and other sponsors. As a result, cancer center researchers have been involved in many of the important basic, clinical, and epidemiologic cancer research advances made in the last 20 years. The centers also

are sites for more than half of the cancer research traineeships funded by NCI * * *. As a group, the centers are a valuable resource for the NCI in the national effort to understand, prevent, and treat cancer and its consequences. They are also valuable community resources for cancer treatment, prevention and control, and education services.

So that my colleagues have the opportunity to read the speech that Mr. DURBIN delivered, I include it at this point in the RECORD:

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN RICHARD J. DURBIN

Twenty years ago, the President and Congress declared a "War on Cancer." For Americans, the National Cancer Act of 1971 was a call to arms. For taxpayers it meant economic sacrifice—dollars in return for new treatment and cures; for physicians, researchers, and the medical community, it meant personal sacrifice—hard work and dedication in return for greatly expanded resources; and for government officials, it was a commitment, a pledge to beat cancer.

Twenty years later, how have we fared? It is an important question to ask. From the perspective of a member of Congress, I would like to briefly mention where I think we are in the "war on cancer" and how we can renew the "call to arms" and improve our cancer program. Then I would like to spend some time examining the role of cancer centers in our effort.

Let me begin by pointing out one absolute maxim of war: victory does not come cheap. The one-half to one trillion dollars price tag of World War II was a significant amount; but it was not significant relative to the loss of freedom and peace that was at stake had we not waged the war and won.

Similarly, the war on cancer is costly. But is it too costly, too expensive, relative to the 500,000 lives lost each and every year? Not by any objective standard. In fact, relative to the destruction inflicted on us by cancer, I think Congress and the Administration are trying to win this war with a bare minimum of resources. And it won't work. It is the equivalent of equipping an army to fight with water pistols. It's time for Congress to change course and give NCI the equivalent of cancer fighting B-2 Bombers.

To begin with, the very least that Congress can do is fund NCI at the level recommended in its Bypass budget. No less. And not for one year here and one year there. NCI has provided a five-year blueprint. It should be consistently supported for all five years and beyond.

The Bypass budget is a realistic and comprehensive assessment of the needs of NCI for the cancer program. For Congress and the Administration to turn their back on the Bypass budget would be to break the pledge made in 1971 when war was declared on cancer. We must remind ourselves continuously that victory doesn't come cheap or easy.

All of you gathered here today know that victory over cancer is not easy—as researchers who try to unlock the mystery of cancer you know the job is not easy—as physicians and nurses who treat day after day emaciated, scared, cancer-stricken children you know the job is not easy—as cancer center administrators who allocate dwindling resources to ever growing departments, functions, and causes you know the job is not easy—but Congress, I'm afraid, doesn't know.

If you leave this conference resolved to do something, please let it be to inform Congress how hard this fight against cancer is, and how necessary additional resources are.

Make no mistake. You are the key to additional funds. I can assure you that my colleagues in Congress will respond positively to helping NCI if they know the facts. You have to inform them. Call your representatives and senators; write your representatives and senators; ask them to visit your centers and see first-hand the progress being made. Don't let them off. Keep building pressure, keep letters flowing, and show them how important your research and clinical work is to their constituents. You'll be surprised how well they'll listen.

And those of us in Congress who are familiar with the facts about NCI will do the same. We will work hard to persuade our colleagues to support a strong cancer program that meets the goals we have set and supplies the resources necessary for you to accomplish those goals.

Towards that end, advocates of greater resources for biomedical research recently had a victory. In early May, the House passed House Concurrent Resolution 310, the 1990 budget resolution, which contained a \$750 million dollar increase for the National Institutes of Health. During budget committee mark-up, as I was struggling to obtain the highest figure possible for NIH, I was surprised and pleased by the level of support expressed by my colleagues. We have to tap that goodwill more frequently.

Where are we then, in the war on cancer? As someone not involved in the daily struggle against it, I don't have anywhere near the knowledge that you have about the cancer program. But, let me give you an indication, as an outsider, how the program is being assessed.

I see the annual statistics, and I am worried. The incidence, morbidity, and mortality figures keep going up. To me, a half a million lives lost annually to cancer is a national disgrace. But I realize the overall conclusion from the statistics should not deny the real successes in our efforts to control cancer. Those of you here who have had a hand in the research and treatment of diseases that affect children and young adults, can be especially proud of your efforts. For one form of cancer after another, death rates in the youngest age groups have been reduced. There can be no greater reward than to save the life of a child.

Over the last two decades, we have also witnessed marked improvements in palliation at all ages. It certainly still is no picnic getting rocked with a dose of cisplatin, bleomycin, and vinblastine or zapped with radiation or chopped by invasive surgery—but the incredible advances you have made bringing nearly normal lives to cancer victims is a remarkable achievement.

From advances in rehabilitative medicine to the development of drugs with fewer side effects, the discoveries that ease the pain of patients and help them lead more normal lives unfortunately go mostly unnoticed by the public, but are enormously important.

So where are the problems? I'm sure we are all aware of the General Accounting Office Report issued in 1987 that stated, "the improvements in patient survival have been most dramatic for the rarer forms of cancer and least dramatic for the more prevalent ones. As a result, even though the absolute number of lives extended is considerable, this number remains small relative to all cancer patients."

Is the relative lack of success in treating these more prevalent forms of cancer an

indication of a void of ingenuity in our scientists, or an indictment of the skill of our physicians? Of course not. As you know, the conquest of the commonest of all lethal cancers depends on the will of the people and the will of the government.

Cancer of the liver, preventable through immunization, should not be tolerated. Yet, we lose thousands of lives a year by not aggressively attacking this preventable cancer. The 43,000 plus annual mortalities from breast cancer are a national disgrace. A government that can afford \$700 toilet seats for its airplanes can afford \$50 mammograms for the poor.

And, of course, there is lung cancer. Our national policies regarding tobacco are shameful. We subsidize a product that kills more Americans in two years than all the Americans who have died in battle from the Revolutionary War through Vietnam. As a co-chairman of the Congressional Task Force on Tobacco and Health, I can assure you that many members of Congress are actively seeking an end to the tobacco holocaust. Interestingly enough, tobacco advocates are moving away from arguing that smoking is not dangerous. The overwhelming preponderance of medical evidence, that many of you helped to provide, is drowning out that pitiful tobacco industry argument. They are now reduced to framing the debate as a battle over "smoker's rights" and economic losses: tobacco bashing, they claim, will cost jobs. My friends, let me tell you, I'll gladly vote to retrain cigarette company employees for 390,000 lives, any day of any year.

But, the government will have to take an active role in educating the public and reducing tobacco use before the real significant reduction in statistics occur. And for that to happen, we will need the continued strong support of the medical community. Happily inroads are being made.

In 1987, we saw the first crack develop in the tobacco lobby's armor with passage of the two-hour airplane smoking ban. Last year, that crack developed into a pretty deep crevice with passage of the permanent smoking ban. It was a pleasure for me to lead that fight. And I owe my extreme gratitude to those of you who helped. If we are to reduce the statistics of incidence and mortality of cancer, chipping away at the tobacco industry's armor isn't enough; we'll have to completely peel it off.

Obviously, the American people and Congress have a challenging road ahead in order to meet the goals we have set for the year 2000. Reducing the incidence of cancer by 50% is lofty, but it's possible with our current knowledge.

What are the challenges for our cancer centers program? Quite clearly, the first answer is money. And a significant part of most cancer center budgets is core grants from NCI.

I am aware that the leadership of your Association has made its case strongly to the Congress, and especially to the Appropriations Committee, about the low level of funding for the Cancer Centers Program in NCI, and about the serious difficulties in the administration of the program within NCI. As a result of that concern, the Senate Appropriations Committee requested a report by the well-regarded Institute of Medicine; that report, completed last year, made a number of suggestions regarding increases in the budget of the Cancer Centers Program and administrative changes.

I am very pleased to hear that NCI has taken a number of steps to administratively

deal with the recommendations, and that your leadership has indicated to the Congress that the NCI has made its "good faith effort" to carry these out.

I congratulate the leadership of AACI for bringing this to the attention of Congress. The Institute of Medicine report will be a very positive instrument for you for years into the future.

One point, however, that concerns me deeply is that there have not been increases in the budget for the Cancer Centers Program. For example, it is my understanding that in fiscal year 1988 the program was budgeted at \$100.4 million. In spite of the fact that the IOM report recommended appropriate increases for fiscal years 1989, 1990, and thereafter; in fact, in 1989 the program was only increased by seven-tenths of 1 percent. In fiscal year 1990, the program only went up by an additional 1.7 percent. In other words, there has been a 2.4 percent increase over the last two years, or 1.2 percent per year, far less than the CPI, and definitely far less than inflation for biomedical research, which is almost 6 percent. These paltry increases will not allow the advances and progress in the cancer center program that Congress and the public envision.

Cancer centers for the American public are the most visible manifestation of years of support of NCI. Each day as thousands and thousands of Americans make the pilgrimage to their local clinical center or to a major comprehensive cancer center, support for NCI grows. Cancer centers, whether clinical or comprehensive, are the primary way for Americans to see how their support for NCI has been translated into meaningful therapies for them.

In no way does this observation diminish the excellent, encouraging, basic research activities of NCI or other cancer laboratories. No one in Congress would argue against the absolute necessity of basic research. We support basic research and that support is unwavering.

But naturally, as a representative of the people, I have to share with you my belief that our cancer program depends singularly and solely on the will and support of the American public. As long as the American public believes that the prevention, treatment, control, and research of cancer is a worthy goal, NCI will receive significant support in Congress. Anything that we can do to increase that support and to increase the awareness of NCI's work to the public helps tremendously. In that regard, cancer centers and clinics are extremely beneficial in building support and understanding with the public. I cannot emphasize to you enough my great respect for the mission and work of cancer centers.

Of course, those sentiments merely reflect the importance of cancer centers towards building political support for the cancer program. They don't reflect the importance of cancer centers, basic, clinical and comprehensive, on a human scale. There are few things that strike more fear into the hearts of people than cancer. When the diagnosis hits, an individual is paralyzed with fear. The immediate impression after such a diagnosis is pain and certain death. Yet, slowly but surely, the shroud of mystery that surrounds cancer is being unveiled by caring oncologists and health workers, and of course, through the leadership of NCI. The awakening of the public to the truth of cancer and cancer treatment is healthy development. Again, it will lead to greater un-

derstanding and awareness and ultimately greater support for the cancer program.

1,000,000 new cases of cancer per year, 500,000 dead. One out of every three families affected. Truly, cancer is a formidable disease.

We have made strides toward the elimination of this affliction since 1971. The considerable success that we have achieved by combining drug therapies is heartening. The successful modalities being used against Hodgkin's disease and leukemia in children, are two prime examples.

In the past decade, we have learned more about the cancer cell than in all the decades before, and the process is accelerating. We should not jeopardize the real and valuable success of our fight against cancer by trying to fund the research, prevention, and treatment of cancer on the cheap. The price of the Bypass budget is high, but the cost of our present indifference is even higher.

Victory is neither cheap nor easy. It is time to rearrange our national priorities. In this year's budget, the Administration calls on us to "invest in the future." Where does the Administration believe we should invest. Here's its priority list: Moon to Mars Mission, 47 percent increase in 1991 budget; super-conducting super-collider, 46 percent increase in 1991 budget; Space Station, 36 percent increase in 1991 budget; research in robotics, 28 percent increase in 1991 budget; and the National Cancer Institute (what's its increase), 3.6 percent. I think it's time to invest in our people and our health.

I will do as much as I can in Congress to ensure adequate resources for NCI. But I cannot do it alone. As I have mentioned, you are critical to the success of any additional funds. Together, we must begin to increase awareness and support.

I will also continue to support the cancer center program. Clinics and centers fill an important role in the effort to obtain additional resources by allowing the public some insight into the end results of basic research and investigation.

AIR SERVICE AT GARY'S AIRPORT

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, this year and during every session of Congress we consider a wide range of issues related to economic development, infrastructure, and access to national economic networks for local communities around our country. An important part of such access to modern economic opportunity is through our air transportation system. I want to relate an aviation and economic development success story currently underway in my congressional district.

From 1986 until June 11 of this year, the Gary Regional Airport was without commercial air service, denying people of the city of Gary and surrounding areas direct access to modern air travel. Due to the hard work and diligence of many community leaders and private citizens in northwest Indiana, this situation has now changed for the better.

On June 11, Direct Air began operations in Gary, with scheduled flights to Fort Wayne, Kokomo, Cleveland, Detroit, and Pittsburgh, providing the citizens of northwest Indiana

with local access to the national air transportation system.

I am optimistic about the success of Direct Air. Since it began service in June, the airline reports that daily passenger enplanements are increasing. The Gary Post-Tribune newspaper has also reported the progress of Direct Air and I would like to include in my remarks a recent news account and an editorial from the paper that further recounts this important and positive development.

Direct Air is to be commended for its commitment to serving the residents of northwest Indiana. Additionally, Mayor Barnes of Gary should be recognized for his important efforts in bringing Direct Air to the city.

I look forward to Direct Air's success and continued development of the Gary Regional Airport.

[From the Post-Tribune, July 12, 1990]

DIRECT AIR SOARS—MORE SERVICE IN AUGUST (By Rich James)

GARY.—It may not yet be a love affair, but Northwest Indiana and Direct Air are warming up to each other.

After the area gave the commuter airline the cold shoulder on its first day of scheduled service out of Gary Regional Airport a month ago, business has increased dramatically.

Will Davis, president of the airline headquartered in Fort Wayne, said Wednesday that he is pleased with the progress. He also said additional service will begin Aug. 1.

"We are getting a good indication people are trying us, liking us and coming back," Davis said during a telephone interview.

In the first four weeks of operation out of Gary, 114 paying customers have used Direct Air to Fort Wayne, Kokomo, Cleveland, Detroit, and Pittsburgh—especially to Pittsburgh.

Direct Air's first scheduled flight out of Gary on June 11 was canceled for lack of a passenger. There were two customers—one to Cleveland and one to Pittsburgh—the second day.

Paul Heidler, Direct Air's Gary terminal manager, said the company feels good about the 114 customers in the first month, especially since business was slow as expected the week of the Fourth of July.

"The passenger load is starting to increase," Heidler said, adding that the bulk of the customers are steel executives traveling to and from Pittsburgh.

David added, "When you start with a new service, there are a lot of unknowns. There are very strong indications of corporate use. We have to sell the corporate user."

Direct Air, which operates 11-seat turboprops, has two nonstop flights daily from Gary to Pittsburgh during the week.

Heidler said the morning departure time from Gary will change from 6:15 to 5:30 on Aug. 1 to allow businessmen to arrive in Pittsburgh at 8:10 a.m. rather than around 9 a.m.

Non-stop service to Detroit will begin Aug. 1, Davis said, adding that it is an indication that Direct Air is taking hold in Gary.

"Our next goal is to provide non-stop service to Cleveland," Davis said, adding that a starting date hasn't been set.

Davis said Direct Air's goal is to eventually move to larger airplanes.

"That's a little bit off," said Davis. "It is not in the game at this point. That's the direction we are going in."

Direct Air is the first airline to provide passenger service out of Gary since Britt

Airways left the airport after a short stay in 1986.

[From the Post-Tribune, July 15, 1990]

DIRECT SUCCESS

After a shaky start, Northwest Indiana's first scheduled airline service in five years appears to have taken off.

Owners of Direct Air—a Fort Wayne-based commuter airline that started service from Gray Regional Airport last month—even have scheduled direct flights to Detroit starting in August; maybe later they'll add Cleveland. Flights to those cities now connect through Fort Wayne. Direct Air provides non-stop service to Pittsburgh.

The airline's initial success is gratifying. That is particularly true in light of the failure of the area's local steel mills to make an initial commitment to the airline.

The airline got off to an inglorious start in Gary. No passengers signed on for the first day; only two were on board the second day. Traffic picked up after that.

Although local steel officials declined to make an early commitment to Direct Air, it appears that they are now using the airline and finding its service sufficient. We hope they continue to support the airline, knowing that it adds to the quality of life in the region.

Prior to Direct Air coming, Northwest Indiana was the largest area of the state without regular service.

Direct Air's flights out of Gary Regional Airport will become even more appealing as the number of passengers increase at Chicago's two major airports. Its most likely passengers are Northwest Indiana businessmen and recreational travelers who are tired of the hassles involved in the one hour to two hours that it takes to get to Midway and O'Hare airports in Chicago.

ENVIRONMENTAL AMENDMENT TO THE DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to inform my colleagues that it is my hope to introduce an amendment to the defense authorization bill, H.R. 4739.

The amendment would grant the Secretary of Defense the authority to transfer, at no cost to the Department, military equipment, and services for international environmental projects. The amendment provides for general conditions of management of the projects and for previous consultation with the Department of State:

SEC. . ASSISTANCE FOR INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS AND RESTORATION.

(a) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—(1) Chapter 151 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 2549. Equipment, supplies, and services: international environmental projects

"(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense may provide equipment, supplies, and services in connection with international environmental projects, including environmental restoration.

"(b) CHARGES.—Equipment, supplies, and services may be provided under this section with or without charge or for a nominal fee.

"(c) CONDITIONS.—Equipment, supplies, and services may be provided under this section only if—

"(1) the environmental project is under the management of a nongovernmental institution in cooperation with the environmental officials of the country in which the project is carried out;

"(2) the equipment, supplies, and services can be provided within funds of the Department;

"(3) the Secretary of Defense consults with the Secretary of State; and

"(4) the table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"2549. Equipment, supplies, and services: international environmental projects."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 2549 of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect on October 1, 1990.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN PUNJAB

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to strongly protest the grave human rights violations that are occurring in the Province of Punjab, better known as Khalistan.

Mr. Speaker, the Sikhs deserve and should have the right of self determination. They should be afforded their basic freedoms. As a result of the Indian Government's suppression and crackdown in Punjab, it has been reported that 20,000 Sikh men and boys have been killed by extra judicial killings. I call upon the Indian Government to cease these brutal acts and to open a dialog immediately with the Sikhs in Punjab. I also call upon the Bush administration to stop their reactionary posturing and to address this issue forthrightly.

Mr. Speaker, I want to submit the following articles on the human rights violations that are occurring in Punjab for the RECORD.

[From the New York Times, May 31, 1990]

SIKH BEARS A SWORD, PRISON SCARS AND A GRUDGE

(By Barbara Crossette)

AMRITSAR, INDIA, May 26.—Along the border with Pakistan, there are many tales to tell of Punjabi villagers who risked their lives to help India provision its army for three wars between these two countries. The stories have a ring of nostalgia about them now.

On Saturday, the leader of the strongest Sikh political organization in the state said that if India went to war with Pakistan again, Sikhs—a religious minority that has been a mainstay of the Indian Army—would refuse to fight. Farms, many deserted after nearly a decade of separatist war and security sweeps, will not longer offer help, he said.

Simranjit Singh Mann, a Sikh nationalist elected to the Indian Parliament six months ago from a prison cell where he says he was subjected to physical and mental torture, also said Sikhs had been watching events in neighboring Kashmir with great concern.

"We have learned that if they suppress the Kashmiris through the bullet and the tank, they will do the same thing on the rolling fields of the Punjab, which has no forests, no place to even hide our heads," he said.

DETAINED FOR FIVE YEARS

Mr. Mann is a 45-year-old former federal police official who was detained for five years without trial on unsubstantiated charges of conspiracy in the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984. He was released after being elected to Parliament.

Mr. Mann's faction of the 70-year-old Sikh party, the Akali Dal, won 6 of 12 Punjab national parliamentary seats and has allies in several more. But he has not taken his own seat because he has been refused the right to enter Parliament with a three-foot sword.

Carrying a sword, called a kirpan, is part of the Sikh code, permitted by the Constitution. Other Sikh members have agreed to carry miniature versions, but Mr. Mann rejects this.

600 KILLED THIS YEAR

In an interview before setting out on a six-week walk around Punjab to listen to grievances and strengthen his political base in anticipation of state elections, Mr. Mann asserted that 20,000 Sikh men and boys had "disappeared" in the custody of Indian policemen and intelligence agents over the last few years.

Mr. Mann's assertions were relayed for comment to the Indian Government spokesman's office, which has not issued any reply.

Indian authorities have been reporting the deaths of several "hardcore terrorists" daily, along with a dozen or more other victims of Sikh militants, paramilitary authorities or criminals. At least 600 people have died this year in violence in Punjab, 200 in the last month.

Mr. Mann said Punjabi Sikhs, feeling that they are all regarded as separatist suspects, have become so alienated and frightened of troops and policemen that some are talking of fleeing to Pakistan, reversing the movement families made at the partition of India in 1947.

Reflecting a bitterness couched more and more frequently in religious terms over the last year in both Punjab and Kashmir, Mr. Mann mocked India's claims to the label of the world's largest democracy while two states had legislatures suspended and were under virtual martial law.

"There is democracy for the Hindus," he said. "But as for Kashmir, which is a Muslim state, and Punjab, which is a Sikh state, they refuse us. They give us strong homilies that there should be democracy in South Africa, that there should be democracy in Fiji. Whereas in their own two states they deny us the very basic democratic structure."

"Do you understand the hubris and arrogance of these people?" he asked.

Political analysts in the Punjab and in New Delhi say that the Government of Prime Minister V. P. Singh would like to find a more cooperative candidate to head a state government before allowing elections to take place in Punjab, the country's most productive agricultural state.

Mr. Mann has many critics, among them armed separatists who fault him for clinging to the democratic system and traditional politicians who see him as a latecomer to politics who lacks a coherent political philosophy, but his party remains more popular

than any other and it is apparently for that reason that the Government in New Delhi has postponed state elections.

Less than a decade ago, before he left Government service to protest New Delhi's armed response to Sikh militancy, Mr. Mann was a high-ranking federal police official in charge of some of India's most sensitive nuclear and petrochemical installations in five Western states around Bombay. But years in prison have left him bruised and subdued.

PRISON AGONY RECOUNTED

Through five years in prison, he suffered mental and physical torture, he said. He was confined with insane criminals, forced to watch hangings, beaten, subjected to the agony of having his beard pulled out in tufts, and wired to an electric-shock machine he said he recognized as Soviet by its Cyrillic markings. He took off his shoes and socks to show his blackened, dead toenails.

"If the blood pressure gets too much, then it stops the shocks," he said. "They have perfected torture to such an extent—Russia and India—that they made torture humane."

"They used every method to humiliate me," he said. "They wanted to teach the Sikhs a lesson because I was the seniormost officer in their service who had challenged in writing their misdeeds in Punjab."

His specific allegations of torture were among the charges conveyed to the Government spokesman without drawing comment from him.

"Law enforcement in India has become primitive," Mr. Mann said. "Fifty people are killed in the streets of Kashmir because there are no procedures for stopping a riot, for dealing with crowds. They just go for the kill."

[From the New York Times, July 4, 1990]

INDIA PUTS NEW RESTRICTIONS ON VISITS BY AMNESTY TEAMS

NEW DELHI, July 3 (Reuters).—India, amending a recent Government announcement, said today that Amnesty International representatives could enter the country only for private visits and meetings with Government officials, but not for investigations.

Last week the Government had said it was completely lifting a six-month-old ban on visits by the London-based human-rights organization.

Members of the United States Congress urged Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh in a letter last month to allow recognized human-rights organizations to visit Punjab and Kashmir states to investigate reported excesses by security forces battling separatist militants.

THE SECRET MASSACRE OF SRINAGAR—A SURVIVOR DESCRIBES HOW INDIAN TROOPS SLAUGHTERED BYSTANDERS AND DEMONSTRATORS ALIKE

WASHINGTON, DC, February 16.—A United Kingdom newspaper, The Independent on Sunday, ran a story entitled "The secret massacre of Srinagar (copy enclosed)." Tony Allen-Mills, the author, interviewed Farooq Ahmed, in a hospital in Srinagar where he was recovering from six bullets received after India's Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) opened fire on him during a Kashmiri nationalist demonstration.

Farooq Ahmed was not even part of the demonstration, he is a mechanical engineer who just happened to be watching fellow

Kashmiris rallying peacefully for independence from India.

"They [CRPF] should have given a warning, telling people to go back to their rooms. But there was no warning, so people thought the procession was allowed. Then there were two shots in the air, and more shots, shots, and shots—people were falling down . . . The CRPF took control of the area," said Ahmed.

"There were a lot of dead and injured," Ahmed continued. "But I was safe, no bullet. Then came somebody [sic], they said I was still alive, and that fellow, an officer, came with a Bren gun, a light machine-gun. He aimed at me and started firing." Ahmed described how the bullets miraculously missed his head and mostly hit his extremities. Ahmed further described how Indian troops moved through the dead and dying Kashmiris firing at those still alive.

"If they saw movement, a leg or a hand or a head, they would fire again and again. They were saying: 'So you want Pakistan, you want independence? Go and have independence!'" Mr. Ahmed cocked his finger and mimicked the sound of a pistol. "Shoom! Have independence. Shoom! And I saw one boy under a stall . . . and that fellow came and fired there at that boy."

Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President, Council of Khalistan, representing the Sikh freedom movement worldwide, was hardly surprised by what Mr. Ahmed went through: "Farooq Ahmed's story is typical of the programs that the Indian government has been engaging in over the past six years."

"What the Indian government has been doing in occupied Khalistan, the Sikh homeland, it has now unleashed in Kashmir as well," stated Aulakh. "The new regime, under V.P. Singh, is clearly bent on destroying the Sikh and Kashmiri independence struggles through the wholesale slaughter of our respective populations."

"Since 1984, over 80,000 Sikhs have been killed by Indian security forces, over a quarter million security and military personnel are within Khalistan. I fear for my Kashmiri neighbors to the north, Indian presence in that region has already resulted in the death of about 300 Kashmiris in the past month."

Aulakh continued, "In light of Farooq Ahmed's harrowing experience, it is clear why Indian authorities have imposed a press ban in Kashmir, a press clampdown has been imposed in Khalistan since 1984."

Aulakh concluded by declaring, "I publicly challenge Prime Minister V.P. Singh to prove to the world that India's claim as 'the world's largest democracy' is correct—open the borders of Khalistan and Kashmir to Amnesty International and other human rights groups who have been denied access to India since 1978; lift the repressive press ban in Khalistan and Kashmir; remove the Indian military presence in Khalistan and Kashmir; release the 15,000 Sikhs currently languishing in prison, none of whom have been charged, tried nor given legal counsel; divulge the names of the tens of thousands of Sikhs and Muslims killed by Indian police and security forces and offer fair compensation to their families; and lastly, I challenge V.P. Singh to honor the United Nations Resolution calling for a plebiscite in Kashmir granting the people of Kashmir the opportunity to exercise their God given and democratic right to self-determination."

[From the Independent on Sunday, Jan. 28, 1990]

THE SECRET MASSACRE OF SRINAGAR

(Tony Allen-Mills spoke to a victim of army action in the capital of Indian Kashmir)

Farooq Ahmed winced as he held the X-ray to the light. His right arm was in a sling, his left shoulder swollen with bandages. The X-ray showed the two bones of his forearm with the unmistakable shape of a bullet nestling beside them. "They took it out yesterday," he said. "Another one went through here." He pointed to a bloody dressing on his bicep. "The others grazed my shoulder. The doctors told me there were six altogether. It was lucky I managed to duck."

A 38-year-old mechanical engineer in service with the local government of Kashmir, Mr. Ahmed claims to have survived a massacre of Muslim civilians who were caught in the crossfire when two lines of Indian police opened fire on a Kashmiri nationalist demonstration in central Srinagar last Sunday. He said that officers of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)—the paramilitary unit mobilised by the central government at times of regional rebellion—executed wounded Muslims as they lay bleeding in the street.

There have been many allegations of atrocities during the past few months of separatist upheaval in India's only Muslim-majority state. Many have been inflated. But, educated at university in Srinagar and with a gold medal for meritorious work, Mr. Ahmed is no militant subversive. Other wounded patients at Srinagar's Bone and Joint Hospital confirmed principal aspects of his account, which I tape-recorded at his bedside on Thursday night.

"I was just standing watching the procession [of Muslims demonstrating against India]," he said. "It was curfew time and there were CRPF on both sides of the lane. They should have given a warning, telling people to go back to their rooms. But there was no warning, so people thought the procession was allowed. Then there were two shots in the air, and more shots, shots, and shots—people were falling down. I also fell down. Someone pushed me down. The CRPF took control of the area. There were a lot of dead and injured. But I was safe, no bullet. Then came somebody, they said I was still alive, and that fellow, an officer, came with a Bren gun, a light machine-gun. He aimed at me and started firing."

Mr. Ahmed leaned back on his pillow and grimaced. "I was fortunate, my back was just touched. Six bullets, kat-kat-kat-kat-kat. But my head was safe, I was conscious also. I saw the bridge was completely full of dead bodies." He also saw policemen moving among the bodies, firing further shots at the injured. "If they saw movement, a leg or a hand or a head, they would fire again and again. They were saying: 'So you want Pakistan, you want independence? Go and have independence!'" Mr. Ahmed cocked his finger and mimicked the sound of a pistol. "Shoom! Have independence. Shoom! And I saw one boy under a stall * * * and that fellow came and fired there at the boy."

The engineer estimated that he lay bleeding for 45 minutes before a lorry came to take away the dead. "Another fellow came to kill me, because he said I was still conscious, but the old ones told him, don't fire, don't waste your bullet, he is going to die very soon. So he left me like that. It was God's grace."

When the lorry arrived, Mr. Ahmed was taken for dead and dumped in the back on a pile of corpses. "I saw they were throwing some dead bodies in the river. There were a lot of dead bodies hanging on the fence, because there was chaos, people running here and there, and some of them wanted to throw themselves in the river for safety. But they died when their bodies fell on the fence."

Eventually the police put a tarpaulin over the bodies in the lorry. It was driven to the central headquarters of the local Kashmir state police, many of whom are Muslims deeply resentful of the activities of the CRPF. When the tarpaulin was moved, one of the supposedly dead bodies gave a cry, and eventually four or five people, Mr. Ahmed among them, were found to be alive and taken to hospital.

Pressed on massacre allegations at a press conference earlier last week, Kashmir's new government-appointed Governor, Mr. Jagmohan, said he had no information about bodies floating in the Jhelluni river.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY WATCHING WITH SKEPTICISM—WILL INDIA ALLOW AMNESTY IN TO INVESTIGATE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS?

WASHINGTON, DC, July 6.—Only days after agreeing to let Amnesty International within its borders to investigate human rights violations, India has rescinded, claiming that the organization was invited only for talks in New Delhi and not to investigate atrocities in Punjab and Kashmir.

This new development comes at a time when India, trying to quell the demand for freedom by Sikhs in Punjab and Muslims in Kashmir, seeks to conceal its abominable human rights record from the rest of the world.

Today India declared Kashmir a "disturbed area" according to "The Washington Post" and "The Washington Times". Now the police are legally given the power to shoot-to-kill.

Rajiv Gandhi, leader of the opposition party has told students, "Take to the streets, stage a sit-in at the airport, but on no account should you let Amnesty International investigators to enter the country." As former Prime Minister, Mr. Gandhi has a vested interest in keeping human rights monitors from investigating India. He knows full well the atrocities those under his command have committed against Sikhs. Under the new V.P. Singh regime, Mr. Gandhi's death squad apparatus is still intact and the number of extrajudicial killings by police in Punjab have increased since Mr. Singh took power.

As "The New York Times" reports (May 31, 1990), 20,000 Sikh men and boys have been killed by Indian police in extrajudicial killings in the last few years.

Indian forces even opened fire on Muslim mourners attending the funeral of religious leader, Maulvi Mohammed Farooq, killing at least 150 and injuring over 400.

Though India likes to call itself "the world's largest democracy," it seems that liberty is reserved only for upper caste Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims, Christians and lower caste Hindus are not to be included in this "democracy." In India it is against the law to even speak of Khalistan, the free and sovereign Sikh homeland. According to The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act (TADA) of 1987, if you are a Sikh and you question, "Whether directly or indirectly, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of

India, you are subject to arrest including torture and, all too often, death. What kind of democracy denies the basis right of free expression?

Major General Narinder Singh, Vice Chairman of the Punjab Human Rights Organization has been repeatedly denied a passport by the Indian government. What kind of a democracy denies the freedom of movement?

Over 3000 Sikhs were arrested on June 6, 1990 as they tried to make their way to their own Golden Temple to pay homage to those Sikhs who died there in the June 1984 Indian Government attack on the shrine. Among those arrested were, again Major General Narinder Singh; Justice Ajit Singh Bains, Chairman of the Punjab Human Rights Organization; Bhai Manjit Singh, leader of the Sikh Student Federation; and two Members of Parliament, Simranjit Singh Mann and Bimal Kaur Khalsa. What sort of a democracy prevents people from entering their own place of worship?

Retired army major, Baldev Singh Ghuman was gunned down in front of his home on June 28, 1990 by plain clothed Indian agents driving unmarked cars and armed with automatic weapons. What kind of democracy kills its own army veterans?

Sikh Member of Parliament, Simranjit Singh Mann was just recently released from an Indian prison after five years of torture which included electrical shocks being applied to his genitals. What kind of democracy tortures political prisoners for five years, detaining them without trial and without bringing charges against them.

Apparently India has quite a bit to hide from Amnesty International. The world, however, is beginning to realize the despotic character of the regime. Through desperate measures like Mr. Gandhi's most recent fiasco, the international community grows more and more skeptical.

The Sikh demand for Khalistan, a sovereign Sikh homeland free from the tyrannical hand of the Indian government is gaining international support. Congress is pushing through legislation to pressure India to allow Amnesty International into Punjab and Kashmir to investigate the human rights violations. India is being exposed. Freedom is the God-given basic human right of every individual and nation and Sikhs will no longer live under Indian oppression. Sikhs declared their independence from India on October 7, 1987, naming the new nation Khalistan. This declaration of independence is irreversible, irrevocable and nonnegotiable.

SIKH LEADER DENIED PASSPORT—POLICE OPPRESSION AND THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN PUNJAB

WASHINGTON, DC, June 26, 1990.—Retired Sikh General of the Indian army and current Vice Chairman of the Punjab Human Rights Organization, Maj. Gen. Narinder Singh (Retd.) has been denied a passport by the Indian government despite repeated request.

"This is not such an uncommon incident in Punjab," says Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan which represents the Sikh freedom struggle worldwide. "The Indian government has a vested interest in restraining those who have witnessed first hand the gross human rights violations Sikhs in Punjab suffer at the hands of the so-called 'world's largest democracy.' The last thing Prime Minister V.P. Singh wants is for someone as respect-

ed as Maj. Gen. Narinder Singh to travel abroad and speak the truth so he keeps him at home. If the Indian government can keep Sikh leaders relatively unknown to the outside world then it will not have to suffer the same embarrassment it suffered when Indian security forces assassinated the Muslim religious leader, Mr. Farooq. I fear that Maj. General Narinder Singh's life is in grave danger and I warn V.P. Singh to be cautious because Sikhs will no longer sit by and watch their leaders be gunned down."

Though Sikhs worldwide had originally hoped that V.P. Singh's new government would put an end to the genocidal policies of the Gandhi regime the reality has been quite the opposite. "Not only are we being denied passports," says Dr. Aulakh, "but there are at least 20 to 30 Sikhs killed every day in extrajudicial killings. The atrocities have actually increased under V.P. Singh. The police and the Indian security forces have a license to kill in Punjab. And some people dare to question why we demand freedom."

Outside reports confirm Dr. Aulakh's outrage. "The New York Times" reported on May 31, 1990 that "at least 600 people have died this year in violence in Punjab, 200 in the last month." At the same time, "20,000 Sikh men and boys had 'disappeared' in the custody of Indian policemen and intelligence agents over the last few years." It is not so much of a mystery, therefore, to understand why India is the only so-called democracy in the world which does not allow Amnesty International within its borders to investigate human rights abuses.

Other Sikh leaders experience the humiliation and the persecution that Maj. Gen. Narinder Singh has suffered as well. On June 5, 1990, armed Indian security forces prevented Sikhs from all over Punjab from gathering in commemoration of the June 1984 Golden Temple attack by the Indian government which killed over 20,000 Sikhs. Among the over 300 arrested for attempting to pay tribute to the dead were Maj. Gen. Narinder Singh; Members of Parliament Simranjit Singh Mann and Bimal Kaur Khalsa; Justice Ajit Singh Bains, Chairman of the Punjab Human Rights Organization; and Bhai Manjit Singh, leader of the Sikh Student Federation. These men were not informed concerning under what charges they were being arrested because they had done nothing even remotely illegal. They were, nevertheless, detained for three days as police filed false reports to legalize the arrests. The Punjab Human Rights Organization has issued a statement to expose the concocted false case registered against the Sikh leadership.

"This is the way the Indian government operates," protests Dr. Aulakh. "We are being killed. The Indian government does not even allow the most respected Sikhs the freedom of movement. When they deny General Narinder Singh a passport they are even worse than the Soviet Union. Khalistan, a free Sikh homeland is what we need, not promises that the atrocities might end if we behave like the docile, obedient slaves that the Indian government wants us to be. We want simply to live as humans have the right to live and this is why the Declaration of Independence of Khalistan is irrevocable, irreversible and nonnegotiable."

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE SEAN FRANCIS HUGHES

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share a sad note with the Congress of the United States. Today our Nation joins in mourning the loss of a valued and significant leader from Great Britain, the Honorable Sean Francis Hughes, Member of Parliament.

God's taking of this young, vibrant man is not only a loss to his lovely wife, Trisha, to his family and friends, it is not only a loss to the United Kingdom, but it is a loss to all public servants around the globe. For whenever someone of such rare and inspiring quality fails, especially so prematurely, all of us who fight for peace, justice, and betterment of humankind suffer too.

To those who knew him he was an erudite, studied, and insightful young leader. And most importantly, he grasped history's significance to our modern world and applied its lessons to the challenges and conundrums of today. He was respected as a critical thinker at this critical time of Europe's history.

To his neighbors and constituents, Sean Hughes, MP, was a compassionate, sensitive man. He sat and listened to their problems at endless surgeries and diligently worked, along with his staff, to bring relief. He had such a personal hand in the resolution of so many people's problems.

It would have been easy to relish the power and pomp of Parliament, but Sean Hughes always remembered that the public servant's greatest call is to be a voice for the voiceless and a help to the helpless.

To his friends he will be a fond memory of wit and wisdom. He will be remembered as a giving, caring man who spared no expense or effort for a friend. He was a model of what public service is all about. Sean Hughes brings to mind the words at the entrance of the John F. Kennedy Library, which is "dedicated to all those who through the art of politics seek a new and better world."

Ralph Waldo Emerson, the great American poet, wrote that to "leave the world a bit better, whether by a healthy child, a redeemed social condition, or that one life breathe easier because you lived—this is to have succeeded." By his beautiful and only child, Charlotte, by his tireless pursuit of peace, and through his constant concern for others, Sean Hughes was a clear and genuine success whose noble life will always remain a model for all.

Now we will carry on his fights, for peace, for social improvement, and so much more, holding true to his high principles and always remembering his fine example.

PRAISE FOR A DEDICATED COLLEAGUE

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to direct your attention—and that of our colleagues—to a recent news column that appeared in the Sunday, July 29, 1990 edition of the Dayton Daily News. This story profiles one of the most dedicated, hardworking Members of this distinguished body, and one whom I am proud to call a personal friend, my fellow Ohioan TONY HALL.

In the article, which I am submitting for the RECORD, Daily News reporter Tom Price alerts readers to TONY's solid record of accomplishment and growing influence in the House of Representatives, which of course we already know well. The story focuses on our colleague's unchallenged status as this Chamber's most tireless and effective warrior in the fight to end hunger in America and around the world. To this battle, TONY brings formidable weapons: great intelligence, unusual compassion, legislative dexterity and extraordinary leadership ability.

As chairman of the Select Committee on Hunger, TONY is our chief architect of policies and legislation which seek to eliminate hunger at home and abroad. The Daily News article details some of his recent achievements in this important effort, and I invite you, Mr. Speaker, and our colleagues, to take a moment to read this accurate profile of a fellow Member whose vision and hard work reflect an uncommon devotion to our fellow man. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

IF HUNGER'S THE ISSUE, HALL'S NO. 1 IN THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON.—Michael Gessel, U.S. Rep. Tony Hall's longtime press secretary, has been in the best position to witness the recent rapid growth of the Dayton Democrat's political stature.

"From my perspective, there is a radical change in going from courting the news media on issues that Tony cares about to being courted by the news media," Gessel said.

"Before Tony was chairman of the Hunger Committee, he worked very hard on a lot of hunger and human-rights issues that were very dear to him, and it was pulling teeth to get reporters for the national media to take notice. Now they will call him to get his comment, to find out what he knows about Angola or Ethiopia or to find out what's happening with WIC," the federal nutrition program for women, infants and children.

National news coverage isn't the only evidence that Hall has established himself as the House's leader on the hunger issue. Other lawmakers, administration officials, anti-hunger activists and representatives of foreign governments regularly seek Hall's support, turn to him for advice and responds to his proposals.

Last Tuesday, for instance, the director of the U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance Office visited Hall to report on a snag in the delivery of food to starvation-threatened Ethiopians and to seek Hall's public denunciation of the Ethiopian rebels who blocked the assistance.

Wednesday, a crew from the Public Broadcasting Service's MacNeil-Lehrer Newshour came to Hall to tape a lengthy interview about the WIC program.

Thursday, Ethiopia's foreign minister stopped by to repeat his government's support for the joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. relief effort that Hall helped put on the table at the recent Bush-Gorbachev summit.

The week before, Angola's U.N. ambassador met with Hall about famine.

The month before, Hall's legislation to increase WIC funding passed the House and Senate within less than a week of its introduction—an astounding speed.

The New York Times reported that "passage of the (WIC) bill largely reflects the work of Rep. Tony P. Hall." Nutrition Week, a specialty publication, wrote such glowing praise of Hall's accomplishment with the bill that Hall felt compelled to send the editor a letter noting the contributions of two other House members.

Image has great impact on substance in Washington, and Hall is caught in the reverse of a vicious circle—call it a virtuous circle.

Hall has labored in the anti-hunger movement since soon after his election to Congress in 1978. He was instrumental in creating the Hunger Committee in 1984 and chaired its International Task Force.

His image was enhanced by his promotion to Hunger Committee chairman last year, following the death of Texas Democrat Mickey Leland in an Ethiopian plane crash. The enhanced image enhanced his effectiveness, and each of his accomplishments has enhanced the image—and the effectiveness—some more.

Hall has enjoyed more insider influence than the average House member since 1981 when he joined the Rules Committee, which sets the procedures for House consideration of almost every piece of legislation. Now he also attends the regular meetings that the speaker has with the committee chairmen. House members turn to him for leadership on hunger issues. And he has developed effective working relationships with the senators who have the most authority over nutrition matters.

In repairing passage of Hall's WIC bill, the Times said the Hunger Committee "has no formal legislative authority, but serves as the conscience of Congress on food and nutrition issues."

Nutrition Week said Hall's accomplishments are "giving notice that hunger and malnutrition issues will have good leadership in Congress."

KUWAIT AND IRAQ'S TERRITORIAL ASPIRATIONS

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, tensions in the Persian Gulf have once again escalated. News reports this morning indicated that Kuwait has been invaded by Iraqi troops. Because the possibility of further conflict seems likely, I would like to present the following article to my colleagues. It is a piece written by my chief of staff, Vaughn Forrest, and the director of the Task Force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare, Yossef Bodansky. This

will hopefully provide a timely analysis of the history of the struggle in Kuwait:

KUWAIT AND IRAQ'S TERRITORIAL ASPIRATIONS

Saddam Hussein, with his transfer of an additional 30,000 troops to his force concentrations on Kuwait's border with Iraq, has once again demonstrated the volatility of the Persian Gulf oil region. However, Saddam Hussein's threats to Kuwait alleging excessive oil production and price reduction are little more than a smokescreen concealing the revival of Iraq's long standing claims to sovereignty over the oil rich emirate. Indeed, at present, the control over Kuwait's harbor installations constitutes a key to Iraq's designs to become the dominant naval power in the Persian Gulf. This is a sacred objective of Saddam Hussein, and the current Kuwaiti-Iraqi crisis is a major development in relations that have already been characterized, on the one hand, by Iraqi extortion and saber rattling and, on the other hand, by Kuwaiti subservience and repeated payments of blood money.

Officially, Baghdad has a historic claim over the territory of Kuwait. In the 19th century, the area currently called Kuwait was part of the "vileyat" of Basra, then under Ottoman rule. At the same time, however, the ruling sheik was invested with a quasi-autonomous rule by the Porte. This loose arrangement enabled the sheik to sign an Exclusive Agreement with Great Britain in 1899 that opened the door to the building of British hegemony in the Persian Gulf.

After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire at the end of the First World War and the establishment of British rule over Iraq and the Gulf Sheikdoms, London moved to consolidate Kuwait's unique position. In 1923, an Iraqi-Kuwaiti border agreement was imposed on the Kuwaiti Emir and the British-installed King of Iraq. This border demarcation, that includes vast no-man's land sectors, was recognized by Baghdad in 1932 and still constitutes the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border.

Nevertheless, since the 1958 revolution that toppled the monarchy, Iraq has never ceased to reiterate its claim on Kuwait. Indeed, the Iraqi demands to annex Kuwait increased as Kuwait's oil wealth became increasingly apparent. However, as long as Kuwait had the Exclusive Agreement with the United Kingdom, Iraq was reluctant to escalate its demands into an armed confrontation for fear of British military intervention as stipulated under the 1899 Agreement.

However, on 19 June 1961, at the Emir's initiative, Kuwait and the United Kingdom signed an Exchange of Notes that cancelled the 1899 Agreement. On 25 June 1961, less than a week later, Iraqi Prime Minister, Abdul Karim Qassim, announced Iraq's intentions to annex Kuwait. Concentrations of Iraqi forces along the border began the very next day. Kuwait immediately requested the redeployment of British forces and the crisis was averted after a few border clashes. Soon afterward, however, Kuwait also provided Iraq with the first of many huge no-repayment-needed "loans."

Kuwaiti-Iraqi relations somewhat improved in the mid-1960s in direct relation to the size of Kuwaiti loans. However, Iraq became bolder in its demands after the British 1968 withdrawal from east of the Suez. At this stage, Baghdad's aspirations began to be motivated also by wider strategic considerations.

Soon after the April 1972, signing of the Soviet-Iraqi Treaty of Friendship and Coop-

eration, the USSR began expanding the naval base in Umm Qasr and Soviet Navy vessels began operating from that base. Emboldened by the Soviet military presence and strategic commitment to the Persian Gulf, Baghdad decided to become a regional naval power. Thus, the border dispute with Kuwait was revived in late-1972, with Iraq's renewed demands for control over Kuwait's territory. In early-1973, these demands were reinforced by large-scale Iraqi troop concentrations on the Kuwaiti border.

The Iraqi objectives were fully articulated in an ultimatum delivered to Kuwait. Soon afterward, in March 1973, a Kuwaiti delegation travelled to Baghdad and signed a draft treaty with Iraq whereupon Kuwait undertook upon itself to grant Iraq the right to build and operate diversified oil installations and strategic infrastructure, including harbors and airfields, on Kuwaiti territory in an extra-territorial status. Iraq also secured the right to unilaterally engage the services and assistance of a third party, which was to be the Soviet Union, to implement the projects with this party having the same extra-territorial rights.

Subsequently, Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait on 20 March 1973, virtually at the moment the Emir of Kuwait rejected the draft treaty. To repeated inquiries of the Arab League, Iraq asserted that it was merely liberating Iraqi territory and that the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border had no validity. The Iraqi forces unilaterally withdrew from Kuwait in early-April only after Soviet pressure and specific military and naval guarantees delivered by Admiral Sergei Gorshkov, who rushed to Baghdad to smooth the crisis. The unilateral moderation of Iraq's position was also helped by yet another huge "loan" from Kuwait. However, this arrangement did not prevent Iraq from renewing, as early as April 1973, its demands for Kuwait's Bubiyan and Warbah islands in the Persian Gulf.

After the Ba'ath coup of 1973, Saddam Hussein, who was then vice-president, claimed a more "moderate and realistic" position on the Kuwaiti issue. However, he still insisted on the validity and historic justness of Iraq's claims on Kuwait. Little wonder that Kuwait continued to pacify Baghdad with strong financial and political support. Indeed, in the early-1970s, during Iraq's negotiations with Iran toward the Shatt-al-Arab Agreement of 1975, Kuwait pressured Washington to tilt toward Iraq's position.

The extent of Kuwait's desperate efforts to appease Baghdad became most apparent during the Iran-Iraq War. Throughout the war, Kuwait was one of Iraq's staunchest allies. It provided Iraq with a safe outlet for its oil, and later even sold its own oil on Iraq's behalf in return for promises of post-war reimbursement. Kuwait contributed directly to Iraq's war effort, and Iraq enjoyed free harbor and transportation services for the delivery of war material, weapons from Kuwait's own stockpiles and foreign orders, as well as the sharing of intelligence Kuwait had received from the US. In addition, Baghdad received at least \$4 billion in "loans." No less important was Kuwaiti pressure on the West, and especially on Washington, for a policy tilt toward Iraq. This was ultimately expressed in the reflagging of Kuwaiti tankers and US Navy operations against Iran in the wake of an Iraqi Mirage F.1 attack on the frigate USS Stark.

In retrospect, Kuwait's all out commitment to the Iraqi war effort is the source of its current plight. The war with Iran dem-

onstrated the vulnerability of Iraq's outlet to the Persian Gulf. The harbor facilities in Basra were shelled to destruction and the strategic naval base in Umm Qasr was repeatedly threatened by Iranian offensives. Baghdad became apprehensive about its growing dependence on Kuwait Harbor for the vital flow of logistical support, which became increasingly evident during the war.

Saddam Hussein knows that for Iraq to be able to dominate the Persian Gulf, it must have extended and safe harbor facilities from which to operate a large Navy. Kuwait has the best harbors in the upper Persian Gulf and thus it is imperative for Iraq to control them in order to dominate the Gulf.

Furthermore, Saddam Hussein has nothing to lose in this crisis. Iraq's proven military power would crush Kuwait within a very short time. Indeed, Iraq's strategic might—ballistic missiles with incendiary, chemical and biological warheads—would suffice to deter any determined Arab effort to save Kuwait. Short of symbolic gestures, there is very little the US can actually do for Kuwait. Moreover, even US access to military installations in the Persian Gulf area would become uncertain once Iraq delivered an ultimatum or a threat. Indeed, Iraq might then finally occupy Kuwait, though it is more likely that Baghdad would settle on a far reaching compromise involving a degree of hegemony over Kuwait, with Iraqi control over, and access to, Kuwait's strategic infrastructure, and generous financial settlement of Iraq's outstanding debts and current shortages of cash.

The U.S.S.R. would tacitly rejoice in any crisis that would divert attention from the Iran-Iraq conformation, as it would facilitate Moscow's solidifying its strategic cooperation with Iran while gaining Iraq's acquiescence by supporting its adventures. In the case of a political settlement, Moscow may even emerge as Kuwait's savior, thus establishing itself as the Persian Gulf's dominant power (the "supreme arbiter" in Islamic political culture).

Thus, once again, the cross currents of international conflict have come together in the Persian Gulf and have set the stage for the acting out of long standing historical disputes. As Santanaya once said, "Those who forget the past are condemned to relive it."

(This paper may not necessarily reflect the views of all of the Members of the Republican Task Force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare. It is intended to provoke discussion and debate.)

THE 43D ANNIVERSARY OF INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE TO BE OBSERVED IN JERSEY CITY

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, on August 17, 1990, ceremonies will be held at City Hall in Jersey City marking the 43d anniversary of India's independence. India gained its independence from Great Britain on August 15, 1947, and became a dominion following endorsement of a plan to partition the subcontinent by the Moslem League and the All-India Congress. We all recall that Jawaharlal Nehru became the first prime minister of Hindu India.

Nehru, a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, proclaimed that day:

"It is a fateful moment for us in India, for all Asia and for the world. A new star rises, the star of freedom in the East, a new hope comes into being, a vision long cherished materializes. May the star never set and that hope never be betrayed!"

In my district, upward of 15,000 Indo-Pakistani reside. They are industrious, hard-working individuals who are adopting the American way of life while proudly clinging to their rich heritage. These peaceful productive individuals have strong family ties and are full of ambition to succeed in many areas, especially business and education.

I have been privileged on many occasions over the years to be a guest of honor at some functions, including one at Madison Square Garden where 3,000 Indo-Americans gathered at a cultural event. It was indeed an inspirational sight.

India, of course, means so much to us because of the great contributions to mankind that Mahatma Gandhi gave to all. He was a relentless champion of human dignity and human rights, calling for equality for people of all races and nationalities, women and minorities. We will recall that his unshakable faith in the power of nonviolent struggle inspired the work in the civil rights movement we witnessed under the leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Ghandi fervently and strongly supported the position that no society can be built on denial of individual freedom and "that the purification of politics requires the removal of the taint of the double standard by men of courage and integrity." Gandhi long preached truth and justice and proclaimed that:

"Truth is like a vast tree, which yields more fruit the more you nurture it. The deeper the search in the mine of truth, the richer the discovery of the gems buried there in the shape of openings for an ever greater variety of service."

"Truth quenches untruth. Love quenches anger, self-suffering quenches violence. This eternal rule is a rule not for saints only but for all."

In my district, Indo-Americans are making their mark in the professional fields of medicine, accounting and law. They are purchasing small businesses and opening restaurants. The children of this community show their competence by their matriculation in local schools and colleges.

It is in the area of education of our young people that Indo-American children seem to succeed, judging from the announcements in the local press of the valedictorians of high schools in our area. Their efforts are indeed paying off.

In Jersey City, on August 19, an Indian flag will be hoisted over City Hall by Mayor Gerald McCann, proclaiming the week of August 15 as India Independence Week. Mayor McCann, by proclamation, is also renaming Journal Square for the week.

In Jersey City, leaders of the Indian community are Hardyal Singh, who is president of the International Mahatma Gandhi Association, and is joined by Mono Sen, a community leader, and Manoj Patel, an attorney.

Hardyal Singh serves as a Jersey City Human Rights Commissioner, is a member of the New Jersey State Advisory Committee for Consumer Affairs, and is founder and President of the Indo-Pak Friendship Association, and is a leader at local, State and Federal levels in the Indo-American Associations, promoting racial harmony between the people of both India and the United States. I am indeed proud that the flag-raising ceremony over City Hall is the first of its type in any city in the United States.

I am sure that my colleagues here in the House of Representatives wish to join me in congratulating the Indian Community in this, their sixth annual ceremony.

THE CALIFORNIA HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO HOLD 1990 STATE CONVENTION

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, for the past 8 years the California Hispanic Chambers of Commerce have conducted Statewide conferences to promote excellence and a positive image for the entire Hispanic community. Today, I am honored to announce that the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce in my district of Contra Costa County will host the Ninth Annual State Convention in the city of Concord, CA, on August 22-26, 1990.

In order to emphasize the importance of leadership, the Chambers have specifically titled the convention "Hispanic Leadership: Gateway to Success in the 90's." Encouraging community participation has been made a top priority by the Chambers and deemed essential to the development of future Hispanic businesses and leaders.

The California Hispanic Chambers of Commerce was organized in the early 1980's as business leaders realized the potential of the Hispanic community and the need for structured representation. Unity and dedication enabled the community to successfully formalize a program to develop a business network promoting Hispanic interests in both the public and private sectors, and to create a positive environment for Hispanic businesses. In addition to these goals, the Chambers also provide successful role models for its youth to encourage pride through leadership.

Hispanics are the fastest growing population group in the United States, and within the next decade they will become the largest ethnic group in the State of California. Hispanic businesses will continue to expand beyond the present 400,000 and will grow to be a national influential and economic force.

I want to take this opportunity to extend my best wishes to the California Hispanic Chambers of Commerce for a very productive convention. I am particularly proud that the Contra Costa Hispanic Chamber will host the convention, and offer them all my full support for success in this endeavor.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ALBERT BERKOWITZ: GRANVILLE, NEW YORK COMMUNITY LEADER FOR SIX DECADES

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to tell you about a rather extraordinary man.

Sunday, September 16, 1990, will be "Berky Day" in Granville, NY. Berky is what everybody calls Albert Berkowitz, who has been a living institution in that upstate community for the better part of six decades.

Mr. Berkowitz has been practicing law in Granville since 1933. Since that time he has also been a town justice, village justice, Washington County district attorney, and New York State senator.

But his record of service goes far beyond the offices he has held. In my opinion, a great American is one who gives abundant time to the community above and beyond the time required in his profession. By that standard, Albert Berkowitz is a great American indeed.

He helped form the first youth commission in the State of New York, and served as its chairman for more than 50 years. He has been an active force with Rotary.

He also has been a member of the Washington County Children's Committee, Boy Scouts, Red Cross, Chamber of Commerce, Little League, March of Dimes, and Salvation Army. And, a special point with me is his service as a volunteer fireman.

Albert Berkowitz, acting with the Parent Teacher Association, was a driving force in encouraging community youth to further their education.

Mr. Speaker, let us have our own Berky Day today in tribute to this exceptional, civic-minded man. I ask all members to rise and to join me in saluting Albert Berkowitz of Granville, NY.

PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVES AND RECORDS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, on behalf of myself and Mr. BROOKS, my predecessor as chairman of the Government Operations Committee, the Presidential Directives and Records Accountability Act.

This bill would regulate the issuance of national security directives and bring them under more control and public accountability.

NSD's, or NSDD's [National Security Division Directives] as they were known in the prior administration, although they form a significant body of national law and policy, are now cloaked in secrecy. This legislation would bring them out of the closet, at least to a limited extent.

If the President issues an executive order or other proclamation, that directive must be registered pursuant to the terms of the Federal

August 2, 1990

Register Act. However, directives such as NSDs are not covered. This bill would extend the coverage of the Federal Register Act to any Presidential directive which "establishes policy, directs the carrying out of law or policy, authorizes or requires the use of appropriated funds or other resources, including personnel, or otherwise asserts or appears to assert an authority of the President."

It is time that we once and for all put an end to the kind of secret policymaking we have seen far too much of in recent years. Under our Constitution, the Congress is an equal partner in the creation and development of national policy. However, all too often we have discovered of late that the executive branch has been carrying out policies of which Congress has not been informed, and, on occasion, contrary to the actual policies established by Congress.

Congress and the executive branch are jointly involved in an extremely important war on drugs, which affects the lives of all of our constituents. Congress' efforts in that war are the product of public debate and public scrutiny. We solicit the executive branch's input and constructive criticism of every one of our undertakings in that war.

However, the executive branch is not so forthcoming in sharing with us its activities in behalf of that war effort. It conducts the war pursuant to national security directives which to my knowledge have yet to be shared with the leadership of Congress or the appropriate congressional committees. The National Security Director, General Scowcroft, has at last conceded my right, as chairman of a relevant committee, to examine the appropriate NSD along with one majority and one minority staff member under rather onerous conditions. He will not agree to the delivery of a copy of the NSD to the Speaker of the House, as has been requested.

As noted in a report issued last year by the nonprofit organization People for the American Way, "the problem worsens when such secret laws are used as fugitive instruments for policymaking, mobilizing executive branch personnel and federal resources in ways that conflict with national policy and may violate our laws."

The Iran-Contra scandal was launched by Presidential directives not shared with Congress. A secret war was waged in Nicaragua pursuant to NSDD's for a substantial period of time before Congress learned about it.

This bill would place no restrictions upon the President's authority to establish and carry out national policy. All it would do is require that such policies be numbered and registered with the Office of the Federal Register and that copies of each such directive be transmitted to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate. If necessary for reasons of national security, they could be classified.

If such a practice had been in force during the decade of the eighties, Congress would have had an early warning system which might have permitted us to avoid the disastrous consequences of the failed Iran hostage policies.

**AIRLINE PASSENGERS AT
BOTTOM OF PRIORITY LIST**

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address an important segment of our national economy, the airline industry, to offer it some strong but constructive criticism, and to recommend a course of action that can ultimately make it both more praiseworthy and more profitable.

Since Congress passed the Airline Deregulation Act in 1978, air passengers have saved \$100 billion, average inflation-adjusted air fares are 20 percent lower, and 68 percent more people are flying. For millions of Americans who in 1978 had never set foot in an airplane, flying has become a routine means of travel. Every day, approximately 1½ million people take to the skies over America.

But deregulation has had its down side as well. Today, the top 8 airlines control more than 90 percent of the market, down from 15 airlines in 1984, and barriers to market entry are formidable. The eight major airlines have a virtual lock on all gate space at four of the Nation's largest airports.

Airlines have also adopted a hub-and-spoke system of operation. The airlines funnel planes into a central airport and then disperse them in spokes to dozens of cities. Where a single airline has an almost total lock on traffic and air routes, the fares are as high as 18 percent above those at all other airports.

In Kansas City, travel agents have been complaining that more people are driving the 257 miles to St. Louis now that Braniff Airlines has gone bankrupt and no longer serves the city. A fullfare, one-way coach ticket on TWA—April 1990—costs \$250. A cab fare costs \$231.

The lack of head-to-head competition for flights in the airline industry has led to a decline in the quality of passenger services. Without the necessary competition for air routes, or any regulatory oversight, the results are often disastrous. Let's face it, without competition in the marketplace, the airlines aren't providing decent service.

Recently, I saw a letter written to the chairman of an airline by a prominent business executive from my Congressional district. When the executive's party of four checked in at Washington's Dulles International Airport for their return flight to the A-B-E International Airport in Allentown, PA., they were told no such flight was scheduled. Yet tickets had been issued, and the flight had been advertised in Pennsylvania newspapers.

His letter expresses a sense of deep frustration that is all too common these days:

Needless to say, we were inconvenienced and nonplussed. We also missed the luncheon I was supposed to attend—not because of mechanical failures, not because of weather delays, but because your company decided to change plans and didn't notify us.

The orange insert in your ticket coupon stipulates that if we changed our plans we would be subject to a penalty and fee for changing or canceling the tickets.

At the same time, the fine print in your "conditions" statement claims you cannot be held responsible for failure to operate a flight according to schedule whether or not you've given notice to the passenger. Somehow, that doesn't seem quite equitable to me; nor does it smack of a commitment to quality service. I guess I still hold you responsible.

That letter hits home. Airlines are in the business of offering scheduled service, and schedules should mean what they say. Passengers understand that some delays are beyond the airline's control, because of mechanical difficulties or bad weather. Nonetheless, airlines have an obligation to engage in realistic scheduling.

As any frequent flyer can attest, plenty of problems afflict air travel in America. Flight delays are routine and infuriating. Millions of dissatisfied consumers report lost or mishandled baggage. The DOT's report for March listed 2.55 bumping per 10,000 passengers in 1989. That's over 102,000 people bumped last year.

How many more travelers have had problems—often at extra cost and inconvenience—but neglected to complain to the airlines, either because they didn't know where or how to lodge and follow up on their complaint, or because they thought their complaints would go nowhere? The Brookings Institution estimates that congestion-induced delays needlessly cost passengers and airlines \$5 billion in wasted time and extra aircraft operating costs.

What has happened to consumer rights? To basic humane and courteous treatment of airline passengers? Flying today has become the airborne equivalent of the New York City Subway—except on the subway, it's a little more courteous and hospitable. Today, the ultimate oxymoron is airline service.

I am concerned about the future of today's airline industry, when it gives such low priority to the backbone of its livelihood—the airline passenger.

Failure to deal with a customer fairly and courteously is short-sighted in any business. The high-profile airline industry is no exception. Short shrift for consumers is not the way to assure healthy profits. If profits are important to the airlines, then customers are the means to that end. Satisfied, well-treated customers return, and keep coming back.

Today's airline industry has illustrated, by its poor record on basic consumer rights, that common decency and respect toward passengers must be made mandatory, not optional.

The Airline Passengers Defense Act of 1990 would give the consumer some basic rights, and establish a mechanism which protect those rights. It would publicize transgressors and establish penalties for the most common and egregious practices of airlines toward consumers:

Today, airlines are not required to do anything if they cancel flights, even at the last minute. My bill would prohibit cancellations for reasons other than safety, within 72 hours of a scheduled departure, and require the airlines to compensate passengers in the case of a violation.

Today, airlines are not obligated to notify passengers of arrival or departure delays. My bill would require airlines to notify passengers

of 15-minute or longer departure or arrival delays, the approximate length of the delay, and the reason for the delay. Passengers would then have the opportunity to make other arrangements.

Today, airlines are not required to compensate passengers for rerouting scheduled flights. My bill would require airlines to compensate each passenger if the airline changes the route of a scheduled flight for any reason other than safety.

Today, airlines don't have to compensate passengers if they lose their luggage. Even if an airline decides to compensate a passenger for lost luggage, it pays on the depreciated value of the items lost, not the cost of replacing them. Most airlines also limit their liability to a low \$1,250 per passenger. My bill would require airlines to compensate passengers for lost baggage, up to a limit of \$2,500, and would penalize the airlines for failure to do so.

Today, airlines don't have to do anything if baggage is delayed. My bill would require airlines to compensate the passenger for baggage delayed 3 hours or more after arrival and would standardize and simplify baggage claim forms and procedures.

Today, airlines are free to take as long as they want to resolve lost or damaged baggage claims. My bill would require airlines to resolve lost or damaged baggage claims within 30 days or be subject to a penalty paid directly to the passenger.

To carry out these responsibilities, my bill would establish a new Office of Airline Passenger Advocacy, as an independent office within DOT. The Office of Airline Passenger Advocacy would be headed by an Assistant Secretary, confirmed by the Senate, who would report directly to the Secretary of Transportation.

The Office of Airline Passenger Advocacy [OAPA] would receive and handle passenger complaints; provide consumers with airline information; enforce airline passenger service regulations and levy penalties. Someone would be looking after the well-being of passengers.

Currently, the airlines are required to report on matters such as on-time performance. The Airline Passengers Defense Act would broaden that function by allowing the Secretary to publicize airline flights which are late more than 70 percent of the time in 3 consecutive months. This would enable passengers to have some idea about airline performances.

The Airline Passenger Defense Act would establish an [OAPA] Advisory Group composed of 12 qualified members who would advise the Assistant Secretary on issues affecting airline passengers. It would contain at least one quality management professional. The advisory group would submit an annual report containing their findings and recommendations to the President, Congress, and the Assistant Secretary. There could be real oversight by the Congress!

We need a strong consumer advocate, an independent guardian of consumer rights in air transportation: one who seeks not to humble or hamstring the airlines, but to obtain for consumers that which is his or her just due. The advocate should have the power to address

their complaints in those areas where the airlines haven't lived up to their responsibilities.

Airlines have near-monopolies on specific routes and in hub areas. And the record shows that wherever these monopolies occur, service to the customer declines. That is why we need the Airline Passenger Defense Act: to guarantee the rights of the consumers.

This is a modest step forward for the beleaguered, downtrodden airline passenger. It's not reregulation that's impossible and counterproductive.

I invite my colleagues to examine this proposal in depth. We've all heard our constituents' horror stories of passenger neglect. The Airline Passenger Defense Act is a positive step toward correcting the problems that passengers face. If the effort does not begin with us, who will look after the interests of the airline passenger?

The following are letters of support I have received for this bill.

AIRLINE PASSENGERS OF AMERICA,
Alexandria, VA, July 31, 1990.

Re: Airline Passengers Defense Act of 1990.
Hon. DON RITTER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RITTER: Airline Passengers of America, Inc., is pleased to indicate its support of your legislation, Airline Passengers Defense Act of 1990. This legislation will, when enacted, fill many of the gaps in airline passenger protections that occurred when the domestic airline industry was deregulated in 1978. For too many years now, airline passengers have been buffeted by poor airline service and inadequate remedies because the U.S. Department of Transportation was overly hesitant to impose even minimal regulatory constraints on the deregulated domestic airline industry.

Many of the provisions in your legislation—prohibition of airline cancelling of flights for economic reasons; requiring airlines to provide honest, accurate information to airline passengers; modernizing baggage damage and loss limits to approximate the current cost of such losses; and creation of a new office within DOT to protect airline passenger rights—all of these should be applauded by airline passengers.

The Airline Passengers Defense Act, as introduced, improves upon airline deregulation by assuring that airlines meet minimum standards of service quality while competing in an economically deregulated environment. We urge the 101st Congress to act on this important legislation without delay.

Sincerely,

DAVID J. JEFFREY,
Membership Director.

AIRLINE PASSENGERS ASSOCIATION
OF NORTH AMERICA, INC.,
Arlington, VA, August 1, 1990.

Hon. DON RITTER,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.
Subject: Support for Airline Passengers Defense Act of 1990.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RITTER: The Airline Passengers Association of North America (APANA) has been pleased to work with you in the development of the Airline Passengers Defense Act of 1990. We support its early enactment by the Congress.

As you know, APANA is a membership organization supported by more than 110,000 frequent business flyers. Our members are professional people who regularly and

almost exclusively utilize air transportation for business and leisure travel. They collectively purchase over four million airline tickets and, on average, make over forty flights a year on commercial aircraft. They are a significant part of the eleven percent of air travelers who account for almost half of annual airline revenues.

We believe that the provisions of your legislation are important and are needed to protect the interests of airline passengers. The U.S. Department of Transportation should have protected airline passengers from the excesses of airline deregulation, but hasn't. For example, there are no regulations or penalties against cancellation of flights by airlines for economic, not safety, reason. Further there are no minimum standards for airline assistance when problems occur: Who pays the overnight hotel costs when a vacationing family misses an interline connection at a hub because of avoidable delays by the first airlines? Passengers cannot "know the rules" because there aren't any. Too many vacations have been ruined because of such unplanned travel expenses.

In addition, there are inadequate levels of coverage for loss of or damage to checked baggage. Too often airline personnel give inaccurate information to passengers about the causes and extent of delays in aircraft departure times. Passengers deserve honesty if not dependable schedules.

The DOT Office of Airlines Passenger Advocacy could, if established, become a voice for passengers rights within the deregulated airline system. There is no inconsistency between minimum standards for carrier behavior toward passengers and an economically deregulated system that encourages carriers to exceed minimum standards.

The Advisory Group of consumer and airline representatives that your important legislation would mandate could recommend solutions to these and other problems to DOT and the Congress.

We applaud your initiative and support early and favorable consideration by the Congress of these concepts.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. LIVINGSTON,
Chairman and CEO.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN LOVE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to inform my colleagues here in the House of Representatives about a very special event which will take place on August 25 in my hometown of Newark, NJ.

The Bachelors of 91, an organization which has made significant contributions to our community, is holding a 25th Reunion Dinner Dance in honor of one of their distinguished and well-respected founding members, the late Mr. John Love, Esq.

In keeping with Attorney Love's lifelong concern for the well-being of others, the Bachelors of 91 will donate the proceeds from the event to two of his favorite charities, The Juvenile Diabetes Foundation and the NAACP-Legal Defense Fund.

Mr. Love was born to the late John and Ada Hammond Love on May 23, 1938. He grew up

in Verona and Montclair. He graduated from Verona High School and received his degrees from Michigan State University and Rutgers University School of Law.

Mr. Love was a trial attorney for 25 years. He began his career as a clerk for Superior Court Judge Charles Barrett, and then served as a deputy attorney general for the State of New Jersey. He later formed the partnerships of Love & Randall with offices in East Orange, NJ.

Attorney Love was active in many organizations, including Michigan State University Black Alumni, Inc., New Jersey State Bar Association, The Association of Trial Lawyers of America, Big Brothers of America, the Montclair Board of Education, Essex County Chapter of Operation PUSH and the New Jersey chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. He was also the chairman of the Montclair Civil Rights Commission and the Essex County Bar Association's corrections committee. He was a life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In addition, John Love was the recipient of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Award from St. Paul's Church in Montclair. He also received the PATCH Award.

Mr. Love had a wide variety of interests which included everything from campaigning to fishing, from birdwatching to playing the saxophone. He loved to hold audiences of all ages spellbound with his stories, many of which contained a moral or a special lesson for younger listeners.

It is fitting that the Bachelors of 91 chose to donate the proceeds of their 25th Reunion Dinner Dance to two such worthy causes in memory of John Love. The donations to the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation will contribute to research to find the cause and cure of diabetes. Mr. Love was a diabetic. Donations to the NAACP-Legal Defense Fund will provide funding for civil liberties cases involving minorities. John Love was a strong believer in the principle of equal justice under the law.

Mr. Love died after a short illness on June 2, 1989. His survivors include his wife of more than 25 years, Joan; a son, John IV; a daughter, Melanie Louise; a grandson, John V; a sister, Harriet Cotton; a nephew, Christopher; aunts, Louise Oswell, Mary De Leon and Evelyn Beverly; and numerous relatives and friends.

Mr. Speaker, John Love was a man whose life touched many other lives, a man who served as a source of inspiration to all those around him. I ask my colleagues to join me in sending our very best wishes to the Bachelors of 91 as they join together to pay tribute to their friend and founder, John Love.

A FAIR REPAYMENT SCHEDULE AT USDA

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Services of USDA starts a collection of debt

this week from drought victims of 1988 and 1989, and the manner of collection imposes severe and unnecessary hardship upon thousands of farmers.

Several members and I have tried for months to elicit from the secretary of agriculture a sensible procedure for collecting amounts that farmers must repay the government because of "advance deficiency payments" made to them in 1988 and 1989. Our concern is for farmers who suffered crop losses in the extended drought and who have neither the cash, nor source of credit, to repay ASCS. The secretary has been unwilling to consider the financial realities of such farmers.

As of today, ASCS expects to take all of a farmer's program payments at once to settle the 1988-89 debt, with consideration for neither the amount of the debt nor the consequences to the farmer.

I have introduced legislation to require ASCS to allow bonafide victims of the 1988-89 drought to repay ASCS on a 3-year installment plan. This requirement will cost the government little or nothing because the farmers would pay interest on any unpaid balance.

ASCS regulations, in fact, already provide for installment payments. My legislation will simply require ASCS to use the installment plan for farmers who need it, and many will. Most farmers count on the deficiency payments as part of their budget, to help pay the costs for producing the crops, to make loan payments at the local bank, and so forth.

That is the case especially for farmers who suffered drought in 1988 and 1989. The deficiency payments cannot be simply lopped off as though the income was something extra or dispensable. Payment by installments will allow the farmers to survive financially and settle their debt to ASCS at the same time.

The text of H.R. 5404 follows:

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. ADVANCE PAYMENTS.

Section 107C of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445b-2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective only for producers on a farm who received an advance deficiency payment for the 1988 or 1989 crop of a commodity and are otherwise described in paragraph (2), the Secretary of Agriculture—

"(A) shall not charge an annual interest rate for any delinquent refund for the advance deficiency payment in excess of one percent above the prime rate;

"(B) shall not withhold, in each of the 3 succeeding crop years, more than 1/4 of farm program payments otherwise due to the producers, as a result of any delinquency in providing the refund; and

"(C) shall permit the producers to make the refund in three equal installments during each of the crop years 1990, 1991, and 1992, if the producers enter into an agreement to obtain multiperil crop for each of the crop years, to the extent the Secretary determines is similar to section 107 of the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 (7 U.S.C. 1421 et seq.).

"(2) This subsection shall apply in the case of producers on a farm if—

"(A) the producers received an advance deficiency payment for the 1988 or 1989 crop of a commodity under subsection (a);

"(B) the producers are required to provide a refund under subparagraphs (G) or (H) of subsection (a)(2) with respect to the advance deficiency payments;

"(C) the producers reside in a county, or in a county that is contiguous to a county, where the Secretary of Agriculture has found that farming, ranching, or aquaculture operations have been substantially affected during two of the three crop years 1988, 1989, and 1990 by a natural disaster or by a major disaster or emergency designated by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.); and

"(D) the total quantity of the 1988 or 1989 crop of the commodity that the producers were able to harvest is less than the result of multiplying 65 percent of the farm payment yield established by the Secretary for the crop by the sum of the acreage planted for the harvest and the acreage prevented from being planted (because of the disaster or emergency referred to in subparagraph (C)) for the crop."

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE SIGNING OF THE VOTING
RIGHTS ACT

HON. MIKE ESPY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. ESPY. Mr. Speaker, Frank Parker begins his book, "Black Votes Count," by writing, "few events in American political life have had as profound or as far-reaching consequences as has passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. That law ended a century of denial to blacks of the most basic right of American citizenship—the right to vote."

Within a short time of its passage, blacks in large numbers throughout the South were registering to vote. Since 1965, more than 12 million black Americans have registered to vote. The number of black elected officials has increased from 500 in 1965, to more than 7,200 in 1989.

There are 24 black Members of Congress, more than 400 black State legislators, and more than 300 black mayors, and 1 black Governor. They symbolize the tremendous increase in black political participation due in large measure to passage of the Voting Rights Act.

The Voting Rights Act swept away the primary legal barriers to black registration and voting in the South. It eliminated literacy tests and declared the poll tax unconstitutional. It allowed the Justice Department to dispatch Federal registrars and poll watchers to insure the integrity of the voting process.

No State has benefited more from the Voting Rights Act than has Mississippi, where resistance to black voter participation was fiercest. Before 1965, even though 40 percent of Mississippi's population was black, discriminatory voter registration laws prevented all but 6.7 percent of black Mississippians from registering to vote, the lowest black registration rate of any State in the Nation. There were only six black elected officials in the State.

Twenty-five years later, Mississippi has over 650 black elected officials, more than any State except Alabama. They include one Su-

preme Court Justice, a Member of Congress, 22 black State legislators, almost 70 black county supervisors, more than 25 black mayors, and 282 black city council members.

It is appropriate that we honor those giants of the civil rights movement on whose shoulders we all stand; those who fought in the Halls of Congress, but perhaps more significantly those who fought, and some of whom died, in the streets of the South.

Many of them are no longer here: Fannie Lou Hamer, a Mississippi Delta sharecropper who left the cotton fields and led the Mississippi Freedom Democrat Party to the Democratic Convention in Atlantic City in 1964 to challenge the segregated Mississippi Democratic Party.

Medgar Evers, field secretary of the Mississippi NAACP who was assassinated in Jackson, MS, in 1963.

President John Kennedy, killed a few months later, whose courage and moral leadership in the face of stubborn racism and resistance emboldened the Federal Government to defend the rights of all American citizens. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., murdered in 1968; Andrew Goodman, James Chaney, and Michael Schwerner, three civil rights workers killed in 1964 in Philadelphia, MS.

Other heroes who braved cattle prods, police dogs, fire hoses, beatings, arrests, and shootings during the voter registration campaigns launched by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and others, are still here and have received little recognition for their sacrifices.

I think of Bob Moses, former SNCC leader; June Johnson, from Greenwood, MS, who along with Mrs. Hamer was beaten unconscious in the Winona, MS, jail; Lawrence Guyot, another SNCC leader, Hollis Watkins, and many others too numerous to name. I think of Victoria Gray and Annie Devine, two black women from my district who were leaders of the Mississippi Freedom Democrat Party.

Still another hero, of course, is our colleague, Congressman JOHN LEWIS, whose courage in the face of State-sponsored violence epitomized the determination of the Civil Rights Movement. The march he led on what came to be known as bloody Sunday demonstrated to the Nation the violence black Americans and their white allies faced in the South, simply for trying to exercise their constitutional right to vote.

There were the 1,000 students, most of them white, who participated in the freedom summer, of 1964, who left their comfortable homes in the north and traveled into the hostility of the South to assist with voter registration, open up freedom schools to educate black children, and operate community centers.

Their efforts triggered a tremendous backlash of violence, hundreds were arrested, or beaten, 35 churches were burned, 30 homes were bombed, and there were at least 35 shootings. Goodman, Chaney and Schwerner were murdered and dumped in an earthen dam in Philadelphia, MS.

Then, there were the thousands of blacks throughout the South who risked their lives

and livelihoods by refusing to be denied the right to register to vote. As a result of freedom summer, 17,000 black Mississippians attempted to register to vote, but because of poll taxes, literacy tests, and outright violence and intimidation, only 1,600 succeeded.

It is important to point out that the Voting Rights Act was the result of a tremendous grassroots movement in this country against our own particular form of apartheid.

In 1963, 250,000 people marched on Washington, in an historic march which graphically illustrated black Americans resolve to break down the walls of apartheid in this country. They too are responsible for the Voting Rights Act, which was a milestone achievement in black Americans historic struggle for equality in our country.

We also honor the Members of Congress who voted for the bill, and President Johnson who signed it into law. President Johnson provided the national leadership our country needed at its moment of crisis. He shepherded the Voting Rights Act, he said, because it was at the heart and the purpose of the meaning of America itself.

President Johnson told the Nation that the cause of voting rights was not just for blacks. "Their cause," he said, "must be our cause too. * * * It's really all of us who must overcome the crippling legacy of bigotry and injustice. And," he concluded, "we shall overcome." He signed the Voting Rights Act in the same room in the Capitol—the President's Room—where 104 years earlier, Abraham Lincoln had signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

I think it is also important to point out that even though the changes made possible by the Voting Rights Act were dramatic, resistance to blacks full participation in the political process did not stop with its passage. District lines were gerrymandered, and voting districts configured to dilute blacks' new found voting strength. Minority candidates still faced historic obstacles to election.

But today, in the 1990's, 25 years after the passage of the Voting Rights Act, signs are growing that black Americans are moving closer to becoming equal players in our political system. Jesse Jackson campaigns for President. Doug Wilder is elected in Virginia and Dave Dinkins in New York. The candidacies of Andy Young, Harvey Gantt and others demonstrate that we are fast approaching a time when the full promise of the Voting Rights Act will be realized.

Last, I must echo the comments of my colleague, RON DELLUMS. Later today we will debate and vote on the Civil Rights Act of 1990. It would be a tragic irony if we celebrate this morning, and Congress fails to pass this historic legislation today. Let us pass the Civil Rights Act of 1990, and celebrate more tomorrow.

ANTIDRUNK DRIVING

HON. JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the 10th anniversary of a very significant and influential Group with which I have been proud to work with in this Congress—mothers against drunk driving. For a decade now, MADD has been at the forefront of the fight against alcohol and drug-impaired driving.

Formed initially by those who knew the pain of losing a loved one to this senseless crime, MADD is now proud to claim many supporters who simply join them in their cause because they are incensed at the sheer numbers of lives lost on our Nation's highways by the actions of drunk drivers.

I am happy to report that alcohol use by drivers in fatal crashes has steadily decreased, thanks in part to the determination of MADD in raising the public's awareness of the problem and pursuing tougher drunk driving laws at both the Federal and State levels.

For the last 3 years, I have been proud to be an original cosponsor or resolutions supporting national drunk driving week and this year, national drive for life weekend over labor day.

In addition, the Public Works and Transportation Committee has shepherded many pieces of legislation through the Congress to toughen anti-drunk and drugged driving measures. Our committee was instrumental in ensuring that the strong drunk driving provisions were included in the 1988 Omnibus Drug Bill.

That bill created an incentive grant program for States to encourage them to adopt and implement drunk driving prevention programs. It authorized a National Academy of Science study to determine the blood alcohol concentration level at which an individual driving a motor vehicle is deemed impaired. A pilot program was established for drug recognition expert training. These are just some examples of our committee's active involvement in these issues.

My congratulations to Mothers Against Drunk Driving and their successful efforts toward achieving safer highways for all Americans. As we celebrate their 10th anniversary, I pledge to them my continued support in the Congress and urge my colleagues to do the same.

INTRODUCTION OF THE LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH PROTECTION ACT

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today I along with the gentleman from Colorado [BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL], am introducing legislation to protect Americans from the threat of

low-level radioactive waste disposal in their local municipal landfills.

The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Environmental and Health Protection Act of 1990 would give the States, not the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC], the final say as to whether low-level radioactive waste should be treated and disposed of as ordinary waste. Specifically, this legislation would amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to prevent the Federal Government from forcing States and localities to accept low-level radioactive waste in municipal landfills. This legislation is prompted by a recent NRC proposal to do just that without the consent of the States.

On June 27, 1990, the NRC set into motion a policy which would enable nuclear utilities, hospitals, and other facilities to petition the NRC to treat waste materials now considered low-level radioactive waste the same as ordinary waste. In other words, facilities could legally dump their low-level radioactive waste into municipal landfills and incinerators. Making matters worse, the chairman of the NRC has made it clear that this policy would preempt a State from requiring the continued disposal of these wastes in a licensed facility as currently required by law.

The implication of such a policy concerns me for several reasons. First, the State of West Virginia stands to lose the most from this policy. As landfills across the United States reach their maximum capacity, States such as Pennsylvania and New Jersey have been targeting West Virginia as their alternative dumping site. If a petition is granted, West Virginia could become America's low-level radioactive waste dumping ground as low-level radioactive waste is mixed with ordinary waste.

Second, according to the NRC, even if West Virginia passed a law to require the continued disposal of low-level radioactive waste in licensed facilities, the NRC policy would prevail. Unlike the provisions in the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the Uranium Mill Tailings Act that allow States to establish more stringent standards, the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 does not empower States to set more stringent standards for the regulation of the disposal of low-level radioactive waste should the NRC reclassify a portion of this waste as regular waste. As a result, even though States like Maine, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota have statutes that preclude the disposal of low-level radioactive waste reclassified as regular waste, this recent decision by the NRC would hold these States hostage to the NRC policy.

Finally, this policy is extremely shortsighted. By January 1, 1993, States will be required to dispose of their low-level radioactive waste in 1 of 12 licensed facilities. There is no justification for allowing the disposal of such volatile materials in municipal landfills when there will be a sufficient disposal space for these wastes in 2 years.

The NRC justifies this policy by stating that it will now be able to spend time on more pressing nuclear matters. It appears, however, that the NRC's goal has backfired. Instead, the NRC will exert much of its energy in the next months fighting off opposition from Con-

gress, the States, and environmental groups, and defending it's policy.

I fully intend to be in the front line of this battle and I urge my colleagues to join me by cosponsoring the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Environmental and Health Protection Act of 1990.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. HERBERT O. REID, SR.

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize an outstanding individual, whom I am proud and honored to call my friend, Dr. Herbert O. Reid, Sr., the Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia. He has for more than 40 years been a mentor and role model for scores of this country's African American lawyers, as well as a respected law professor, with an international reputation as an authority in constitutional law. Dr. Reid was in the forefront of the struggle for the civil rights and equality of all Americans; he continues to champion the cause of justice. I invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing the long unselfish labor of this special man by paying tribute to him for an outstanding career in the law.

Dr. Herbert O. Reid, Sr., is presently the Charles Hamilton Houston Distinguished Professor of Law Emeritus at the School of Law, Howard University. Upon completion of his judicial clerkship in 1947, he immediately began his teaching career at Howard University, a point in time when Howard was considered the Black West Point. Dr. Reid specialized in constitutional law and administrative law. He was his students' friend and mentor, often-times paying tuition for a student in financial distress and guiding the career paths of many students. He served as interim dean of the School of Law from 1972 to 1974. In October, 1978 he was elected chairman of the Howard University Faculty. Prior to his retirement from the University in September, 1988, Dr. Reid served as a member of the Howard University Steering Committee and as counsel to the Faculty Senate. His capabilities as an educator are nationally renowned. During his teaching career, he served as a visiting professor at the University of Puerto Rico, Boston College of Law, and Rutgers University Law School. An acclaimed lecturer, his voice was heard at Harvard University, University of Maine, Duke University, and Texas A&M University. He is a former member of the executive committee of the American Association of Law Schools. At age 75, Dr. Reid continues to address colleagues at numerous bar association forums and national meetings.

Formerly special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dr. Reid presently serves as general counsel for the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, an organization of 114 predominately black colleges and universities.

Dr. Reid interrupted his legal education to serve in the military to become a member of

special regiment. He joined an army of advocates composed of now U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall and the late Wiley Branton, former dean of the Howard University School of Law, to fight for change in the lives of those whose voices were inaudible. His willingness to utilize his learned advocacy abilities in helping to resolve a case or controversy was skillfully demonstrated by Dr. Reid in his role as amicus curiae in numerous affirmative action cases before the U.S. Supreme Court. His accomplishments in Bakke versus Regents of the University of California, and as administrative judge in Sizemore versus D.C. Board of Education are most notable. He served as a member of the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association. The premise of "equal justice for all" is the solid rock on which Herbert O. Reid, Sr. stands. Since 1947, while simultaneously serving as an educator, Dr. Reid has participated in major civil rights cases before the U.S. Supreme Court. Among those cases were Powell versus McCormick (prevented removal of a U.S. Congressman from office), Brown versus Board of Education (disallowed segregation in public schools), Bolling versus Sharpe (the companion case to Brown in the District of Columbia), and Adams versus Richardson (preserved historically black colleges and universities as special tools for training of blacks and underserved populations). He aided the passage of numerous pieces of civil rights legislation. Most noteworthy, Dr. Reid authored the bill transferring the Frederick Douglass home to the Federal Government as a national monument. As staff director for an inquiry staff of the NAACP, he developed a report which was later published under the title, "Search and Destroy."

SALUTING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF INROADS, INC.

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to salute Inroads, Inc., of northeast Ohio, which is celebrating its 20th anniversary. Inroads is a non-profit career development organization for college-bound black, Hispanic, and Native American students interested in pursuing careers in business, engineering, computer technology, and allied health. I want to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues a brief history of this distinguished organization.

In 1970 Frank C. Carr, a white publishing executive, recognized the lack of minorities in the business management ranks. He reasoned that the ghettos and barrios of this Nation had as much talent as any other sector of society—talent that could be developed. Carr sought the support of the business community in providing training programs for minority youth. Seventeen companies became charter sponsors of the first class of 25 college interns. The program became known as Inroads. Today, Inroads boasts 36 affiliates and provides leadership training to 3,580 college interns and 700 high school students.

Mr. Speaker, Inroads began operating in northeast Ohio in 1976. I am proud to report that the program is enjoying great success. Currently, over 160 college students are training in 70 major corporations in the Greater Cleveland area. The northeast Ohio chapter can also boast 115 alumni and 82 pre-college students participating in the program.

The commitment and active involvement of the business community is a key component of the Inroads program. I am pleased to note that the Inroads/Northeast Ohio Board of Directors includes some of the finest leaders in the business community. These individuals have freely given their time, talent and resources to ensure the success of the program.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to salute Inroads of Northeast Ohio, Inc., on this special occasion. I ask that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to the efforts and undertaking of this distinguished organization.

WITNESS SECURITY PROGRAM

HON. ALFRED A. (AL) McCANDLESS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, today I have joined my colleagues Congressmen BOB WISE and STEVE SCHIFF, in introducing a bill to increase the arsenal for our country's war on drugs. We are sponsoring legislation to enhance the prosecution of international drug trafficker through use of the Federal Witness Security Program.

The Federal Witness Security Program [Witsec] was created to assist the Government in successfully prosecuting high-ranking members of national crime syndicates. It allows prosecutors to offer threatened witnesses a new identity and relocation to a secure community in exchange for vital testimony. The program's success has been overwhelming. Yet increased international narcotics prosecutions have pointed to the need for certain program changes.

Today, almost 80 percent of all Witsec cases are related to narcotics prosecutions. These prosecutions often require the use of foreign national witnesses. As a successful former prosecutor pointed out, "When you are talking about defendants who are operating cocaine rings from Peru, Bolivia, or Colombia—most of them run their rings from their foreign jurisdictions. A great deal of the conversations and activities which have to be testified about take place in foreign jurisdictions, which means that your witnesses are going to come from those same jurisdictions."

Prosecutors, however, have encountered difficulties in bringing foreign national witnesses and their families into the Witsec program. Under current immigration procedure, a foreign national may enter the United States as a nonimmigrant as a parolee, visitor, or temporary or permanent employee of a U.S. subsidiary of a foreign company. Foreign nationals who are authorized to enter the Witsec program are usually paroled into the country and must appear annually to extend their non-immigrant status. Most are unable to qualify

for permanent residency under existing immigration law and are therefore left to immigration limbo, relying on timely annual status reviews to keep them in the United States and away from the certain death of deportation.

Widespread awareness of the hardships and uncertainty caused by this inflexibility have made obtaining vital foreign testimony more difficult as potential witnesses shy away from the program. Consequently, Congressmen WISE, SCHIFF, and I have introduced today's bill to provide the Attorney General with the authority to offer permanent resident alien status to up to 100 vital witnesses and their families per year.

I am proud to be a sponsor of this important legislation, and look forward to its early enactment into law.

TED AND HARRIET DUSANENKO CELEBRATE 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of our colleagues the fact that one of the most dynamic and inspirational couples in our 22d Congressional District of New York is about to celebrate a milestone occasion.

Ted and Harriet Dusanenko married on August 18, 1940. The world has changed in many ways since their lives were joined as one, but their love for each other and commitment to a better world for all of us have remained a constant beacon throughout our ever-changing society.

As a veteran of World War II, Ted has served with distinction as Commander of the Ukrainian War Veterans organization, which has underscored the basic truth that one of the most patriotic of all groups in our nation have been Americans of Ukrainian extraction. It underscores also the crying need for freedom, justice and liberty in the Ukraine today.

Ted was one of the founders of the New City (NY) Ambulance Corps, and in that capacity has helped save countless lives. The New City Ambulance Corps, has extended to Ted the rare honor of being afforded a life membership—a fitting tribute to his assistance and his leadership.

Ted Dusanenko is also an active member of both the Rockland County Senior Citizens and the Rockland County Republican Committee. He has personified the adage that service to community is the greatest work of life.

Harriet's career and accomplishments are just as impressive. Harriet has been a lynchpin with both the National Heart Association and with the Cancer Foundation. She is active with the Ukrainian-American Association for Women, with the Embroidery Guild, and was a long-time leader in the Clarkstown High School PTA, where she served as president.

Harriet's dedication to the Republican Party has been just as intense as her husband Ted's. She is not only a long-time Rockland County Committeewoman, she has also served in the Women's Republican Club and the New York State Women's Association of Republican Clubs.

On August 18, the Dusanenko's sons, Ted and Jerry, their daughter, Andrea and four grandchildren, will be joining with their many friends and admirers to celebrate their anniversary at a surprise gala at the Spring Valley (NY) Ukrainian Hall. Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join with me in extending our congratulations to public spirited Dusanenkos on what promises to be a memorable and well-deserved celebration.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM

HON. JILL LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to reform the way we budget for the Unemployment Insurance Program. Earlier this year, unemployment offices in States across the country were closed due to a shortfall in Federal funding. While the Congress passed a supplemental appropriation which reopened many of the offices, this legislation would address the underlying problem which caused the shortfall.

The administration of the Unemployment Insurance Program is paid for by a Federal tax on employers. The revenue raised by this tax is held in the Unemployment Trust Fund [UTF] and is dedicated solely to the Unemployment Insurance Program. However, the Unemployment Trust Fund is included in the calculation of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings [RGH] deficit, and the funds that pay for the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Program are subject to sequester.

The recent funding shortfall was due to both a GRH sequester and an underestimation of the workload by the Department of Labor that resulted in inadequate fiscal year 1990 appropriations.

The fiscal year 1990 sequester was clearly a budget action to meet GRH targets. The underestimation of the workload and subsequent lack of attention to the problem may also have been driven by budget pressure to hold down spending in order to reach GRH targets. In fact, it appears that this year there will again be an underestimation of the workload by the Department of Labor. The Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies reports that, according to the mid-year review of economic assumptions, the Department of Labor has again underestimated the workload by \$100 million and, as of yet, has not made a decision to amend the fiscal year 1991 budget request.

However, these budget actions save money on paper only. Any unspent moneys are required to remain in the trust fund where they build up, unspent. The current estimate for the year-end balance in administrative funds account is \$1.64 billion.

The legislation I introduce today would address the shortfall by exempting administrative funding from sequester and removing the UTF from the GRH deficit calculation. By removing the UTF from the GRH deficit calculation, any pressure that may exist to hold down expenditures from the UTF and to build a surplus in

the trust fund would be eliminated. The sequester of funds that derive from a dedicated tax defeats the purpose of a dedicated tax and is merely an accounting device to meet GRH targets.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation would help bring integrity to the budget process and to protect the unemployment insurance program from unwarranted funding shortfalls, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

HUMAN GENE THERAPY

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, genetic research has recently been attacked by Members of Congress and the press.

Critics point to several potential ethical problems inherent in screening individuals for genetic flaws. What are the implications for health insurance? Will people with bad genes be priced out of the market?

How will parents use our increased understanding of genetics? Should a mother abort a fetus with a predisposition to a fatal or debilitating condition? What about a less severe condition, or a fetus disposed to below average intelligence?

These are serious concerns. But they are the flip side of a much brighter picture. By understanding the human genetic code we may someday be able to cure the over 4,000 known genetic diseases. We may be able to cure cancer.

On Monday, Federal researchers received approval to perform the first human gene therapy, which is the only hope for people with a fatal skin cancer.

Mr. Speaker, we must address the ethical implications of our research. These are very serious concerns. But at the same time we must encourage efforts to improve the health of millions of Americans by leading-edge technologies like genetic research.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ALBERT STEPHEN VOLANSKY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a renowned individual, Mr. Albert Stephen Volansky. Mr. Volansky will be 80 years old on December 31, 1990. On August 4, 1990, there will be a surprise birthday party commemorating this achievement.

Mr. Volansky was born in Pennsylvania and moved to Michigan in 1930. He was a general foreman for Chrysler from 1932 until 1970. He has since retired and spends his summers on Higgins Lake in Michigan.

Mr. Volansky has lived during a unique time in American History. Within his lifetime he has witnessed the television age, the jet age, the nuclear age, the computer age and the space

age, not to mention two world wars and the beginning and end of the cold war.

Yet, Mr. Volansky's life has not been measured by scientific or political milestones, but by his own achievements within his family, with his friends and through his community.

After moving to Michigan, Mr. Volansky quickly became a part of our community. He started the Little League Baseball program in East Detroit, MI. His association with Notre Dame High School prompted him to start the Mom & Dads Club as well as the Conservation Club. I share the common experiences that East Detroit and Notre Dame have to offer and know they provide Mr. Volansky with fond memories.

I hold Mr. Volansky in the deepest regard. He will long be remembered as a true friend of our community.

TRIBUTE TO MAX AND GEORGIA VIDETO

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two individuals who will be inducted in the Michigan Farmer's Hall of Fame later this month. Max and Georgia Videto are from Spring Arbor, which is located within my second congressional district.

Max started farming with his father in 1935. In 1943 he started buying land to expand the operation. By 1959, Max had a completely new dairy set-up for 300 cows.

Today the Videto Vista Farm includes 900 acres. In 1988, the farm earned the Michigan Dairy Herd Improvement Association's "Progressive Dairyman of the Year Award." Currently 250 acres of the farm are into hay and 650 acres are into corn.

Max has practiced crop rotation, TMR feeding, production splitting of milk cows, and has a current herd average of 19,800 pounds. He currently milks some 190 cows.

Now working the farm with his four sons, Max has received numerous awards from service clubs, has served as township supervisor, and currently is a county commissioner and serves on the county fair board.

Georgia has spent many years as a farm wife and has kept very busy raising four sons. Georgia also helped with the milking chores, raised a small garden, flowers and canned food.

She was active in the PTA, child study groups, and a member of the Farm Bureau for 30 years. Georgia now keeps busy with 11 grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in congratulating the Videtos on their induction to the Michigan Farmer's Hall of Fame.

TRIBUTE TO ROB BRYANT: A PROFILE IN STRENGTH AND PERSEVERANCE

HON. PETE GEREN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, strength and perseverance rolled into town this week in the heart of Rob Bryant. Rob is a DynCorp engineer from Fort Worth, TX, who just completed a 3,000-mile journey from Los Angeles to Washington on a bicycle. Rob is also a paraplegic.

Eight years ago in 1982, Rob Brant fell 60 feet from a scaffolding to wake up in a hospital, paralyzed from the waist down. The doctors told him he would never walk again. But he refused to accept the limitations they put on him, and 2 years later, he set a world record by walking the 24-mile stretch between Fort Worth and Dallas on crutches.

Rob's motto is "Don't stop in the face of adversity, but concentrate on the things you can do well." He is living proof of the power of belief, and the strength one can find in courage.

Rob began his newest challenge on April 2 of this year, when he left Los Angeles on a three-wheeled RowCycle to venture across country and carry his message of hope and optimism to all who would listen. Traveling across the country, covering from 10 miles per day to sometimes 60 miles per day, Rob beat all the odds. He overcame the daily repairs needed on his RowCycle, the 80 m.p.h. currents that produced the 38 degree winds in the mountains near El Paso, and the physical strain that no doubt accompanied him on his journey.

His physical trek across the country ended in Washington on Monday, July 30, but his challenge will continue. Not the challenge to survive or to get through every day. No, Rob conquered those challenges long ago. Rob's challenge will be to carry his message to all of those fighting adversity and to those facing the struggle of day-to-day life.

Rob Bryant has written a book about his life and faith, "Lord Lift Me Up * * * And Let Me Stand." But Rob already stands tall in our eyes. He truly is a profile in strength and perseverance and an inspiration to all of us.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES ACT

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1990

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, today I voted for H.R. 3850, the Food and Agricultural Resources Act, a bill which provides a 5-year reauthorization of our country's farm commodity programs, international food aid and agricultural export promotion activities, USDA research and extension programs and agricultural conservation and forestry activities.

I supported H.R. 3950 because these farm programs are needed to provide the structural

stability that produces the wide variety of affordable food our consumers enjoy. The 1990 farm bill is a continuation of the market-oriented principles Congress legislated in the 1985 farm bill. The provisions in this legislation will help reduce our farmer's dependence upon Government payments and strengthen reliance on the marketplace for income. In 1987, corn and wheat producers received 33 percent of their income as cash payments from the Government. In 1990, these same producers will get less than 15 percent of their income from the taxpayer. H.R. 3950 continues to reduce the costs of farm commodity programs by freezing target prices at current levels on wheat, corn, rice, and cotton through 1995.

I do, however, recognize that the cost of production increases combined with lower loan rates and price supports will have an adverse impact on the income of Oklahoma farmers. I am sympathetic to my District farmers' calls for increasing price supports and marketing loans, given that the net income of Oklahoma farmers is a mere \$13,209. Unfortunately, our country's pending fiscal crisis makes it impossible to allow for even inflationary increases in our support programs. Oklahoma farmers are very important to our nation's balance of trade. Oklahoma's chief cash crops, soybeans, wheat, and cattle, provide essential export opportunities for our country. I am hopeful the freeze in target prices and limited marketing loans will provide the necessary assistance to Oklahoma farmers so they can continue to compete in the global market with highly subsidized foreign farmers.

H.R. 3950 also includes provisions to make environmental improvements in our country's agricultural production methods. This bill will help protect our Nation's ground water and wetlands, and also provide incentives for farmers to reduce farm acreage and engage in soil and water conservation. The bill expands the list of Federal program benefits lost for any person who produces an agricultural commodity on highly erodible land without an approved conservation plan.

I am pleased the House voted to include my amendment which prohibits the export of pesticides banned in the United States. This amendment is important because it will provide protection to Oklahoma's farmers who are forced to compete against imported food products which are tainted by substandard pesticides. My amendment will also protect consumers who may be exposed to residues of these illegal chemicals on imported foods.

I do want to express my reasons for rejecting efforts to means test farm programs. I disagree with those who favor limiting participation in farm program to those individuals who earn more than \$100,000 in annual income. Yearly net income is an arbitrary indicator on which to base eligibility for farm programs. One good year of production can be followed by two bad years in this highly unpredictable, yet vital sector of our economy. In addition, I believe it is necessary for all sizes of producers to participate in Federal farm programs to ensure they operate efficiently and effectively. Imposing income limits on participation in Federal farm programs would undermine the main goals of U.S. farm policy. Farm programs are

not welfare. They help stabilize agricultural markets by managing production.

Finally, I recognize the need to establish limits on the amount of farm payments to farmers. The intent of farm programs is to help individual farmers. I am concerned that certain individuals organize into various trust and corporate schemes to avoid Federal farm payment limits. These abusive practices are clearly not the intent of Congress, and for this reason I supported the compromise Huckaby amendment which would continue to permit producers to collect deficiency payments as a participant in three different entities, but limit total payments to \$100,000. It is my hope this amendment will crack down on abusers who give negative publicity to our country's farm programs and place our family farmers at a competitive disadvantage. I applaud the Agriculture Committee's declaration to ensure USDA vigorously enforce the payment limit.

KATIE MORRIS TEACHES ABOUT ENVIRONMENT

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN
OF CALIFORNIA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 2, 1990**

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, during the celebrations of Earth Day this April, many of us expressed concern about our Nation's long-term dedication to fundamental changes to improve environmental quality.

Many feared that the enthusiasm of the day would end there—that people would quickly return to old, bad habits that degrade our air, water, and natural resources. However, in my district, a kindergarten teacher and her students are proving those skeptics wrong.

Katie Morris, a kindergarten teacher at Lytle Creek Elementary School, spent the month of June teaching her students about the environment—what actions are harmful to the environment and what we can do to protect and preserve it. One of her lessons taught the children that the chemicals used to manufacture plastic foam products are partially responsible for the destruction of the ozone layer, and that these same products, when discarded, take up landfill space because they are not biodegradable.

The students were quick to point out to Ms. Morris, that their school used styrofoam trays and cups to serve breakfast to the students in the mornings. A little research by Ms. Morris and her children revealed that 13 schools in the San Bernardino School District discard 7,500 foam trays every week.

Realizing that they were directly contributing to the environmental problem, the students quickly mobilized. Every morning Ms. Morris' children would proudly march into her classroom, arms overflowing with styrofoam trays and cups which they had collected from other students or had dug out of the trash, and excitedly announced how they were saving the environment.

After weeks of this crusade, Ms. Morris' kindergarten classroom was overflowing—there were garbage bags stuffed full of styrofoam cups and styrofoam trays were falling out of every cupboard. Appalled at the mess and tired of handwashing dozens of dirty breakfast trays every morning, Ms. Morris gathered up her students and all of their styrofoam and took their case to the school board, asking that better alternatives be considered. Impressed by their presentation and concern for the environment, the Board has begun to re-examine the products it uses throughout the district.

We can all learn from Ms. Morris and her students at Lytle Creek Elementary School. They epitomize the ideal in America that no matter how small or insignificant our actions may appear, the individual efforts of each one of us makes a difference. This is especially true with concern to the environment. Every action that we take can either degrade the environment or help build a cleaner and safer world. I am proud to point out the efforts of Ms. Morris and her students and hope that all of us will learn from their example.

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