

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BREAKING DOWN THE  
JAPANESE TRADE BARRIERS

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to call the attention of my colleagues to a recent editorial by Eliot Janeway entitled, "Chipping Away At Trade Barriers: U.S. and Japan Can Avoid a Trade War," which appeared in the January 26 edition of the Detroit Free Press. In the column, Mr. Janeway discusses the current state of our country's economic relationship with Japan, and addresses alternatives to confront the United States trade debt.

In light of the ongoing trade negotiations between the United States and Japan, Mr. Janeway's comments are insightful and extremely noteworthy. Mr. Janeway points out the urgent need for breaking down the trade barriers between the United States and Japan. He calls on the administration to negotiate from a position of strength, rather than one of weakness. I share Mr. Janeway's views. In order for the United States to come out a winner in negotiations, Washington must confront Tokyo with a comprehensive trade package that will provide the strength of improving our position in the international marketplace with the wisdom of reducing the trade tensions between our two great nations.

I also submit for the RECORD another editorial entitled, "Washington Sleeps While Japan Demonstrates that It Controls the U.S. Treasury, Economy," in which Mr. Janeway addresses Japan's hold on the United States market. Given the importance of this matter, I strongly urge that all Members of Congress take the time to review these columns.

The articles follow:

## CHIPPING AWAY AT TRADE BARRIERS: UNITED STATES AND JAPAN CAN AVOID A TRADE WAR

"The Japan That Can Say No" is the title of a best-seller recently published in Tokyo. The brass-knuckled founding father and chairman of Sony Corp., the giant electronics manufacturer, teamed up with a chauvinistic member of the Diet, Japan's parliament, to coauthor it; Akio Morita, a geriatric (92-year-old) Japanese version of Donald Trump, and Shintaro Ishihara lead the chorus attracting audiences to its renditions of "Remember Pearl Harbor."

Suspicious that Japan may be riding for a fall have been kindled by the strategy behind "The Japan That Can Say No." It bars U.S. publishers from bidding for American rights to the book. Its coauthors want American opinion demoralized by a second Pearl Harbor that would paralyze the U.S. economy. Their goal is to press the Japanese government to declare the economic war their book outlines against the United States.

Japan's destruction of the U.S. computer chip industry, vital to all industrial operations today, has armed the Japanese with their bombshell: the exploitation of a future Soviet-U.S. military confrontation by withholding chips from the United States and providing them to the Red Army. No one in Washington has yet asked Morita how many Sonys he sells for ready cash in the Soviet Union.

To the echo of this bellicose bluster from Tokyo came a terse announcement, unadorned by any fringe opinionating, that Japan is now producing automobiles at the rate of 8 million a year. Meanwhile, U.S. car sales slumped last year. If fourth-quarter 1989 sales figures are annualized, domestic manufacturers can expect to sell only 5.3 million cars this year.

The Japanese auto manufacturers' entry into the luxury brackets of the U.S. market reveals their new dependence on U.S. affluence. This pitch to freewheeling U.S. spenders may prove as badly timed as the bet that the American auto industry made on the small car after the price of oil came down after the OPEC oil embargo ended and U.S. car buyers raised their sights on their model preferences. U.S. consumers seem to be more austerity minded today, and a large Japanese car will not fit into their budgets.

The world's other markets combined cannot begin to absorb this much Japanese capacity, nor can Japan's domestic market—certainly not for big cars. Japanese auto manufacturers have been right in advertising exports as the basis of their extraordinary expansion. Europe is the alternative continental market, but Europe's auto plants are over capacity, and more mergers are in the air. While the advent of the European Common Market in 1992 will mandate free trade among EEC countries, it will present a more protectionist front to the outside world than Japan currently does, and Japan already has learned this lesson the hard way. Tokyo has been pressing to expand trade within Europe to no avail.

Japan's need to sell cars—especially bigger cars—to the United States puts one cold-turkey proposition to Tokyo and a related one to Washington: Enjoy a boom with Japan or say no to Japan. The United States would be better off doing the latter, and really well off doing the former.

The troubled verdict of the New York and Tokyo markets shows that that alternative is easier said than done. The market malaise in both centers suggests that a head-to-head confrontation is more likely; sooner rather than later.

Plain talk to avoid complicated tangles is overdue. It's time to talk about fundamentals.

Japan's big shots have not bothered to grasp the workings of the American scheme of things. Admittedly, the American system is not only complicated but elusive. But as all Americans are brought up to know, this quirk reflects the strength of the system. It was designed and remains committed to dividing centers of power, not to concentrating them. To mentalities disciplined by the authoritarian Japanese system, the American substitute for an efficient chain of com-

mand is irresponsible and inexcusable. Yet it works.

Meanwhile, the relatively trivial issue of fees paid to U.S. political operatives is a misunderstanding that is festering into a grievance. The Japanese labor under the quaint misimpression that the Washington counterparts of Tokyo's power centers make the decisions in this country—and make them stick. They also expect their money's worth. In Washington, they have hired every eligible fee receiver (or available spouse).

Japanese management also labors under the impression that Reagan administration has been will operate like born-again live wires to influence the Bush administration and especially Congress! Their frustrations with Washington invite their conclusion that paying off a lobbyist to be Mr. Nice Guy doesn't pay in the U.S. capital as it does elsewhere, and that the time has come to teach U.S. officialdom a lesson. The Japanese believe that they have not only won a mandate but ensured it with their hirings of lobbyists to write their own trade tickets without submitting to negotiations over quotas.

This bad blood means not that civic virtue reigns in Washington, only that the Japanese have not figured out how the system works.

A more complacent form of Japanese logic may prove more provocative than rhetoric recalling Pearl Harbor. Japanese thinking assumes that American business and labor have accepted a challenge to fair competition on a level playing field, and have lost. Therefore, it concludes, the United States is obligated to concede defeat with good grace, and to adjust to a subordinate role.

America's answers can be terse and tough: The fight was fixed; the Japanese government did the dirty work for Japanese business; the American government provided the cover-up. Talk about Pearl Harbor can boomerang. Pearl Harbor angered the United States into fighting back, but the first U.S. counterattack was not to mobilize troops to shoot weapons. It activated plants to produce them. Auto plants in Detroit led the charge. A free union the (UAW) inspired the strategy, not by singing company songs in plant yards before dawn, but by persuading President Franklin D. Roosevelt to convert the auto plants to war production. The United States won the war of production before it started to fight a war for victory.

The U.S. victory devastated Japan. Nevertheless, the United States made an extra effort to understand Japan's special institutions and defer to them. Hence the unpopular decision to permit Japan to console itself in defeat by keeping the emperor.

On a fair playing field, with each government backing up its own economy, the broad terms of a cease-fire come into focus. The U.S. auto industry is a bedrock American institution, and the country will not permit any occupant of the Oval Office to preside over its liquidation in the wake of so many American industries that have either become extinct or branches of foreign groups. The simple device of limiting car imports in general—and Japanese car imports

● 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.

in particular—to a marginal percentage of total U.S. car sales will give the Japanese establishment an incentive to maximize its economic activity on which U.S. auto sales swing. U.S. car sales can suffer when the economy holds. But if the economy rises, U.S. car sales will follow.

The United States needs to rebuild its computer chip industry. In return for granting Japanese chips a negotiated quota in the U.S. chip market, Washington should hold out for a capital contribution to an effort to revive the U.S. chip industry. Such an investment would reassure corporate America that the United States is finally beginning to compete for its own market, and help corporate investors overcome their failure of nerve that led them to veto a purely American effort just attempted by a California consortium.

The United States can afford to respect Japan's right to remain protectionist, provided Japan pays cash for the privilege. Why not invite Japan to help finance the U.S. deficit Japan also could pick up part of the \$500-billion tab for the S&L debacle. True, Japanese money is already the biggest market buyer of U.S. Treasury paper, but the trick is to avoid a conventional loan-for-interest deal.

Instead Washington should invite Tokyo to buy zero-coupon bonds (jumbo savings bonds, tailor-made for big shots), familiar to Japanese investors. In the 1960s, Japan bought unmarketable U.S. Treasuries and will do so again if it buys continued access to U.S. markets. Japanese ownership of Treasury "non-marketable" would free the government, markets and the economy from the nightmare that a Japanese decision to dump Treasuries might break the bond market and drive U.S. interest rates sky-high during a business downturn.

Eliminating interest payments now bleeding the Treasury would have the same effect as balancing the budget. The lift to the U.S. economy, beginning with a drop in U.S. interest rates, would leave room for good neighbors to live happily and breathe freely again, no longer troubled by ghosts of Pearl Harbor.

#### WASHINGTON SLEEPS WHILE JAPAN DEMONSTRATES THAT IT CONTROLS THE U.S. TREASURY, ECONOMY

Japan has mounted a shrewd and tough counterattack against the Bush administration's drive to open the Japanese market to U.S. products. Tokyo's playmakers are putting a pincer play on this country's Achilles' heel: its debt.

U.S. debt—by no means only governmental—has reflected the growth of America's market-place vulnerability, and therefore, of her susceptibility to political pressure from creditors. U.S. debt inflation also has facilitated the consolidation of Japanese financial power. Japan has emerged as the United States' lead banker.

But congratulations to Japanese manufacturers on their U.S. marketing success with autos, TV sets and the rest are misconceived. Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. corresponds roughly with borrowing by our banks from Japanese banks. Japan has bought its ability to sell here through its own power to lend.

Japan's counterattack is thus an exercise in jujitsu—and public relations. It's warning from our No. 1 banker to stop pressing for a better balance in trade if the U.S. government wants to continue borrowing to cover our deficit.

Washington trusts free markets as firmly and naively as it does free trade, and Tokyo has nurtured this illusion. Result: Market forces politically orchestrated in Tokyo are squeezing the U.S. Treasury in New York.

Long-term money (10-year bonds) had for years gone begging in Japan at 2½ percent, while America's need to borrow produced rates of 8½ percent and higher. The Japanese financial institutions cashed in on the rich spread, borrowing cheap money in their home market in order to relend it back to the U.S. Treasury at better than a 300 percent mark-up.

The game was good so long as the price was right, but suddenly the Tokyo rate for long-term money has jumped to 7 percent. No market forces could naturally engineer such a breath-taking switch. Only a central command could have made and transmitted this decision. Only a disciplined corps of market operatives could execute it in unison.

Because of the hike in Tokyo's interest rate, the U.S. Treasury can no longer count on the Japanese to finance the U.S. deficit as a matter of good business; and more ominous still, the United States is now on notice from the market that its treasury is in pawn to Tokyo's decision makers.

The decision to triple rates runs counter to the prevailing forces at work in Japanese credit markets. For months, Japan's export-dependent economy has recorded a downward trend, measured by its trade surplus which swings on its surplus with the United States. Normal credit policy, therefore, called for official encouragement to lower interest rates—especially in transactions that affect Japan's ability to continue lending to the United States.

The timing of the Tokyo pincer-play also was revealing. It coincided with uncertainty over the outcome of the large U.S. Treasury refunding operation, where bondholders are asked to re-subscribe, scheduled for early February. That prompted paranoid U.S. market speculation over whether Tokyo's calculated jump in long-term rates was a prelude to Japanese rejection of the Treasury offer to re-subscribe.

The New York market got the message, as interest rates went up and the bond market fell, although Washington policymakers do not seem to have focused on it, yet. The movers and shakers in West Germany are distracted by pressures closer to home, but they got the message, too. It came just when fears of inflation, kindled by immigration from East Germany pushed their long-term rates up. Consequently they moved to the sidelines, waiting to see how fast and how high U.S. long-term interest rates would be notched up.

But Japanese participants in the Treasury auction did not follow up on the threat that they might not purchase bonds. Instead, they dramatized it by cutting their bids from the customary 30 percent of the total to 20 percent—a slice of one-third. Hence the unsettling, unfamiliar spectacle of long-term interest rates hardening while the U.S. economy softens. The parallel with slow water torture is unmistakable.

Tokyo's governmental directive to Japanese financial institutions is similar, as it calls for continuing to subscribe to U.S. Treasury bonds, but at a reduced pace. Although the narrowed spread between paying the 7 percent in Tokyo and collecting 8½ percent in New York hardly pays, it certainly isn't worth taking when weighed against the danger that the weakened U.S. economy might drag the dollar down with

it. A double-digit drop in the dollar would more than wipe out this meager interest rate spread.

In a Jan. 28 column in the Free Press, I advocated a new Washington approach to Tokyo, one that would assure Japanese manufacturers of continued access to the U.S. marketplace, but would require Japanese financial institutions to invest on a reciprocal basis. I suggested offering them fair market consideration in the form of zero-coupon (jumbo savings) bonds (which Japanese investors own in abundance) for waiving U.S. interest payments. The thrust of my suggestion called for the United States to offer Japan a balance of payments formula for a balance of trade deal.

In the meantime, while Washington slept, Tokyo has stolen yet another march, imposing a payments ultimatum on the United States as Japan's condition for avoiding comprehensive trade negotiations.

#### IN MEMORY OF JOE SEWELL

#### HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

#### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, on March 6, baseball lost a legend; my alma mater, the University of Alabama, lost a great alumnus; and I lost a personal friend, Mr. Joe Sewell.

Those who follow baseball know that he was a member of the Hall of Fame. They know that in his 14 years with the major leagues he set records which still stand: Fewest strikeouts in a season, three—twice; most consecutive games without a strikeout, 115; most consecutive at bats without a strikeout, 437. They know he played on two world championship teams, the 1920 Cleveland Indians and the 1932 New York Yankees. A friend of Lou Gehrig and Babe Ruth, he became a manager and scout for the Cleveland organization for many years following his retirement as a player.

At the University of Alabama, Joe Sewell was, at the time of his death, the oldest letterman, for football though, rather than baseball. Baseball was always his first love and at the university he was the star of teams which won four straight Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association championships. Of football he said, "My last day of football was the best day of my life."

Joe Sewell later coached Alabama's collegiate baseball teams, and at age 70 he led Alabama to the 1968 Southeastern Conference Championship. His influence on young athletes will continue for years as they draw upon lessons he instilled and the inspiration which he passed along as he recounted his association with baseball's other legends.

Mr. Speaker, Joe Sewell was a modest man, despite his many outstanding accomplishments. In both those accomplishments and in his modesty he set an example which all of us would do well to follow. Speaking for myself, my alma mater, and, I am sure, speaking for all who love baseball, we are grateful to have known Joe Sewell, and mourn his passing.

HONORING JEFFREY WALDHOFF

**HON. TERRY L. BRUCE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Jeffrey Waldhoff, a high school student from Shumway, IL, who recently won the National Good Citizen Award from the Daughters of the American Revolution. For a 17-year-old student at Beecher City High School, national recognition is truly exceptional and I am delighted to commend his distinguished achievement.

The contest included students from 9,124 high schools from across the country who were nominated according to scholastic honors, leadership, citizenship, community service, and patriotism. The nominees competed by composing an essay on the topic, "Our American Heritage and My Responsibility To Preserve It," within 2 hours.

Jeff took the opportunity to describe several national treasures, such as the freedoms of expression and thought, scientific and technological innovations, and our democratic form of government and Bill of Rights, which distinguish the United States from other countries. In his essay, Jeff discussed the importance of these national characteristics and the danger of losing them.

I am proud to see that Jeff's many accomplishments have been recognized. Not only is he valedictorian of his class and the winner of a total of six varsity letters in baseball and basketball, but his long list of extracurricular activities reflects his varied interests and contributions to his community.

As a member of the Scholastic Bowl team, Jeff has won first place on the all-conference honor team for the past 3 years. He also demonstrates civic responsibility by serving as senior class student council representative and council president.

Additionally, he currently presides as president of the National Honor Society chapter, Vice President of Effingham County Snowball chapter and treasurer of the Math and Science Club. His club memberships include the Spanish Club, the Drama Club, the Varsity Club, and a teenage drug and alcohol abuse prevention group.

On April 18, 1990, Jeffrey Waldhoff will receive the national award at the Daughters of the American Revolution's national convention here in Washington, DC. I look forward to seeing him then and personally congratulating him upon his outstanding achievement.

Today, I would like to thank him for his valuable contributions to the 19th Congressional District of Illinois. I am certain that this award is an indicator of many future accomplishments as he continues his education on a 4-year tuition scholarship at Eastern Illinois University in Charleston, IL.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL COMMISSIONING A SET OF ENGRAVINGS IN CELEBRATION OF THE 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

**HON. MARGE ROUKEMA**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to introduce this bill today which authorizes the preparation of a series of engravings to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

This legislation, however, is much more than a commemorative. The series of engravings which will be created according to this bill will be based on a series of engravings commissioned by Congress for the 400th anniversary of America. As part of the festivities surrounding that event, Congress in 1892 commissioned the artist M.S. Tobin to create a series of engravings from which prints were made and displayed during the Columbian exposition of that same year. This legislation, then, has a great deal of historic significance and will serve as a link to the celebrations which took place 100 years ago.

I wish to thank my colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] for his support and assistance in introducing this bill and all the members of the Italian-American Foundation who joined me as original cosponsors and for their work in organizing and promoting the festivities for the National Christopher Columbus 1992 Celebration. This celebration will not only commemorate the achievements of Christopher Columbus, but will celebrate the many contributions that Italian-Americans have made to our culture over the centuries since Columbus discovered America.

I also want to thank Mr. Sebastian Gaetta, a constituent of mine from Wyckoff, NJ, for bringing to my attention the works of M.S. Tobin and others that were commissioned by Congress as a part of the Columbian Exposition of 1892.

This bill to create a series of engravings depicting the discovery of America, along with several other pieces of legislation pertaining to the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, will surely make for a richer and more rewarding celebration in 1992.

Because of the historic and artistic significance of the works commissioned by Congress 100 years ago, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to create a new set of engravings building upon those works as a fitting way to celebrate the discovery of America 500 years ago.

TRIBUTE TO JUNE BINGHAM

**HON. TED WEISS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the following article from the New York Times describing the Trained Liaison Comforter Program at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center. June Bingham, the wife of our late colleague, Representative Jonathan Bingham, recently created the T.L.C. program there to aid and comfort the friends and family of critically ill patients.

Inspired by her experience during the death of her husband in the intensive care unit in 1986, June Bingham established a corps of volunteers known as T.L.C.'s to make potentially frightening and confusing visits to the hospital much less traumatic. T.L.C. volunteers explain medical procedures, run errands, and generally provide greatly needed emotional support—tender loving care—to patients' loved ones during difficult times.

June is now married to Robert Birge, who was a classmate of Jack Bingham at Yale. Mr. Birge was also the first T.L.C. volunteer to report for duty.

I strongly recommend to my colleagues the following article on the T.L.C. program, which serves as a fitting living memorial to our dear friend Jack Bingham.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 5, 1990]  
FOR FAMILIES OF THE CRITICALLY ILL, A DOSE OF T.L.C.

(By Kathleen Teltsch)

When her husband, former Representative Jonathan Bingham, lay dying in an intensive care unit at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center nearly four years ago, June Bingham, was at his bedside every day and observed that many other gravely ill patients were all alone—forsaken by loved ones who found the visits frightening and confusing.

Acting on her concern, Mrs. Bingham has established a corps of volunteers at the medical center to explain medical procedures, run errands, provide a sympathetic ear and otherwise comfort the families and friends of the critically ill. Their mission, she said, "is to diffuse the anxiety."

The volunteers, known as the Trained Liaison Comforters or T.L.C.'s, will begin operating at the medical center today, providing what most people think of when they hear the group's initials, tender loving care. "Hand-holding has a noble tradition in medicine," said Dr. Philip B. Muskin, a psychiatrist who is co-director of the program.

"Volunteers can do such seemingly small but highly meaningful things as handing a family visitor a cup of coffee or reminding them to eat," Dr. Muskin said. "For families, for example facing the death of a parent, there has to be someone who will say to the couple already experiencing grief: 'It's all right for you to leave and to take some time together and not feel guilty. We will call you.'"

INFORMATION AND SUPPORT

While many hospitals offer services for patients' families, the T.L.C. project has brought together a social worker, an educa-

tional program and trained volunteers to provide information and emotional support.

"I don't know of any similar program that provides this kind of service," said Susan Watson, the executive director of the Foundation for Critical Care, an organization based in Washington that promotes quality health care.

The volunteers, who will be on duty in four-hour shifts during daily visiting hours, are not intended as substitutes for physicians, nurses, psychiatrists or social workers. But while the professional staff focuses on the patients' needs, the volunteers will concentrate on helping the patients' family members and friends.

A trained counselor will be available to help family members deal with financial hardship and other problems that can arise when the patient is the family's primary breadwinner.

To ease the shock of seeing patients tethered by tubes to monitoring devices and life-support equipment, the volunteers will offer a videotaped educational program that was produced with financing from the United Hospital Fund, a philanthropic organization that supports health-care institutions in New York City.

Mrs. Bingham is a medical writer, playwright and the author of a biography of U Thant, the former Secretary General of the United Nations. In developing the T.L.C. concept, she has drawn upon her own experiences in intensive care units as a patient and in caring for her husband, Congressman Bingham, who was also a former United States Ambassador to the United Nations. He died of pulmonary complications in July 1986.

"Visitors come into the intensive care unit and it is a rude shock when, instead of the patient's face, they see only blue tubes or they hear the rasping sound of a respirator," she said.

Mrs. Bingham has written a brochure that will be given to visitors to the intensive care unit. Called "You and the I.C.U.," it offers insights and advice like: "The hardest thing is the emotional roller coaster, with one day full of hope and the next, despair. It's important to share your feelings with family or friends—or with the T.L.C. volunteers who have been trained to be there for you."

The project will begin with eight volunteers, but the hospital hopes to recruit more—especially those who speak Spanish. Forty percent of the medical center's patients come from the largely Hispanic neighborhoods of upper Manhattan.

"If it flies—and I'm sure it will—we will try to see it adopted by hospitals around the country," Ms. Watson of the Foundation for Critical Care said.

**ST. RITA'S CHURCH OF ALEXANDRIA, VA, CELEBRATES 75TH ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. STAN PARRIS**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. PARRIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I insert in the RECORD today a letter from Joseph E. O'Leary celebrating the 75th anniversary of St. Rita's church located at 3815 Russell Road in Alexandria, VA.

This church has been known perhaps for its architectural beauty, but it is better known for its close knit family of parishioners and the generous contributions it has made to the Alexandria community.

Seventy-five years ago, St. Rita's held its first mass in a cobblers shop. On April 29, at 4 p.m., after years of service and witness to others, St. Rita's is celebrating its anniversary by dedicating the Diamond Jubilee Memorial Pipe Organ. This magnificent instrument was acquired through the dedicated efforts of The Diamond Jubilee Committee of St. Rita's Parish. The dedication service is open to all.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the letter from Colonel O'Leary, which describes the efforts of St. Rita's be included at this point in the RECORD.

ST. RITA'S CHURCH,  
Alexandria, VA, April 3, 1990.

HON. STAN PARRIS,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PARRIS: St. Rita's Catholic Church of Alexandria, Virginia, has just celebrated the 75th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone for its original building and to recognize this milestone, will dedicate the Diamond Jubilee memorial Pipe Organ on Sunday April 29, 1990 at 4:00 PM.

Since the first mass was celebrated in a cobblers shop in Alexandria so long ago, much has been accomplished. Memories have been made. Our children have been baptized here, attended school here, married here, moved away and even returned. In the spirit of the Risen Lord, along with traditional values we have always known, we are today, witnessing a renaissance of inspiration and even more meaningful liturgies.

The parishioners reflected on the sacrifices made by those who made possible the magnificent Gothic designed building which we all enjoy. We felt privileged to enjoy the fruits of their effort and we accepted the responsibility to those who had advanced this effort to see that it was completed as planned. This challenge manifested itself in the installation of a pipe organ and the establishment of a maintenance fund to ensure that this monument will endure.

To accomplish these tasks a Diamond Jubilee Committee was formed. We established a goal and defined specific tasks. Included was a program for Individual and Corporate Solicitation; an Arts and Antique Auction; a fun filled Fiesta; an Automobile raffle; a grant search; and a select group to meet and visit pipe organ manufacturers throughout the land to insure we were getting the right instrument at the best price. There was something for everyone to do and with everyone's help the goal has been reached.

So now its done. To that we say Amen. Many people worked very hard and gave generously of their time and treasure. They all deserve our thanks. God knows of their efforts to enhance his house and each in a special way will be rewarded. We all take great comfort in this knowledge because that's really what its all about.

Everyone is invited to celebrate with us, and we hope that you can attend.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH E. O'LEARY,  
Chairman, Diamond Jubilee Committee.

**THE POLITICS OF THE PEACE DIVIDEND**

**HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, the Congress continues to discuss the tremendous changes that are taking place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and speculates on their implications for the shape of U.S. national security programs. One implication of the reform movement in the Soviet Union is the effect glasnost is having on the defense debate in the United States.

Many Members of Congress, supported by the dominant media culture, have declared a peace dividend. This peace dividend is the result of the proposed major cuts in the U.S. defense budget. Many of these cuts are directly related solely to Soviet pronouncements of its intent to scale down its conventional forces. Indeed, while many of Gorbachev's declaratory policies are quite promising and have led to significant cutbacks in some areas of conventional weapons and manpower, the United States has seen little or no slowing in Soviet strategic programs.

Further, the movement toward democratic freedom in the Soviet Union and several of its constituencies is not necessarily irreversible. Rather than declare the cold war over and rush to spend a questionable peace dividend, the United States should maintain its strong national security posture and wait to see how the current Soviet domestic crisis and related independent movements in the Baltic and Eastern Europe are resolved.

In any case, Mr. Speaker, the Congress should not strip our defense budget to fund a welfare program for the Soviet Union as some Members have suggested. If, after the political situation on the Euro-Asian landmass stabilizes somewhat, and the President determines that we can responsibly make deep reductions in our military strength, the so-called peace dividend would be best spent on reducing the deficit—not increasing our foreign aid. In the meantime, the prudent course to follow would be not to strip our defenses, but to defend the American people more effectively. And, the most effective way is investment in strategic defense.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you a column written by my good friend, Pat Buchanan in which he further elaborates on the folly of a peace dividend for the Soviets.

**GEPHARDT'S FOLLY: PAY GORBACHEV THE PEACE DIVIDEND**

(By Patrick J. Buchanan)

House Majority Leader Dick Gephardt has come up with the most novel idea yet of what Americans should do with any peace dividend from the Cold War. Give it to the Bolsheviks, says he.

"Rather than pour more and more money into weapons systems, we should be investing in our own self-interest," says Gephardt. His idea of US "self-interest"? Start transferring US high-tech to Moscow, use tax dollars to back corporate investments in the Soviet Union, start shipping our Russian friends free grain.

"How can the Soviets pull Red Army troops out of Eastern Europe," asks Gephardt, "if they have no jobs and no homes . . . to return to in Russia?" What, exactly, does that mean? Is HUD now going to build low-cost housing for the Red Army?

Do these congressmen think the wealth of this country is inexhaustible? Some \$300 billion in bank loans to Brazil, Argentina and Mexico failed to generate sustained growth. How much would it cost to get the huge and moribund Soviet economy up and running? Even Democrat Sen. Bill Bradley warns Gephardt he may have stumbled into a world-class foreign-aid rathole.

But Gephardt is not alone. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, wants the United States to put together a new \$25 billion aid package for Central Europe; and the World Bank's Barber Conable, after turning on the foreign aid spigot again for China's Deng Xiaoping is already pushing \$5 billion into Eastern Europe.

Too many politicians and journalists seem to think this is 1950 all over again, when we commanded 50 percent of global GNP. But, today, we have powerful challengers for economic primacy; and we cannot afford the kind of nonsense we are hearing on Capitol Hill.

If Gorbachev needs investment capital, he has two fat pots of money to draw on. One is the \$5 billion annual subsidy he sends Fidel Castro for use of Cuba as a strategic base camp; the other is the Soviet war machine, which consumes perhaps 20 percent of Soviet GNP.

Instead of telling President Bush to stop "pouring money into weapons systems," Gephardt ought to take a trip to Moscow and tell Gorbachev to use his imagination, and stop pouring his money into weapons systems. After all, the US defense budget, not the Soviet, has fallen every one of the last five years.

There is a lot of ruin in an empire, someone once wrote. While the immense Soviet empire is disintegrating, it is by no means dead.

The Red Army remains intact: the KGB and its East European auxiliaries are all functioning; modernization of the Soviet rocket forces proceeds. Since Moscow's withdrawal, record quantities of Russian arms have poured back into Afghanistan. Soviet officers led the attack on Jonas Savimbi's UNITA forces in Angola; and Moscow's defense minister sent the MIG-29s to Cuba. If Gorbachev has cash on hand for these investments, let him finance perestroika himself.

From Sweden to Tanzania, From Brazil to Poland, the truth lies before us: Whether Marxist or democratic socialism does not work; no amount of aid can make it work. The vast infusions of Western capital into the communist and Third Worlds—perhaps \$2 trillion in 40 years—has but delayed the day of reckoning, deepened the inevitable collapse.

America can't save socialism; and we ought not to try. As with alcoholism there are only two cures, death or cold turkey. In our own national interest, in the interest of mankind, we should let socialism die a natural death, before the new century begins.

As for the Soviet Union, America's first purpose, Gephardt's hopes notwithstanding, is not to see perestroika succeed, it is to see communism fail, and fail utterly; to see that revolting and repressive system overthrown, the KGB abolished, the Red Army dissolved, the missiles scrapped, the Church restored, the people freed.

In World War II, the American Army could have liberated Prague, Vienna, and Berlin. We stopped short. Let's not stop short of victory in the Cold War; and let's not settle for anything less.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. EMORY  
ROSWELL OWENS

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Emory Roswell Owens. Dr. Owens retired in 1989, after 50 years in the medical profession serving the people of Waller County, Prairie View A&M University, and the people of the Prairie View community. Dr. Owens has shown his dedication to the people of the Prairie View community by being a selfless servant to the people of this area. To the people of the Waller County area Dr. Owens is a much esteemed community leader. To myself and others he is an example of an individual who has risen from a humble background and has made tremendous strides and accomplishments for his community.

Mr. Speaker, I want to share with you some of the accomplishments of Dr. Owens. He was born and raised in Smithville, TX, and after graduating from Fisk University he enrolled in the physician and surgeon college in Boston, MA, from which he received his medical degree. He came to Prairie View in 1941, and has been practicing there ever since. During this time he was instrumental in establishing excellent student health services for the students of Prairie View A&M University, in addition to contributing greatly to the university.

He also accomplished a number of firsts in his career. Among these are his being appointed health officer for Waller County and becoming the first black named president of the Tri-County Medical Society, another interracial miracle for the period in the sixties. In addition he was appointed by Texas Governor Dolph Brisco to the hospital licensing advisory council in the Texas Navy. In 1988 he was inducted into the Prairie View A&M University sports hall of fame. He is a member of the African Methodist Church and the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity in addition to other numerous civic and fraternal organizations. Dr. Owens and his wife Julia are the proud parents of two lovely daughters, Carolyn Marie Westbrook and Rosalyn Eugena Mason. Clearly, Dr. Owens is an example of excellence in his community, and a model for future doctors. He has always exercised the necessary patience, exactness, understanding, and patient surveillance as a dedicated physician. I am proud to bring Dr. Owens' accomplishments to the attention of my colleagues today.

SAFETY BELTS CAN SAVE LIVES  
AND MONEY

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to make my colleagues aware of a recent announcement by the American Coalition for Traffic Safety [ACTS] that reports on an important development on our Nation's highway system: The last half of the 1980's was the safest period on America's roads since the early 1960's. Further—and perhaps more important—the mileage death rate, the key barometer of safety progress, reached an all-time low of 2.2 fatalities per 100 million miles of vehicle travel in 1989, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [NHTSA].

There are many reasons for this progress, but an important factor has to be the dramatic increase in safety belt use which was achieved in the mid to late 1980's through the enactment of State safety belt use laws and other activities to promote safety belt use.

In fact, NHTSA reports that from 1983 to 1988, an estimated 15,500 lives were saved by safety belts, with 10,500 of these due to belt use laws.

This is true progress, but more can and must be done to bring about greater use of safety belts so that highway fatalities can continue to be controlled. In this regard, I am pleased to see that a major campaign has been announced in my State of Michigan to encourage the business community to implement safety belt use programs for employees.

The business community has an important but sometimes unrecognized vested interest in increasing safety belt use. The Michigan Coalition for Safety Belt Use points out that automobile crashes are the leading cause of worker absenteeism and the No. 1 cause of on-the-job fatalities, and they also cost employers nationwide \$1.9 billion per year.

To generate more support for belt use promotion in the business community in Michigan, the coalition is sponsoring workshops throughout the State in May and June. Gov. James Blanchard is the honorary chairman of this project. Secretary of State Richard Austin, a long-time safety belt use advocate, is the chairman. Keynote speakers at the workshops include labor and business leaders.

Mr. Speaker, I am most hopeful that this Michigan project will produce results in terms of increasing safety belt use and reducing traffic fatalities and injuries. The ACTS announcement shows the gains that have been made, but we need to do more, and the Michigan project is an example of the kind of work that can be done. I attach the following statistics for the benefit of my colleagues:

[Compiled by the Michigan Coalition for Safety Belt Use]

1. Traffic crashes rank as the number one killer of Americans ages 1-44.

2. The probability of being involved in a motor vehicle injury crash during a 75-year lifetime is higher than 86 percent.

3. For every dollar invested to encourage people to buckle up, there is a projected

return of \$105.07 in economic savings. This return is more than can be gained by any other health-risk-factor intervention, such as encouraging people not to smoke.

4. Currently, 45.6 percent of front seat occupants in Michigan use their safety belts.

5. In Michigan, more than \$750 million is spent each year on medical costs due to the nonuse of safety belts.

6. An average of four people die on Michigan roadways each day due to auto crashes, while over 400 more are injured.

7. Nonuse of safety belts resulted in 546 premature deaths and the loss of 17,736 years of productive working life in Michigan during 1983.

8. In 1988, Michigan averaged 1,123 traffic crashes each day. More than 155,000 persons were injured, crippled, or maimed; and 1,704 people were killed in 1,522 fatal crashes.

9. Auto crashes are the leading cause of worker absenteeism.

10. Auto crashes cost the average employer nearly \$120,000 per employee death.

11. Serious injuries caused by auto crashes result in average medical payments of \$208,400.

12. More employees are injured or killed on the road than in the plant.

IN MEMORY OF ROY O'NEAL  
COLEMAN

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I come before this body today to commemorate the memory of a very fine gentleman from the Seventh District of Alabama.

Mr. Roy O'Neal Coleman, a native of Choc-taw County, AL, was a resident of the Little Walker community. He served with the Butler Police Department for 17 years. His knowledge of the law, his kindness and sense of fair play to all persons exemplified the kind of man he was during his brief life on this Earth.

Roy had the respect of his fellow police officers, and was president of the local Fraternal Order of Police at the time of his death in February of this year. He not only served his community with honor as a member of law enforcement, but he was concerned about the youth in the area. He was a Boy Scout leader and coach of a girl's softball team.

Officer Coleman served the Little Walker CME Church on the steward board, board of trustees, and as a Sunday School teacher. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, acting in the capacity of Sir Prince.

We are indebted to men like Roy Coleman and the sacrifices they and their families have made in order for them to devote themselves to the many towns and communities of this great Nation.

Mr. Coleman will long be remembered for his selfless devotion, not only to his wife, Mary Alice, and daughters Whitney and Tiffany, but to his job, community, and truly, his country. He will be missed.

INTRODUCTION OF A HOUSE  
JOINT RESOLUTION DESIGNAT-  
ING THE MOZART BICENTEN-  
NIAL AT THE LINCOLN CENTER  
IN NEW YORK CITY, NY, AS  
THE NATIONAL OBSERVANCE  
OF THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF WOLFGANG AMADEUS MO-  
ZART'S DEATH

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today that designates the Mozart Bicentennial at the Lincoln Center in New York City, NY, as the national observance of the 200th anniversary of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's death. I invite my colleagues to join as co-sponsors.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-91) stands as one of the greatest musical geniuses in the history of humankind. He began composing at the astonishing age of 5 and composed over 800 works in his tragically short and arduous lifetime. His masterpieces continue to inspire and delight listeners throughout the world.

Mozart's musical legacy will be celebrated in a bicentennial tribute at the Lincoln Center in New York City, NY, from January 1991 through August 1992. This bicentennial celebration will be the first occasion that the composer's complete works have been presented under one auspice. It will encompass over 500 events including concerts, recitals, operas, films, ballets, lectures, scholarly symposia, and educational programs.

The Mozart Bicentennial will serve a broad range of audiences, with activities ranging from free outdoor concerts of Mozart's chamber music; to jazz reinterpretations; to a free exhibition entitled, "Mozart and His Times;" to a Salzburg puppet troupe performing Mozart's operas; to performances by internationally renowned artists, chamber musicians, and orchestras; to films about Mozart; to Mozart programs in schools throughout the region. The celebration will reach a national and international audience through live television and radio broadcasts.

I hope my colleagues will join me and New York's Lincoln Center in commemorating the death of this brilliant and prolific composer by cosponsoring this legislation. Mozart's legacy deserves to be recognized and cherished; the Lincoln Center's bicentennial celebration will do so in a glorious manner.

The resolution is printed below.

H.J. Res. —

Whereas Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791) stands as one of the greatest musical geniuses in the history of human-kind;

Whereas Mozart began composing at the astonishing age of five and composed over 800 works in his tragically short and arduous lifetime;

Whereas Mozart's masterpieces continue to inspire and delight listeners throughout the world;

Whereas Mozart's musical legacy will be celebrated in a bicentennial tribute at the Lincoln Center in New York City, New

York, from January 1991 through August 1992;

Whereas this Mozart Bicentennial will be the first occasion the composer's complete works have been presented under one auspice;

Whereas the Mozart Bicentennial will encompass over 500 events including concerts, recitals, operas, films, ballets, lectures, scholarly symposia, and educational programs;

Whereas the Mozart Bicentennial will serve a broad range of audiences, with activities ranging from free outdoor concerts of Mozart's chamber music; to jazz reinterpretations; to a free exhibition entitled, "Mozart and His Times;" to a Salzburg puppet troupe performing Mozart's operas; to performances by internationally renowned artists, chamber musicians, and orchestras; to films about Mozart; to Mozart programs in schools throughout the region;

Whereas the Mozart Bicentennial will reach a national and international audience through live television and radio broadcasts; and

Whereas the tribute will be presented by all 11 of the Lincoln Center's resident companies: the Metropolitan Opera, the New York Philharmonic, the New York City Ballet, the New York City Opera, the Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center, the Juilliard School, the Film Society of Lincoln Center, the Lincoln Center Theater, the School of American Ballet, the New York Public Library at Lincoln Center, and the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Incorporated: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Mozart Bicentennial at the Lincoln Center in New York City, New York, taking place from January 1991 through August 1992, is designated as the National Observance of the 200th anniversary of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's death.

INSIGHT INTO OLIVER STONE

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, last week the prestigious Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences awarded Oliver Stone an Oscar for his direction of "Born on the Fourth of July." The movie follows a tormented, twisted, and fictionalized tale that loosely approximates Ron Kovic's life. Kovic's story, as directed by his cowriter Stone, is a sad and bitter chronicle of a once very, very dedicated young marine. It is unfortunate that Kovic was paralyzed in an action to save the life of a fellow marine, which is not in the film, but it is more unfortunate that he let himself be used for 18 years by those who continue to destroy the moral fiber of this great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you two articles in stark contrast to "Born on the Fourth of July." The first is an article published in Human Events which outlines Oliver Stone's fascination with the late Jim Morrison, the tortured lead singer of the sixties rock group, The Doors. The second article, published in the Orange County Register, is the story of Major Blake Morrison, another para-

lyzed vet who took exception to Ron Kovic's tale of woe and self-pity. This former fighter pilot gives us a different view of dealing with personal tragedy; and he hints at God's unique plan for each of us.

#### WHY DOES OLIVER STONE IDOLIZE JIM MORRISON?

(By John Lofton)

It is important to know who our opinion molders worship. Because, as the Proverbs (23:7) tell us: As a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he." Thus, it is instructive to learn that the movie director who won an Oscar for *Platoon*, Oliver Stone, has told the *New York Times* that he's going to do a film about the late rock star, Jim Morrison, lead singer of the "The Doors."

Stone says: "There's a lot of the bad boy in me . . . I identify with Morrison. He was a shaman. He was a god for me, a Dionysian figure, a poet, a philosopher. I'd like to bring his life out into the light."

Okay. So who, exactly, was Jim Morrison? Well, he was not, to put it mildly, the kind of guy most Americans would probably pick, first, as a "god." Here's what Jerry Hopkins and Daniel Sugerman told us about Morrison in their admiring 1980 biography of him bearing the prophetic title *No One Here Gets Out Alive* (Warner Books):

Morrison was a "revolutionary figure" who told close friends he believed records could serve the same purpose that books and printed manifestos had in earlier revolutions. He devoured the works of the God-hating philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche. And Norman O. Brown's Freudian interpretation that mankind is unconsciously bent on self-destruction is said to have "greatly appealed to him." These authors say of Brown that "images of magic and violence and sex and death ran through his notebooks like a dark river."

Morrison was a drug addict who "gobbled acid tabs like beer nuts, or aspirins." He reportedly said that he took acid 250 times. One woman swears she saw him smoke six ounces of marijuana in one day, "which he managed to do by staying up half the night and chain-smoking bombers as thick as his index finger." On one occasion he said: "If I had a mountain of coke in my backyard, I'd do it—because it was there."

Morrison was a drunk. One classmate of his says: "It was as if he drank only to get drunk." Once, while drunk during a Long Island show, he startled other members of "The Doors" by attempting to take off his clothes on stage. He said of his drinking—which these authors say was his "panacea, the magic potion that answered his needs"—that "it's like . . . I guess it's the difference between suicide and slow capitulation."

Morrison was involved in the occult. A reader of English books on 16th and 17th Century demonology, he wrote about Hieronymus Bosch, the Dutch painter who saw the world as a hell in which we pass through the Devil's digestive system. And, we are told, Morrison's theory was that the artist was "a member of the Adamite sect, a group of medieval heretics."

In addition, he married Patricia Kennely, "an initiated, practicing witch, high priestess of a coven." At their wedding ceremony, the two made small cuts on their wrists and forearms, mixed a few drops of blood into a cup of wine and drank it.

On another occasion, to another woman who it is said "sometimes drank blood," Morrison said, smiling: "Okay, let's you and me drink some right now." As authors Hop-

kins and Sugerman describe it, here's what happened next:

"She went into the bathroom to search. Moments later she held a blade with one corner barely touching the fleshy pad of her skin where her thumb joined her left hand. She nervously stuck herself, eyes closed. Where she opened her eyes, there was no blood. She closed them and jabbed again. On the fifth stab, blood spurted everywhere and Jim whooped, grabbing a champagne glass to catch it.

"They made love and danced some more, smearing their bodies red. The next morning when he awoke on blood-caked sheets, with dry brown streaks from Ingrid's blood over much of his body, Jim was scared. The paranoia increased."

Morrison was a sex pervert and a pornographer. When, during one concert, he sang a song screaming his desire to have sexual intercourse with his mother, and to kill his father, the owner of the club where they were playing said "The Doors" would never play there again even if they paid to get in.

And when he and a friend made a movie while taking a film course, the authors say it is no surprise that the film featured sexual references, "often ranging over a wide assortment of neuroses, fetishes and abnormalities—from hermaphroditism and necrophilia to masochism, sadism and homosexuality."

At one time, Morrison had 20 paternity suits pending against him. And when his witch wife Patricia aborted their child, which was in its 20th week of growth in the womb, "Jim was not present and did not call."

Had enough? Get the picture?

Now, all we need to know is why Oliver Stone says Jim Morrison was "a god" for him.

Mr. Stone?

#### PILOT'S STORY: KOVIC AND I TOOK DIFFERENT PATHS

(By Blake Morrison)

I wasn't there in the Nam. Ron Kovic was, but I wasn't. I should have been there, but I couldn't be. Whether I was there is immaterial, really. I speak for my point of view and I do not attempt to speak for anyone else.

Ron Kovic is a brave man and a hero. The film of his story, "Born on the Fourth of July," is well presented although biased. I was struck by how our lives—his and mine—paralleled and how they diverged.

He was paralyzed in combat in Vietnam. I was paralyzed after bailing out of a combat fighter—an F-105 in late 1962 in Germany. Kovic's spine was shattered by a VC bullet; mine, when I crashed through the trees and slammed into the ground. Our losses were similar. We are both permanently confined to a wheelchair. We both received treatment at VA hospitals, his in the Bronx, mine at Long Beach. We are both compensated for our injuries by our government.

Some of the scenes shown in the VA hospital in "Born" brought back memories of my own experiences. Although our injuries happened a few years apart, the treatments had some similarities. I vividly remember the day I was lying flat on my back with a "monkey bar" hanging over my head, and the doctors quietly but firmly and matter-of-factly told me I would never walk again. I remember how I, too, refused to believe it was happening to me. I know what it's like to have to adjust to your worst nightmare. I recall the pain and frustration I had in learning to cope with transferring from the wheelchair to a bed or commode and then

trying to get back into the chair. I know the hurt and exhaustion of trying to walk in braces while being supported by parallel bars.

Kovic and I share these memories. We shared bitterness, anger, and frustration at our injuries. We both struck out against God, blaming him.

But what we did not share—and what was particularly repugnant to me—were the ward scenes shown in Oliver Stone's movie. I was in four VA hospitals from 1963 to 1974—during the time Kovic was interned. Although the hospitals were old and the equipment available not the most modern, it worked well. The conditions I observed were nothing like those shown in the film. I never saw giant rats or a rampant cockroach problem. I never saw the filth that prevailed in the film. I never saw spinalcord injured patients allowed to lie in their own urine or feces while an indifferent nursing and hospital staff left them unattended. If those conditions had been allowed to exist in a hospital, virtually all of the patients would have died of staph infections. It is my impression that the truth was stretched beyond credibility by the writers, that situations were grossly embellished for dramatic effect. I don't believe that conditions worse than those that existed in Civil War field hospitals were allowed to exist in a VA hospital.

Anger, frustration, and bitterness are common feelings of all who suffer spinalcord injuries. This happens when reality sets in. It's overwhelming at first to know that you'll never be normal again, that one life is over and another—a different and limited life—lies ahead. Ron Kovic was justifiably bitter about his fate. So was I—up to a point.

Kovic's confrontation with reality during his stay at the VA hospital ignited his anger and started his metamorphosis. He held on to his bitterness, and like a cancer, it fed on his soul and poisoned his perspective. In frustration, he abused his mother. In anger, he turned against his government. The anger turned to hate. He traveled to Mexico to wallow in booze and self-pity. He turned himself on with drugs. He condemned his fellow veterans as "baby killers." He joined the anti-war counterculture and tried, along with the well-heeled, privileged radicals, draft-dodgers, deserters, and anarchists, to bring down his country.

Ron Kovic saw the patriotic parades of his youth and they inspired him to join the Marine Corps. I too got fired up watching these parades when I was young, or seeing a military convoy roll by. But I was also old enough to remember Pearl Harbor, Coventry, Bataan, Auschwitz, and Buchenwald. I joined the Air Force to fly fighters, but also to do what I could to prevent such horrors from occurring again. I still believe in patriotism.

The VA staff helped me come to terms with reality—my permanent confinement to a wheelchair. There was only so much they could do, medically and psychologically. The rest was up to me. I left the Long Beach VA after five months. I was on my own. Maybe it was because of my responsibility to my wife and children; maybe it was a stubborn desire to go on and try; maybe it was the strong beliefs my parents instilled in me as a child—probably it was all these and more that carried me on, but I sure as hell didn't follow Kovic's route. Don't think that there were not and still are not times when the anger and frustration well up inside and I wallow in self-pity. I did and I

do. But these periods are brief and for the most part private.

Kovic denounced his government, yet he, as do I, receive benefits and some hefty privileges from that government. We have available a substantial grant for construction of a specially-equipped home. We receive each month a sizable compensation check, tax free, for life. We have a grant for specially-equipped vehicles. He pays virtually no property taxes on his home in California. We enjoy lifetime medical services. All this is provided by a government that Kovic has reviled (the malodorous Oliver Stone will never portray any of these benefits in any of the nihilistic bile he produces).

Kovic's and Stone's message in "Born on the Fourth of July" is this: Nothing is worth risking your life and body for. The message is false. Ask some of the Vietnamese boat people now living in Orange County. Consider the collapse of the communist monolith, and what has just happened in Nicaragua. My having been a member of a strong military deterrent was a role I'm proud I could play to help bring about all these changes. There is a chance that freedom and democracy can work worldwide.

If I could go back and do it all again, I would, even if I were to end up in this chair again. Yes, even the right of Kovic and Stone to display their convoluted left-wing views is worth living and fighting and sometimes even dying for.

Their movie will probably walk away with many Oscars in a few weeks. Members of the Academy dote on antiwar and especially anti-Vietnam films. You'll never see a film receive an award that depicts veterans as most of them were and are—soldiers who didn't kill babies, didn't come back mentally screwed up or terminally embittered, but who did their job within the rules of war and then got on with their lives. You won't see a movie about those disabled veterans who didn't turn to drugs and booze, who didn't become whining, vindictive wimps—those who were angry and hurt, yes, but took it from there with what they had left and made it work. Those veterans are too dull and uninteresting, I suppose, to be depicted according to the rules of Kovic and Stone.

Please, those of you who see this film, remember that it is the product of two men who see the Vietnam experience from their own radical left perspective, just as this article is written from my perspective. Their view is not necessarily the way it was in Vietnam.

#### RECOGNIZING JAMES MADISON HIGH SCHOOL CONCERT BAND

##### HON. STAN PARRIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. PARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives the James Madison High School Concert Band from Vienna, VA, who on April 19, during a gala concert, will receive the Sudler Flag of Honor Award for 1990 by the John Philip Sousa Foundation.

The James Madison High School Concert Band, conducted by Mr. Carl Bianchi, is one of only three high school bands selected this year from the entire United States to receive

this honor. The Sudler Flag of Honor is the highest recognition of excellence that can be awarded to a high school band program. Since the award's 8-year existence only 27 high school bands from the United States have received this honor. The award is sponsored by the John Philip Sousa Foundation to identify, recognize, and honor those high school concert band programs throughout the United States that have demonstrated high standards of excellence in concert activities during a period of at least 7 years.

The winning band is evaluated for its concert activities as well as participation in solo and ensemble performances by its individual members. The evaluation of the nominations, and the selection of the recipients, is made by a committee of nationally known band conductors—all of whom have themselves conducted outstanding high school concert band programs.

The Sudler Flag program is funded by an endowment by Louis and Virginia Sudler. Mr. Sudler, chairman emeritus of the Chicago Symphony Orchestral Association and executive chairman emeritus of the Sousa Foundation has long been interested in recognizing the accomplishments and nurturing the gift of our musically talented youth.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my warmest congratulations to the James Madison High School Concert Band on receiving the Sudler Flag of Honor and wish them the best of luck in all of their future endeavors.

#### TRIBUTE TO MR. ART McCORMICK

##### HON. TERRY L. BRUCE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional educational leader from the 19th Congressional District of Illinois. At a time when the Nation's schools face mounting financial and social difficulties, the Oblong School District has been privileged to be directed by Mr. Art McCormick.

Since 1983, Mr. McCormick has served as superintendent of the Oblong School District, and I would like to thank him for his valuable contributions as he accepts the challenge of a new position this summer.

During Mr. McCormick's tenure as superintendent, Oblong schools achieved remarkable academic success. Through the Scholastic Bowl Program, Oblong's students competed with the area's best academic teams to win numerous conference championships and tournaments hosted by several colleges in the region. These successes led to Oblong schools' esteemed participation each year from 1987 to the present in the Texaco Star National Scholastic Bowl Tournament.

In addition, the Oblong Scholastic Bowl Program was recognized throughout the United States as an exemplary program of 1990 by the National Rural and Small Schools Consortium, Bellingham, WA.

The accomplishments of the Oblong School District's Mathematics Program were particularly impressive under the direction of Mr.

McCormick. Entering the Illinois Council of Teachers of Mathematics Competition during the 1983-84 school year, the Oblong Math Program has repeatedly finished among the State's best small schools. The math team has won seven regional championships and earned the following places in the State competition: 1984—sixth in the State; 1985—second in the State; 1986—first in the State; 1987—second in the State; 1988—third in the State; 1989—first in the State; 1991—Oblong considered to be among the top four in April 28's tournament.

The Oblong Schools' Future Homemakers of America Program also gained from Mr. McCormick's leadership as indicated by its numerous awards including the election of several national FHA officers.

The Oblong School District's students, faculty and community are grateful to Mr. Art McCormick for all of his efforts to help the school district reach its academic potential. While his contributions will continue to influence the accomplishments of the Oblong School District, I am certain that the Petersburg schools will also benefit greatly from his talents.

#### THE INTRODUCTION OF THE MARKETS AND TRADING RE- ORGANIZATION AND REFORM ACT

##### HON. DAN GLICKMAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are sitting on a ticking financial time bomb. The United States has 21st century financial markets regulated by a regulatory structure designed in the 19th century. As U.S. investors and investors from around the world continue to push the edge of financial innovation and sophistication further, the gaps and weaknesses in the regulatory safety net grow wider and wider. Instead of providing assurances to investors and protecting our markets, the bifurcation in regulation lays underneath the markets like a San Andreas fault waiting to give way at the next big tremor.

Now is the time to put an end to this arbitrary and outdated system. The bill we are introducing today will do that. In creating one, unified regulator of the securities and futures markets, governmental policy will, finally recognize what the markets have known for years. The markets and investors in those markets are inextricably linked—you simply cannot tear them apart, and should not.

Indeed, if we were starting from scratch, I doubt few if any would advocate setting up two separate regulatory agencies as we have today. We would do what other countries have done: We would establish one unit to oversee these markets to provide the linkages in regulation which already exist in the markets. We need to do so to protect our markets and our investors and to ensure that the United States stays at the forefront of world financial innovation, and that investors, exchanges, and regulators do not continue to spin their wheels fighting over turf but put that energy to use in

being creative and imaginative. It is time to put sound policy before politics.

This bill will create one new regulatory agency, the Markets and Trading Commission, which will have jurisdiction over all the functions, laws, and markets which are now divided up between the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission. It is not a piecemeal approach as some have advocated—it is a wholesale reorganization of how the Government oversees these markets and one which needs to be accomplished.

The bill also creates another new body, analogous to the existing Presidential Working Group begun after the market crash of 1987. The new entity, the Federal Financial Market Coordinating Council, will be composed of the Federal regulators responsible for all segments of the financial markets. It will be charged with coordinating all Federal financial regulatory activities and make recommendations to Congress for changes which need to be considered in further recognition of the linkages between these markets.

In summarizing the bill, let me highlight five things the bill does:

First. It creates one new Federal regulatory body the Markets and Trading Commission to regulate the securities and futures markets.

Second. It creates the Federal Financial Markets Coordinating Council composed of representatives of Federal financial markets regulators, to coordinate regulatory activities with respect to these markets and recommend further changes.

Third. It gives the new Commission authority to set margins on stocks and issue orders to establish or change margin requirements on futures when needed to ensure the financial integrity of those markets.

Fourth. It preserves within the new regulator one division exclusively responsible for the regulation of futures on physical commodities, such as agricultural commodities, metals, and oil.

Fifth. It provides for a 2-year transition period to establish the new agency.

Now, let me highlight five things this bill does not do:

First. It does not change existing congressional jurisdiction. Existing jurisdictional responsibilities in the House and the Senate will be preserved.

Second. It does not take away from futures exchanges the abilities and responsibility for setting day to day margin levels.

Third. It does not solve all the regulatory complexities of today's financial markets. The Federal Financial Markets Coordinating Council is the first step into examining issues concerning the regulation of the new sophisticated, hybrid financial products now trading in the markets to determine how they should be logically incorporated into this regulatory structure.

Fourth. This is not a panacea for volatility and fluctuations in the markets. However, by unifying regulation, the same regulators will be able to see across markets and assess potential problems earlier and more accurately and take appropriate steps as needed.

Fifth. Most importantly, this is not a stalking horse to create a super SEC or a super CFTC. It is not a takeover of one agency by

the other. It is neutral. This legislation simply recognizes the way markets are and rationalizes the regulatory structure around it.

In closing, let me make one final observation. Of all the important reforms and legislation passed during the New Deal, perhaps the most significant were those which restored confidence in our Nation's financial system—the banking system and the securities markets. It was this body of law which restored confidence in the markets and our financial way of life and which provided the foundation for the recovery from the Depression. This new legislation is designed to do the same thing in laying a new foundation of investor confidence in our financial markets as we move into the 21st century.

I am pleased to have had the close collaboration of my good friend, Mr. ECKART, in developing this legislation. I have had extensive conversations with representatives of the industries and the administration in this development and am pleased that in concept, I have had very positive reactions. It is my hope that not only will our colleagues here in the House join Mr. ECKART and myself in support of this legislation, but that the administration too will lend its support so we can get this legislation into place before another market disaster and calls for hasty, perhaps imprudent legislation are raised.

#### MARKETS AND TRADING REORGANIZATION AND REFORM ACT OF 1990

##### SECTION-BY-SECTION DESCRIPTION

###### *Section 1—Short Title; Table of Contents*

Section 1 provides that the Act may be cited as the "Markets and Trading Reorganization and Reform Act of 1990" and includes a table of contents listing the sections of the bill.

###### *Section 2—Purposes*

Section 2 states that the purposes of the bill are—

- (1) to establish a single Federal regulatory body with jurisdiction over securities, options, futures, and related markets and instruments;
- (2) to consolidate and revise the authority for setting margin requirements on all such instruments;
- (3) to coordinate the regulation of all financial markets;
- (4) to strengthen investor confidence in United States financial markets; and
- (5) to ensure the competitiveness of those markets.

###### *Section 3—Definitions*

Section 3 defines terms used in the bill as follows:

- (1) the term "Commission" means the Markets and Trading Commission established by Section 101 and
- (2) the term "function" includes any duty, obligation, power, authority, responsibility, right, privilege, activity, or program.

###### *Section 4—Effect on Congressional Jurisdiction*

Section 4 states that it is the sense of the Congress that nothing in the bill shall be construed to affect the jurisdiction, established under House and Senate rules respectively, of any committee or subcommittee of the Congress with respect to any function transferred to the Commission by the Act.

#### TITLE I—ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION

##### *Section 101—Establishment*

Section 101 establishes an independent regulatory commission to be known as the Markets and Trading Commission.

##### *Section 102—Members, Appointment; Terms*

Section 102(a) provides that the Commission shall be composed of five commissioners appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the commissioners shall be designated by the President as chairman. Not more than three members of the Commission shall be of the same political party. Each commissioner shall be selected solely on the basis of integrity and demonstrated knowledge of the operations of the markets subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission.

Section 102(b) provides that each commissioner shall be appointed to a term of five years except that—

(1) a commissioner may continue to serve beyond the expiration of a term until a successor is appointed and has qualified, but may not continue to serve after the expiration of the next session of Congress;

(2) the terms of office of the commissioners first taking office after enactment of the Act shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of their appointment, as follows—

- (A) one at the end of one year;
- (B) two at the end of three years; and
- (C) two at the end of five years and

(3) any commissioner filling a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which the predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term.

Section 102(c) provides that no commissioner shall engage in any other business or employment other than serving as commissioner and that no commissioner shall participate, directly or indirectly, in any market operation or transactions subject to regulation by the Commission.

Section 102(c) provides that the Commission may accept, according to regulations prescribed by the Commission, payment and reimbursement from non-Federal sources for travel and related expenses incurred by Commission members and employees in attending meetings and conferences concerning functions or activities of the Commission.

Section 102(c) further provides that former employees of participants in the Commission's professional fellows program may pay such participants their expenses for relocation to Washington, D.C.

Section 102(d) provides that whenever a fee is required to be paid to the Commission, the Commission may provide that such fee shall be paid in a manner other than in cash.

##### *Section 103—Organization of Commission*

Section 103 provides that the Commission shall establish divisions and subdivisions except that one such division shall be responsible for functions relating to markets in physical commodities.

##### *Section 104—General Counsel*

Section 104 provides that the Commission have an Office of General Counsel, headed by a General Counsel appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

## TITLE II—TRANSFERS OF FUNCTIONS

*Section 201—Commodity Futures Trading Commission*

Section 201 provides that all functions of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission are transferred to the Commission.

*Section 202—Securities and Exchange Commission*

Section 202 provides that all functions of the Securities and Exchange Commission are transferred to the Commission.

*Section 203—Jurisdiction of Margin Authority*

Section 203(a) provides that the functions of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System with respect to the setting of margins on securities are transferred to the Commission.

Section 203(b) provides that, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 5a(12) of the Commodity Exchange Act (which prohibits the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, in designating a contract market, from reviewing any rule or regulation of such contract market with respect to margin) the Commission, as necessary to ensure the financial integrity of such market, may—

(1) by order direct contract markets to adjust the level of margin required in any contract or

(2) by regulation prescribe limits on the level of margin required on any class or category of contract.

## TITLE III—FEDERAL FINANCIAL MARKETS COORDINATING COUNCIL

*Section 301—Establishment; Membership*

Section 301(a) establishes a council to be known as the Federal Financial Markets Coordinating Council.

Section 301(b) provides that the Council's membership shall include the heads of the following agencies or their designees—

(1) the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System;

(2) the Comptroller of the Currency;

(3) the Department of the Treasury;

(4) the Markets and Trading Commission;

(5) the National Credit Union Administration;

(6) the Office of Thrift Supervision; and

(7) the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Section 301(c) provides for the election of one member of the Council to serve as chairman.

*Section 302—Functions of the Council*

Section 302 provides for the following functions of the Council—

(1) serve as a facility to coordinate the regulatory operations of each agency represented on the Council;

(2) meet bimonthly and at the call of the chair to discuss issues relating to the safety and effectiveness of the financial services industry and related issues;

(3) establish an advisory committee of five representatives of the futures, commodities, options, and securities exchanges and banking industry to meet no less than four times annually; and

(4) report biennially to Congress on its functions and activities and, in its first such report, to include recommendations for legislative action as it considers appropriate.

*Section 303—Staff; Administrative Support, Expenses*

Section 303(a) provides that each agency represented on the Council shall provide to the Council such personnel and administrative support as the Council may require to carry out its functions.

Section 303(b) authorizes to be appropriated to the Commission such sums as may be necessary for the expenses of the Council to be reimbursed to agencies for personnel detailed to the Council and for administrative support as provided for in Section 303(a).

## TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

## Part A—Personnel Provisions

*Section 401—Officers and Employees*

Section 401(a) provides that the Commission may appoint and fix the compensation of its officers and employees in accordance with the civil service laws.

Section 401(b) provides that—

(1) at the request of the Commission, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall provide for the establishment of the same number of supergrade positions (grade levels GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18) in the Commission as existed on the day prior to the effective date of the Act for the performance of the functions and offices transferred to the Commission from the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission;

(2) at the request of the Commission, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall provide for the same number of professional and technical positions as were in effect on the day prior to the effective date of the Act outside the General Schedule as were used for the performance of functions and offices transferred under the Act;

(3) the Commission may make appointments to special positions provided for under the subsection without regard to the provision of the civil service laws if the person appointed to such position is an individual who is transferred in connection with the transfer of function provided for in the Act;

(4) the authority to make special appointments under the subsection expires with respect to the first person first appointed to fill such position; and

(5) makes certain technical and conforming amendments to the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978.

Section 401(c) permits the Commission to make up to 100 special appointments of technical or professional employees and fix their compensation at a level not equal to or more than the minimum rate of pay currently paid for GS-16 of the General Schedule.

Section 401(d) requires the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to establish within the Commission ten limited service positions within the Senior Executive Service to be effective not longer than three years following the effective date of the Act for the purposes of assisting with the establishment of the Commission.

*Section 402—Experts and Consultants*

Section 402 permits the Commission to obtain the services of experts and consultants and compensate them at a rate not to exceed the daily rate prescribed for GS-18 of the General Schedule.

## Part B—General Administrative Provisions

*Section 411—General Authority*

Section 411 provides the Commission may exercise any authority available by law that is transferred by the Act and that the exercise of that authority shall have the same force and effect as when exercised by the official or agency from which the authority is transferred.

*Section 412—Delegation*

Section 412 permits the Commission to delegate any function to such officers and employees as the Commission may designate.

*Section 413—Reorganization*

Section 413 authorizes the Commission to allocate or reallocate functions amounts its officers and to establish, consolidate, alter, or discontinue such organizational entities.

*Section 414—Rules*

Section 414 authorizes the Commission to prescribe such rules and regulations as the Commission determines necessary or appropriate to administer and manage the functions of the Commission.

*Section 415—Contracts*

Section 415 authorizes the Commission, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, to enter in contracts, grants, leases, and agreements with Federal, other public agencies, including State and local governments, and private organizations and persons to the extent such funds are provided in advance under appropriation Acts.

*Section 416—Regional and Field Offices*

Section 416 authorizes the Commission to establish regional and field offices.

*Section 417—Use of Facilities*

Section 417 permits the Commission to use the facilities and services of other agencies of the Federal government and of State and local governments; permits the facilities of the Commission to be used by public and private entities under such terms and conditions as the Commission may prescribe; provides that proceeds from such use of facilities be credited to appropriations for the cost of equipment or facilities so used; and provides that any interest in real property acquired by the Commission shall be acquired in the name of the United States Government.

*Section 418—Working Capital Fund*

Section 418 provides for the establishment of a working capital fund for common administrative and maintenance services such as stationery, supplies, equipment, mail, telephone, other communications services, office space, document reproduction, and central library.

*Section 419—Funds Transfer*

Section 419 provides that the Commission may transfer up to five percent of one appropriation to another within the Commission.

*Section 420—Seal of Commission*

Section 420 requires the Commission to establish an official seal.

*Section 421—Annual Report*

Section 421 requires the Commission to publish an annual report, for the President for transmission to the Congress, as soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year and include in the report a statement of goals, priorities, and plans of the Commission and assessment of the Commission in meeting such objectives. Section 412 further requires that the annual report include an estimate of the extent to which non-Federal personnel employed by the Commission under contract.

*Section 422—Authorization of Appropriations*

Section 422 authorizes to be appropriated to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Securities and Exchange

Commission \$10 million for the establishment of the Commission and authorizes to be appropriated for the two fiscal years following the effective date of the Commission (October 1, 1992) such sums as may be necessary to carry out the Act.

**TITLE V—TRANSITIONAL, SAVINGS, AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS**

**Section 501—Transfer and Allocation of Appropriations and Personnel**

Section 501 transfers to the Commission all personnel, assets, liabilities, contracts, property, records, appropriations, authorizations, and other funds made available with respect to functions transferred to the Commission by the Act.

**Section 502—Effect on Personnel**

Section 502 provides that any transfer of personnel made pursuant to this Act shall not cause any such personnel to be separate or reduced in grade for compensation for one year after the date of transfer to the Commission.

**Section 503—Agency Terminations**

Section 503 provides that on the effective date of the Act, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission shall terminate.

**Section 504—Incidental Transfers**

Section 504 authorizes the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to make such additional incidental transfers and terminations of personnel, equipment, and funds as necessary with the establishment of the Commission.

**Section 505—Savings Provisions**

Section 505(a) provides that all order, terminations, rules, regulations, permits, contracts, certificates, grants, licenses, and privileges affected by the transfer of functions under the Act and in effect at the time of the effective date of the Act shall continue in effect until modified, terminated, superseded, or set aside in accordance with law by the President, the Commission, or court.

Section 505(b) provides for the continuation of any proceeding, rulemaking, application for license or permit, or related matter in progress at the time of the effective date of the Act and permits the Commission to promulgate regulations for the orderly transfer of such proceedings.

Section 505(c) provides that nothing in the Act shall affect suits commenced prior to the effective date of the Act.

Section 505(d) provides that no suit pending prior to the effective date against any agency affected by the Act shall be dismissed by the enactment of the Act.

Section 505(e) provides that with respect to any suit or proceeding commenced with respect to any function transferred by the Act, the suit shall be continued with the Commission substituted or added as the appropriate party.

Section 505(f) provides that orders and actions of the Commission transferred by the Act shall be subject to judicial review to the same extent and in the same manner as if such transfer had not been executed.

**Section 506—Separability**

Section 506 provides that if any provision of the Act is held invalid the remainder of the Act shall not be affected.

**Section 507—Reference**

Section 507 provides that with respect to any function transferred by the Act, any reference in any other Federal law to any other department, commission, or agency from which such functions are transferred shall be deemed to refer to the Commission.

**Section 508—Amendments**

Section 508 makes conforming and technical amendments in the schedule of Federal executive salaries and deletes provisions of the Securities and Exchange Acts and Commodity Exchange Acts made obsolete by the Act.

**Section 509—Transition**

Section 509 authorizes the Commission to use the services, personnel, and officers of agencies affected by the transfer of functions made pursuant to the Act to facilitate the transfers needed for the implementation of the Act.

**TITLE VI—EFFECTIVE DATE**

**Section 601—Effective Date**

Section 601 provides that the Act becomes effective no sooner than October 1, 1992.

**THE INTRODUCTION OF THE PENNY STOCK REFORM ACT OF 1990**

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee in introducing legislation to crack down on penny stock fraud. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY] is to be commended, along with the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RINALDO] and the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN] for their strong leadership in producing this bill.

Penny stock fraud has become a national embarrassment. During the 1980's while Federal prosecutors and the SEC directed their resources at high-profile, insider trading cases, crooks, who ought to be buried under the jail, overran the market for low-priced, over-the-counter securities. When regulators closed down one operation, the perpetrators would merely open up new operations cross-town or cross-border. What we clearly need here is the legislative equivalent of RAID.

The North American Securities Administrators Association Report on Fraud and Abuse in the Penny Stock Industry—September 1989—estimated that investors are losing \$2 billion a year from penny stock fraud. In chilling testimony on September 7, 1989, before our Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance, Lorenzo Formato, a veteran penny stock broker and promoter—and convicted felon with admitted ties to the mob—insisted that organized crime had infested the entire OTC market. Even if Formato was exaggerating, we cannot afford to ignore this warning.

The SEC is to be commended for recent actions in this area. In November 1988, David Ruder, then SEC Chairman, established within the Commission a Market Manipulation Task Force to address the problem of penny stock fraud. Other law enforcement agencies and State securities regulators have been working with the SEC in coordinating examinations, investigations, and enforcement activities involving penny stock firms.

In August 1989, the SEC adopted rule 15c2-6 which imposes sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who recommend pur-

chases of penny stocks to persons who are not established customers. The rule became effective on January 1, 1990. But more is clearly needed.

Accordingly, this legislation would give the Commission the authority to bar crooked penny stock promoters and consultants. Penny stocks would have to be traded through a system which provided firm automated price quotations, thereby improving surveillance and providing a greater flow of information to investors. The bill would substantially increase risk disclosure and other disclosures given to investors. The bill would prohibit excessive spreads in penny stocks, require greater substantive review of penny stock offerings, and require the NASD to establish a toll-free number to receive and respond to inquiries from customers regarding broker disciplinary actions. Finally, the bill would place restrictions on blank check and blind pool penny stock offerings.

I urge the subcommittee to hold prompt and careful hearings on this bill. Particular focus should be directed at the restrictions on blank check and blind pool offerings to make sure that we are not unduly harming legitimate capital raising efforts by small businesses and startup ventures. Well before the fall of Drexel Burnham Lambert Group Inc., the junk bond market had tiered and suffered a liquidity crisis. Last month, press reports, for example, "Credit Crunch: As Banks Get Tough With Borrowers, Fears of a Recession Rise," Wall Street Journal, Thursday, March 22, 1990, warned that Federal regulations were becoming far more aggressive in their demands upon banks to disclose problem loans, build reserves, and add to equity capital. In response to that regulatory pressure and to a slow economy, we are advised that banks all over the country are asking businesses for more collateral, turning down loans, and scrutinizing even long-term customers more closely. We need to take account of these matters in crafting the legislation that we ultimately bring to the floor of the House.

At the same time, and as a complement to the excellent penny stock legislation, I would urge action on H.R. 975, the Securities Law Enforcement Remedies Act, which I introduced at the request of the SEC on February 9, 1989. On July 14, 1989, the subcommittee held a hearing on H.R. 975, and on February 9, 1990, the SEC submitted proposed revisions to the bill. This revision would amend the Federal securities laws to:

Authorize the Federal courts to order the payment of civil money penalties, in addition to disgorgement, for violations of the Federal securities laws;

Authorize the Commission to order disgorgement and impose civil penalties in certain administrative proceedings under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Company Act of 1940, and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940;

Authorize the Commission to issue cease-and-desist orders for violations of the securities laws; and

Expressly affirm the inherent authority of the Federal district courts, in connection with injunctive actions brought by the Commission, to issue orders that prohibit individuals who

have committed egregious violations of section 17(a)(1) of the Securities Act of 1933 or section 10(b) of the Exchange Act from serving as officers or directors of any reporting company.

A February 21, 1990, Journal of Commerce editorial captioned "SEC's Modest Request" had this to say about H.R. 975:

A handful of insider traders has gone to jail, but run-of-the-mill violators of the securities laws have little to fear from the long arm of the law. The investor who is slow to disclose a large stock purchase, the brokerage firm that fails to segregate customers' funds and the publicly held company that juggles the books face little risk if they are caught. Their most likely punishment is a toothless cease-and-desist order in which, without admitting any violation of the law, they promise never to violate it in the future.

But the SEC's new chairman, Richard Breeden, has signaled that they days of *laissez-faire* are over on Wall Street. Mr. Breeden wants Congress to give his agency the authority to levy civil penalties of up to \$500,000 for each violation for a wide range of securities law infractions. That would give the SEC the ability to impose real punishment on securities law violators without issuing worthless cease-and-desist orders or taking the Draconian step of shutting them down.

Public confidence in government oversight is essential if the stock market is to survive as a means for raising capital. That confidence will be impossible to maintain unless the SEC is able to levy tougher financial penalties against those who flout securities laws. Mr. Breeden's modest request should be granted speedily.

I urge my colleagues to join us in these efforts and I commend Messrs. MARKEY, RINALDO, and WYDEN for the bipartisan legislation which we are introducing today.

#### U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS HONORS ST. THOMAS ARTIST IRA SMITH

### HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Virgin Islands is honoring one of its finest artists, Ira Harrington Smith, whose exquisite watercolors, acrylics, and other creative works enhance the beauty of our tropical islands, which he has loved so much in his 43 years as an active and appreciated member of our community.

It is an honor to speak to the U.S. Congress on behalf of Ira, whose artistic creations and service to our community have endeared him to many in the Virgin Islands and have earned him the respect and praise of art lovers everywhere.

Ira has just been honored with a resolution and plaque prepared by the 18th Legislature of the Virgin Islands, and he has been selected for the 1990 Cultural Achievement Award by the St. Thomas Arts Council. These honors are most fitting and well deserved for a lifetime of achievements, beginning in New York as a teenager and including study abroad.

Ira's works have been chosen for presentation to former President Lyndon Baines John-

son and display at the 1964 World's Fair in New York. The government of the Virgin Islands has commissioned his paintings for presentation to such dignitaries as the King of Denmark and President of the Republic of Niger.

For more than 40 years now, Ira has shared his artistic talents with the Virgin Islands. When he and his late wife, Doris "Stevie" Stevenson, opened their popular guest house, Smith's Fancy, they established one of the first local art and craft galleries on St. Thomas. Their gallery became a focal point for art lovers and Ira was a source of encouragement for many young artistic Virgin Islanders who went on to success.

As a founding member of the St. Thomas Historical Trust and active member of the St. Thomas Orchid Society, Ira has greatly contributed to efforts to preserve and enhance our rich heritage of graceful architecture and natural beauty. He has always sought to reach out with his artistic vision with the entire community, and has shared his work with the Virgin Islands Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, and Conservation and Cultural Affairs, as well as the Virgin Islands Port Authority and Virgin Islands Telephone Co.

I am proud to contribute to this tribute to Ira Smith by sharing my personal regard for Ira's artistic abilities and community spirit, and drawing national attention to his achievements by making this statement to the U.S. Congress.

The resolution by the Virgin Islands Legislature follows:

#### RESOLUTION NO. 1419

(To honor and commend Ira Harrington Smith for his contributions to the Arts and the people of the United States Virgin Islands)

Whereas Ira Harrington Smith was born on November 8, 1915, in Maplewood, New Jersey, to Philip Smith and Vera Leonard Smith; and

Whereas Mr. Smith has painted since the age of fourteen, exhibiting with the New York Water Color Society and the American Water Color Society; and

Whereas having completed his public school education in New Jersey, Mr. Smith graduated from the prestigious Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, New York; and

Whereas he studied further with Van Deering Perrine, N.A., and at the Instituto Allende in San Miguel de Allende, Republic of Mexico; and

Whereas the artist began his professional career designing and executing displays for various national retailers, including Lord and Taylor, B. Altman, Marshal Field and Neiman Marcus; and

Whereas in 1947, he married Doris Stevenson, affectionately known to many as "Stevie"; and

Whereas that same year they moved to the island of St. Thomas and established "Smiths' Fancy", a guest house with one of the first local art and craft galleries in the United States Virgin Islands where he employed local Virgin Islanders and encouraged many young people to pursue a career in the arts; and

Whereas in 1950, *Look Magazine* featured the Smiths in an article, "The Virgin Islands: A frontier in the Sun", as representative of the many expatriate families that had moved to the Territory of the Virgin Islands; and

Whereas J. Antonio Jarvis, in reviewing a 1952 exhibit of Mr. Smith's water colors remarked that, "One of the satisfactions of having the Ira Smiths and people with equally decent regard for the fine old architecture, quaint lanes, splendid palms and the riot of local colors is that the Virgin Islands become better known and loved through their efforts. Another gain is the inspiration their work gives to the young people of the community"; and

Whereas several of Mr. Smith's paintings are owned by the Government of the Virgin Islands and in the permanent collection at Government House of St. Thomas; and

Whereas Mr. Smith has contributed his artistic talents to the Virgin Islands Departments of Agriculture; Commerce (now Department of Economic Development and Agriculture); Conservatoin and Cultural Affairs (now Planning and Natural Resources); and Health, as well as the Virgin Islands Port Authority; and

Whereas Ira Harrington Smith has distinguished himself as a Caribbean artist and has captured the charm, flavor and true spirit of our island community and the people of the Virgin Islands; his work was chosen for display at the 1964 World's Fair in New York City, and for presentation to the Honorable Lyndon Baines Johnson upon his inauguration as President of the United States; and

Whereas the Government of the Virgin Islands has commissioned his paintings for presentation to various world dignitaries; including the King of Denmark and the President of the Republic of Niger; and

Whereas in 1976, the Virgin Island Telephone Company selected his work, "Look Back and Be Proud . . . Look Ahead and Achieve", among many other artists' as the cover of the Biscentennial Telephone Director; and

Whereas due to his appreciation of the Virgin Islands' vernacular architecture, Ira Smith became a founder of the St. Thomas Historical Trust; and

Whereas as an avid orchid grower and member of the St. Thomas Orchid Society, he has sought to preserve and promote many Virgin Islands species through a series of botanical acrylic paintings and has won many awards of merit from the American Orchid Society; and

Whereas the St. Thomas Arts Council selected Ira Harrington Smith as the recipient of its 1990 Cultural Achievement Award for his many contributions to the arts and the preservation of the cultural heritage of the United States Virgin Islands; and

Whereas it is the sense of the Legislature that Ira Harrington Smith has earned the respect and admiration of the people of the United States Virgin Islands for his work as an artist and should be honored for his years of devoted service, numerous accomplishments and contributions to the people of the United States Virgin Islands: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Legislature of the Virgin Islands:*

SECTION 1. The Legislature, on behalf of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, hereby honors and commends Ira Harrington Smith for his dedication to the arts and the preservation of the culture of these islands.

SECTION 2. A perma plaque copy of this Resolution shall be prepared and presented to Ira Harrington Smith by the President of the Legislature, or his designee, at an appropriate ceremony held for that purpose.

## BUSH VERSUS ISRAEL

## HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, recent actions and statements by the Bush administration raise significant questions about its ultimate direction in the Middle East. In particular, these incidents—on the peace process, on Jerusalem, on housing guarantees for Soviet Jews, and on foreign aid—have helped reawaken deep Israeli fears with regard to American policy in the region.

William Safire of the New York Times recently wrote a column which explored this issue. Entitled "Bush Versus Israel," the piece paints a troubling picture of this administration's attitude toward Israel and the United States-Israel relationship. Indeed, it begins by saying, "Arabs and Jews who agree on little else can agree on this: George Bush is less sympathetic to Israel's concerns than any United States President in the four decades since that nation's birth."

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place this article in the RECORD and urge my colleagues to review it:

## BUSH VERSUS ISRAEL

WASHINGTON.—Arabs and Jews who agree on little else can agree on this: George Bush is less sympathetic to Israel's concerns than any U.S. President in the four decades since that nation's birth.

President Carter harbored grudges at stiff-necked Israelis, but was constrained by the unity of our ally under Menachem Begin, the strong ties to the Democratic Party of most Jewish voters, and the reputation of Israel as a valiant ally under siege.

Those protections have been stripped away. Mr. Bush is dealing with an Israel paralyzed by parliamentarianism, with a voting group here that goes mainly against Republicans anyway, and with commentators holding Israel to wartime rules never applied to its neighbors.

Mr. Bush has long resisted America's special relationship with Israel. His Secretary of State, James Baker, delights in sticking it to the Israeli right. His national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, and chief of staff, John Sununu, abet that mind-set.

The basic U.S. policy shift was noted last week by no less an authority than Yasir Arafat. "This Administration is the first American Administration that speaks of the end of the Israeli occupation," he said, hailing James Baker for telling Israelis "to forget the dream of a Greater Israel."

Mr. Arafat knows who his friends are; he accurately senses a historic change in White House support of Israel's right to decide its future.

This is the first Administration to openly threaten to cut aid to Israel; Secretary Baker enlisted Bob Dole in a scheme to drive a rift in American ethnic groups by shifting aid from Israel to Poland.

This is also the first Administration to tie aid directly to Israel's willingness to conform to U.S. policy demands: unless the West Bank is barred to Jews who want to move there, no loans will be guaranteed to help Soviet Jews start new lives.

Mr. Bush, by extending his anathema on "settlements" to a portion of Israel's capital, is the first to raise the prospect of a di-

vided Jerusalem. Mr. Bush pretends that his bombshell, which brought down the Likud Government, is no change in U.S. policy; that legalistic half-truth fools nobody.

No previous Administration shut its eyes to clear evidence of terrorism: despite a rise in attacks on Israelis by Palestinian Arabs, and hundreds of assassinations of intifada Arabs by P.L.O. hit men, Mr. Bush holds that if no proof can be produced to show Mr. Arafat personally ordered the terror, the P.L.O. is innocent.

With such diplomatic strengthening, the P.L.O. was able to prevail on Mikhail Gorbachev to renege on an agreement with Israel's airline to transport Soviet Jews directly to safety. Another terrorist group was able to bring the Hungarian Government to its knees, at least temporarily canceling an escape route.

That's why Mr. Arafat is so high on the Bush Administration. That's why Iraq's Saddam Hussein, recipient of a fresh \$500 million in U.S. loan guarantees, feels no restraint in building poison-gas plants and missiles, hanging anybody who dares to inquire.

No wonder that mainstream Jewish groups in America have belatedly come to the conclusion that Israel's friends are in the Congress, not the White House. And no wonder that Israeli diplomats are straining to build new ties in Central Europe, against the day Mr. Bush decides that Israel has lost strategic significance.

This Administration's policy, grimly fixed on imposing a P.L.O. state in the disputed territories and the Old City of Jerusalem, comes at the worst moment for millions of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Great political-cultural pressures are building in Russia. Forgive me for sounding alarmist, but if resurgent Russian nationalism turns anti-Semitic, as it so often has, no one can say how many scapegoats will be slaughtered.

Mr. Gorbachev, to gain American trade, opened the gates to let Jews out; Mr. Bush closed American gates, directing the refugees to Israel, which exists to receive them; but Arab leaders, emboldened by the Bush-Baker mind-set, have used terrorism and diplomacy to close off the escape route to Israel.

Come the first pogrom, which God forbid, who in the Bush White House will accept responsibility for failing to facilitate the new exodus while there was still time?

Who among supporters of Israel will step forward on some future Passover and admit they were so caught up with the "peace process" that they refused to confront the real possibility of a death process?

## GINGRICH: NO MORE MR. NICE GUY

## HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, according to the Washington Post, one of our colleagues has recently charged that "because of leftists' opposition to legislation, we can't trace AIDS because it would infringe on personal lifestyles."

It is amazing how much you can learn from colleagues' speeches. I could have sworn that I, your humble Democratic peer, authored section 8008 of Public Law 100-647 which re-

quires Social Security to help blood banks trace citizens believed to have donated AIDS tainted blood.

## GINGRICH: NO MORE MR. NICE GUY

After he was elected House minority whip a year ago, Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) toned down some of his strident partisan rhetoric. Last Saturday, however, Gingrich reverted to form as he called Democrats "cultural masochists" who relish bad news and fund a "bureaucratic welfare state" that "cripples children."

Gingrich, the keynote speaker at a GOP fund-raiser in Colorado, also attacked Democrats in general and House Armed Services Committee Chairman Les Aspin (D-Wis.) in particular for slashing the defense budget. Aspin, Gingrich said, acted in "a petty and destructive manner" to push for massive and irresponsible cuts.

Gingrich criticized the legislative agenda of Colorado Democratic lawmakers Sen. Timothy E. Wirth and Rep. Pat Schroeder. "The tragedy of [their] values is that it's the poor people who will suffer the most," Gingrich said.

Democrats also did not escape blame for the AIDS crisis, which Gingrich said is partly a result of "liberals who advocated free sex." He added that "because of leftists' opposition to legislation, we can't trace AIDS because it would infringe on personal lifestyles."

Gingrich then seized on the example of Ohio Gov. Richard F. Celeste (D) to underscore his assertion that "the vast majority of Americans don't believe the left makes any sense." Gingrich said that "Celeste, in a fit of lunacy, decided his state would participate in a National Condom Week."—Maralee Schwartz and David Maraniss.

## A TRIBUTE TO THE MONROE COUNTY CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

## HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an organization in my district that exemplifies the meaning of community service.

The Monroe County chapter of the American Red Cross is celebrating 75 years of dedicated service to its community, helping area residents in both the prevention of and relief from disasters and accidents. In times of peace, war, and disaster, the volunteers, members, donors, and staff have provided relief and care to people in need.

In 1915, when several prominent community members met to organize a Red Cross chapter in Monroe County, the main activities were a membership drive, a Christmas stamp campaign, and fundraising to aid the starving in Mexico. Seventy-five years later this chapter has substantially broadened its services, not the least of which is generating over 5,000 units of blood annually to transfer the gift of life at crucial times to countless recipients.

The chapter also offers safety classes in cardiopulmonary resuscitation, first aid, swimming, and boating. Emergency messages are delivered, family counseling is provided, and financial assistance is offered to people in

need of a helping hand. Nearly 100 persons in Monroe County receive disaster relief annually, and the chapter stands constantly ready to serve thousands more in the event of an emergency.

In my 35 years of service to the residents of southeastern Michigan I have often been comforted by the thought that I work in communities where people help each other, where when tragedy strikes and people are in need, I can witness the results of Americans pulling together and lending a helping hand to a neighbor. On behalf of all the citizens of Monroe County, I wish to thank the Monroe chapter for all it has given our community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me today in honoring the Monroe County chapter of the American Red Cross on the occasion of its 75th anniversary. Over this century the efforts of the chapter's thousands of volunteers deserve high praise as an example of giving and caring community service. May the next 75 years be just as successful.

#### RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF WOMEN TO AMERICA'S HISTORY

##### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, women have generously contributed to the character of our Nation from the taming of the Western frontier to the frontiers of space. As National Woman's History Month comes to a close, it is important to remember the legacy of the heroines of the women's suffrage movement throughout the years. By securing the right to vote for women, the suffragettes set in motion the cause of universal suffrage.

In all the varied pursuits of life, women have made a special contribution, sometimes against the odds. Elizabeth Blackwell broke into the previously exclusive vocation of physician in 1849, penning her experiences in "Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Professional to Women." In 1916, Jeannette Rankin, a Republican of Montana, became the first woman to be elected to the House of Representatives. In 1958, Mary Roebing of the Trenton Trust Co., became stock exchange director and one of the 32 governors of the American Stock Exchange. And today, Wilma Mankiller is the Cherokee Nation's woman principal chief.

In addition to these spectacular entries to America's history books, women have contributed to the moral strength of our Nation, as our mothers and sisters. Mr. Speaker, let us all take note of the significant role women have played in America as they help guide our Nation into the future.

#### IN TRIBUTE TO FAIRMOUNT MANOR OFFICERS

##### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the recently elected officers of the Fairmount Manor in Woonsocket, RI.

The president of the Fairmount Manor will be Fleur Nunes, while the seat of vice president will be filled by Richard Plath. Hortense Laflamme will serve as the new secretary while Paul Houle will be the treasurer. Bernadette Rioux will serve as the activity chairperson.

I would like to wish my best to the new officers of the Fairmount Manor and hope that they continue to create a spirit of love within their home. Their dedication is a testament to their unselfish devotion to their fellow tenants.

##### MR. LEWIS E. DRISKELL, C.S. MOTT CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

##### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues' attention the attached article from the Flint Journal about a truly remarkable human being from my hometown of Flint, MI. Mr. Lewis E. Driskell has made many tremendous contributions to the quality of life of so many of us in Flint and I feel strongly about the need to bring the attached story to the attention of the Congress and the Nation:

PRINTER NAMED CITIZEN OF YEAR: OWNER OF FLINT FIRM SELECTED BY C. OF C.

Lewis E. Driskell Sr., president and chief executive officer of Union Printing Co. Inc., was named the 1990 C.S. Mott Citizen of the Year by the Flint Area Chamber of Commerce.

Driskell, 59, will receive his award during the chamber's annual dinner meeting May 17 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel.

He is the 18th recipient since the award was first presented to George Whyel in 1973.

Driskell deserves the award because of "his willingness to immerse himself in all facets of the community," said chamber President Lawrence P. Ford.

Driskell was recognized last year as "Minority Entrepreneur of the Year" by Gov. James J. Blanchard.

Driskell, one of the cofounders of the Flint-based Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, was born in Forsyth, Ga., and moved to Flint in 1960. He opened his business in 1974.

He is president of the Private Industry Council and the Central City Investment Club.

Driskell is a member of the state's Human Investment Council for Job Training and the Employability Skill Task Force. He was appointed by Blanchard to the Michigan Job Training Coordinating Council. He also was appointed by the state Board of Education to the Michigan Council on Vocational Education and served as chairman for two years.

Driskell served for 12 years as president of Local 282, Graphics and Communication Union.

He was a member of the board of directors for the Flint Urban League and the Flint Branch of the NAACP.

He served on the allocation board of the United Way of Genesee and Lapeer Counties.

He also is past president for the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

#### THE MARKETS AND TRADING REORGANIZATION AND REFORM ACT

##### HON. DENNIS E. ECKART

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, today, Mr. GLICKMAN and I are introducing legislation to radically change the current structure of our financial market regulators by merging the Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC] and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission [CFTC] into a single regulatory entity. The Markets and Trading Reorganization and Reform Act [MTRRA] would alleviate much of the regulatory tensions that exist between the SEC and the CFTC and focus needed energies upon effective regulation rather upon jurisdictional battles. It is our belief that this regulatory restructuring will reestablish stability in the marketplace and restore investor confidence.

In this time of sophisticated trading strategies and continued introduction of new hybrid trading instruments, we need to ensure an effective regulatory environment. Historically, the United States has been in the forefront of market innovations, and we must maintain that competitive edge. By struggling with regulatory differences, we spend more time in the courts determining which regulatory agency should regulate which product rather than capitalizing on the ingenuity and potential of new trading instruments. A case in point is the recent Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals decision over the regulation of index participations [IP's]. While extensive litigation dragged on, the United States lost the market for IPs to Great Britain.

Our bill would establish the Markets and Trading Commission [MTC] which would encompass components from both the SEC and CFTC. The MTC, drawing from current SEC and CFTC personnel, will have expertise in all markets, from the physical commodities to stock index futures and equities. We are not creating a "super SEC" which gives preferential treatment to New York at the expense of Chicago. We are establishing a "super regulatory agency" to restore stability and vitality to our marketplaces. This unified regulator, which exists in most other industrialized countries, will foster an efficient marketplace and preserve our worldwide competitiveness.

MTRRA also addresses the issue of margin-setting authority. This bill would transfer margin-setting authority over equities from the Federal Reserve to the MTC and grant the MTC oversight responsibilities over margins in the futures markets. While the MTC would set

a floor for margins in the futures markets, the exchanges would retain their authority to set margin levels on a day-to-day basis.

It is time to put pettiness and turf battles behind us and concentrate on creating good policy. I look forward to working with Members of Congress, the SEC, the CFTC, Treasury, industry and the exchanges as we work to reach a consensus on the best way to organize and structure this new Commission.

**SUMMARY OF THE MARKETS AND TRADING REORGANIZATION AND REFORM ACT**

I.—Merges the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission into one entity, the Markets and Trading Commission.

II.—Eliminates both the SEC and CFTC.

III.—Commission shall have five commissioners appointed by the President and approved by the Senate.

IV.—The Commission shall establish the principal divisions and subdivisions within the Commission, except that it shall establish one division solely devoted to the physical commodities like soybeans, porkbellies and metals.

V.—The Commission shall have jurisdiction over margin-setting levels.

A. Current margin-setting authority over equities which resides now with the Federal Reserve shall be transferred to the Commission.

B. The Commission shall also prescribe limits on the level of margin for future contracts (set a floor), but the exchanges will continue to set day to day margin levels, provided that they are above the floor level set by the Commission.

VI.—The bill shall establish a Federal Financial Markets Coordinating Council composed of the Federal Reserve, the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Markets and Trading Commission, the National Credit Union Administration, the Office of Thrift Supervision and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

This Council will meet bimonthly and at the call of the Chair to discuss issues relating to the safety and effectiveness of the financial services industry and other issues relating to those regulatory operations.

Establish an advisory committee of representatives from the futures, commodities, options, and securities exchanges and the banking industry to meet no less than 4 times annually.

The Council shall report to Congress biennially on its functions. The first report shall contain recommendations for legislative action it considers appropriate.

VII.—The Commission shall be effective by October 1, 1992. During the interim two years, it shall go through a transitional period. \$10 million is authorized over the next two years to carry out this transition.

**DISABLED WORK INCENTIVES EQUITY ACT**

**HON. RON WYDEN**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to alleviate the current disparity in work incentives provided to the blind and the nonblind. This legislation, the Disabled Work Incentives Equity Act of 1990, will give nonblind disabled supplemental security

income [SSI] recipients the same kinds of incentives to work as are presently afforded to blind SSI recipients.

Presently, blind disabled individuals are allowed to exempt more expenses from their earnings than nonblind individuals before their income level is tested for SSI eligibility. In addition, blind individuals have their eligibility based on net income, while nonblind workers' eligibility is based on gross income.

These disparities in work incentives between the blind and the nonblind are unwarranted. Why should a blind individual receive greater incentives to work than a nonblind individual?

Both blind and nonblind individuals should be provided with the proper incentives to work and become independent. Neither group should have to risk losing needed medical and cash assistance because they choose to get a job and be productive.

My bill does not condemn the current incentives provided to the blind. Quite the contrary. My bill simply says that a nonblind SSI recipient should be given the same incentives to work as are currently provided to blind SSI recipients.

The cost of providing this major improvement to the nonblind disabled is minimal. Preliminary Congressional Budget Office [CBO] estimates put the cost of my legislation at \$26 million per year in fiscal year 1991, leveling off at \$20 million per year by 1993.

The modest cost of this bill should come as no surprise. After all, if nonblind individuals are given greater incentives to work, it is only logical that they will be paying the Government back through increased payroll taxes and, in some instances, independence from Government assistance.

Granting equal and proper incentives to all of our disabled citizens to become independent is simply the right thing to do. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important initiative.

**ASSURING PHYSICIAN QUALIFICATIONS**

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce H.R. 4464, the Medicare Physician Qualification Act of 1990.

The Medicare Physician Qualification Act of 1990 would improve the quality of care provided to Medicare beneficiaries by requiring that physicians treating Medicare patients pass a periodic examination of their competence as a condition of payment.

States have the authority and responsibility to assure physicians' competence through their licensing activities. However, in practice, physicians are first licensed shortly after graduating from medical school. At no time after receiving his or her initial license is a physician required to demonstrate that he or she has maintained the basic skills required for the practice of medicine.

While States can remove or suspend a physician's license, it is done only rarely. In 1987,

there were 913 instances when a physician's license was revoked or suspended. This is an improvement over the 492 cases in 1984, but it still means that less than 0.2 percent of 540,000 practicing physicians were sanctioned.

Most physicians are competent. However, anecdotal evidence suggests that too many are not, and too many of the incompetent ones find ways to retain their licenses. In California, Dr. Milos Klvana was convicted of murdering nine babies through incompetence but retained his license while awaiting criminal trial. In another case, U.S. district court Judge Marvin Aspin had to order a special panel of physicians to investigate whether a physician convicted of Medicare fraud was competent to continue to practice.

Until recently, a physician sanctioned in one State could simply set up practice in another.

Clearly, our systems of medical licensure and discipline are not doing an adequate job of assuring the public that licensed physicians are competent to practice medicine.

For patients, lifelong licenses offer little assurance of competence. Just because a physician was judged minimally competent 10 or 20 years ago has little bearing on whether he or she has maintained his or her competence.

One approach for assuring that physicians are currently qualified is to require relicensure or recertification. After all, it is easier to deny an incompetent physician a new license than it is to remove one.

Recertification policies have been adopted by 17 of the 23 member boards of the American Board of Medical Specialties. This involves periodic reassessments of the qualifications of physicians who wish to be a board certified specialist. While board certification is voluntary and doesn't effect a physician's license to practice, it suggests a model that could be used to assure the qualifications of all physicians.

The Medicare Physician Qualification Act of 1990 would require that all physicians treating Medicare patients pass an examination of their competence at least every 7 years as a condition of receiving payment.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services would establish standards for evaluations of physicians' qualifications that may include written and other types of evaluations. A general exam would be developed that could be taken by all physicians. In addition, exams could include evaluations of physicians within a particular specialty of medicine.

Qualifying organizations, generally organizations already evaluating physician qualifications for licensure and certification, could apply to have their examinations certified as meeting the Secretary's standards.

Taking incompetent physicians out of practice is an important step in assuring Medicare beneficiaries that they are receiving quality medical care. The need for this action is demonstrated by high rates of medical injuries and the burden that malpractice places on the health care system.

I hope my colleagues will join in this effort.

INTRODUCTION OF ANTARCTICA  
BILL

**HON. BRUCE F. VENTO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, the future of Antarctica is an issue that rightly attracts increasing public interest and concern. Today I am introducing legislation intended to provide the basis for the protection of its threatened environment and priceless living and nonliving resources and values.

Antarctica is a unique and very special region of the Earth. With 90 percent of the Earth's ice and 70 percent of its fresh water, Antarctica is both a fragile ecosystem that supports many forms of life, and an indispensable part of the atmospheric and oceanographic systems that moderate the world's weather and maintain the habitability and productivity of our planet.

Since 1961, the Antarctic Treaty has provided a framework for peaceful and cooperative international activities in Antarctica. America can be proud of its leadership role in the development and implementation of the treaty, as well as in the carrying out of scientific research and other activities that have taken place in Antarctica since its ratification.

Now, however, Mr. Speaker, there is growing concern about the need for new steps to assure that Antarctica will remain unspoiled and dedicated to peaceful research. This is a subject that has been of special importance to me for some time, especially since the 1988 signing of a Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities—or "CRAMRA"—that would for the first time constitute a framework for possible prospecting and other mineral exploration and development activities in Antarctica.

Anticipating that the 101st Congress might be called upon to consider approval of CRAMRA and implementing legislation for that convention, in 1988 I asked the Congressional Research Service to examine the issues related to protection of the Antarctic environment. In response, the Congressional Research Service convened a workshop of experts on Antarctica and produced a valuable report on environmental protection issues, and I have drawn upon that report in shaping the legislation I am introducing today.

Mr. Speaker, many of us followed with attention and enthusiasm the heroism of an international team, led by Minnesota's Will Steger, on the recently completed trans-Antarctic expedition—a record-setting dogsled crossing of Antarctica. In a moving Christmas message, taped while crossing the Antarctic plateau with the expedition, Mr. Steger urged the United States to take a leadership role in promoting international cooperation for the preservation of Antarctica. That is exactly the point and purpose of the bill being introduced today.

Leadership from the United States is essential, Mr. Speaker, because as CRS noted in its 1988 report mentioned earlier, as human activity in Antarctica has increased over the past several years, concerns over environmental impacts have also grown. The number of re-

search personnel stationed in Antarctica has grown dramatically over the past decade: From 544 in 1979–80 to over 2,000 every year since 1982–83. Waste disposal and wildlife disruption associated with these increases have caused concern and criticism of the U.S. program and those of other nations by the environmental community. Tourism activities have grown, with very large increases projected: From 6 visits by 692 tourists in 1981 to 13 visits with 1,295 tourists in 1986–87, and some 2,800 people in 1988. I understand that the Antarctic tour season, which averaged 55 days a decade ago, in recent years has been for 95 days.

Accommodating and supervising these increasing numbers of tourists has been a growing problem, especially with regard to assuring protection of the environment, research operations, and wildlife. While most tourists are seriously concerned about protecting Antarctica, their visits are often localized, repetitive, and can frequently occur at breeding grounds for seals, penguins, and other seabirds. Such visits place additional stress on these species, and could cause animals to abandon their breeding sites or increase the vulnerability of their eggs and young to predation. Indeed, frequent helicopter visits by the first tourists to Antarctica—diplomats and dignitaries visiting McMurdo Station—quickly resulted in a 50-percent reduction in the southernmost adie penguin rookery at Cape Royds. More recently, the release of at least 180,000 gallons of diesel fuel and other petroleum products from an Argentine tour/supply ship seriously jeopardized wildlife breeding colonies near Palmer Station on the Antarctic peninsula.

And these environmental problems from tourism could seem insignificant by comparison should Antarctica be opened to widespread mineral development. The Bush administration maintains that the CRAMRA agreement would establish a framework for regulating and controlling mineral activities, so as to reduce environmental problems. But I believe that we can do better. I believe that we can take the lead in seeking and obtaining international agreement that Antarctica should be forever off-limits to mineral activities and continue to be dedicated to peaceful and cooperative uses that advance our understanding of the world and universe and that will leave this part of the globe unimpaired for all generations to come.

Toward this end, Mr. Speaker, in November of last year I joined Chairman UDALL and the other chairmen of subcommittees of the Interior Committee—Representatives MILLER of California, RAHALL, DE LUGO, and KOSTMAYER—in writing the President to urge that alternatives to CRAMRA be explored. So far, however, the administration has demonstrated an unwillingness to seriously consider such alternatives. Therefore, I have attempted to shape a legislative alternative that I believe more fully responds to the importance of the Antarctica resource and the proper leadership role of our Nation. That alternative is embodied in the bill being introduced today.

The bill would be known as the Antarctica World Park and Protection Act of 1990. Its central purpose is to establish that the policy of our Nation is to act to protect Antarctica's lands, waters, resources, and values, so as to

preserve them for the benefit of present and future generations of the world's people.

Toward that end, it would direct the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, to prepare an inventory of Antarctica's wilderness, cultural, scenic, wildlife, marine, historic, environmental, ecological, scientific, and other resources and values. This would be done so as to identify areas that should be managed to preserve unique natural ecological systems, areas of exceptional scientific interest, and other areas possessing special resources and values that must be properly managed. The inventory would be prepared in cooperation with other agencies of our Government, members of the worldwide scientific community, and with cooperating foreign nations.

Building on the inventory, the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, would prepare a management plan that would be appropriate for management of Antarctica as a world park. This plan would identify areas appropriate for public education and interpretation, for tourism, and for scientific research. It would also identify areas in Antarctica needing restoration or mitigation because of past damage, from oil spills, waste dumps, or other causes.

Once the plan was developed—a process that would involve public participation—its provisions would become binding on our Government and citizens, but even before that the Secretary of State would be required to begin negotiations with other nations to seek to have them join in agreements to protect Antarctica by prohibiting mining and in other ways, and to facilitate world park status for Antarctica. These talks should start this year, when parties to the Antarctica Treaty hold a meeting in Chile to discuss environmental issues.

In the interim, the bill would prohibit activities by the United States related to Antarctica that were not consistent with the purpose of the bill—protection of Antarctica—and the policy of preserving its resources, values, and environment for present and future generations.

Toward that end, the bill would immediately prohibit any prospecting or mining in Antarctica by United States entities, and would extend to Antarctica the environmental and historic preservation laws that govern actions of Government and other entities in the United States.

Further, the bill would establish the Department of the Interior as a central clearinghouse for information about activities or proposals of other nations in Antarctica, so that this information can be available for public review and comment. It would require the Secretary of the Interior to prepare an analysis and comments regarding such matters, to establish a basis for our Nation's policy and reactions to them.

The bill would also bolster the existing mechanisms established under the Antarctic Treaty, for protecting the Antarctic environment. This would be done by making it more difficult for actions by our Government or U.S. citizens to be exempted from environmental restrictions established under the treaty mechanisms, and by requiring public and congress-

sional involvement in any proposal for such exemptions. In the same line, the bill would require consideration of sanctions against other nations not abiding by environmental protection measures recommended through the treaty mechanisms, and would condition U.S. agreement to extend voting rights under the Antarctic Treaty to additional nations on the willingness of those nations to abide by such recommendations and to be guided by and act in accordance with the plan for managing Antarctica as a world park.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the bill would authorize appropriate citizen lawsuits to ensure that it is abided by and enforced.

Mr. Speaker, this is not time for half-measures if America is to be the world's leader in protecting Antarctica. Other nations, including those that have indicated their dissatisfaction with the prospect of mineral development in Antarctica, are waiting for a strong signal from the United States. Now, in the year when we will mark the 20th anniversary of Earth Day, is the time for us to send that signal and for us to take the lead in preserving the last continental region that is still essentially natural.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all our colleagues to join us in support of this measure.

#### CABLE IN THE CLASSROOM

**HON. BOB McEWEN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, schools in 500 communities in Ohio now have access to an exciting educational tool, Cable in the Classroom because of the commitment of Continental Cablevision in Centerville, OH. Today I want to recognize Continental Cablevision and share its success with my colleagues.

Cable in the Classroom was made available through the efforts of Ronald J. Testa, Jr., Continental Cablevision's district public and government relations manager. Mr. Testa made a commitment to provide Cable in the Classroom free of charge to all of the junior high and high schools in the 500 communities served by Continental Cablevision. His work made it a reality.

Cable in the Classroom is more than just TV. For students and teachers who equate television with couch potatoes, Cable in the Classroom is a real surprise. It harnesses the power of the television and provides an educational tool for teachers that truly excites students. Cable in the Classroom provides a continuous source of quality programs that engage and challenge students and teachers alike. Every program demands student involvement—from observing Congress and calling Members via C-SPAN, reporting like a journalist on CNN or writing about the excitement of space exploration and more. The program also provides study guides and support materials that help both students and teachers.

Cable in the Classroom is also flexible. Materials can be shown live, taped for later use, or edited to fit teachers' lesson plans. All of this programming is provided free—free of charge and free of commercials.

The programs available apply to every subject matter—English, math, science, and social studies. It could be a ballet from the Arts & Entertainment Cable Network. It could be an exploration of the phenomenon of tornadoes coupled with valuable safety tips from the Weather Channel. It could be a program on drugs distributed on Continental Cablevision's educational and public access channels. It could be a program on the Discovery Channel integrating math and science in a space shuttle mission. The variety is almost endless and teachers have the freedom to pick and choose only those programs which would benefit their students.

Continental Cablevision performs an invaluable service by providing Cable in the Classroom free of charge to schools. Cable in the Classroom broadens the definition of learning for students. From inside their classrooms, it can take them around the world, to outer-space and back. As parents, we are grateful that an exciting learning tool such as Cable in the Classroom is available to our children in school to enrich their education. We owe our thanks to Ron Testa and Continental Cablevision for bringing it to them.

#### TIRE RECYCLING NEEDS CONSIDERATION

**HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, recently, John King, a retired businessman and newspaper columnist from my district sent me two editorials he had written on tire recycling. The articles appeared in several local newspapers, and indicate a growing awareness of this problem.

Representative TORRES of California has introduced comprehensive legislation, H.R. 4147, the Tire Recycling Incentives Act, which will require tire companies to purchase recycling credits proportional to their tire production. Every recycled tire will be worth one credit issued to any firm which can satisfactorily reprocess tires. H.R. 4147 approaches an environmental problem through incentives for small business and entrepreneurs. I have just signed on as a cosponsor and urge my colleagues to give the Tire Recycling Incentives Act serious consideration.

I am including Mr. King's articles which help illustrate this problem:

##### THE CALAMITY OF A RAGING USED TIRE FIRE

As I write this column the world's largest used tire fire is burning virtually uncontrolled and may well be burning for the next year.

The location is not so far from here in neighboring Ontario near a small town called Hagersville, which is just southwest of Hamilton.

By reading local and national newspapers and watching American television, one would be totally unaware that such an environmental tragedy has hit this part of North America.

Such is the parochial attitude that the American media exhibits toward our neighbor to the north.

I dare say that if such a calamity hit the United States, the news treatment would be quite different. The only reason I am so knowledgeable about this incident lies in the excellent coverage that it has had from the Canadian Broadcasting Company and its station in Windsor.

The fire is consuming some 14 million tires, which makes it the largest used tire fire in history to date.

But there will be others and larger ones, because the problem of used tires is one that the western world has not solved, and it does not look like it will be solved in the near future.

It is estimated that we throw away annually one tire casing for every person in the country, and almost nothing is being done to recycle them.

Landfills will not take them because they take forever to disintegrate and take up far too much space. So what do we do?

We pile them up in huge mounds and sooner or later someone sets them afire. It is almost impossible to put them out once the fire has started.

Huge amounts of chemicals are going into the air and running into the ground to contaminate the ground water supply in a very nice farming area. What a pity!

Could such a calamity happen here?

Yes, it could and has happened recently on a much smaller scale.

The current rewrite of the country's solid waste program is completely inadequate in the way it treats this subject. I quote:

"Tires must be handled appropriately to avoid environmental problems. The county will cooperate with the state to develop a separate program to dispose of used tires, such as a drop off collection site".

This language will not do the trick, and environmentalists had better be out in force at the March 1 hearing on the plan at the county courthouse.

##### LAISSEZ-FAIRE ATTITUDE GROWING TIRESOME

Last week I discussed the problem of waste tires and the world's largest tire fire which was then under way in Haleyville, Ontario, and which, according to the latest reports, has been extinguished.

This week we are going to point out the real culprits responsible for the huge accumulation of used automotive tires and the blatant fact that neither the tire manufacturers, the makers of automobiles and trucks nor any branch of private industry or the government at any level in this country and Canada are really trying to do anything constructive about this problem which is probably the most important in the Western world.

It is my position that one of the major faults of the so-called private enterprise system lies in the fact that both the automobile industry, which sells the completed vehicle, and the rubber companies, which make and market the tires, have for more than half a century done nothing about finding a way to get rid of tires.

They simply produce and sell the product and then wash their hands of the problem and wish that it would go away. The same can be said for old vehicles, although in the latter case some recycling has been done.

Private corporations have got to rethink their place in society and their responsibilities for getting rid of the products that they manufacture. This will undoubtedly mean higher costs for cars and tires, but we cannot go along much longer disregarding the problem as we are now doing.

Wake up tire and vehicle companies and accept the responsibility for those cast-off products that are rightfully yours. If you do not do it voluntarily, then we are going to have to force you to by legislation. Storing tires in huge dumps and allowing them to catch on fire is just not good enough.

I have found out that the four used tires that I gave to Sears a month ago are being recycled and retreaded in a plant in the Chicago area, but this procedure is just a drop in the bucket.

In addition to greatly accelerated rates of research on the part of private industry, government at all levels—including Oakland County—have got to make this problem a number one priority. There is a little recycling going on such as a company in Santa Rosa, Calif., which is collecting tires from all over the country and burning them to make electricity.

Unfortunately, the environmental groups in that part of the country are complaining about the gases that go up in the smokestack. Such are the foibles of people.

#### U.S. COURT OF APPEALS DECISION ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY RESTRICTIONS

##### HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I call to the attention of my colleagues, yesterday's decision by the U.S. court of appeals on the AT&T divestiture case, which in part reversed and remanded the lower court's ruling maintaining the restrictions on the provision of information services by the regional Bell operating companies.

Yesterday's ruling reaffirms the need for Congress to make telecommunications policy for the Nation rather than leaving our national policymaking decisions to the courts. Almost 3 years after the U.S. district court's original ruling, the appeals court reversed and remanded that decision, returning the vital public policy issues regarding information services back to square one. The United States cannot afford to have the Nation's telecommunications future volleyed back and forth among the courts while our industries remain crippled by uncertainty, unable to make the strategic plans and investments that will bring the next generation of communications technologies to the American public.

While the court is the appropriate body to interpret antitrust law, it is not the appropriate body to make policy decisions affecting American consumers. The court itself realizes, and I quote, " \* \* \* we see no clear evidence that ratepayer protection was part of the contemporaneous understandings of—the decree's—purposes \* \* \* and in any event, we—the Court—believe the text of the decree generally forecloses the goal of ratepayer protection \* \* \* "

Clearly, yesterday's ruling demonstrates to all segments of the industry and American consumers that Congress must set a consistent, timely, and comprehensive national telecommunications policy; a policy that ensures the principles of universal service, diversity,

and localism—the cornerstones of the Communications Act and the foundation on which the world's greatest telecommunications network was built.

To this end, the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance is continuing to hold a series of hearings on the staff draft of the "Telecommunications Policy Act of 1990." This act would provide the appropriate vehicle to balance a gradual expansion of Bell Co. business opportunities with extensive safeguards designed to protect consumers and workers as well as promote fair and vigorous competition within the industry.

The availability of these new electronic services would not only stimulate our economy, but help the United States regain the leading edge in telecommunications technology. I urge my colleagues to join in my effort to establish a national telecommunications policy which will lead the United States into the 21st century.

#### THE FAIRDALE BULLDOGS: KENTUCKY STATE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS

##### HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to celebrate and congratulate the Fairdale High School Bulldogs who, in Louisville's Freedom Hall, won the 1990 Kentucky State boys' high school basketball championship.

This tournament is what we in Kentucky, Mr. Speaker, call the sweet 16 and how sweet it was for Fairdale High School, and the Fairdale community.

For those of us who live in Jefferson County and are natives of that area, we know how important to the Fairdale community the high school is. Every resident of Fairdale was in ecstasy as the final seconds ticked off the game clock.

So after several years of being in the sweet 16 but without being able to bring home the championship cup, the Fairdale Bulldogs won it all. They won convincingly, and they won with class.

I would like to take this opportunity again, Mr. Speaker, to celebrate Fairdale's victory, and to salute the players: Jermaine Brown, Tyran Scroggins, Terry Jenkins, Chris Kelso, Sean Bishop, James Gardner, Maurice Morris, Tony Wheat, Carlos Turner, David Hicks, Tim Comstock, and Jeff Thompson; the head coach, Stan Hardin; the assistant coaches: Lloyd Gardner, Andrew Bailey, Larry Hall, and Ken Able; the athletic directors; George "Butch" Greschel and Donna Miller; the cheerleaders: Jennifer Johnstone, Brenda Sondergeld, Michelle Cox, Tracy Scroggy, Carla Atwell, Wanda Eaves, Stephanie Lyons, Dana Edwards, Jennifer Whitley, Karen Clark, Leslie Moore, Penny Lanham, Amanda Weston, Rhonda Marr, and Julie Hale; the cheerleader sponsors: Beckie Hardin and Judy Barnes; the managers: German Vasquez, Sean Hood and Gary Compton; and the principal, Marilyn Hohmann, and the faculty and

staff and everybody who was involved with the great victory. It brings pride to those of us who are residents of Jefferson County.

#### HONORING MICHAEL L. MAZZUCCA

##### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to call the attention of our colleagues to the heroic actions of one of my constituents, Michael L. Mazzucca, a resident of New York City, NY, who is a shining example of the humanitarian instincts of an American citizen.

On May 1, 1985, a tragic accident occurred. Mr. Carrol Barton was traveling on his bicycle in New York City when he was struck by an automobile, pinning him against a bus. Michael Mazzucca, upon witnessing the accident, acted immediately and effectively. He moved the car, and administered the emergency first aid to the victim's severed leg which saved Mr. Barton's life.

These actions come as no surprise to those who know Mike. Due to the fact that, throughout his life, Mike endeavored to better the lives of those around him. He has been an active leader in the Boy Scouts for over 19 years, as Scoutmaster for Troop 128 and as vice chairman of the Rockland County Boy Scout Council.

Since its inception, the Boy Scouts of America have promoted such lofty values as good citizenship, honor, courage, loyalty, assistance to others, and determination. Beyond that, the Boy Scouts provide extensive training in various skills that benefit all the members of our society. Carrol Barton can attest to the value of the first aid training the Boy Scouts provide. Fortunately, because of men like Michael Mazzucca, the young people in our society continue to receive this training.

Mike's contributions to our communities, and our society as a whole, are not limited to the Boy Scouts, important as they are. In addition, Mike has served on our 22d Congressional District's Drug Advisory Committee since 1985, assisting me in my efforts to address the critical problem of drugs in our society.

I could go on about Mike's extensive service to his community and our Nation, but knowing Mike's modesty, I will desist. Indeed, the reason that we are honoring him so long after his action is due to that modesty, which precluded him from alerting people to this heroic act. Fortunately, on March 30, 1990, the Boy Scouts honored him at their annual dinner, paying homage to a man who justly deserves it.

Mr. Speaker, I invite our colleagues to join in saluting Michael Mazzucca for his heroic action which saved a life, for his civil-minded devotion to the people of our society, and for his single minded devotion to the ideals of the Boy Scouts of America.

**BILL NAVE, MISSES NATIONAL  
TEACHER OF THE YEAR, BUT  
MAKES THE MARK**

**HON. JOSEPH E. BRENNAN**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. BRENNAN. Mr. Speaker, the National Teacher of the Year, Janice Gabay, was honored today at the White House, however, I think it's important to acknowledge the four finalists, in particular, Maine's 1990 Teacher of the Year, the national finalist, Bill Nave.

Bill is a teacher at the Alternative School in Turner, ME, and he was the only finalist selected who works with at risk youth and high school dropouts. I believe Bill's efforts are exceptional in building the aspirations of kids and in working with people who are frequently skipped over, or fall through the cracks in our education system.

On Wednesday, I met with Bill and a group of his students on the steps of our Nation's Capitol. These kids were exhilarating, they were excited to be in Washington and they asked insightful and thoughtful questions.

I think the fact that Bill Nave takes at risk youth and helps them to build dreams and to set reasonable goals is worth recognition and in my book, I congratulate him on being a national finalist, and Maine's 1990 Teacher of the Year.

**THE REAUTHORIZATION OF THE  
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR  
THE ARTS**

**HON. TED WEISS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues Garrison Keillor's article entitled "Thanks for Attacking the NEA." It appeared in the New York Times today, April 4, 1990. I believe that "Thanks for Attacking the NEA." poignantly and elegantly conveys an important perspective on the significance of the National Endowment for the Arts—the perspective of an artist.

As Congress considers legislation to reauthorize the Endowment, and the possibility of restricting the agency's ability to function as it was intended to, we must keep this agency's manifold and consequential contributions in mind. If Congress subjects the NEA to content restrictions based on political, rather than peer review judgment, we will be faced ultimately with the question of whether it is worth funding the agency at all. What price in freedom of expression and creativity will we be willing to pay to have the Government continue to fund the arts?

I urge my colleagues to look closely at Garrison Keillor's argument in support of a National Endowment for the Arts unrestricted by statutory content provisions.

The article follows:

**THANKS FOR ATTACKING THE NEA**

(By Garrison Keillor)

WASHINGTON.—It's a pleasure to come down to Washington and speak in support of the National Endowment for the Arts, one of the wisest and happiest pieces of legislation ever to come through Congress. I'm grateful to those who have so ably attacked the Endowment over the past year or so for making it necessary to defend it. I enjoy controversy and I recognize the adversary: they are us.

My ancestors were Puritans from England. They arrived here in 1648 in the hope of finding greater restrictions than were permissible under English law at that time. But over the years, we Puritans have learned something about repression, and it's as true today as when my people arrived: man's interest in the forbidden is sharp and constant.

If Congress doesn't do something about obscene art, we'll have to build galleries twice as big to hold the people who want to see it. And if Congress does do something about obscene art, the galleries will need to be even bigger than that. We've heard three or four times this morning that, of 85,000 works funded by the N.E.A., only 20 were controversial. I don't know why anyone would cite that as something to be proud of.

All governments have given medals to artists when they are old and saintly and successful and almost dead. But 25 years ago, Congress decided to boldly support the creators of art—support the act of creation itself—to encourage artists who are young and vital and unknown, very much alive and therefore dangerous. This courageous legislation has changed American life.

Today, in every city and state, when Americans talk up their home town invariably they mention the arts—a local orchestra or theater or museum or all three. It didn't use to be this way. Forty years ago, if an American meant to have an artistic career, you got on the train to New York. Today, you can be a violinist in North Carolina, a writer in Iowa, a painter in Kansas.

This is a revolution—small and lovely—that the Endowment has helped to bring about. The Endowment has fostered thousands of art works—many of which will outlive you and me—but even more important, the Endowment has changed the way we think about the arts. Today, no American family can be secure against the danger that one of its children may decide to become an artist.

Twice in my life, at crucial times, grants from the Endowment made it possible for me to be a writer. The first, in 1969, arrived when I was young, broke, married with a baby, living on very little cash and a big vegetable garden. I was writing for the New Yorker at the time but they weren't aware of it.

I wrote every morning and every night. I often had fantasies of finding a patron. A beggar would appear at my door one day; I'd give him an egg salad sandwich, and suddenly he'd turn into a man in a pinstripe suit, Prince Bob from the Guggenheim Foundation. But instead of him, I got a letter offering me a job for one month in the Poets in the Schools program in Minneapolis, funded by the N.E.A., directed by Molly LaBerge, which sent young writers into the schools to read and teach. In 1969, there were three such programs: in New York, California and Minnesota. Today, there's at least one in every state.

It was the first time anybody paid me to be a writer. It was the sort of experience a

person looks back at and wonders what would have happened if it hadn't.

In 1974, a grant from the N.E.A. enabled me and my colleagues at Minnesota Public Radio to start "A Prairie Home Companion." The help of the Endowment was crucial because the show wasn't that great to begin with.

For our first broadcast, we had a crowd of 12 persons, and then we make the mistake of having an intermission and we lost half of them. The show wasn't obscene, just slow. It took us a few years to figure out how to do a live radio show with folk music and comedy, and stories about my home town of Lake Wobegon.

By the time the show became popular and Lake Wobegon became so well-known that people thought it was real, the Endowment had vanished from the credits, its job done.

When you're starting out—I think it is true in the arts as in politics—it seems like nobody wants to give you a dime. When you have a big success and everything you could ever want, people can't do enough for you. The Endowment is there at the beginning, and that's the beauty of it. Now my desk is filled with offers to speak, to write, to endorse, which I've thoroughly enjoyed, but I remember very well when nobody else but my mother and the Endowment was interested. I'm grateful for this chance to express my thanks.

When I graduated from college, the degrees were given out in reverse order of merit, so I got mine early and had a chance to watch the others. I remember the last graduate, the sumest cum laude, a tall shy boy who walked up the stairs to the platform and en route stepped on the hem of his own gown and walked right up the inside of it.

Like him, the Endowment has succeeded in embarrassing itself from time to time, to the considerable entertainment of us all, and like him the Endowment keeps on going. It has contributed mightily to the creative genius of America: to art, music, literature, theater and dance, which to my wife and other foreigners is the most gorgeous aspect of this country. Long may it wave. I hope it lives another 25 years; I hope we will continue to argue about it.

**WESTOVER AIR FORCE BASE: 50  
YEARS OF SERVICE**

**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, for many years Westover Air Force Base in Chicopee, MA, has been an important national asset and a highly visible public reminder of the challenges facing the United States of America. On the occasion of its 50th anniversary, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the men and women who have served with distinction at Westover in the past, and to wish the existing personnel all the best in the future.

Just days after the German invasion of Poland sparked World War II, the massive Northeast airbase authorized by Congress in 1939 was officially sited between Chicopee and Ludlow, MA. On April 6, 1940, the airbase was dedicated as Westover Field to honor

Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover, the former Army Air Corps Chief who advocated strategic airpower.

Mr. Speaker, Westover Field was designated as an attack base because the War Department feared the loss of Great Britain and a possible German invasion of Greenland and Canada. Westover's neighbors endured black-out conditions and were trained as aircraft spotters. After the Battle of Britain, the Westover mission was changed to training. From bases around the Nation, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, and aerial gunners came to Westover to be molded into aircrews for the Eighth Air Force operating out of England.

At the dawn of East-West confrontations, Westover became the headquarters of the Eastern Division of the Military Air Transport Service. The base reflected America's concern and became the U.S. hub for the Berlin airlift. As relief supplies were loaded aboard MATS airlifters, local citizens assembled handkerchief parachutes to deliver candy to children in the Allied sector of Berlin. Thus the "Little Vittles" nickname was born.

As the cold war intensified in the mid-1950's, Westover Air Force Base became the new home to the Eighth Air Force, and the main runway was widened and lengthened to accommodate Strategic Air Command B-52's and KC-135's. Local residents became accustomed to the constant roar of SAC bombers and tankers as the Nation faced a series of crises in Berlin, Cuba, and around the globe. But even as Westover crews were assigned to bombing missions in Southeast Asia and protesters picketed Westover's gates, neighbors of the base treated military personnel with kindness and respect.

When conscription ended and the total-force concept was initiated, Westover again reflected the needs of the Nation and, consequently, the Air Force Reserve took control of the base. Like the Massachusetts militia of the mid-1600's, reservists of the 439th Military Airlift Wing continue to serve at Westover today to fly international missions in support of U.S. foreign policy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in paying tribute to this historic military installation, and to the men and women who have served there honorably over the years. I am proud to have Westover in my district, and it is with great satisfaction that I offer my congratulations on the base's 50th anniversary.

#### TREE OF LIFE AWARD

#### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, my parents are constituents of Congressman HARRY JOHNSTON and listened to him recently when he spoke to the B'nai B'rith. I am today submitting for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the comments that Congressman JOHNSTON offered when he received the Tree of Life Award from the Jewish National Fund:

#### TREE OF LIFE AWARD

I received a letter recently from an 11-year-old Coral Springs girl who seemed very much in tune with the goals of the Jewish National Fund, so I would like to take a moment to share part of her letter. She wrote of a story she learned in Hebrew school. A story about an old man who was planting a tree when the King walked by. The King asked the old man how long it would take until the tree would bear apples. The old man said about 70 years. "How old are you?" asked the King. The old man replied, "a little over 70 years old." The King was surprised, and asked the old man why he was taking the time to plant the tree if he wouldn't be alive to eat it's fruit. The old man looked up and said, "I am planting it for future generations. When I came to be, there were already trees planted by other people, and so may it be, that I will plant trees for future people."

The story is a simple one, but it communicates a basic wisdom which so many of our generation have somehow lost. It is the wisdom to live our lives with an eye toward future generations, so that their lives might be enhanced.

The Jewish National Fund has not lost sight of that wisdom, and, for that, we can all be grateful.

The story of Israel has, for generations, been the story of ceaseless struggle, buoyed by an insurmountable hope for the future. In these times of dramatic change, events in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union coupled with political turmoil within Israel have conspired to confuse that struggle. The administration's recent comments regarding Jerusalem have not helped.

Tom Dine, the executive director of AIPAC, wrote in the New York Times last week that several administration actions have caused alarm to Jews and friends of Israel. Dine cited the President's opposition to settlements in East Jerusalem; the apparent softening of U.S. policy toward the P.L.O., coupled with increased public criticism of Israel; and the unnecessary linking of the housing of Soviet Jews with the issue of settlements in the territories.

Of all these affronts to the sentiments of Israel's supporters, the one that has caught fire and truly mobilized American Jewish sentiment is the issue of Jerusalem.

The complex political and emotional situation in the Middle East lends itself to many interpretations. And it is not uncommon or inappropriate for Israelis, Americans, and friends of Israel throughout the world to express differing opinions on the proper course for peace negotiations and strategic planning for Israel's future.

But there is one thing upon which virtually all Israelis and their allies agree: Jerusalem is the soul of Israel. Jerusalem is a symbol for Jews throughout the world, and a spiritual center for people of many faiths. As the celebration of Passover approaches, Jews throughout the world will reaffirm the importance of this holy city by proclaiming "next year in Jerusalem."

That is why President Bush miscalculated so drastically when he equated East Jerusalem with the West Bank and said that there should be no new settlements of Jews in either area. In my opinion, that is why the Government of Israel is racked with disension. That is why Americans who support Israel are in a state of shock.

We are all united in our desire to see a lasting peace achieved in this vital portion of the world. And we are disheartened that the administration's words over the last few

days may have dealt a severe blow to the painstaking efforts toward peace in the Middle East. I hope our country's actions over the next crucial weeks belie the administration's harmful words, and instead, contribute to healing Israel and her people.

Mary and I, and Eleanor and Sandy Weinstock, were in Israel at the time of the Intifada. I did not know much about the Jewish National Fund until that visit. But I learned a great deal about the role the JNF was playing in Israel, and in the field of world ecology. The work you do is vital to ensuring a sound and secure future for our children and our children's children.

Earlier this week, Esther Krutick related to me her experience working for the Jewish National Fund in the early twenties. Esther said she left Hebrew each day, and walked up and down the trolley line in Worcester, Massachusetts with her blue can, collecting coins to plant trees in Palestine.

Another friend mentioned, after receiving his invitation for this evening, that one of his earliest memories was of the blue can sitting on the counter next to the cash register in his father's grocery store in Brooklyn, New York.

I am proud to be associated with an organization that has been such a vital part of American Jewry for the past 89 years. Thank you for having me here this evening, and thank you for honoring me with the Tree of Life Award.

#### TRIBUTE TO NEW OFFICERS OF ST. JOSEPH'S SENIOR CITIZEN'S CLUB

#### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the new officers of the St. Joseph's Senior Citizen's Club in Woonsocket, RI.

The president of St. Joseph's Senior Citizen's Club is Rita Rousseau and her first vice president will be Jean-Paul Dumais. The second vice president is Arthur Henault. Cecile Dubeau will be the secretary and Rita Dumais will act as treasurer.

The St. Joseph's Senior Citizen's Club first opened in 1975. Since then, the club has been a meeting place for the elderly and handicapped in Woonsocket. Monthly parties are sponsored by the club as well as a Christmas banquet which is very popular with the members. This year, the club is celebrating the 50th anniversary of the club's founding in May. At the present time, St. Agatha's has 780 members.

I would like to wish my best to the new officers of the St. Joseph's Senior Citizen's Club and hope that they continue to create a spirit of love among their fellow members. Their dedication to the club is a testament to their unselfish devotion to their fellow members.

**CUBAN EDUCATOR DAY IN EXILE**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember "Cuban Educator Day in Exile" which was celebrated on April 1. A beautiful remembrance ceremony was held in Miami in memory of Dr. Humberto Pinera, a distinguished Cuban educator and philosopher who passed away while in exile, unable to see his homeland again.

A wonderful opening address was given by an extraordinary member of the Cuban community, Dr. Rolando Espinosa. Dr. Espinosa, president of Cuban Doctors in Education Association in Exile, who has repeatedly contributed his talent and time to the education cause.

After the invocation by Rev. Martin Anorga of the First Hispanic Presbyterian Church of Miami, several distinguished guests were honored at the ceremony including Mr. Paul Bell, the new superintendent of the Dade County School System, who was presented as a "Member of Honor." Also recognized at the ceremony were Dade County School Board Members Rosa Castro Feinberg, Mr. G. Holmes Braddock, Ms. Betsy Kaplan, Mr. Robert Renick, and Mr. William H. Turner. Mr. Murray Sisselman, president of United Teachers of Dade and Mrs. Maria V. Zeien, Dade County "Teacher of the Year" were also given distinctive acknowledgment.

In addition, awards of recognition were presented to Dr. Joseph A. Iannone, chairman of humanities department at St. Thomas University; Mr. Demetrio Perez, Jr., president of Bilingual Private School Association; Mr. Les Todd, principal of South Dade Skill Center; Mrs. Norma L. Delgado, assistant principal of the Miami Springs Adult and Community School; Mr. Alberto Mesa, secretary of Miami Senior High Adult and Community School; Dr. Gloria Aguila Fisher, principal of Seminole Elementary School; Mr. Thomas R. Newcomm, assistant principal of Seminole Elementary School; and Mr. Pedro Capote, a Spanish teacher at Seminole Elementary School.

Also recognized at the ceremony were Mrs. America Bermudez, principal of Kensington Park Elementary School; Mrs. Marta Cil, supervisor of the Bureau of School Operations; Dr. Emelina Espinet Borges, a teacher at Royal Park Palm Elementary School; Dr. Lemmie Deliford, principal of West Homestead Elementary School; Mrs. Louise Slater, assistant principal of West Homestead Elementary School; and Mr. Terence N. Armbruster, assistant principal of West Homestead Elementary School.

Awards of recognition were also presented to Mr. Maria del Carmen S. Gonzalez, principal of South Miami Heights Elementary; Mrs. Claudia Helsing, assistant principal of Ben Sheppard Elementary School; and Mrs. Eloisa Menes, assistant principal of Amelia Earhart Elementary School.

Recognized with the special "Elsa Glazer" Awards were Mrs. Dorothy Bendroso Mindinggall, principal of Lillie C. Evans Elementary

School; Dr. Julio Carreras, principal of Charles Hadley Elementary School; Dr. Armando Piedra, counselor at Miami Senior High Adult Education Center; Dra. Gladys Pico, "Teacher of the Year" at Amelia Earhart Elementary School; and Mrs. Yamila Carballo, "Beginning Teacher of the Year" at Miami Spring Middle School.

Also recognized with the "Elsa Glazer" Award were Mrs. Beatriz Cruz, "Beginning Teacher of the Year" at Stirrup B.W.F. Elementary School; Mrs. Clara Marta Cruz, "Beginning Teacher of the Year"; Dra. Olga Lorenzo, teacher in Special Assignment-Region III; Dra. Gertrudis de la Rionda, Spanish teacher at Miami Springs Middle School; Dra. Mary Ann Polo, elementary teacher at Poinciana Park Elementary School; Mr. Gerardo Zamora, elementary teacher at Biscayne Elementary School; and Dra. Isabel Socarras, social studies teacher at Miami Springs Middle School.

Additionally, Mrs. Mercedes Capote, retired teacher; Benita Santiago, registered nurse and school volunteer; Dr. Leonardo Fernandez Marcane, professor at Florida International University; Antonio Saud, M.D., administrator for the Program for Professionals DCPS; Fernando Egea, M.D. director of the Program for Professionals; Jose Luis Corominas, M.D., professor of Medical Education; Mrs. Onelia Fajardo, Medical Education; and Mrs. Claire Frances Whitehurst, teacher at Miami Senior Adult Education Center were also recognized with the special award. On an exceptional note, Mrs. Caridad Capote was honored for 50 years of service to the teaching profession.

I commend the above mentioned people for their dedication to the teaching profession while recognizing the need to remember "Cuban Educator Day." Education is vital in today's society and it is important that we strive to continue educating ourselves.

**MS. OLIVE R. BEASLEY, QUIET CRUSADER**

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues' attention the attached article from the Flint Journal about a truly remarkable human being from my hometown of Flint, MI. Ms. Olive Beasley has made tremendous contributions to the quality of life of so many of us in Flint and I feel strongly about the need to bring her story to the attention of the Congress and the Nation.

**OLIVE BEASLEY CONTINUES HER LONG MARCH FOR CIVIL RIGHTS**

(By Andrew Heller)

A glance at the headlines is all it takes for Olive Beasley to remember why she's here.

Apartheid's end may be coming in South Africa, and she is overjoyed by this, but closer to home, in her own back yard, the stories never seem to end about her people's struggles: drugs, crime, poverty, education, housing, racism.

Clearly, there is still much to be done. The old lioness cannot rest.

"Are you kidding?" she says, almost incredulous. "We've got a long way to go."

And so Olive Beasley—who for 16 years headed the Flint office of the Michigan Civil Rights Commission and who, since her retirement in 1980, continues to be widely regarded as a top expert on civil and human rights—continues her work.

There are her meetings, of course. She's still an active board member of the Urban League, the Urban Coalition of Greater Flint, the Legal Aid Society, the Channel 28 (University of Michigan-Flint TV) advisory board and others.

She still maintains a downtown office, where papers, speeches and clippings detailing years of struggle for fair housing practices, equal employment opportunities and the like are stored. (She's donated some of her papers to the Walter Reuther Archives at Wayne State University. UM-Flint may also start a collection of Beasley papers.)

And she's noodling with the idea of writing a book about the history of African Americans in Genesee County.

But much of Beasley's most important work is reportedly behind-the-scenes, pricking the consciences of people in positions of influence with a phone call or letter.

Do they listen?

"People listen to her, especially when it comes to race relations," says Ernelle Taylor, the Urban League's vice president for volunteers and special events. "She's one of those people who keeps us on our toes."

"She's a . . . conscience. She's very well-respected. She knows so many people," says Benjamin Davis III, president of the Urban Coalition. "She's probably forgotten more about . . . human rights than most of us will ever know."

"All I know," says Inez M. Brown, senior policy adviser to U.S. Sen. Donald W. Riegle Jr. "is that no matter how busy the senator is, if he gets an Olive Beasley letter, he's going to find time to read it."

They listen. And how.

But don't tell Beasley that. She prefers the comfort of modesty. She dislikes fanfare or fuss. It is her way.

"I still don't understand why you would want to write about me?" Beasley says, shifting in her chair and lighting a Virginia Slims.

She is at the dining room table of the upper-story flat she rents in Flint's College and Cultural area. The place is cluttered with books, magazines and newspapers. They line the tables and floors and shelves. They are both fuel and hobby. She just finished Paula Giddings' "When and Where I Enter," a lengthy tome on the impact of black women on race and sex in America.

"It was wonderful," she says, touching the cover adoringly.

She is dressed in a simple cotton dress. Nothing fancy. Her hair is mostly grey now. Her age? None of your business, she says, yet it's clear she is aging gracefully. There is an air of elegance and dignity about her slight, slow movements. Her words retain their renowned edge; her memory retains its sharpness.

She was born, she says, in Chicago many years ago. Her father was a farmer, her mother a housewife. Both died before she was old enough for kindergarten.

As was the custom among black families at the time, Elizabeth White, a family friend in the city, took her in. The woman was a widowed dressmaker whose mother had been a slave in South Carolina.

"Knowing the story of that grandmother being born in slavery and being a young

housewife in South Carolina, seeing the Ku Klux Klan riding around her house, or seeing her husband's horse come home alone and not knowing if her husband was dead or alive—you can't have that kind of background and not want to try to make this a better world," Beasley once said.

The neighborhood she grew up in was "a little United Nations. Italian. English. Jewish. Polish. Blacks. You grew up thinking of people just as people."

The family was "very much into politics," so Beasley was accustomed to being around some of the brightest lights in Chicago's black population, including Oscar De Priest, the first black congressman elected after the Reconstruction era, and A. Phillip Randolph, a civil rights and labor leader.

It was Randolph, Beasley has said, who showed her how "to win dignity and decent wages for people at a time when someone did not take on large established companies and win."

Beasley studied marketing and labor relations at the YMCA College in Chicago and worked throughout World War II with the Illinois Employment Service in Moline. Someone later told her she was the first black to hold a white collar job in that town.

In 1947, she moved to Detroit, where the head of the NAACP asked if she would take a temporary job working to establish a Fair Employment Practices law in Michigan.

The three-month job turned into 10 years, but ultimately the law was passed, and Beasley moved onto organizing discussion groups for the National League of Women Voters to "get some of the hysteria out of" the McCarthy era.

Finally, in 1964, Beasley was named district executive of the Flint branch of the Michigan Civil Rights Commission.

At first, Beasley found Flint "an ugly factory town," but she liked her job and she liked the people, and she's stayed ever since.

Her most vivid memory of the 1960s civil rights movement in Flint centers around former mayor Floyd McCree's effort to enact a fair housing ordinance to end housing discrimination in the city.

Upset with the reluctance of the city council to do so, McCree threatened to resign his post, a threat that Beasley says "brought the whole town to its feet."

Beasley helped organize rallies and a sleep-in on the City Hall lawn, which attracted national media attention.

The council bowed to the pressure and passed the ordinance only to have a citizens group bring the question to a public vote.

Again, Beasley was involved in efforts to see that Flint became the first city in the United States to successfully defeat a referendum to rescind a fair housing law.

It frustrates her, then that, in her opinion, the ordinance has never been enforced. "There's never been a case processed under it. They (the city attorney's office) never developed rules for receiving and processing cases."

In a paper she wrote for World of Difference, an anti-prejudice community program, Beasley wrote:

"Reators, black or white, still tend to steer buyers to renters to neighborhoods where one or the other race is concentrated or to already racially mixed areas."

Still, in many other ways, blacks have progressed in Flint, she says.

"There are more blacks in key positions than at any time in the past. There are four blacks on the city council. There is a black chancellor at UM-Flint. The public library

director is black. There are many blacks in managerial positions."

In that way, the civil rights struggle these days is different. In years past, it's always been for the right to vote, the need to end segregation, the right to equal job opportunities and the like.

"Today, the thrust is for political and economic parity and participation," she says, the lack of which contributes to homelessness, blight, poverty and crime.

The solution?

"Hard struggle," she says.

Which is right up her alley.

### PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT SERVICES NEEDED

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, with the support of over 45 of my colleagues, legislation to provide for Medicare part B coverage of physician assistant [PA] services. This bill is being introduced as part of the House Rural Health Care Coalition legislative package for 1990.

Under current law, Medicare covers PA services provided in hospitals, nursing homes, rural health manpower shortage areas, health maintenance organizations, competitive medical plans, rural health clinics, and for assisting at surgery. However, PA services provided in a physician's office located in rural areas not officially designated as health manpower shortage areas are not reimbursable.

PA's are particularly important to rural areas which lack an adequate number of physicians because they supplement the services provided by a physician, freeing the physician to care for more people. Not only do PA's increase access to care, but they also save Medicare money by allowing for lower cost reimbursement which would have otherwise been billed and reimbursed at physician reimbursement levels.

My legislation would authorize Medicare to cover PA services in all remaining practice settings. The PA would still be required to practice under the supervision of a physician, payment would still go directly to the employer of the PA—not the PA—and reimbursement would still be discounted to 85 percent of the physician's prevailing charge.

At this point, it makes little sense to have different policies for physician assistants depending upon the area of the country or type of practice setting. Urban medically underserved areas are just as much in need of PA services as their rural counterparts.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

### WHAT IS A BILLION?

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, whether we are speaking of budgets or deficits, Con-

gress deals in terms of billions every day. Unfortunately, we in Congress become too familiar with billion-dollar pricetags and billion-dollar accounts. Here is an essay written by one of my constituents, Mr. Joseph H. Ajlouny which puts this awesome figure in perspective.

The essay follows:

### BILLION IS NOT A WORD

(By Joseph S. Ajlouny)

Something extraordinary happened to me this week: I turned one billion seconds old.

I report this fact not because I feel any differently—though it's a milestone, to be sure—but because it reduces the number "one billion" from an abstraction to a comprehensible measure. In so doing a valuable lesson is bourne.

Actually, to feeble beings like ourselves a billion isn't a number at all, it's a concept or a notion. We cannot visualize a billion, for example, like we can visualize a basket of one hundred apples. One person might say a billion apples would fit into a jumbo jet. A second might say they would fill up Cobo Arena. Still another might suggest that they could fit into the Silverdome. The point is, we really have no idea whatsoever. That should give us great cause for concern.

It used to be that "billion" was only helpful in describing the age of the world or the size of the universe in light years. We didn't know exactly how old or how far we were talking about, but we knew we were talking about a ton. Today we read it and hear it but rarely see it written out with all ten digits standing at attention. Billion has become more word than number. Yet we cannot afford to become desensitized to the enormity of a billion of anything. That would be a dangerous mistake in this time of hundred billion dollar budgets and budget deficits.

I know it's impossible, but let's ponder the following facts:

General Motors' and Fords' combined 1989 earnings were eight billion (\$8,000,000,000) dollars;

Americans use sixteen billion (16,000,000,000) disposable diapers and two billion (2,000,000,000) disposable razors per year;

In 1988 U.S. airlines gave away seventy-seven billion (77,000,000,000) frequent flyer points.

Last year people all over the world smoked an estimated ninety billion (90,000,000,000) cigarettes and drank thirty-five billion (35,000,000,000) gallons of cola. Incidentally, the world's population is about five billion, (5,000,000,000).

Japan's automotive and electronics manufacturers reported total 1989 sales of five hundred and seventy billion (\$570,000,000,000) dollars. At about 150 to the dollar, care to figure out how many yen that is?

To keep these amounts in perspective, consider that all of the salaries of all of the professional baseball, basketball, football and hockey players, including all bonuses and playoff earnings for 1989 totaled a lousy two hundred and ten million (\$210,000,000) dollars. Now we're beginning to get the picture.

Now we can understand how between them, Coca Cola, Pepsico, Phillip Morris and R.J. Reynolds could afford to acquire the following "assets": Columbia Pictures, Nabisco, Miller Brewing, Bacardi liquors, Kraft Foods, Minute Maid, Hi-C, Frito Lay, Kentucky Fried Chicken, Pizza Hut and Taco Bell. We can also understand how

Sony bought Paramount Studios and how Mitsubishi was able to pay cash for Rockefeller Center.

I'll bet, however, that if you ask the chairmen of the boards of all those companies combined not one would come close to telling you how long it would take to spend a billion dollars at the rate of a dollar a day. ANSWER: 2,739,726 years!

Yes, one billion days takes two million, seven hundred and thirty-nine thousand, seven hundred and twenty-six years to pass. Astounding, isn't it? Looking at it another way, Moses parted the Red Sea just last week; "Romeo and Juliet" was performed for the first time this morning.

There's no question about it. A billion considered in any fashion cannot be accurately imagined. It's a greater quantity than the human mind can comprehend. Though we don't get the number, we better get the message: we're talking tons and tons and tons of tons of tons. Was it a former Speaker of the House McCormick who uttered the memorable line, "A billion here, a billion there, pretty soon you're talking real money."

Many would have us believe that in this age of trillion dollar GNP's and multi-hundred billion dollar defense budgets, a single billion is international chump change. Don't believe 'em. A "measely" billion dollars could build a beautiful rail and subway system for the entire city of Detroit. Half that amount would feed all the starving children of Ethiopia and Sudan for a whole year.

Oh yeah, not to end on a sour note: in case you wanted to offer me One Billion Second birthday greetings, I'm 31 years, eight months and give or take a few days old.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDIC-AID HOME RESPIRATORY CARE ACT

**HON. RON WYDEN**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, with the support of over 15 of my colleagues, legislation to allow Medicaid beneficiaries who are dependent on a ventilator to receive care at home. This bill, the Medicaid Home Respiratory Care Act of 1990, will allow low-income ventilator-dependent individuals to be able to leave the hospital setting and return home.

Right now, Medicaid coverage for home ventilator coverage is optional. But only eight States—Arizona, Arkansas, California, Maine, Michigan, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin—have exercised this option since its implementation in 1986.

I believe that home ventilator coverage should be available to all Medicaid beneficiaries, regardless of which State they live in. My bill will bring the outmoded, institutionally biased Medicaid reimbursement system into the 1990's and free many patients from the confines of a hospital.

Today, there are Medicaid patients who, while dependent on a ventilator, are medically stable and want to go home. But if a ventilator-dependent person happens to live in a State which has not exercised the home

health option, that person is forced to remain in the hospital.

My bill is not for all ventilator patients. There will always be patients who are too medically fragile to leave the hospital. But there are many, especially ventilator-dependent children, who have a supportive home environment and would be happier receiving care at home.

I urge my colleagues to support the provision of much-needed home ventilator care to Medicaid beneficiaries by cosponsoring this important legislation.

#### NASA'S SPACE LEMON

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I bring this article, "NASA's Space Lemon," which appeared in the Oakland Tribune on March 22, 1990, to the attention of my colleagues. The time has come for Congress to ask harder questions about spending more money on manned space stations.

#### NASA'S SPACE LEMON

For Sale.—Plans for an experimental vehicle, uses yet to be determined. Final shape not yet decided. Finished product will end up in the shop much of the time. Price: If you have to ask, you can't afford it.

Who would be dumb enough to buy, you ask? The U.S. government. By the end of this fiscal year, taxpayers will have spent nearly \$4 billion for preliminary work on NASA's manned space station, without much more to go on than this ad.

NASA originally slated the orbiting facility to cost \$8 billion, no small chunk of change. Subsequent estimates have driven up the price tag to a staggering \$30 billion. And that's only for starters.

An internal NASA study, leaked to The New York Times, estimates that 2,200 hours of astronaut space walks will be required each year just to keep the apparatus in repair. That's more than five times the duration of all space walks to date and more than 10 times as much as NASA once thought practical.

It also represents an enormous operational expense. NASA says such maintenance is "a normal part of doing business" and won't jeopardize station construction. True enough. But Congress may just decide that doing business this way isn't worth the trouble.

There's no easy way around this problem. "You can make things more robust," said Charles Price, an engineer at Johnston Space Center and expert on space station maintenance, "but you'll spend more money." You'll also increase the station's weight and power draw—increasing launch costs and cutting capabilities.

The problems could still prove a blessing if they spur Congress to review the program's very premises before more good money gets thrown after bad.

The space station's two primary missions seem suspect at best. One is to serve as a platform for low-gravity commercial research in materials science and biology. No one, however, plausibly maintains that the payoff from these endeavors is worth a \$30 billion investment. The same money plowed into semiconductors, fiber optics, carbon

fibers and pharmaceutical research on Earth would go a lot farther—because the experiments themselves wouldn't have to go as far.

The other mission is loftier but less concrete: to serve as a way-station for a permanently manned base on the Moon or Mars.

Reasonable people may differ over how vital it is to explore and settle these new frontiers. But no one can deny the staggering cost of the venture. The \$30 billion invested in the space station will be largely wasted unless this nation, perhaps in partnership with others, commits to the infinitely more ambitious goal of landing on Mars.

"The cost of a moon-Mars mission will dwarf that of a station," says John Pike, a Washington-based space expert with the Federation of American Scientists. "Until you can tell me what your timetable is for Mars and where you're going to get the money, you've got the cart before the horse." NASA has yet to do either.

The station seems to have one ultimate mission: keeping NASA in the manned spaceflight business, traditionally the source of most of its funding and prestige. As Pike observes bluntly, "the next time a shuttle blows up, if you don't have a space station, NASA will be out of business."

That's a good reason for NASA to ask for the money, not for Congress to grant it. Between planetary probes, space telescopes and Earth-observing satellites, the United States has plenty it can accomplish in space without tossing billions more dollars down the space station's drains.

#### RURAL HOSPITAL PAYMENT EQUITY ACT OF 1990

**HON. BYRON L. DORGAN**

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, last year the Congress passed legislation containing a rural health care package that will provide significant relief to rural hospitals throughout the country. This package provided a badly needed special update in the payment rate to rural hospitals as well as established several policy changes to existing programs. The package also included a novel program, the Essential Access Community Hospital [EACH] Demonstration Program, designed to assist rural communities and States adapt to the changing rural health care environment.

Challenges still remain, however, to ensure that Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas have access to quality health care. The Congress must continue to recognize the unique nature of rural health care delivery. Today, along with 26 of my colleagues on the House rural health care coalition, I am introducing legislation to equalize the urban and rural standardized rates in Medicare reimbursement. This legislation addresses the issue of payment equity that rural advocates, here on Capitol Hill and around the country, have been clamoring for since the enactment of the prospective payment system.

The bill we are introducing today proposes that the rural standardized rate for Medicare reimbursement be raised to the same level as the urban rate in fiscal year 1991. As a result of the higher rural update enacted in the Om-

nibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, the differential in the standardized rate stands at about a 7-percent shortfall for rural hospitals as compared to urban hospitals. I realize that eliminating the 7-percent differential would mean providing rural hospitals with a substantially higher update for next year. Nevertheless, the equalization of the standardized rates will finally bring fairness to rural hospitals in the Medicare Program.

The Congress must also look at other aspects of the overall urban/rural differential. The differential in the standardized rate is only a portion of a larger differential, which can exceed 30-percent lower payments to rural hospitals than urban hospitals. A major portion of the overall differential is in the wage index adjustment. One of the problems with the current wage index calculations is that it assumes that all rural counties within a particular State compose a single labor market. The fact is, there is often a great deal of variance between rural areas within each State and there are many instances where rural hospitals are competing with nearby urban hospitals for the same staff. It seems to me that we should make some adjustments to the wage index that would recognize and correct some of these problems.

That is why we are proposing that we begin examining ways to redefine the area wage index for rural hospitals that will more accurately reflect the labor markets of rural hospitals, especially as it relates to competition with urban hospitals for professional staff. This legislation will also call for the Secretary of Health and Human Services to begin collecting data on employee compensation for each occupational category. This is what the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission [ProPAC] has recommended. However, this legislation goes a step further and calls for an evaluation on redefining the wage index for rural hospitals in such a way that establishes a separate professional wage index for each rural hospital that is tied into the nearest Metropolitan Statistical Area [MSA]. This redefinition would recognize that many rural hospitals are competing with neighboring urban hospitals for professional staff and reflect this in the wage index adjustment for Medicare reimbursements.

I understand that this year the wage index will be updated and this should positively impact many rural and urban hospitals. Nevertheless, the Congress can begin laying some ground work on addressing some of the problems in the way labor costs for hospital payment are calculated. This legislation proposes an option that could address some of the problems that rural hospitals are confronted with under the current system.

In conclusion, I wish to reiterate that the Congress should continue to work to change the inequitable basis of payments to rural hospitals. The Congress has recognized the pressing needs of rural hospitals and has made significant headway in trying to provide solutions to the problems facing rural health care delivery. But inequities still exist and the Congress must continue to address these problems. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

## STUDENTS RISE TO DEFICIT CHALLENGE

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, for the past several weeks, my first priority has been an effort to do something serious about our budget deficit. In my speeches and conversations, I've become increasingly convinced that the public is ready for strong action.

I often remark that the children of today will end up paying our deficit bills tomorrow if we don't act soon. That message has struck a strong chord with some patriotic high school students who believe the time has come to face the music.

These students have organized themselves into a group called Students for Deficit Reduction and are attempting a national lobbying effort to press for action. I know these kids and am impressed by their skills and their seriousness.

They plan a series of activities emphasizing deficit reduction during the week of May 14, culminating with a series of events on May 18 to focus national attention on this problem. I wish them well because if they prevail all Americans will win.

I would like to share the arguments that they have been making. I wish this group well and hope my colleagues find their arguments as compelling as I do.

### STUDENTS FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION

Students for Deficit Reduction (SDR) is trying to make a difference in the futures of all generations. SDR's purpose is to educate people about the deficit crisis and to enlist students in encouraging our leaders to make needed changes.

### TALKING POINTS

We are concerned about ongoing budget deficits because they continue to increase our national debt, a debt we are about to inherit. The burden of this debt will mean a declining standard of living not only for our generation, but for all generations.

The interest on the present debt (even if the government doesn't borrow another nickel) is \$150 billion a year. That's the third largest expense in the federal budget. It means that taxpayers must pay nearly \$5000/second—or \$300,000/minute—or \$1,800,000/hour—that's over \$400,000,000/day—every day. In fact, in the time it has taken me to tell you this, the U.S. government has spent enough on interest to have sent two of us through four years of college, or to have hired two teachers for a year, or to have housed ten families for a year.

Every time the government borrows another \$150 billion—which it has done in each of the last ten years—our lifetime tax bill goes up by about \$7,500. In other words, during the last ten years, our lifetime tax bill has risen by about \$75,000.

What happens in a time of crisis? What happens, for example, if our economy goes into a recession and the government must borrow money? We already have a hint at the answers:

After the earthquake in San Francisco, people asked the government for some money from the Highway Trust Fund (money that had been collected over the years from the federal gas tax and held in

trust by the government) to help rebuild their roads. But there was no money—only IOU's. To get any money, taxes would have to be raised. So now the citizens of California are raising taxes to pay for the rebuilding.

The same is true for air travel. The government needs about \$7.5 billion to improve airports and the air traffic control system. There's supposed to be about \$7 billion in a Trust Fund to do this work. But there's nothing there except IOU's. So now we must raise taxes on airport users to pay for the things that the Trust Fund was supposed to pay for.

There is also the Social Security Trust Fund—money the government is holding in trust for our parent's retirement years—money that is being held to reduce our future tax burden. Nothing is there but IOU's either!

And none of these Trust Fund IOU's counts in the national debt! They're hidden—for now.

We can even see the problem now as our government must stand by and watch as democracy triumphs in Eastern Europe. We simply don't have enough money to help much.

Our grandparents and parents faced down a "red menace," created by the governments of Russia and China—Communism—and won!

Our generation—and our children's—will face a second "red menace," this one created by our own government—a sea of red ink.

Our parents inherited clay from their parents—their future was theirs to shape and mold. Are we to inherit stone?

The government deficits are taking money away from investment in the future. Unless we do a better job at improving our nation's productivity, our standard of living will decline even further.

We can already see this, too. Our grandparents had to give up the opportunity to own a new, stripped-down Ford to put our parents through college. Our parents have to give up the opportunity to own a new, fully-loaded Cadillac to put us through college! What will we have to give up to put our kids through college?

Even before that—how will we be able to afford housing? Do we expect to live with our parents? At least our kids will get to know their grandparents! And what will happen to our parent's Social Security as our income declines?

Maybe worst of all the debt we are piling up with foreigners. We owed almost nothing to foreigners ten years ago—now we owe about \$800 billion! That's \$60 billion/year in interest alone! We can already see the result—we had to sell Rockefeller Center—and some Colleges—and 7/11. What next? We can't blame foreigners for cashing in on the money we borrow from them. If we lose control of our future—we will have only ourselves to blame!

## HONG VETERANS' NATURALIZATION ACT OF 1990

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would relax certain naturalization requirements for Hmong veter-

ans who served alongside United States forces in the Vietnam war.

The Hmong Veterans' Naturalization Act of 1990 recognizes the significant sacrifice made by thousands of Hmong and other Laotian highland groups who served in special guerrilla units in the Vietnam war from 1960 to 1975. These forces were recruited and trained by the Central Intelligence Agency and bore the brunt of fighting against the North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces. Although they were never inducted into the U.S. Army, these units were created, controlled, and funded by the Defense Department through the CIA.

The consequences of Hmong's service in the Vietnam war was utterly devastating. The most conservative reports list 18,000 to 20,000 killed in combat between 1963 and 1971 with tens of thousands injured. In addition to the loss of life, the war also resulted in the loss of homeland for the Hmong. When the Communists took power after the war, the Hmong were targets for persecution and over 100,000 fled to refugee camps to save their lives.

The Hmong were known as fierce fighters who made great sacrifices in the line of battle. Experts estimate that up to 40,000 served in the special guerrilla units in the peak years. These forces included men, women, and children, some as young as 10 years old. The prewar Hmong population was estimated to be between 150,000 to 300,000. Using conservative estimates, some 18,000 Hmong were either killed or had to flee their homelands after the loss of the war. Thus the participation of the Hmong in United States operations in Southeast Asia, actively pursued and paid for by our Government, resulted in a loss of approximately half of the Hmong population.

While it is obvious the Hmong served bravely and sacrificed dearly in the Vietnam war, many of those who did survive and make it to the United States are having a difficult time adjusting to life here. Many of the 100,000 Hmong refugees living in the United States are separated from their family members. Considering the importance of family to the Hmong, it is a great hardship for the Hmong to have family members scattered throughout the world with little chance for reunification. Fortunately there is something we can do to speed up the process of family reunification and ease the adjustment of Hmong into U.S. society, at no cost to the Federal Government.

Once refugees are resettled outside the United States they can only immigrate to the United States as immediate relatives of U.S. citizens or pursuant to the preference system. Permanent residents can sponsor spouses and unmarried sons and daughters. Other relatives including children, parents, married sons and daughters and siblings must be sponsored by citizens. Thus the key to family reunification is the attainment of citizenship.

My bill would make the attainment of citizenship easier for those who served in the special guerrilla units by waiving certain naturalization requirements which are particularly difficult for Hmong people to meet. The greatest obstacle in becoming a citizen for the Hmong is passing the English test. This is due to the unique historical and linguistic circum-

stances of the Hmong people. The Hmong came from the highlands of Laos where there were few opportunities for formal education. More importantly, their language was an oral one. Written characters for the Hmong language have only been introduced recently, and whatever chances most Hmong may have had for learning the written language were disrupted by the war.

As a result of this history, most Hmong came to the United States without the ability to read or write in their own language and with little or no formal education. The acquisition of English presumes prior experience with formal education and literacy skills. The Hmong have neither, and learning English is therefore extremely difficult for most Hmong, especially the middle aged and elderly Hmong. Several studies have reported on the difficulty of English acquisition for the Hmong. I'm sure other Members of Congress who represent districts with large Hmong populations have anecdotal evidence of this phenomenon as well. Since the English test is an insurmountable obstacle to the spouses and widows of Hmong veterans, and considering the great hardship they have endured as a result of their spouses' service, the legislation waives the English requirement for these Hmong as well.

My bill would also waive the residency and presence requirements for those who served in the special guerrilla units to speed up the process of family reunification. Current law permits aliens or noncitizen nationals who served honorably during World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, and the Vietnam war to be naturalized regardless of age, period of residence or physical presence in the United States. The well-established precedent of relaxing naturalization requirements based upon service is behind the Filipino Scouts legislation passed by the House last year and currently pending before the Senate.

I would like to thank my colleague GERRY SIKORSKI who is joining me today in the introduction of this legislation today which recognizes the brave service of the Hmong people and the extreme difficulty of acquiring the English language for the Hmong people. The legislation was developed by leaders of the Hmong community in Minnesota and has been endorsed by the Lao Family Community of Minnesota and the Hmong and American Veterans Alliance, a national organization made up of soldiers from both of these groups who served together in Southeast Asia.

In addition to helping reunite families separated by the passage of years and the distance of miles, the enactment of this bill would be an important component to the full integration of the Hmong into American society. Voting and other citizenship benefits would help the Hmong adjust to the radically different society they have moved to. Our refugee resettlement efforts, which I believe have had a mixed record of success, would also be helped by the passage of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the Hmong served the United States for 16 years. They suffered a tremendous loss of life and homeland. I urge my colleagues support this important legislation which gives rightful recognition to a group too often forgotten in our society who served our interests when we asked them.

JIM BRADY: ON THE BRADY BILL

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following op-ed piece written by President Reagan's first Press Secretary, Jim Brady, from the Tuesday, April 3 New York Times.

Jim recently appeared before the House Subcommittee on Crime, on which I serve, to express his support for sensible firearms legislation. He delivered a gripping, riveting statement in behalf of both assault weapons legislation and the waiting period bill which bears his name.

I urge my colleagues to support us in our efforts to enact this much-needed legislation.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 3, 1990]

CONGRESS DIDN'T WANT TO SEE . . .

(By James S. Brady)

WASHINGTON.—I wheeled my way up to both houses of Congress in recent months to testify in support of legislation bearing my name: the Brady bill. It would require a national seven-day waiting period for handgun sales from gun dealers. The bill is intended to give police departments time to run a background check on the purchaser, to deny instant access of a concealable weapon to a known felon or to another John W. Hinckley Jr.

I believe that if the bill had been law in March 1981, Mr. Hinckley would not have been able to purchase the handgun he used against President Ronald Reagan, and I would not have been wounded and disabled.

It was surprising that Representatives who made a point of voting against the bill last time were conspicuously absent when I put in my two cents at the hearing. Perhaps they didn't want to see what a handgun would can do to a human being. I'm sure it's easier to deal with the gun issue when you're talking about abstract statistics or contributions from political-action committees.

The Brady bill, still pending in both houses, is a political winner. Few pieces of legislation are endorsed by every major law enforcement group in America and backed by the overwhelming majority of voters. The point left unsaid was that voting against the bill could make the legislator a loser in November.

One thing I've learned on the campaign trail is the need to cloak political candidates in law and order positions. The average voter has a high regard for police officers, knowing they not only work for the public safety but put their lives on the line daily.

In recent political campaigns, from Presidential campaigns on down, there has been a heavy emphasis on law and order themes. Come this fall, with the growing drug-related violence in America, we'll see even more TV spots focusing on this subject.

That's why all politicians should reassess their position on guns. Concealable handguns, especially assault pistols like the Tec-9's, Mac-10's and Uzi's, are increasingly the weapon of choice of crack peddlers and drug addicts.

Law enforcement officials—police chiefs, sheriffs and the rank and file—are united in

their call for tough curbs on access to these weapons.

Just recently in Broward County, Florida, the police responded to a robbery in progress at a fast-food restaurant. They confronted two criminals armed with an assault pistol. One deputy sheriff was killed and another seriously wounded. The alleged killer—wanted in Massachusetts on three separate criminal charges—was arrested. In his wallet was a receipt for the assault pistol, which he had easily purchased from a Florida gun dealer.

There was the expected rush of politicians to the bedside of the wounded sheriff. But there was a notable lack of action in the state capitol to prevent another such tragedy from occurring. Too many legislators seem to fear lobbyists of the National Rifle Association more than they do armed drug dealers.

But if I have anything to do with it, that's going to change. I'm a Southern Illinois boy who grew up hunting and at home with guns. Assault pistols aren't used for hunting; they're only used to stalk human prey.

Responsible gun owners don't object to a handgun-waiting period and background check. The only inconvenience is for the gun dealer who can't pocket the money right away. Is this what N.R.A. lobbyists really care about?

Get ready for the next round of pious speeches from politicians on law and order issues. But you'll hear more from those in the police community asking, "How can our politicians win the drug war when they're arming the enemy?"

#### A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO JACQUELINE RYNERSON

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding public servant and civil leader, Councilwoman Jacqueline Rynerson of the city of Lakewood. "Jackie," as she is known to her professional colleagues and friends alike, will be appropriately honored at a reception in her honor on Tuesday, April 17, 1990, which will also mark the occasion of her last city council meeting.

Jackie Rynerson has had a long and distinguished career in public service and community activities. In the 1950's she served in several key capacities. As secretary to the Lakewood Civic Council, she fought the annexation of Lakewood and aided in the incorporation of the city. She also served as a member of the Citizens Advisory Committee and the Lakewood Park, Recreation and Parkway District Board. She later served as chairwoman of the Lakewood Planning Environment Commission and Lakewood Recreation and Community Services Commission. She has also been a member of the Board of Directors for the Greater Long Beach Girl Scout Council and as a League of California Cities representative to the National League of Cities Economic and Community Development Committee. Jackie Rynerson's leadership and dedication to the community and city of Lakewood has always been recognized by her peers. She was elected chairman of the Southern California Association of Governments Overall Work

Program Committee and was the chairman and founder of the Lakewood Beautiful Advisory Council.

In 1978, Jackie was elected to the Lakewood City Council. Her responsiveness to her district and her complete understanding of the local issues won her the immediate respect of her fellow council members. This mutual respect eventually led to her election as mayor of Lakewood on three separate occasions since 1980.

In recognition of her many years of service, Jackie Rynerson has received numerous awards for her service. She was named "1986 Woman of the Year" by Cerritos College. She received the "Citation of Merit" for her work with the National Recreation and Park Association for lifetime service for improving community recreation opportunities. Jackie was also named the 1987 "Woman of Distinction" and the "Woman of the Year" by the Lakewood/Long Beach Soroptimist and the California State Legislature respectively. In 1988, Jackie received the "President's Award" for her work for and with the Senior Care Action Network.

Some of Jackie's more involved community activities include the Long Beach Area League of Women Voters, the Friends of the Lakewood Library, the Lakewood High School PTA, and the Long Beach Area Advisory Council of the Southbay-Harbor Volunteer Center.

Mr. Speaker, without a doubt Jackie Rynerson has been and will continue to be a beloved member of our community and a respected civic leader. My wife Lee and I, take extreme pleasure in recognizing her for her service and we wish her and her family all the best in the years to come.

#### AN UNFORTUNATE DILEMMA ON CHILD CARE

HON. AL SWIFT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, I cast one of the most difficult votes of my 12 years in this body. Two major educational goals I greatly value were thrown into conflict and I had to choose between them.

Last Thursday, the House passed comprehensive legislation, H.R. 3, to address the serious need for childcare assistance for our country's single-parent families, the low-income families where both parents must work, and families that live on one income to care for their children at home. The child care package offered on the floor of the House represented the culmination of at least 3 years of hard work by many Members of this body, as well as many groups and individuals who are seriously concerned about our Nation's most precious resource, our children.

H.R. 3 contained a number of very important provisions—the expansion of the Head Start Program, before and after school care, and basic quality assurances to name a few.

This is a concept I strongly support. Yet, I had to vote against the bill. I want to tell you why.

There is one portion of the bill which disturbs me a very great deal. That provision is the delivery system for providing childcare assistance. The bill calls for each State to establish a voucher system whereby parents use the vouchers to pay for child care. I have real concerns about the long-term implications of such a voucher program.

I believe that the establishment of this type of voucher program for child care will set a major precedent that will be to the enormous detriment of our Nation's public school system. In short, if we establish a voucher system as a key mechanism for child care and early childhood education, the next logical and probable step will be to extend the voucher program to K through 12. This has already been seriously proposed on numerous occasions and continues to be a primary goal of many interest groups.

What is so wrong with that? The proponents of vouchers for education argue that it would give parents the freedom to send their children to any school, public or private, and better tailor their children's education to the type and style of education the parents prefer. To me, giving parents that kind of option is not the problem. The problem is a side effect of such an approach that is called, in utility parlance, "bypass."

Here is what bypass is. Take your telephone service: It costs so much to keep that basic system operating. Those basic costs do not go down very much when fewer people use the system. The wire, the poles, the switches, et cetera still have to be there, still have to work, and still cost money whether a lot of people use them or fewer people use them. Of course, there are costs that grow and diminish with amount of customers, but these very basic costs tend to remain static, even in the face of reduced usage.

Now, what happens if some of the largest users of telephone service take most of their business away from the phone company? A large company might install its own microwave, for example, and handle communications between its own plants, or even between it and major customers by itself. All of that usage used to be on the telephone company's system—and paid to the phone company. When that customer leaves, it takes those payments away too, and the cost of that basic system must be spread over fewer customers. The result is that prices go up or service quality goes down or both. All because customers have bypassed the basic system.

Now, let me apply that analogy to our schools.

I believe that the public schools are the very foundation of the entire educational system in this country. On them rests higher education, vocational education, and even the private school system in this Nation. Weaken the public schools and the entire system is weakened.

A voucher system for K through 12 would simply establish a mechanism for a bypass of the public school system. Today parents can send their children to private schools if they wish. They should have that right. But they still contribute—as do people with no children—to the public schools and therefore they do not bypass it.

But with vouchers, that in this case would be paid for by school taxes, parents could spend that money at public schools or private schools. The result will be that more families will bypass the public school system. And that means the basic costs for running a public school system will be covered by fewer people with the additional result of higher costs or lower quality.

Perhaps that would make no difference if the public school system were not the foundation of our entire educational system. But it is and, in my judgment, bypass would devastate it. The voucher mechanism contained in the child care bill starts us on the path toward that eventuality.

It is for that reason and that reason alone I voted against the child care bill. I continue to believe that the Federal Government should provide assistance to families for child care—through grants to States and perhaps other means. There is monumental need. But to meet that need in a way that will compromise the integrity of the public schools is not a trade we should have made.

The bill passed. After conference I am sure the bill will go to the President. He has some problems with it—very different from mine—and might veto it. If not, it will become law. In that case, I sincerely hope that my reservations about it will prove wrong, that the vouchers will work for child care and not become a model for K through 12 with resulting harm to our school system.

But I think I am not wrong and I reluctantly and with great sadness voted against the child care bill.

**TRIBUTE TO THE ST. LOUIS SENIOR CITIZENS CLUB**

**HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the recently elected officers of the St. Louis Senior Citizens Club in Woonsocket, RI.

The president of the St. Louis Senior Citizens Club will be Constance Piotrowski, while the seat of vice president will be filled by Rose Gauthier. Georgette Guernon will fill the role of secretary and the treasurer will be Bernadette Rioux.

Throughout the year, the 300 members of the St. Louis Senior Citizens Club partake in many social events. Most notable are their Mothers' and Fathers' Day and Christmas parties.

I would like to wish my best to the new officers of the St. Louis Senior Citizens Club and hope that they continue to create a spirit of love within their home. Their dedication is a testament to their unselfish devotion to create for their fellow members.

**KILDEE HONORS DR. RICHARD W. WILSON FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE BRANDON SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring an outstanding public servant, Dr. Richard W. Wilson, who is retiring as superintendent of the Brandon School District in May.

Dr. Wilson is retiring after serving the Brandon School District in Oakland County for the past 12 years. He majored in social studies and education and received a bachelor of science education and a master of arts at the University of Detroit. Dr. Wilson went on to study at the University of Michigan and received his doctorate degree in education curriculum development and administration from Wayne State University in 1966.

Dr. Wilson began his career in education in 1956 as a teacher in Livonia, MI. While at the Livonia schools he was a department chairman and later became an assistant principal of Bentley High School. Dr. Wilson left the Livonia schools in 1967, but his dedication to serving public learning institutions did not leave with him. He was principal of Adrian Senior High School and later assistant superintendent for personnel and labor relations of Adrian Public Schools before he came to his present position.

As the superintendent for the Brandon School District, Dr. Wilson's influence and leadership in advancing the educational structure of the school district will be seen for years to come. Some of his accomplishments while there include a total curriculum reorganization, a complete revision of the district's business operations, a major building program, and a comprehensive revision of the district's policies and procedures. There is no doubt that he has left his imprint on the Brandon School District.

Another indication of Dr. Wilson's involvement and concern for the future of education comes from both his professional and personal recognitions. He has consistently been elected and reelected to various county and State superintendent organizations, often serving as president. He has served as president of the Oakland County Superintendents Association, the State Council of the Michigan Association of School Superintendents to represent Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb Counties, and was appointed to the National Committee of School Superintendents of Larger Secondary Schools. In addition, Dr. Wilson has had several professional writings, such as "Merit Pay Can Work" and "Who Speaks for the Kids?" published in national education journals.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure for me to recognize Dr. Richard Wilson for his efforts on behalf on the citizens in the Brandon School District. I know he is now entering a new phase of his life, with new horizons and a new set of challenges. I have no doubt that Dr. Wilson will meet those chal-

lenges and will excel in whatever he pursues. His dedication to enhancing the public school system will be a lasting legacy in his honor. I know the entire U.S. House of Representatives joins me in paying tribute to this dedicated public servant and wishing him continued success in his retirement.

**IRAQI THREATENS ISRAEL**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, President Saddam Hussein's recent string of events reminds us of the dangers that loom in the Middle East. Just recently, Hussein reacted sharply to United States criticism of the execution last month of a British-based Iranian reporter. The hanging of the reporter, who was accused of espionage, uncovered the Iraqi plot last week to smuggle nuclear detonators from the United States to Iraq. But this repercussion was just the beginning of Hussein's uncalled for statements.

According to the April 3, 1990, edition of the Washington Post, President Hussein accused the United States, Britain, and Israel of plotting against his country. The main intent of his speech, which honored his Armed Forces, was that Iraq would use its chemical weapons against any aggressor, especially Israel.

Posing a threat to Israel's sovereignty is absurd. At a time when peace in the Middle East is a top priority, it is a disgrace that Israel must be subjected to this. Israel has stated that they have no aggressive intention against Iraq.

I commend the State Department in criticizing the Iraqi's remarks. Margaret D. Tutwiler, the State Department spokeswoman said that the remarks were, "inflammatory, irresponsible, and outrageous."

**OHIO ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS**

**HON. BOB McEWEN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 3, 1990*

Mr. MCEWEN. Mr. Speaker, when President Bush outlined the administration's war on drugs, he correctly exhorted all of us in every sector of society to help in this effort. He did this because drug use is ripping apart the fabric of our society. Substance abuse endangers all of us. No one is immune. Substance abuse crosses racial, social, ethnic, and economic lines. Today I want to recognize the efforts of the Ohio Association of Broadcasters in this fight.

It started with a simple idea: Many voices, one message. Last summer, Dale Bring, executive vice president of the Ohio Association of Broadcasters and his assistant Judy Masters thought about the power of the broadcast media and the danger of drugs. What, if they thought, all of the broadcast stations in Ohio were to broadcast a united message about

the dangers of substance abuse at the same time?

It was a great idea, but only the start of a massive undertaking. The wonder is Dale and Judy pulled it off. First they convinced the board of directors that it was a viable idea. Without the board's support the idea would have died, but it did not. The board of directors set aside individual parochial and business considerations and embraced the project. The board then worked to get the support of individual broadcasters across the State.

I want to recognize the members of the board of the Ohio Association of Broadcasters who worked so hard to make this project a reality. First the OAB Officer:

President, Gary Petricola; vice president, Gary Robinson; corporate secretary, Fred Anthony; past president, Thomas S. Stewart; OAB general counsels, William Kloss and James Gross; and, of course, executive vice president, Dale V. Bring, and assistant, Judy Masters. Dale and Judy coordinated the entire effort with able assistance from the other members of the board: Tony Kiernan, John Llewellyn, Dave Miller, Xen Zapis, Gary Kneisley, Richard Elliott, Richard McBroom, and last but not least Roger Hinerman of WLGN, Logan in my own Sixth District.

No other event or issue in memory has ever prompted this level of cooperation and teamwork among the local media. Breaking down barriers of competitiveness, television stations joined together as markets to produce unique local programs in Dayton, Columbus, Cleveland, and Toledo. Television and radio stations donated their employees' staff time and the advertising revenue from the 2 hours of primetime broadcasts. Cincinnati radio and television stations and Youngstown television stations committed \$2 million for antisubstance abuse public service announcements. Many newspapers across the State contributed their own special coverage.

All of the effort came together on March 7, 1990 as 22 television stations and 126 radio stations across the State of Ohio delivered antisubstance commercial-free programming from 8 to 10 p.m. to an estimated 7 million people. Almost every radio and television station in the State participated. Dale and Judy's idea of last summer had become reality.

The television and radio stations of Ohio which performed this great service form a special honor roll and I want to recognize them all. Led by the Ohio Association of Broadcasters' board of directors, all of these stations set aside commercial interests and harnessed their combined power as mass media to deliver a message of unquestioned importance to our society. The March 7, 1990 broadcasts were a stupendous achievement on their own. I also commend them to you, my colleagues, as a model for broadcasters across America.

The honor roll of Ohio broadcasters who devoted 2 hours of primetime programming on March 7, 1990 to send a united message about the dangers of substance abuse are as follows:

#### TELEVISIONS

WKYC-TV—John Llewellyn, 1403 E. Sixth, Cleveland 44114.

WOIO-TV—Dennis Thatcher, 2720 Van Aken, Cleveland 44120.

WBNS-TV—Gene D'Angelo, 770 Twin Rivers, Columbus 43215.

WCMH-TV—Gary Robinson, 3165 Olen-tangy River Road, Columbus 43202.

WIVB-TV—Bob Lyons, 1201 Olen-tangy River Road, Columbus 43212.

WOSU-TV—Dale Ouzts, 2400 Olen-tangy River Road, Columbus 43210.

WTTE-TV—John Quigley, Box 280, Columbus 43216.

WSYX-TV—Anthony Twiebell, 1261 Dublin Road, Columbus 43216.

WWAT-TV—Wendell Triplett, 2698 Saw-bury, Worthington 43085.

WDTN-TV—Phillip Stolz, 4595 S. Dixie Avenue, Dayton 45401.

WHIO-TV—Neil Pugh, 1414 Wilmington, Dayton 45401.

WKEF-TV—Jim Graham, 1731 Soldiers Home Road, Dayton 45418.

WPTD-TV—Jerry Wareham, 110 S. Jef-ferson, Dayton 45402.

WRGT-TV—Dave Miller, 45 Broadcast Plaza, Dayton 45408.

WLIO-TV—Jim Dages, 1424 Rice Avenue, Lima 45802.

WUAB-TV—Bill Scaffide, 8443 Day Drive, Parma 44129.

WGTE-TV—Thomas Paine, Box 30, Toledo 43692.

WNWO-TV—Brett Cornwell, 300 S. Byrne, Toledo 43615.

WTOL-TV—Wheeler Rudd, Box 715, Toledo 43615.

WTVG-TV—Andy Lee, 4247 Dorr, Toledo 43607.

WUPW-TV—Larry Blum, 4 Seagate, Toledo 43604.

WHIZ-TV—Allan Land, 629 Downard, Zanesville 43701.

#### RADIOS

WAKR-WONE—Fred Anthony, 1735 S. Hawks, Akron 44320.

WAPS-FM—James Mathias, 65 Steiner Ave., Akron 44301.

WAUP-FM—Thomas Beck, 302 E. Buch-tel, Akron 44325.

WHLO—Gary Meeks, 3535 S. Smith, Akron 44313.

WSLR-WKDD—Richard Lumenello, 1867 W. Market, Akron 44313.

WFAH-WDJQ—Dick Elliott, Box 2356, Alliance 44601.

WRMU-FM—Charles Morford—1972 Clark Ave., Alliance 44601.

WNCO-AM & FM—Walt Stampfli, Box 311, Ashland 44805.

WRDL-FM—Jay Pappas, Ashland College, Ashland 44805.

WBCO-WEQL—Tom Moore, Box 789, Bucyrus 44820.

WFOB-WBVI—Greg Peiffer, Box 1818, Findlay 45839.

WGLX-WQXK—Ray Malone, Box 608, Gallon 4483.

WKTN-FM—Keith Gensheimer, 112 N. Detroit, Kenton 43326.

WMRN-AM—Diane Meadows, Box 518, Marion 43302.

WDIF-FM—George Scantland, Box 10,000, Marion 43302.

WTTT-AM & FM—Richard Wright, Box 338, Tiffin 44883.

WYNT-FM—Forrest Whithead, 8099 State Route 30, Upper Sandusky 43351.

WHBC-AM & FM—Bill Chambers, Box 9917, Canton 44711.

WRQK-WINW—Jim Embrescia, 411 Martindale NE, Canton 44705.

WTOF-AM & FM—Tom Bishop, Ameri-trust Bldg, Canton 44702.

WSOM-WQXK—Mike Mahone, Box 530, Salem 44460.

WFCB-FM—Dave Smith, 45 W. Main, Chillicothe 45601.

WATH-WXTQ—Bob Lambert, Box C, Athens 45701.

WBEX-WKKJ—Dan Latham, Box 244, Chillicothe 45601.

WNRE-WLRO—Nelson Embrey, Box 676, Circleville 43313.

WSRW-AM & FM—Tom Archibald, Box 9, Hillsboro 45133.

WLMJ-WCJO—Lloyd White, Box 72, Jackson 45640.

WLOH-WHOK—Stan Robinson, 1660 Co-lumbus-Lancaster, Lancaster 43130.

WSWZ-FM—John Garber, 115 W. Wheel-ing St., Lancaster 43130.

WKFI-WSWO—Rick Johnston, Box 1, Wilmington 45177.

WBNS-AM & FM—Tom Stewart, 175 S. Third, Columbus 43215.

WCOL-WXGT—Mark Hanson, 195 E. Broad, Columbus 43215.

WMNI-WMGG—Mark Jividen, 1458 Dublin Road, Columbus 43215.

WNCI-FM—Dan Morris, One Nationwide Plaza, Columbus 43215.

WRFD-AM—Bill Caridas, Box 802, Co-lumbus 43085.

WTVN-AM—Perry Frey, 42 E. Gay, Co-lumbus 43215.

WLTV-FM—Tom Thon, 42 E. Gay, Co-lumbus 43215.

WVCO-WWSN—Al Fetch, 4401 Carriage Hill Lane, Columbus 43220.

WXLE-FM—Chris Graves, 1150 Morse Road, Columbus 43229.

WBBY-FM—James Pidcock, Box 14, Wes-terville 43081.

WONE-WTUE—Don Schwartz, 11 S. Wil-kinson, Dayton 45402.

WWSN-FM—Bruce Dodge, 101 Pine, Dayton 45402.

WHIO-WHKO—Sam Yacovazzi, 1414 Wil-mington, Dayton 45401.

WING-WGTZ—David Leonard, 717 E. David, Dayton 45429.

WDAO-AM—Jim Johnson, 4309 W. Third, Dayton 45417.

WBZI-WDJK—David Richley, Box 99, Xenia 45385.

WYMJ-FM—Alan Gray, Box 765, Beaver-creek 45385.

WPTW-WCLR—Joanna Hill, 1625 Coving-ton, Piqua.

WVUD-FM—Mike McGeough, 300 Col-lege, Kettering 45469.

WFCJ-FM—Clair Miller, Box 927, Miamis-burg 45449.

WNDH-WONW—Dick McBroom, 709 N. Perry, Napoleon 43545.

WMTR-FM—Max Smith, 303½ N. Defi-ance, Archbold 43502.

WJYM-AM—Todd Hostetler, 8761 Fre-mont Pike, Perrysburg 43351.

WRQN-FM—Dan Dudley, 136 W. South Boundry, Perrysburg 43351.

WBGU—Bob Clark, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green 43351.

WQCT-WBNO—Luke Thaman, Box 603, Bryan 43506.

WDFM-FM—Bob Wolfe, 118 Clinton, De-fiance 43512.

WOSE-FM—Jim Lorenzen, Box 2358, San-dusky 44870.

WQTL-FM—Gary Rivers, 148 Court, Ottawa 45875.

WZOM-FM—Jim Phillips, 414 Washing-ton, Defiance 43512.

WJER-AM & FM—Gary Petricola, 646 Boulevard, Dover 44622.

WTNS-AM & FM—Bruce Wallace, 114 N. Sixth, Coshocton 43812.

WCIT-WLSR—Martin Gould, Drawer W, Lima 45802  
 WIMA-WIMT—Les Rau, 667 W. Market, Lima 45801  
 WTGN-FM—Scott Young, 1600 Elida, Lima 45805  
 WNRR-FM—Robert Ladd, 108½ E. Main, Bellevue 44811  
 WBLL-WPKO—Lou Vito, 1501 Road 235, Bellenfontaine 43311  
 WCSM-AM & FM—John Coe, Box 492, Celina 45822  
 WKKI-FM—Jim Lawson, 126 W. Fayette, Celina 45822  
 WDOH-FM—David Roach, Box 100, Delphos 45833  
 WMVR-AM & FM—Dave Ross, Box 608, Sidney 45365  
 WERT-WKSD—Penny Sutton, Box 487, Van Wert 45891  
 WZOQ-FM—Debbie Phillips, Box 1487, Lima 45802  
 WLGN-AM & FM—Roger Hinerman, Box 429, Logan 43138  
 WJEH-WYPC—Lynn Smith, Box 448, Gallipolis 45631  
 WMPO-AM & FM—Lenny Eliason, Box 71, Middleport 45760  
 WMAN-WYHT—George Joachim, 1400 Radio Lane, Box 8, Mansfield 44901  
 WRGM-WVNO—Gunther Meiss, 2900 Park Avenue, W., Mansfield 44906  
 WUCO-AM—Ron Barlow, 709 E. Fifth, Marysville 43040  
 WSWR-FM—Tim Moore, 47 E. Main, Shelby 44875  
 WCLT-AM & FM—Bob Pricer, Box 880, Newark 43055  
 WHTH-WNKO—Tom Swank, 1000 N. 40th, Newark 43055  
 WDUB-FM—Dan McClory, Denison University, Granville 43023  
 WLKR-AM & FM—Jim Westerhold, Box 547, Norwalk 44857  
 WGGN-FM—Dan Beeman, Box 2397, Castalia 44870  
 WLCO-FM—Eddie Cruz, 1859 McPherson, Clyde, 43410  
 WLEC-WCPZ—Bill Campbell, 1640 Cleveland Road, Sandusky 44870  
 WKVX-WQKT—Ken Nemeth, 186 S. Hillcrest, Wooster 44691  
 WNXT-AM & FM—Jan Morton, Box 1228, Portsmouth 45662  
 WPAY-AM & FM—Zeke Mullins, 1009 Gallia Street, Portsmouth 45662  
 WIOI-AM—Ted Gilbert, Box 909, Portsmouth 45662  
 WRAC-FM—Virginia Purdy, 106 S. West, Box 103, West Union 45693  
 WIRO-WMLV—Mike Martin, Box 292, Ironton 45638  
 WIZE-FM—Jerry Staggs, Box 1104, Springfield 45501  
 WAZU-FM—Pat Rosiello, 111 E. 4th, Dayton 45402  
 WCWT-FM—Ken Carper, Centerville HS, Centerville 45459  
 WCTM-AM—Stan Coning, 320 Woodside Dr., West Alexandria 45381  
 WSTV-WRKY—Bill Chesson, 320 Market, Steubenville 43952  
 WDIG-AM—John Holley, Box 970, Steubenville 43952  
 WOHI-WELA—Ron Aughlinbaugh, Box 90, East Liverpool 43920  
 WOHO-WWWN—Pat Dickey, 2965 Pickle, Toledo 43616  
 WSPD-WLQR—Terrell Metheny, 125 S. Superior, Toledo 43602  
 WVOI—Floyd Anderson, 6695 Jackman Road, Temperance, MI 48182  
 WKBN-AM & FM—Bill Kelly, 3930 Sunset Blvd., Youngstown 44501

WBBW-WOOD—Larry Weiss, 418 Knox, Youngstown 44502  
 WFMJ-AM—John Grdic, 101 W. Boardman, Youngstown 44503  
 WHOT-AM & FM—Bill Glover, 4040 Simon Road, Youngstown 44512  
 WRRO-AM—Joanne Brown, Box 1440, Warren 44482  
 WOKG-AM—Gerri Taczak, 1295 Lane West Road, SW, Warren 44481  
 WFUN-AM—Tiny Mengine, Box 738, Ash-tabula 44004  
 WZOO-FM—John Bulmer, Box 102, Ash-tabula 44004  
 WWOW-WFIZ—Sally Terry, 239 Broad, Conneaut 44030  
 WHIZ-AM & FM—Allan Land, 629 Downard Road, Zanesville 43701  
 WILE-WCMJ—Grant Hafley, Box 338, Cambridge 43725  
 WWJM-FM—Chuck Edwards, 210 S. Jackson, New Lexington 43764  
 WNCO-FM—Jeff Harmon, Stormont St, New Concord 43764  
 WQAL-FM—Mark Biviano, 1621 Euclid, Cleveland 44115  
 WCLV-FM—C. K. Patrick, 26501 Emery Industrial Parkway, Cleveland 44128  
 WERE-WNCX—Kim Colebrook, 1500 Chester Avenue, Cleveland 44114  
 WGBAR-FM—John Blassingame, 9446 Broadview Road, Cleveland 44147  
 WJMO-WRQC—Curtis Shaw, 2156 Lee, Cleveland 44118  
 WZAK-FM—Xen Zapis, 1729 Superior, Suite 401, Cleveland 44114  
 WBWC-AM—Kurt Ward, 120 E. Grand, Berea 44017  
 WCDN-AM—Warren Jones, Box 231, Chardon 44024  
 WDON-FM—Don Martin, Box 406, Mentor 44041  
 WBKC-AM—Clarence Bucaro, 1 Radio Place, Painesville 44077  
 WELW-AM—Bob Meyer, 36913 Stevens Blvd, Willoughby 44094  
 WEOL-AM—Gary Kneisley, Box 4006, Elyria 44036  
 WRKG-AM—Jean Plezia, 300 Washington Ave., Lorain 44052  
 WZLE-FM—Len Houser, 42851 N. Ridge Road, Elyria 44035  
 WCCD-AM—Candy Herman, 12721 Abbey Road, North Royalton 44133  
 WJTB-AM—Jim Taylor, 35590 Center Ridge, North Ridgeville 44039  
 WOBL-AM—Harry Wilber, Box 277, Oberlin 44074  
 WMOA-AM—John Wharff, Box 708, Marietta 45750  
 WCMO-FM—Bernard Russell, Marietta College, Marietta 45750  
 WMVO-WQIO—Steve Zekowitz, Box 348, Mt. Vernon 43050

PRESIDENT BUSH'S PASSOVER MESSAGE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I was pleased and proud to attend the Passover message ceremony at the White House. Today's event recognized the many changes that have occurred in the past year, including the participation at this ceremony of Vladimir "Zev" and Carmella Raiz, now of Jerusalem, Israel, but formerly of Vilnius, Lithuania.

In his remarks, President Bush referred to Passover as the Festival of Freedom. Indeed, Mr. and Mrs. Raiz were Soviet Jewish refuseniks for 18 long years. Just a few weeks ago, on March 6, 1990, I was able to call Carmella into my office and inform her that permission had been granted by the personal decree of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Carmella and Zev will now be able to celebrate their first Festival of Freedom, Passover, in real freedom, in Israel. The age-old refrain of the Passover seder, "Next year in Jerusalem," has become for them, a reality. They and so many other thousands of Soviet Jews now en route to Israel, will share in this unique taste of freedom by commemorating a holiday that marks the passage of the people of Israel from slavery in Egypt to freedom in the promised land.

Mr. Speaker, freedom for Soviet Jewry is a matter that has for many years been a cause celebre for me personally. Each time I learn of a refusenik family who has appealed for help, my heart goes out to their simple desire for religious and cultural freedom. Natasha Stonov, also in attendance today, remains refused. Her husband, Leonid, was forced to remain behind in Moscow when she was granted a visitor's visa for the United States. I know that President Bush will do everything he can do to obtain that freedom for the Stonov's at the earliest possible opportunity, and that many of us in Congress will do our level best as well.

I would, therefore, like to take this opportunity to insert the President's remarks into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I know that my colleague's will find his message to be of great interest.

Mr. Speaker, Passover is the Jewish holiday of redemption. The White House ceremony today was a poignant reminder that religious freedom cannot be taken for granted. Our ad hoc task force on Soviet refugees, on which I serve as chairman, has been closely monitoring all aspects of the problems facing Soviet Jews. We will continue to press for free and open emigration, compliance with the Helsinki Final Act and Jackson-Vanik amendment, as well as for both direct commercial and indirect charter flights to Israel. It is only with these components that Soviet Jews can exercise their birthright of "Next year in Jerusalem" as a tangible reality.

It is therefore with great pleasure that I commend President Bush's remarks today for the edification of my colleagues.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT CEREMONY FOR SIGNING OF PASSOVER MESSAGE

Mr. Vice President, Mr. Secretary and distinguished guests. Welcome to the White House. Today, we are marking Passover, known as the "Festival of Freedom," a poignant occasion in the year that has seen freedom's lights begin to glow all over the world—in Eastern Europe, in Central and South America, in Africa, and even in the Soviet Union.

"Let my people go." Those were the words of Moses nearly 4,000 years ago, when the Israelites took the first step on the march from captivity to freedom. All Americans share in the solemn pride of millions of Jewish men, women and children everywhere as they commemorate the Exodus. It

was a journey of courage and strength, toward the dream of a better tomorrow.

And today, as well, people all throughout the world have continued that epic journey, a quest, for a new life of liberty and peace. We support them in their struggle for democracy. We admire them for the strength of conviction. And we pray for their success.

This is a special time of rejoicing for the more than 15,000 Soviet Jews who have made their way to Israel this year. We are proud to have lent a helping hand, over the years, to make possible the historic emigration, from the Soviet Union, of those who have long sought to leave. The modern exodus is a great event for all those who delight in human freedom. The United States has worked hard to open up this lifeline. And we will continue to do everything necessary to make it possible for Soviet Jews to get to Israel, including continuing to press for direct and indirect flights. We are glad that so many will celebrate the seder in Israel, and we're going to keep working so that many more can join them.

As we remember the Exodus, it is my deep honor to welcome Zev Raiz to the United States, after 18 years of waiting. Zev—(Applause.) Zev and Karmella, may you and your children enjoy many years of happiness together in your new home in Israel. For nearly two decades of darkness, you've been a brave symbol for all refuseniks. And we acknowledge and then applaud the dramatic changes that have taken place in the Soviet Union, making possible the emigration of many who have long sought to leave. But we must not—and I can assure you, we will not forget those who are left behind.

And I'd also like to welcome Natasha Stonov to the White House. I admire the courage and determination that you and Leonid, your husband, have shown through 11 long years of waiting. You have become the voice of the refusenik community, and your steadfast efforts have been invaluable to us as we strive to convince the Soviet leadership to act on its promises.

I regret that another Passover is here with Leonid still in the Soviet Union. I wish that he were here with you in America, so that he, too, could experience the freedoms we enjoy. And we ask that you convey a message to Leonid and all others who still await freedom: They are not forgotten.

The Nobel Laureate—a friend to so many in this room—Elie Wiesel said, "Just as despair can come to one only from other human beings, hope, too, can be given to one only by other human beings." Zev, you have given us hope. For that, we admire you. And together, we look forward to the day when no nation interferes with the faith of any of its people.

So thank you all for being here with us on this very solemn and special occasion. And, once again, I rejoice in your happiness, and we're so pleased you're here. And now I will sign this. (Applause.)

### THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RIVERDALE MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

**HON. TED WEISS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Riverdale Mental Health Association's 30th anniversary on April 28. I wish

to commend the association for its excellent record of service to the residents of the north-west Bronx.

During the past 30 years, the Riverdale Mental Health Association has helped thousands of area residents through its outstanding program of mental health services. The association's programs are licensed by the New York State Office of Mental Health and the New York State Division of Substance Abuse Services. Their comprehensive services cater to the special needs of children with learning disabilities, adults discharged from psychiatric hospitals, substance abusers, at-risk children, the elderly, families in crisis, and other groups. In the last several years, the association initiated a resale shop which provides prevocational training for chronic patients and a 15-bed supervised community residence.

The Riverdale Mental Health Association fully deserves its longstanding, excellent reputation for the quality of its work and its contribution to the stability and vitality of the north-west Bronx community. I congratulate the association on its upcoming 30th anniversary and wish it many more years of continued success and service. Its performance is one of the many reasons which makes me proud to represent the people of the 17th Congressional District of New York.

### THE VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM TENNESSEE WINNER

**HON. MARILYN LLOYD**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commend Alice Tym, a young woman from Tennessee's Third Congressional District, and the State's winner of the VFW Voice of Democracy scriptwriting contest.

Alice was asked to write an essay on "Why I Am Proud of America?" Her entry, which focused on a recent trip to China, proved to be the best in Tennessee. Alice is a sophomore at Ooltewah High School, in Hamilton County. She, her high school, and Hamilton County have reason to be proud.

I respectfully request that her essay be included in the RECORD.

WHY I AM PROUD OF AMERICA

Why I am proud of America. This August, I stood on Tianamen Square in Beijing, China. The blood had been washed away from the patterned pavement, but the trends from the tank tracks were still visible. Soldiers with machine guns surrounded the monuments and only seventeen people with proper passes and identification were allowed on this ninety-eight acre square. Tianamen Square is supposed to celebrate heavenly peace and the founding of the Peoples' Republic of China. Why am I proud to be an American? I saw firsthand what democracy really means. The United States is the symbol of freedom to the whole world. In China, students were shot for erecting a symbolic state of liberty. Our Statue of Liberty is a national symbol respected by leaders and common citizens alike. Our Statue of Liberty represents hope

to the world and its meaning has remained unchanged since it was first erected on October 28, 1886. People still dream of coming to America. My birthright is only a prayer for millions of people all over the world.

I confess to taking that birthright for granted until I visited China. Whenever my family wants to go on vacation we just go. In China, a person has to receive permission from his cadre or leader of the unit where he works. Then he has to carry personal documents like a passport and produce them on the train or at the airport. A ticket just simply isn't enough! Every move he makes is closely controlled by a Communist Official. We can travel anywhere in the United States at will. And, our states are united. In China, some regions are more important than others and receive better funding for schools, roads, and industries. Even though China is larger than the United States it has only one time zone. . . . Beijing time . . . and everyone must live by Beijing time. Our capital is important, but it does not dictate the manner of living in the rest of the United States because we have representation of all of the people. Our federal government is strong, but so are the governments of our states. I am proud to be an American, but I am also proud of my state and its role in American history.

As our land is united so are its people. My country makes me proud because it has maintained an identity of its own and still allowed its people to maintain their individual rights and freedoms. Hispanics, the Irish, the Jews, the Afro-American . . . all have woven the colorful American tapestry. In China, ever since Mao ZeDong came to power October 1, 1949, there has been a strong effort made to wipe out minorities, destroy traditional religions, and even break up families. My guide in Guangzhou has a wife and a six year old daughter in Shanghai, a thousand miles away, and only gets to see them two weeks out of the entire year during his vacation. I'm proud that my country considers all races and religions equal and of value. That means my country needs me. It needs all of us. We are the people who represent freedom to the world and we have a responsibility to America and to the world to maintain our democracy. I want the United States to be as proud of me as I am of the United States.

### A GREAT FLORIDIAN, A GREAT AMERICAN

**HON. ANDY IRELAND**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, Florida has lost a favorite son, and I have lost a dear friend. I am speaking of William Mercer Hollis who passed away recently in Lakeland, FL.

Bill Hollis moved to Florida with his parents, and began his career in food service in 1928. At the end of World War II, Bill Hollis joined George Jenkins in what is today one of Florida's finest business enterprises—Publix Supermarkets.

Publix has grown beyond even their early dreams because of the values instilled in the company by these men and the leadership they offered. Today, there are few in Florida who have not shopped in a Publix store and

been treated to good service, quality products, and a fair price.

Bill Hollis was a man of great integrity, of keen intelligence, and genuine compassion toward his fellow man. He was a wonderful story teller, often weaving life lessons into grand tales and anecdotes. He was a tireless leader in his community, putting his personal efforts into many civic and charitable causes through the years. He served as the mayor of Lakeland, as a deacon in his Southside Baptist Church, and on the Governor's State educational panel.

He was also a Mason of the highest order. During his affiliation with the Masons, Bill served as the Master of the local Masonic Lodge, Sovereign Grand Inspector General for the State of Florida and Grand Master of the State. His membership in this group was a source of great pleasure and pride.

There are few who have made such a mark and left such a legacy as Bill Hollis. His son, Mark, has said that his father asked, "If you ever think of me, think of me kindly as having loved my fellow man." Those of us who had the privilege of knowing Bill Hollis will always think of him kindly and with great respect and we will miss him.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND CLEAN WATER ACT OF 1990

### HON. ARLAN STANGELAND

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. STANGELAND. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to promote sustainable agriculture—including best management, integrated crop management, and integrated pest management practices—so we can increase farm profitability while improving surface and ground water protection efforts. The sustainable agriculture and Clean Water Act of 1990 is a nonregulatory, fiscally responsible approach to integrating the two goals of profitable agricultural production and environmental protection.

My bill will increase USDA's and EPA's efforts to provide information and technical assistance to farmers, State and local officials, manufacturers and dealers of fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, and the general public.

It will help to make key terms such as "sustainable agriculture," "integrated crop management," "integrated pest management," and "best management practices" part of USDA's, EPA's, and the agricultural community's working vocabulary.

Title I relates to USDA programs and activities within the jurisdiction of the Agriculture Committee. Sections 101 and 102 provide important policies and definitions. Section 103 establishes a sustainable agriculture policy and integrated crop management program within USDA. Together with the definitions in section 102, section 103 may well form the heart of the bill. It should lead to significant

water quality benefits as well as site-specific integrated crop management programs.

Section 104 goes well beyond definitions and technical assistance. It makes important substantive changes to the Conservation Reserve Program. In keeping with some of the recommendations of the administration, environmental groups and countless other organizations, my bill makes the CRP more environmentally responsive by allowing for the enrollment of wetlands, filter strips, and other critical areas to increase water quality and protect wildlife habitat and other resources. It incorporates all of H.R. 4353, the Wetlands Conservation Reserve Program Act of 1990, which I introduced on March 21.

Section 105 establishes a soil testing program within USDA to help individual farmers, USDA, and policymakers at all levels get a better understanding of the potential for ground water problems and the fate and transport of agricultural pollutants.

Section 106 establishes a nutrient management education program within USDA. This will help provide more information to farmers, dealers, and others so we can use and dispose of nutrients in a more cost-effective and environmentally sound manner.

Section 107 expands upon the ongoing research initiatives within USDA to improve our data base on the link between agriculture and water quality.

Title II relates to Clean Water Act programs, all of which are within the jurisdiction of the Public Works and Transportation Committee. The bill reauthorizes and strengthens key provisions dealing with agriculture and water quality issues set to expire this fiscal year or next. Section 201 establishes in the Clean Water Act a ground water protection goal, thus recognizing the importance of our underground water resources and the close relationship between surface and ground water—two inextricably linked components of the hydrologic cycle.

Besides having a strong emphasis on ground water, title II contains important reauthorizations and refinements to the section 319 Nonpoint Source Management Program, the section 208(J) Rural Clean Water Program, and the section 314 Clean Lakes Program. The bill authorizes such sums as may be necessary for each of these important programs through fiscal year 1995.

Title II also addresses interagency coordination, provides clearer cross references between section 208(J) and section 319, improves efforts to monitor water quality progress, and encourages watershed pollution prevention activities.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful the Agriculture Committee can include title I or at least some of its key components in the 1990 farm bill. I would also hope to see the thrust of title II's provisions become part of the Clean Water Act reauthorization debate in the Public Works and Transportation Committee. I look forward to working with my colleagues both on and off the committees in an effort to promote sustainable agriculture and clean water.

## CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CELEBRATES ITS 57TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. ARTHUR RAVENEL, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. RAVENEL. Mr. Speaker, I was informed by one of my good friends, Durward Stinson of Charleston who is a past southeast director of the National Civilian Conservation Corps [CCC], that this Saturday, April 7, the CCC will proudly celebrate its 57th birthday. I would like my colleagues in the House to join me in recognizing the outstanding accomplishments of this fine group.

The first CCC camp was established under President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in George Washington National Forest, Skyline Drive, Edinburg, VA. Between 1933 and 1942, nearly 1 million men and women from all branches of the services were associated with the CCC operation. Enrollees ranged from under 18 to veterans of World War I, and camps were in every State plus Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The CCC became the greatest challenge in human relations in the history of our country.

The CCC's accomplishments of building, rebuilding, planting, preserving, protecting and restoring our natural and national resources from 1933 to 1942 are not recorded in our libraries or history books, nor are their contributions to World War II from 1942 to 1945. This is the largest group of forgotten men and women in the United States. Over 4 million CCC people have never been recognized or given credit for what they have done and are still doing for our country.

There is no better time than this Saturday, when CCC observes its 57th anniversary, to give this fine group of men and women their deserved recognition.

## WHY I AM PROUD OF AMERICA

### HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention an award-winning essay written by one of my constituents, Heather Michelle Beach. Ms. Beach, a high school senior in St. Louis, was the Missouri State winner of the annual Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest, sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its ladies auxiliary.

The theme of this year's competition was "Why I am Proud of America." Heather Beach's essay demonstrates both excellent writing skills and an admirable appreciation of our country and its democratic values. I congratulate her on her achievement.

I also salute the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its ladies auxiliary for their 43-year commitment to fostering scholarship and patriotism in our young people through their excellent Voice of Democracy program.

**WHY I AM PROUD OF AMERICA**  
(By Heather Michelle Beach)

In between hungrily nibbling on my pencil eraser and glancing furtively at the blank face of the classroom clock, I wondered how it happened. The writers of history text books had, it seemed, formed a conspiracy. They must have met one sour, Sunday afternoon and mutually agreed to make all text books so boring that students hopelessly wished details of the past to stay there. The question is . . . why? An American history book should team with adventure stories of brave pioneers, action-packed articles of wartime crises, and heart-warming tales of true loves tragically separated for the sake of Democracy only to be reunited in times of peace.

Was it not for the saving grace of audio-visual aids and a dynamic teacher, I might not survive American history. My teacher glories in springing deep, thought provoking questions on unsuspecting, and usually inattentive pupils. Alas! Today she chose me. "Why are YOU proud of America?"

Talk about a million dollar question! How does she expect me to answer this? It's too general! What makes me proud of America? An endless list of reasons scrolling towards Eternity instantly pops to mind. A list so long in fact, that I promptly forget every answer. Such a simple question, why should the answer be to promptly forget every answer. Such a simple question, why should the answer be so tough? Why am I proud of America? What exactly is she looking for?

"I am proud of an America that balances trade deficits and limits monopolizing foreign competition". That's much too technical. How about: "I am proud of the industries America has initiated and the convenient method of displaying merchandise in ultra shopping malls"! That's a bit too insouciant. She'll want a more moderate answer.

"I am proud of an America that allows the freedom of choice". Can I expound on that? Let's see . . . "In America, I can choose to excel, or choose to vegetate. I have the right to believe as I wish and express those ideas to my fellow countrymen. I may choose where or whether to worship when I please. Who I will go out with, where we will go, when we will leave, and what time we will return . . . all of this is up to me.

"My America says, 'Be all that you can be. You may do anything . . . just do it to the best of your ability.' If you will do nothing with your life, at least it is your choice to do nothing".

Later that night I pondered my answer. The freedom to choose . . . why are we so serendipitous while some of our sisters and brothers do not have the right to life's basic amenities? When were we bestowed with the gift of freedom?

Long ago, early Americans had a dream. They envisioned a young nation that could endure and triumph, and more importantly, they lived for that dream. My ancestors struggled through wars and depression, famines and natural disasters. My grandfather put his nineteen-year-old aspirations on hold while he went to India to fly combat planes in World War II. My grandmother worked for the USO while she prayed for his safety and hoped for a promising future upon his return.

Even today, men and women dedicated to the spirit of freedom risk their jobs, welfare, and even their lives to keep the dream alive. Though their contributions may seem less dramatic, today people I love work for democracy and the land they love. My father

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

counsels veterans. My mother sends medical supplies to Third World countries. Why do they work so hard to keep the dream alive? The answer is simple: to ensure the freedoms fortified by the stability of a "more perfect union" for themselves and their offspring.

As a child of so many great Americans, I extend my gratitude. I am proud to be an American. I am proud of my country because my country is proud of me.

**A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO  
BILL DEMERS**

**HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to W.C. Demers on his retirement as special assistant for the Communications Workers of America [CWA] District 9. W.C., or Bill to his friends, leaves his latest office after 45 years of selfless service to the southern California labor movement.

He built a career on helping others to make life better for themselves and their children. Bill held the post of vice president of CWA-9 himself before assuming his current advisory role. Previous to that he was vice president of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO, and a member of the executive board of the Federation's COPE board. He is vice chair and a founding member of the Los Angeles Business Labor Council. His distinguished career also includes previous assignments as planning commissioner, president of the State CIO Council, and vice president of the State AFL-CIO.

Not only is Bill a true leader, he is a teacher and visionary as well. A man ahead of his time, Bill sought business-labor partnerships to better prepare American industry for a more competitive future as a founding member of the Los Angeles Business Labor Council and as a member of the California Commission on Industrial Innovation. As a founding member of the Labor Center Advisory Committee, Bill serves today on the labor advisory committees of Cal State Dominguez Hills and UCLA, developing labor studies educational programs and helping to prepare the future workers of America for tomorrow's challenges.

For all that Bill has done in the past and will continue to do in the future, I would just like to say thanks. My wife, Lee, joins me in honoring him for his lifelong record of achievement, dedication, and service. He is an example for us all.

**THE CHIEF GALL INN**

**HON. BYRON L. DORGAN**

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, the site selected by the tribes and the Indian Health Service for the regional drug and alcoholism treatment center in the Aberdeen area is the Chief Gall Inn, near Wakpala, SD. While the project is desperately needed, the Federal

*April 4, 1990*

agencies involved have continued to delay the project. Among other things, the Indian Health Service [IHS] more than a year after agreeing to the site has now called for yet another feasibility study before moving ahead with the project.

This will involve several more months of delay. IHS' current schedule calls for construction—which is actually renovation of existing structures—to be completed no sooner than March 1992. There is no reason this project should take 2 more years to become operational. IHS must streamline its process and complete the Chief Gall Inn treatment center project promptly, to provide treatment for Indian youth who are not now being properly served.

I bring this to the attention of my colleagues in connection with the consideration of S. 1813, which modifies the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act. That law provides the authority for the Chief Gall project. I urge my colleagues to support aggressive implementation of this law.

**TRIBUTE TO NEW OFFICERS OF  
WATERVIEW APARTMENTS**

**HON. RONALD K. MACTHLEY**

RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. MACTHLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the members of the board of the Waterview Apartments in Woonsocket, RI.

The chairman of the board will be Nelson Coderre. The other board members will remain William Piette, Helen Ducharme, Pearl Pelouquin, and Camille Coupain.

I would like to wish my best to the new officers of the Waterview Apartments as they continue to create a spirit of love and hope within their home. Their dedication is a testament to their unselfish devotion to their fellow tenants.

**KILDEE HONORS DR. MAX E.  
DODDS**

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has served as an outstanding leader in the medical profession and in my hometown of Flint, MI, for more than 47 years, Dr. Max E. Dodds.

Born in Silverwood, MI, Dr. Dodds received a bachelor of arts degree and his M.D. degree from Wayne State University. He served his internship at the Woman's Hospital of Detroit, followed by 2 years in the U.S. Navy. After serving in the Navy, Dr. Dodds had his residency in surgery at the Hurley Medical Center, followed by a 3-year residency at the Memorial Cancer Center in New York City. In 1953, Dr. Dodds returned to Flint where he established his practice in surgery and became a highly respected surgeon, teacher, and citizen.

Dr. Dodds distinguished himself in innumerable ways, giving of himself generously so that those around him would benefit. He was a member of countless organizations, including many professional, public service, and educational groups that serve not only the Flint area but the entire Nation as well. On the national level, Dr. Dodds was an active member of the American Medical Association, the American Society of Clinical Oncology, and the American College of Surgeons.

While he held his participation in these and other national organizations dear, it was on the State and local level that Dr. Dodds proved himself to be most active. Dr. Dodds served as a committee member and as a chairman of several committees for the Michigan State Medical Society, and he also was actively involved in leadership roles with the Genesee County Medical Society. Besides serving on several committees, Dr. Dodds also served as president of the Flint Academy of Surgery. Dr. Dodds has also dedicated countless hours to the American Cancer Society at the county and State level. He has served on the board of directors, on committees, as president, and as committee chairman. Until 1985, he served on the National Board of Directors of the American Cancer Society. He has also served such education-oriented organizations as the University Affiliated Hospitals of Flint.

Besides being a member of these many organizations, Dr. Dodds has also shown himself to be one of our Nation's most skilled surgeons. At St. Joseph Hospital in Flint, he served as the chief of surgery for 5 years. He almost single-handedly ran the Hurley Medical Center, where he was chairman of the department of surgery, the director of surgery, a member of the graduate education committee, director of surgical education, chairman of the cancer committee, chairman of the critical care committee, and chairman of other committees of monumental importance to the medical center. Through his hard and efficient work, Dr. Dodds has eased the pain and suffering of countless people. He has served as a beacon which all of his fellow surgeons and health care colleagues have striven to emulate. Through his relentless, often thankless persistence in providing quality health care to all who require it, Dr. Dodds has proven to all who know him what can be achieved through hard work and staunch dedication.

Dr. Dodds has also distinguished himself in many community-based activities. He served as president of the Musical Performing Association, as well as being an active member of the board of directors of the Flint Institute of Music. He is also a member of the board for the Community Council, a board member at Greenville College, and a dedicated member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Dr. Dodds has received many honors and awards spanning his many years of service. Dr. Dodds has 14 peer reviewed publications, was awarded the Squibb Senior Fellowship at Sloan Kettering Institute, and has received the American Cancer Society Annual National Division Award in 1985. He has been awarded the Michigan State Medical Society Flag Award, as well as the American Cancer Society Certificate of Merit. Michigan State University has appointed Dr. Dodds clinical professor

of surgery in their College of Human Medicine in recognition of his great professional skill and his great knowledge in the field of surgery. Perhaps the most fitting of the awards received by Dr. Dodds was the Genesee Medical Society Presidential Citation for Lifetime Community Service. Dr. Dodds was the first person ever awarded this extremely honorable citation, as never before did anyone do so much for so many people in so many ways.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and pride that I herald the achievements and contributions made by Dr. Dodds to his community. My district has been extremely fortunate to have received the services of Dr. Dodds for so long, and I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to this great man. It is not often that we come across a man such as Dr. Dodds who has served his fellow citizens in so many ways; first in the Navy, then through active participation in community events, and finally through his skilled services as a surgeon. In my many years of public service, I have seen many people doing positive things for those around them. Few people, if any, have surpassed the achievements of Dr. Dodds. I would like to thank Dr. Dodds for his many years of selfless service to his fellow citizens, and I urge everyone to join with me in honoring this great man.

#### ELENA BONNER CALLS FOR RECOGNITION OF LITHUANIA

#### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, an open letter was recently sent by Elena Bonner, the widow of Andrei Sakharov, to President Bush regarding our Government's position on Lithuania. She informs the President that her husband would have called upon him to act and so she calls upon him to recognize the Republic of Lithuania. I urge my colleagues to read her letter, which follows, and I request the full text be printed at this point in the RECORD:

MARCH 26, 1990.

The lawful Lithuanian government, acting on the will of the great majority of its population, has proclaimed the independence of the Lithuania.

The statements by your government express hopes for the peaceful resolution of the situation. But in Lithuania the tension is growing, fed by the increasing Soviet military presence. The psychological atmosphere is such that at any moment the incidents of violence can be provoked. That can endanger President Gorbachev's position and drastically slow down or completely stop the process of democratization in the Soviet Union.

For half a century the government of your country considered unlawful and refused to recognize the incorporation of the Baltic states into the Soviet Union. That was in line with the U.S. democratic traditions. It was a moral statement on the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, or, to be exact, on the bargain struck between Stalin and Hitler. Was such a position just empty words, that deceived American people and the whole world? Only actions can answer this question—by immediate recognition of the Re-

public of Lithuania and the establishment of the diplomatic ties with it. The U.S., because of its unique role in the world, and you, Mr. President, have a grave historic responsibility.

I am addressing you because I know that Andrei Sakharov would have done it. Back in 1988 he wrote that one should not fight the separatist tendencies but try to treat the problems that are causing them. The government of the USSR had failed to act timely. But its mistakes must not be paid for with the blood of the Lithuanian people, who, at the hands of Stalin, have lost almost a third of the concentration camps and in the Siberian deportation.

I call on you to immediately recognize the Republic of Lithuania.

Sincerely,

ELENA BONNER.

#### MAKING EARTHQUAKE INSURANCE AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE

#### HON. AL SWIFT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, today eight of my colleagues and I have introduced comprehensive legislation to make earthquake insurance more affordable and available.

The Federal Earthquake Insurance and Reinsurance Act, is a proactive approach aimed at protecting homeowners and our national economy from the catastrophic consequences of major earthquakes.

Let's review some basic facts. First, a catastrophic earthquake is inevitable. Most seismologists agree that there is a virtual certainty that a monster quake at least 30 times more powerful than last year's San Francisco earthquake will strike somewhere in the United States within the next 40 years.

Second, major earthquakes can happen almost anywhere in our country. While we often think of California for quakes, the fact is that 39 States are vulnerable to major or moderate earthquakes. The Puget Sound region of my State is especially susceptible to a major quake, having already withstood damaging jolts in 1949 and 1965. Even earlier this week, a tremor measuring 4.4 on the Richter scale shook parts of eastern Whatcom County in my district.

Earthquakes are also not solely a west coast problem. Studies by the U.S. Geological Survey confirm that the big one could as easily occur east of the Rocky Mountains as in the Western States. The largest earthquake in recorded American history occurred along the New Madrid fault in the Central United States. Another New Madrid quake would cause severe damages in several Central States, including Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana. As a testament to the national dimension of this problem, the original cosponsors for this bill represent seven diverse States: Massachusetts, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Nevada, Washington, and California.

Third, a catastrophic earthquake occurring anywhere in the country would have lasting impacts for the entire Nation. Destroyed lifelines

such as highways, bridges, gas pipelines, and transmission lines would affect regions thousands of miles from the epicenter. Insured losses could easily exceed \$50 billion. This magnitude of loss would ripple through the national economy impacting the stock and municipal bond markets, affecting every American. Some consumers following a massive quake might not be able to purchase insurance for ordinary perils such as auto and general liability, as many insurance companies would not have any funds available to write new policies.

Individual homeowners could suffer the most. Fewer than 5 percent of the homeowners in Washington State and most of the country have earthquake insurance. Only about 25 percent even have earthquake insurance in the highest earthquake awareness regions around the bay area in California. Earthquake insurance is generally not purchased because the premiums and deductibles are simple too high. A major quake would be particularly catastrophic for those uninsured homeowners who could lose a lifetime's worth of equity in a few seconds of shaking.

The bill I have introduced today will help remedy many of these problems. This legislation creates two separate but parallel insurance programs: First, a primary earthquake insurance program which covers shake damage and applies to all residential property secured by federally backed mortgages; and second, an excess reinsurance program which covers all related earthquake damages and is only triggered if the quake exceeds about \$10 billion in insured losses. Both programs would accumulate premiums in tax-free, off-budget reserve accounts that would be used to pay earthquake claims.

This bill would make available, to nearly all homeowners, insurance protection against losses resulting from direct shake damages for all earthquakes. With such a universal program that spreads the risk nationwide, premiums would drop dramatically. Most of the country would see at least a 60-percent reduction in earthquake premiums. Under the proposal, high risk areas might pay as much as \$50 per year for an average house while low risk areas might pay premiums as low as \$2.

This legislation also protects the national economy. The reserve funds will help cushion the economic blow of a truly catastrophic earthquake. In a sense, this approach partially pre-funds disaster relief assistance. The proposal relies on premiums collected from homeowners and the insurance industry to fund the program, not the taxpayers. Federal moneys could be borrowed in the interim only if a serious quake strikes before the fund has built up to sufficient amounts to cover the loss, but must be paid back with future premiums with interest.

Finally, this legislation contains an earthquake loss mitigation provision. The bill requires the development of a mitigation plan of building codes, seismic standards, and earthquake strengthening measures. The mitigation plan will be submitted to the Congress and State and local governments for approval. In addition, reward-based insurance incentives—such as lower deductibles and premiums—would be available for those homeowners who

take steps to reduce the loss from earthquakes.

This is one of what I hope will be several bills addressing earthquake insurance and preparedness. We do not have all the answers in this bill, but the problem is a compelling one and we need to start the search for solutions. We hope this bill and others will start the congressional dialog on this important and timely issue.

#### THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS REVITALIZATION AMENDMENTS OF 1990

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, in the last two decades, thousands of poor communities got doctors they would not otherwise have had because of a vital Government program—the National Health Service Corps. However, drastic budget cuts have brought the corps to the brink of disappearance.

Today, 34 million people in close to 2,000 communities face chronic shortages of doctors and other health professionals. A third have no doctors at all in their communities, even though most of them have health insurance. They need an estimated 4,000 health professionals to provide their residents with just minimal medical service.

For many years, the National Health Service Corps helped meet these needs. Beginning in 1972, the corps offered scholarships to medical students in exchange for service in underserved areas. At one time, 3,000 corps doctors were serving 5 million patients per year. Now communities served by the corps are losing 600 practitioners a year with no replacements.

That is because the Reagan administration slashed the corps' budget, asking in 1986, 1987, and 1988 to zero out funding for scholarships. They argued that the free market would distribute surplus physicians to these needy communities. Not surprisingly, however, it has turned out that these surplus physicians never went to the poor rural towns and inner cities, choosing instead to practice in the more lucrative suburban and urban areas. But underserved communities are losing their corps doctors just the same.

Congress saved the corps from extinction, but the number of scholarships were still cut from more than 6,400 in 1980 to less than 50 in 1988. Despite volunteer recruitment and a new program that pays off educational loans for those who agree to practice in underserved communities, the corps will send out less than 250 practitioners next year.

Let me tell you what this has meant for one of the counties in my district. For years, the residents of Morgan County, TN, had no doctor to take care of even their basic medical needs. They were lucky if they got a doctor from outside the county to visit half a day a week. Most folks had to drive to Oak Ridge, an hour or more away, in order to see a doctor.

In 1974, their salvation came. Two doctors arrived through the National Health Service Corps. In the 16 years since then, corps doctors have insured that Morgan County got at least basic medical care.

The budget cuts mean, however, that there will be no replacement when their one corps doctor leaves in June. The county's other doctor agreed to stay for good, but it is simply not possible for him to take care of all of Morgan County's 16,700 residents.

Morgan County is a poor county, but they are so desperate they have offered \$80,000 a year for a family physician to come. They have not even had inquiries.

"The National Health Service Corps Revitalization Amendments of 1990," introduced today by Mr. RICHARDSON, myself, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. WAXMAN, and 23 other sponsors, is needed to put the corps back on its feet so that Morgan County and other communities like it will not go without basic medical services again. This bill allows Congress to increase the number of corps doctors in future years.

The bill authorizes the corps to spend whatever sums are necessary to meet these chronic shortages of medical personnel. I am pleased that President Bush has recognized the importance of this program, and has requested a \$56 million increase over last year's appropriation of just \$8.9 million. But if we are serious about meeting these basic needs, we must appropriate that much and more this year and in coming years.

Second, in order to receive the scholarship program, the bill reserves a substantial percentage of the corps' recruitment funding for new scholarships, including scholarships to nurse practitioners and midwives and physicians assistants.

Third, we strengthen the loan repayment program, the program that pays off educational loans if you agree to practice in underserved areas. This program has not brought health professionals to the neediest areas because it offers at most \$20,000 in payments per year which is itself taxed. We increase this maximum to \$35,000 and require reimbursement for the Federal taxes on it.

We also recognize that the corps has had many problems with its operations which have damaged its effectiveness and credibility. Our bill refocuses the corps on its basic mission of getting practitioners to the areas with the direst need and doing everything it can to make it likely that its members would stay in such areas after their obligation ends.

Many corps members have complained that the corps was rigid and impersonal, caring nothing for their needs and abilities. These people end up wanting nothing more but to finish their obligation and get out of town, and that should never be the case. So our bill requires the corps to provide members with counseling and assistance, especially in setting up practice and in finding temporary replacement so they can take vacation time. I believe this kind of help will encourage many corps health professionals to settle permanent in these areas.

We also clarify the priorities for the corps: namely, to retain good doctors and recruit new ones for the very neediest areas, rather

than for particular population groups or diseases. In particular, the bill encourages health professionals to make their careers in these areas by requiring the corps to offer a choice of assignments in needy areas, and to consider factors—such as family situations—which affect an individual's willingness to remain in the area.

Currently, a portion of the corps' funding is spent on matching grants for seven States with their own loan repayment programs. However, these grants do not necessarily go to the neediest States and the programs have not always been as effective as the Federal program. For these reasons, the bill replaces the State Loan Repayment Program with grants to State rural health offices to improve rural health care, including through loan repayment or other incentives for practitioners. The 3-year authorization level for this provision is \$10 million.

Mr. Speaker, we are facing unprecedented health care programs due to skyrocketing costs and a huge uninsured population. Yet, for millions of Americans, these are not even their worst health care troubles. Rural towns and inner cities across the country continue to face chronic shortages of basic medical services.

The National Health Service Corps is the best program we have to address this situation, but we have let it get cut, when it should have been expanded. The legislation introduced today is needed to rebuild a much diminished corps and ensure that it is on the best footing it can be to carry out its mission.

#### THE HIGH-SPEED RAIL TRANSPORTATION POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

**HON. DOUG WALGREN**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to reestablish the U.S. leadership in the development and commercialization of tomorrow's transportation systems—MAGLEV and high-speed rail.

Each of us knows the hardships caused by our congested highway and air traffic systems. Many of our districts have also been hurt by the United States' decreasing ability to compete in the world market for advanced technologies. Despite these realities, the Federal Government has plodded along for 15 years with no national policy for or commitment to the introduction of advanced high-speed ground transportation systems. My bill would remedy this situation by establishing a national high-speed rail transportation policy, providing for the study of high-speed rail's commercial feasibility, and authorizing Federal guarantees of loans to high-speed rail projects.

As we enter the 1990's, the United States finds itself faced with a decaying transportation infrastructure, a threatened environment, a dependence on foreign energy supplies, and an increasingly competitive global economy. Restoring the U.S. leadership in the development and commercialization of high-speed rail and magnetically-levitated [MAGLEV] trains

will help us to clear many of these obstacles as we enter the 21st century.

This country's transportation policy is currently at an important crossroads. Next year, the authorization for the Interstate Highway Act, the largest public works project in history, will expire. Even as this system is being completed, however, we find it over capacity. Today, more than 65 percent of peak hour travel on urban interstates experiences congestion. The Federal Highway Administration projects that by the year 2005, highway congestion will result in up to \$46.5 billion annually in lost time and fuel costs.

Our air traffic system is hardly better. Twenty-one primary airports now experience over 20,000 hours of flight delays each year. Delays in the air traffic system are expected to result in more than \$13 billion in losses annually by the year 2005.

Clearly, the congestion and delays caused by an inadequate transportation system have detrimental effects on the environment, our ability to conserve energy, and the productivity of our industries. In the recently released national transportation policy, President Bush acknowledges the dangers of this overburdened transportation network and declares that "innovation and technological advances within the transportation field will be vital to ensure that the system can meet the Nation's transportation requirements for the 21st century." To facilitate these advances, the policy defines a role for the Federal Government in promoting the development of high-speed rail and MAGLEV trains. The President's policy calls for Federal support of research and the injection of project seed money to spur high-speed rail commercialization.

High-speed rail offers several advantages. MAGLEV and advanced wheel-on-rail systems are quick, efficient, and environmentally sound. By promoting high-speed rail, we can improve the productivity of existing American businesses while introducing an entirely new domestic manufacturing base. Because they run on electricity, high-speed rail systems will once again enable us to use domestic coal and hydropower as a transportation fuel. High-speed rail trains have none of the harmful emissions of petroleum-fueled vehicles, and, in the case of MAGLEV, are practically silent.

#### HISTORY

There was a time when Americans pioneered the development of advanced high-speed ground transportation. Between 1965 and 1975, the High-Speed Ground Transportation Act provided for millions of dollars of research into experimental air cushion, monorail, and wheel-on-rail ground transportation systems. In 1968, two MIT professors patented the first design employing magnets to suspend and propel vehicles along a fixed guideway. Gradually, U.S. research efforts shifted toward this new and promising MAGLEV concept. By the mid-1970's, U.S. scientists had solved many of MAGLEV's most difficult engineering problems, and the technology was nearing the application stage.

Then, in 1975, the Government abruptly terminated all Federal funding for research under the High-Speed Ground Transportation Act, and efforts to develop MAGLEV and other promising technologies shifted overseas.

Today, nearly 15 years after the United States ended its research effort, high-speed rail transportation is finally a reality. In Europe and Japan, advanced wheel-on-rail system such as the Bullet Train and the TGV provide efficient intercity service at more than 150 miles per hour. Meanwhile companies in Germany and Japan have developed functional MAGLEV systems which are capable of operating at close to 300 miles per hour.

Time is ripe for the final development and commercialization of high-speed rail in this country. In Orlando, planners hope to open the first leg of an elevated MAGLEV system by October 1994. This MAGLEV system would offer connections to a high-speed wheel-on-rail passenger train slated to run between Orlando and Miami. Similar projects are being planned for routes as diverse as Los Angeles-Las Vegas, Houston-Dallas and Pittsburgh-Cleveland. The Federal Government must play a role in promoting the development, construction, and commercialization of these and other systems by conducting economic and technological research, establishing comprehensive high-speed rail policy, and minimizing the long-term risks of investors. The legislation I am introducing today would accomplish each of these goals.

#### THE BILL

My bill would first authorize \$10 million for the Federal Railroad Administration [FRA] to complete a commercialization study assessing the economic and technical feasibility of constructing high-speed rail system in the United States. The FRA would also be required to develop model legislation for State and local governments to use to facilitate high-speed rail construction. In his 1991 budget proposal, President Bush has requested \$10 million to fund a similar program.

My legislation would also require the FRA Administrator to issue a national high-speed rail transportation policy. This policy would establish Federal priorities and provide for the promotion of American competitiveness in this field.

Finally, my bill would establish a Federal loan guarantee program similar to the program in legislation recently introduced by Senators REID and MOYNIHAN. My legislation would authorize the FRA to guarantee loans made to high-speed rail construction and demonstration projects by State and local governments—including government employee pension plan funds. Guarantees would be limited to \$2 billion in new obligations per year, and no more than \$10 billion in loans could be guaranteed at any one time.

State and local government employee pension funds currently contain more than \$700 billion. By issuing loan guarantees to ensure these pension funds a safe and competitive rate of return, the Federal Government would grant high-speed rail projects access to billions of dollars in investment capital with little or no Federal expenditure. The concept of Federal guarantees to protect State and local pension investments in infrastructure projects has been endorsed by numerous State treasurers and leading economists alike.

In the wake of the collapse of the FSLIC and the problems with FHA and guaranteed student loans, some of my colleagues may

question a proposal to establish yet another Federal guarantee program. However, the program I am proposing today would include a variety of safeguards designed to minimize risk to the Federal Government. The structure of the program would be very similar to that of the loan guarantee program established by section 511 of the Railroad Revitalization Act, a successful and long-running guarantee program which has never required a Federal outlay to cover a defaulted loan.

In the coming 20 years, MAGLEV and high-speed rail will become an important part of our transportation equation. We invented MAGLEV, and we need it to solve our transportation, environmental, and energy dependence problems. The only question is whether we will work to build a healthy high-speed rail industry here at home, or whether we are going to import the technologies developed and manufactured by others. I encourage my colleagues to answer this question by joining me in support of this important measure.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE UNDERWATER PIPELINE LEAK PREVENTION ACT OF 1990

##### HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of a seemingly incredible string of oilspills in the Arthur Kill and Kill Van Kull waterways in New Jersey, I feel there is a real need to minimize the risk of accidents involving underwater pipelines. For this reason, I am introducing, along with the entire New Jersey delegation, the Underwater Pipeline Leak Prevention Act of 1990.

Currently, there are many miles of pipelines across our Nation which are not regulated. These pipelines must be inspected and monitored so that we can prevent future damage to our natural resources. This is not to say that the transport of oil through pipelines is dangerous. On the contrary, it is one of the safest ways to transport oil. However, we need to know where these underwater pipelines are and that they are safe.

This legislation will substantially reduce the risk of accidents which involve underwater pipelines carrying hazardous liquid. It amends the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act to provide for special mapping, inspection, and safety regulations for underwater pipelines, and for other pipelines that, in the case of an accident, are likely to damage our aquatic environments. Currently, pipelines which operate at a low pressure are exempt from DOT testing requirements.

Specifically, my bill requires that all underwater pipelines be inspected annually with internal inspection devices. Those pipelines that cannot be inspected must be upgraded in order to be compatible with the proper inspection devices. Each pipeline in less than 50 feet of water must be checked annually to ensure that the pipeline has not become a hazard to navigation. Furthermore, adequate navigation market for the pipelines must be put in place.

This legislation also requires pipeline operators to report to the Department of Transportation on the location and status of these underwater pipelines. The DOT must summarize the information and submit a report to Congress. In addition, States will be required to implement the underwater pipeline regulations or risk losing Federal pipeline safety grants.

Mr. Speaker, on January 1 of this year, an Exxon pipeline in the Arthur Kill waterway in Bayonne, NJ, spilled over half a million gallons of oil into the water. This spill symbolizes what could be just one of thousands of environmental accidents waiting to happen. We need to make sure spills like the Bayonne spill are prevented in the future. This bill is one step toward achieving that goal. I urge my colleagues to join me in this endeavor.

#### TRIBUTE TO NEW OFFICERS OF THE MOUNT VERNON APARTMENTS

##### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the recently elected officers of the Mount Vernon Apartments in Woonsocket, RI.

The president of the Mount Vernon Apartments will remain Roger Levesque. The newly elected Florence Beauregard will serve as secretary while Marie Travis will continue her role as treasurer.

Throughout the year Mount Vernon Apartment residents take part in many social events. Most notable are their St. Patrick's Day, Halloween, and Christmas parties and their awards night when they honor their choice of most outstanding man and woman of the year.

I would like to wish my best to the new officers of the Mount Vernon Apartments and hope that they continue to create a spirit of love within their home. Their dedication is a testament to their unselfish devotion and desire to create a home for their fellow tenants.

#### COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAZI INVASION OF NORWAY AND THE FIRST UNITED STATES CASUALTY OF WORLD WAR II

##### HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to bring to the attention of the American people and my colleagues here in Congress two important and noteworthy dates. They are both very significant to our fellow citizens and to our dear friends, the people of Norway.

Next week—April 9, 1990—is the 50th anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Norway. April 21, 1990 is the 50th anniversary of the death of the first American serviceman in uniform in World War II.

The Norwegian people will be commemorating their resistance to the April 9 invasion in solemn ceremonies throughout the country. It is appropriate that we too honor the Norwegian people's heroic resistance to totalitarian aggression. The steadfast leadership and refusal to bend under pressure of King Haakon VII were—and remain today—examples to the world of personal and national moral courage.

The contributions of the Norwegian Merchant Marine during the war also deserve special mention. And the heroism and persistence of the men and women of the Norwegian resistance forces must never be forgotten. They remain bright shining testimony of the bravery of these freedom-loving people.

On April 21, 1940—nearly 18 months before the United States entered World War II—the first American serviceman was killed. Capt. Robert Moffat Losey, a military attache assigned to the American Embassy in Oslo, was killed in a Nazi bombing raid on the town of Dombås in the county of Dovre in Norway.

On the 50th anniversary of that date, Norwegian officials from Oslo, Dombås, and Dovre, representatives from the American Embassy, military officers from the armed services of both the United States and Norway, and representatives of the Sons of Norway will participate in ceremonies at the Memorial Park in Dombås. They will honor the memory of Captain Losey and the many Norwegians who died or suffered as a result of the invasion and subsequent occupation.

Mr. Speaker, as the son of Norwegian immigrants, I am very proud of the nation of my ancestors. It remains the home of many of my relatives today.

Norwegian immigrants to the United States have enriched our land far beyond our ability to repay. The contributions they have made are especially important and evident in the State I have the privilege of representing, Minnesota, and the State of my birth, North Dakota.

While my pride and warmth for Norway is personal in many ways, I encourage all Americans to join me in expressing our respect, admiration, and appreciation for the Norwegian people. Norway was a brave and true ally during World War II. The Norwegian people suffered and fought valiantly in that great struggle against tyranny.

Today Norway remains a staunch NATO Ally and a firm supporter of Western democratic ideals. Let us join together with our great Norwegian friends and remember with the utmost respect the sacrifices and hardships that began on April 9, 1940, and the noble American life that ended on April 21, 1940.

#### THE 1990 TEXTILE AND APPAREL TRADE ACT

##### HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the 1990 Textile and Apparel Trade Act and am proud to be an original cosponsor of this important piece of legislation.

The goal of this bill is to put foreign textile and apparel imports on par with the current growth rate of the U.S. domestic textile industry. As we all know, textile and apparel imports coming into the United States increased by more than 13 percent over last year. And if we don't pass this legislation the news will be equally bad this time next year.

We know that Japan, Taiwan, and many of our other trading partners have taken over our domestic market in recent years through their skillful use of unfair trade practices. These so-called trading partners subsidize their products and then dump them into our markets. The question is how much longer are we going to stand idly by as we continue to lose more and more American jobs everyday.

It is simply unrealistic to expect our American companies to be able to compete under these circumstances. The textile legislation I support will correct the inequities in the system and give our American workers the fighting chance they deserve. The textile bill would use 1989 imports as a starting level and allow a 1-percent increase in foreign imports per year. This 1-percent import increase would equal the current annual growth rate of the U.S. domestic textile industry.

Employment in the U.S. textile industry is down from more than 2.5 million workers in 1973, to less than 1.8 million today. This represents a loss of 700,000 jobs in the industry that is recognized as second only to the U.S. steel industry in terms of our national security. In my district there are over 40,000 people employed in the textile industry.

As someone recently remarked, if we ever have to go to war again our servicemen and women may be wearing foreign made uniforms and Gucci shoes. Let's pass this legislation while we still have textile and apparel jobs in our country to protect. Along with over 175 other Members of the House who support this vital legislation, I say enough is enough. Let's move forward with the 1990 Textile and Apparel Trade Act and send a strong message to the administration as well as our trading partners.

#### EUROPE 1992 PLAN

### HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, the European Community's plan to integrate the 12 economies of Europe by 1992 has attracted significant attention in the United States. Congress, the administration, and the American business community have attempted to discover whether Europe 1992 will be a net gain, or a net loss, for United States trade interests.

I believe that one key element of the Europe 1992 plan—the EC's process to set product standards and to test compliance with those standards—has the potential to make Europe 1992 a net loss to certain American industries. For that reason, I am today introducing five companion bills, along with Representative JOHN MILLER, to use American leverage in the product standards arena to ensure that American exporters face equitable Euro-

pean product standards and reasonable ways to show they comply with those standards.

In short, my legislation would prohibit EC firms from certifying in their own factories or in European laboratories that they comply with U.S. Government standards.

The House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, which I chair, held six hearings on Europe 1992, and issued a report making recommendations to the administration on how to improve the U.S. response to the European economic challenge.

While the subcommittee's investigation focused on several potential troublespots for U.S. business in the Europe 1992 plan, it became clear that the European Community's standards-setting and testing process posed a clear threat to American exporters.

On the face of it, the EC's plan to harmonize all European product standards, and the procedures to test compliance with those standards, would seem to benefit American business. After 1992, a product which can be sold under the common EC standard and the standard of one EC nation will be marketable throughout the European Community. U.S. exporters which previously had to jump over 12 different product standard hurdles to sell in Europe will have to jump over far fewer hurdles after 1992.

In reality, the standards set by the European Community may make it far more difficult for some businesses to be competitive in the EC market. By setting key product standards without the opportunity for international scrutiny, and by not guaranteeing that American companies can easily show their compliance with EC standards, Europe 1992 may actually erect more hurdles, not less, for some exporters.

To understand why the Europe 1992 plan for product standards poses a serious threat to U.S. business, one must first examine the EC's complex standards-setting process. The European Community establishes a broad outline for a product standard in a Europe 1992 directive. The European standards organization CEN/CENELEC uses that directive to write a product standard which is then implemented by all EC countries.

The meetings of CEN/CENELEC, however, are totally closed to most non-European observers, including representatives of United States businesses without factories in Europe, experts from American trade associations, and United States Government officials. Product standards which establish the minimum health and safety standards for thousands of American products, ranging from paper products to toys, are being set behind closed doors. Consequently, the EC representatives to CEN/CENELEC who are usually from the industry itself, have already written standards which benefit European producers of anesthesiology equipment, toys, and forklifts over American producers.

In contrast, the United States relies upon private sector organizations to set product standards, many of which are voluntary. The meetings of the vast majority of American standards-setting organizations, including Underwriters Laboratory [UL], are open to all American and foreign companies. Many EC companies not only observe American stand-

ards meetings, they actually vote on American standards.

The nontransparency of CEN/CENELEC is not the only reason that the Europe 1992 plan for product standards poses a threat to American exporters. The European Community is currently establishing the rules for companies to test and certify their compliance with product standards on a Europe-wide basis. While harmonization of European testing and certification procedures could be a welcome development for American exporters, trouble may very well be on the horizon.

The European Community's draft policy on testing and certification fails to unequivocally guarantee that the current bilateral testing and certification system, which is open and fair, will be continued. Under this system, American companies can test their compliance with European standards in American laboratories, and European companies can test their compliance with American standards in European laboratories. The Europe 1992 plan may nullify the existing agreements which govern this mutual recognition process, and may require American companies to have their products tested in the European Community before they can be marketed.

The administration has protested the Europe 1992 plan for product standards, but these protests have only resulted in minor gains. Congress must legislate where protests to the EC have failed.

The legislation I am introducing today would make it far more difficult for EC companies to do business in the United States in response to the EC's restrictive policies. Unless American firms are treated in the European Community just as EC firms, we in the United States should not accord equal treatment to EC firms.

While most American product standards are private, voluntary standards, several U.S. Government agencies—the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Communications Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Labor—set health and safety standards to protect the American public.

American and foreign companies alike are allowed to self-certify their compliance with many of the standards set by these agencies. For other standards, American and foreign companies must bring their products to independent laboratories in the United States or abroad for testing and certification.

Under my legislation, firms based in the EC would not be allowed to self-certify their compliance with the product standards set by these five United States Government agencies until the European Community cleans up its act on product standards. Furthermore, EC firms could not use European laboratories to test and certify their products. Companies based in the EC would be required to send their products to American laboratories prior to marketing.

These restrictions upon EC firms would only be lifted when the U.S. Secretary of Commerce certifies that the European Community is setting product standards in an open and fair manner and has established equitable rules for testing and certifying compliance with European standards.

The goal of this legislation is not to force the European Community to totally restructure its system to establish and test compliance with product standards. The EC has a right to its system, and we have a right to ours. Rather, these bills are simply designed to open the doors at CEN/CENELEC and guarantee equitable rules for American companies to show that they comply with European Community standards.

The cost of American inaction on product standards may be high. For every \$1 billion in lost exports, 25,000 American lose their jobs. While it is important that we maintain a good working relationship with our European trading partners, it is equally as important that we use American leverage on product standards to protect the jobs of American workers who are dependent upon an open European Community market.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor these five pieces of legislation.

### CELEBRATING EARTH DAY

#### HON. CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Ms. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, the celebration of Earth Day's 20-year birthday offers us a golden opportunity to reflect what has occurred and what lies ahead. I would like to share with my colleagues what is finally being recognized as the most powerful tool we can use to celebrate Earth Day everyday: prevention.

When my Rhode Island constituents elected me to Congress 10 years ago, I was appalled to find crisis management to be the business-as-usual practice in Washington. Environmental problems, in particular, tend to be routinely ignored until they become excessively costly to solve. To practice reactive crisis control is to wait until the ship hits the sand. The examples are legion:

Failing to control toxic chemicals which threaten more than one-third of the Nation's groundwater, cost the country more than \$40 billion per year in health damage and environmental costs, and require over \$300 billion to clean up leaking dumps and contaminated weapons facilities;

Acid rain pollutants that are destroying our lakes, fisheries, forests, and historic buildings, destroying over \$12 billion a year in economic value;

Rising foreign oil imports, which worsen the trade deficit by \$40 billion per year, incur an additional \$40 billion of military expenditures to defend foreign oil supplies, and lead to routine tanker spills that despoil our fragile coastal waters;

Providing \$30 billion per year to subsidize fossil fuels, despite studies showing these dirty fuels result in more than \$100 billion in economic losses.

However, the philosophy I have promoted is a preventive one—it echoes Benjamin Franklin's timeless adage, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. This is becoming absolutely essential given the number of energy and environmental problems we face. Busi-

ness-as-usual in the 1990's guarantees disasters for both the economy and the environment.

Not surprisingly, there are an enormous number of win-win preventive opportunities available for not only averting ecological disasters, but actually spurring economic prosperity while enhancing environmental quality and public health. Let me highlight several key ones of notable value to my Rhode Island constituents, as well as citizens across the country and around the world.

#### NARRAGANSETT BAY PROTECTION

Making sure we don't foul our nests is a longstanding environmental maxim, and in my case this has meant seeking protection over the past several years for Narragansett Bay—which is literally the crown jewel of Rhode Island. Through the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, I have been able to develop a comprehensive approach to reducing and preventing coastal pollution, cleaning up already polluted waters, and protecting and restoring depleted fishery resources.

This month my Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee will be acting on several bills and amendments which I have introduced. This legislative package will include my National Oceans Policy Resolution which will help to establish a comprehensive and coordinated policy for protecting our coastal water. Some of the provisions in this legislation include: making polluters pay for new sewage treatment plant construction; easing the way for restricting or prohibiting oil drilling on the Georges Bank; increasing fines for ocean dumping of sewage sludge and medical waste, as well as providing \$10,000 bounties to anyone providing information which leads to such a conviction; and providing additional moneys for fisheries, marine mammal, and coastal pollution research facilities working in Narragansett Bay.

#### OCEAN DUMPING BAN

The horror of used hypodermic needles and other medical wastes washing up on our beaches, as well as the offshore dumping of millions of gallons of sewage sludge from New York City that is destroying our offshore environment and exacting a toll on the Rhode Island fishing industry, are preventable problems. Ocean dumping of sewage sludge and industrial waste should be banned, and my legislation to do so was signed into law in 1988. Again, this success was due in large part to documenting cost-effective waste prevention, recycling, and alternative disposal methods.

#### OILSPILL PREVENTION

The *World Prodigy* oilspill in Narragansett Bay, and the several thousands of other oilspills documented since the *Exxon Valdez* disaster in Alaska, point to two key needs. First, we must increase our reliance on energy efficiency and solar resources and decrease our dependency on oil, and second, we need strong laws and guidelines to prevent oil tanker spills until that transition fully occurs.

I was proud to be part of this year's landmark oilspill prevention legislation. This bill will take a number of significant steps, including: allowing States to retain stricter environmental and liability standards against oil and shipping companies; increasing penalties for violating

Federal pilotage laws; initiating the effort to designate Block Island/Montauk Point Channel as a tanker free zone; and using satellite technology for tracking vessels in coastal waters.

#### BIG RIVER PRESERVATION

As with our current energy practices, we needlessly squander precious water resources. To prevent the destruction of an irreplaceable Rhode Island natural asset filled with a rich diversity of plant and animal species—8,300 acres of open space, including over 2,000 acres of valuable wetlands—I have worked to promote water efficiency improvements as a lower cost option than the proposed Big River Reservoir. I am pleased to report that through the combined efforts of my office and several dozen Rhode Island citizen associations, we have prevailed upon the EPA to deny a permit for the Army Corps of Engineers to dam this exquisite wildlife habitat.

The availability of water-conserving technologies made a compelling case for preserving the environment. Using more efficient faucets, showerheads, toilets and other devices could save consumers billions of dollars nationwide, while preserving scenic rivers and wetlands. To further this win-win economic/environmental goal I have consistently pushed for national water efficiency standards, a removal of Federal water subsidies, and the establishment of a clearinghouse on water efficiency to help State and local governments pursue this least-cost option.

#### POLLUTION PREVENTION

Despite a multibillion-dollar cleanup bill for improperly disposed hazardous wastes, the United States continues to generate an additional 500 million to 1 billion tons per year of hazardous wastes. Moreover, several billion pounds of toxic air pollutants remain unregulated, and several billion tons of virgin resources must then be mined to replace these waste products.

Rhode Island is confronted with nine major Superfund sites that require expensive clean-up. Disposing of hazardous wastes is the third largest expenditure for Rhode Island governments, behind education and roads. The yearly bill exceeds \$80 billion nationwide. Fortunately, as I mentioned before, prevention pays. Indeed, detailed studies show that half our current wastes could be reduced at the source, and half the remaining amount can be reused or recycled. This would save Americans billions of dollars per year, while reducing health risks, and eliminate the need for billions of tons of raw materials.

I am pleased to announce that legislation I have coauthored for several years, the Hazardous Waste Reduction Act, is being adopted by the EPA. This would make waste reduction and pollution prevention the Nation's top priority—instead of disposal and incineration. When EPA becomes a Cabinet agency, it will officially establish an Office of Pollution Prevention that will help States and businesses capture these available savings.

#### LOWER COST ENERGY OPTIONS

One of Rhode Island's highest priorities in the two decades since the original Earth Day has been to reduce our dependency on foreign oil imports. The oil price shocks of the 1970's destroyed many cash-strapped busi-

nesses, throwing many people out of jobs, and made life miserable for the poor and elderly on fixed incomes. It is no surprise, then, that by a 4-to-1 margin the polls show voters want fossil fuels replaced with renewable resources. By a similar margin, the public wants energy efficiency promoted instead of constructing more powerplants.

Federal energy policies are doing just the opposite, and, as a result, nearly half of all our oil continues to be imported, and the bulk of tax dollars continue to subsidize powerplant construction. As a result, Americans pay an estimated \$200 billion per year more than necessary for energy services. Energy efficiency improvements to buildings, vehicles, appliances, lights, motors in a factory and office equipment would not only capture these savings, but prevent a further estimated \$100 to \$200 billion in damages caused by the waste pollutants released from these resources.

For the past decade I have challenged this costly and risky policy, and in its place I have championed State, national and global energy policies based on least-cost and low-risk planning principles. Beginning in 1986, I was pleased to see Congress pass my initiative to set up a least-cost utility planning program. This information and technology transfer program helps States and utilities identify energy efficiency investments that are less expensive than powerplants. Full implementation of currently available options promise to save several hundred dollars per person per year, or \$85 billion yearly nationwide. Finally, given Congress' current debate over the Clean Air Act, it is noteworthy that these improvements would lead to an impressive 50 percent reduction in acid rain pollutants at no cost to ratepayers or taxpayers.

The least-cost energy strategy is especially valuable for resolving the unprecedented peril of global greenhouse warming. I am spearheading the major comprehensive legislation on this problem, the Global Warming Prevention Act (H.R. 1078), designed to cut energy costs and greenhouse gases at the same time. It gives top priority to energy efficiency, including such incentives as \$2,000 tax rebates for consumers to purchase highly efficient vehicles. Detailed studies show that the least-cost approach applied worldwide could simultaneously prevent a tripling of global carbon-dioxide emissions and eventually cut energy bills by more than \$500 billion per year.

Mr. Speaker, as Earth Day approaches these are just a few ways we should be thinking about to lighten people's impact on the earth and save us money at the same time. Clearly there are many, many more opportunities available to individuals, companies, and communities to undertake on a daily basis. It is incumbent upon each of us to use our purchasing power, voting rights, and investment options to further the goals of Earth Day everyday.

**BIPARTISAN FOREIGN INVESTMENT LEGISLATION TO BE INTRODUCED AFTER THE EASTER/PASSOVER RECESS**

**HON. NORMAN F. LENT**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, Congressman TAUZIN, Congressman BROOMFIELD, and I planned to introduce foreign investment legislation tomorrow. However, since the House will not be in session tomorrow, we have decided to wait until after the Easter/Passover recess to introduce our bill.

We urge our colleagues to cosponsor this bipartisan legislation on foreign investment. The data our Government currently collects is too imprecise to allow us to understand the extent of foreign investment in certain sectors of the economy and regions of the United States.

Our bill would improve the data currently collected by:

First, giving the Bureau of Economic Analysis [BEA], which has primary responsibility for collecting data on foreign direct investment, access to the Census Bureau's data on foreign direct investment; and

Second, requiring the Secretary of Commerce to report to Congress on the progress of the data exchange.

Our bill represents a bipartisan approach to a controversial issue. The bill improves the data we collect without threatening to restrict foreign investment. It meets the public interest of improved data but protects American jobs.

We urge our colleagues to become original cosponsors to our foreign investment bill. We will be introducing it on April 18 after the Easter/Passover recess. If you have any questions or would like to cosponsor our bill, contact me or have your staff call Justin Lilley of the Energy and Commerce Committee at 5-3641.

**LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE BRIDGE-TO-BRIDGE RADIO-TELEPHONE ACT**

**HON. WALTER B. JONES**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation to amend the Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act.

Currently, the inland navigational rules provide that vessels of less than 20 meters may not obstruct the passage of larger vessels and that vessels of 20 meters or more may share the channel with similar size vessels.

To maintain order it is essential that these large vessels, maneuvering in a narrow channel, be able to communicate. Thus, current law requires vessels of 300 gross tons or more to carry bridge-to-bridge radiotelephones. While most vessels of 20 meters or more exceed 300 gross tons and thus are re-

quired to carry bridge-to-bridge radiotelephones, there are exceptions. The amendment I propose would eliminate these unjustified exceptions by requiring radiotelephones on all vessels that are 20 meters or greater. In effect, this bill would merely extend the current requirement to reach those few vessels that are over 20 meters and less than 300 gross tons.

This is an important safety measure that would ensure that large vessels passing in a narrow channel are able to effectively communicate. During the period 1981-88, the failure to use radiotelephones was involved in 25 maritime accidents. This legislation, though it will make only a minor change in current law, would improve safety on our Nation's waterways and reduce the chance of spills of oil and other hazardous materials.

This proposal is strongly supported by the administration and I am aware of no industry opposition.

**A TRIBUTE TO HOWARD W. TIEDT**

**HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding individual from my district who passed away on March 7. Mr. Howard W. Tiedt, president of Santa Fe Speedway, devoted nearly all his life to providing recreation and the opportunity for Chicago residents to experience the excitement of auto racing. This occasion allows me to express my sincere appreciation to a man whose many years of dedication made south suburban Chicago a better place to live.

Mr. Tiedt was a lifelong resident of Hinsdale, IL, and its immediate surrounding areas. After his father's death in 1946, he inherited the racetrack which had been featuring horse and cyclist races. Mr. Tiedt relied on his experience and his degree in accounting from the University of Illinois, to enlarge the track and grandstand in order to accommodate large races and more spectators. Since 1953, the Santa Fe Speedway has been home to both stock car and midget auto races. I am proud to say that it is also one of the most respected and desirable short-track courses in the country, according to champion NASCAR drivers.

Mr. Tiedt's daughter, Mary Louise, will succeed him as president of Santa Fe Speedway. I wish her the best in her new position. I am sure Santa Fe Speedway will continue to provide popular entertainment to the citizens of my suburban Chicago district.

Once again, my deep condolences go out to the family of a great man who will be sorely missed by his community. We will be lessened by his departure.

PENNY STOCK REFORM ACT OF  
1990

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today the Penny Stock Reform Act of 1990, a comprehensive effort to clean up the rampant fraud now pervading the penny stock market. I am extremely pleased to be joined in this effort by Mr. RINALDO, the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance, Mr. WYDEN, Chairman DINGELL of the Energy and Commerce Committee, as well as Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. MOORHEAD, and Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. In particular, I want to note the extraordinary contributions of Mr. RINALDO and Mr. WYDEN and their staffs, who have been so dedicated to developing legislation in this area.

Mr. Speaker, the problems in the penny stock market are a subset of the larger dilemmas facing the investing public and our economy. In the aftermath of the crash of October 1987, and the minicrash of October 1989, investors are reeling from losses in the legitimate stock market. The horror stories from the penny stock market are fueling that lack of confidence to an even greater degree. Furthermore, small legitimate firms are unable to raise capital in this market, finding it difficult to pry investors hands free from money in bank accounts or perhaps wrongly invested in fraudulent penny stocks. Therefore, we must work aggressively to create the regulatory structure necessary to rebuild investor confidence and oil the machinery of the capital formation process upon which our future economic growth hinges so greatly.

Mr. Speaker, last fall the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance held two hearings to examine the problem of fraud in the penny stock market. The first was a field hearing in Portland, OR, chaired by Mr. WYDEN, and the second was here in Washington. The facts gleaned from those hearings are stunning and represent a travesty for the small investor. According to the findings of the North American Securities Administrators Association's [NASAA] 50-State survey, investors lose \$2 billion or more each year due to fraud and abuse in the penny stock market, over one-fifth of the entire total of primary and secondary market activity in penny stocks. Incredibly enough, these losses linked to fraud come in addition to an estimated 70-percent probability that an investor in an unmanipulated penny stock will lose some or all of his or her investment. In all, the likelihood of losing money in penny stocks runs at 90 percent. Comparing this market to a night at the casino seems an unfair slap at casino operators.

Penny stock fraud's harm to the capital formation process poses an even more sweeping economic threat to the Nation. According to the NASAA report, the \$2 billion in investor losses equals two-thirds of the total of \$3 billion raised by the U.S. venture capital industry in 1988. Given that \$25,000 is the average outside financing needed to start a new company, these ripoffs represent a loss of 80,000 potential new firms, employing well over

150,000 workers. These con artist schemes drive a stake right through the heart of our Nation's history of entrepreneurship and our future efforts to rebuild America's competitive edge in the world marketplace.

The legislation we are introducing today strikes directly at the most egregious problems in the penny stock market. The bill focuses a laser beam on the stocks trading at the lowest end of the scale, on the pink sheets or beyond, which are the most recognized area for fraudulent activity. The bill proposes several key tools for attacking this problem.

First, the legislation would expand the Securities and Exchange Commission's authority to bar crooked promoters and consultants from the securities business. As we learned in last fall's hearings, even the most recidivist criminals imaginable, having been barred from acting as brokers or dealers, wind up as manipulative promoters in the penny stock business.

The bill would also mandate that all penny stocks be traded through an automated quotation system which provides firm automated quotes of stock prices. This would greatly improve surveillance and information flow about this market and prevent these stocks from hiding in the netherworld of the pink sheets and beyond.

Another key feature of this bill would greatly expand disclosure to investors in penny stocks. This would include information about the price of stocks, actual value on a month-to-month basis, and a risk disclosure document containing information regarding the nature of the risk in the penny stock market.

The legislation would mandate expanded self-regulatory organization responsibility for overseeing the penny stock market. The expanded powers would include prohibiting customer ripoffs through excessive spreads; initiating a review of penny stocks to guarantee the adherence to standards of just and equitable principles of trade; and establishing and maintaining a new means for investors to receive information regarding broker disciplinary actions. If we are to have a system of securities laws which relies on self-regulation, then we must assure that that regulation is vigilant and aggressive in the pursuit of fraudulent activity.

Finally, the bill would ban outright the registration under the Federal securities laws of blank check offerings and penny stock blind pool offerings. These are common vehicles for fraud and manipulation in the penny stock market.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, this bipartisan legislation is a potent weapon in the battle to make our securities markets safe for all investors and to restore greater integrity to the capital formation process. The bill has been endorsed by the North American Securities Administration and the Consumer Federation of America, and letters from those groups will be inserted in the RECORD following my remarks.

In the weeks to come, as we move toward legislative hearings and markup of this legislation, I look forward to working with the SEC, the States, and others in the adoption of effective, comprehensive penny stock legislation.

CONSUMER FEDERATION OF AMERICA,  
Washington, DC, April 4, 1990.

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY,  
House of Representatives, Rayburn House  
Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MARKEY: On behalf of the Consumer Federation of America (CFA), I would like to thank you for introducing legislation to protect consumers from fraud and abuse in the penny stock industry.

As you know, a September 1989 study by the North American Securities Administrators Association estimates that Americans lose at least \$2 billion each year as a result of schemes involving penny stocks. Further, the study points out, "The penny stock industry increasingly is dominated by utterly worthless or highly dubious securities offerings that are systematically manipulated by repeat offenders of state and federal securities laws and other felons, some of whom have been identified as having ties to organized crime."

The con artists who use lies and deception to sell penny stocks and who manipulate prices are robbing investors, many of whom are unsophisticated first-time participants in the financial markets, of their life savings, retirement funds, and money to fund their children's education. This alone would justify legislative action. But the problem goes deeper. All of us pay a price when Americans lose confidence in the financial markets and when money that could have gone to support honest businesses that create jobs is lost to penny stock fraud.

Recognizing that the problem has become a national one, the Securities and Exchange Commission and states have beefed up regulation in this area, and they are to be applauded for their efforts. But more needs to be done.

By expanding the authority of the SEC to police this industry, by making it easier to keep fraudulent "promoters" and "consultants" out, by mandating additional up-front disclosure to investors, and by prohibiting the registration of "blank check" offerings and restricting "blind pool" offerings, the "Penny Stock Reform Act of 1990" provides vital additional investor protection.

CFA congratulates you for your leadership on this issue and looks forward to working with you for passage of this vital legislation.

Sincerely,

BARBARA ROPER,  
Financial Planning Specialist.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS "PENNY  
STOCK REFORM ACT OF 1990"

Section 1. Short Title.

This Act is formally titled the "Penny Stock Reform Act of 1990."

Section 2. Findings.

The findings lay out the rationale underlying this legislation. They include the need to establish and maintain an honest and healthy secondary market for securities offerings; to provide investors with better information concerning low-priced penny stocks; to broaden Securities and Exchange Commission authority to regulate and redress wrongdoing in the penny stock market; to enhance SEC authority to sanction "promoters" and "consultants," among others, who operate at the fringes of the penny stock market; and to prohibit the use of certain practices, such as the issuance of blank check offerings, whose inherent characteristics promote fraud.

Section 3. Definition of Penny Stock.

This section adds a new paragraph 51 to Section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("the '34 Act") by defining the term "penny stock" and thus setting the scope of securities covered under this Act. The definition focuses largely upon the non-exchange-listed and non-NASDAQ-quoted market, also known as the "pink sheet" market. This is the area of the securities markets furthest outside the scope of adequate regulation and surveillance.

The definition of penny stock largely follows the Commission's definition of "designated security" contained in its penny stock rule adopted last fall (SEC Rule 15c2-6). It would exempt from the definition of penny stock any security which is registered or approved for registration on a national securities exchange, such as the New York or American, among others, which meet operating criteria established by the Commission. The rule would also exempt securities traded on the National Association of Securities Dealers NASDAQ/NMS and NASDAQ system; investment company securities; and other securities the Commission may exclude based on other relevant criteria, such as high trading price or low trading volume.

Section 4. Authority of Commission to Police Disqualified "Promoters" and "Consultants".

The hearings in the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance last fall indicated that there currently exists a substantial problem in the large numbers of individuals who are barred from working as brokers, dealers or exchange or NASD members, but who emerge nonetheless as promoters or consultants operating illegally in the penny stock market. This section amends Sections 3(a)(18) and 3(a)(21) of the '34 Act. It expands the current law definition of persons "associated" with brokers, dealers and members of securities exchanges or the NASD to include "promoters," "consultants" and others who work in the penny stock market yet may evade SEC sanction by avoiding formal registration as brokers and dealers. The section also includes within the definition of a broker those individuals associated with issuers, even if no formal association with a broker could be established.

Section 5. Requirements for Brokers and Dealers of Penny Stocks: Automated Quotations, Enhanced Disclosure.

Subsection (a) of Section 5 adds a new paragraph (g) to Section 15 of the '34 Act and thus establishes a system for more comprehensive disclosure and regulatory oversight for the operation of the penny stock market, from the initiation of broker-customer contact through the trading of these stocks and the maintenance of customer accounts in such stocks.

The section adds new requirements for the method of effecting transactions, and for additional disclosure obligations prior to transactions, at the time of confirmation, and through monthly account statements. First, all transactions in penny stocks must be effected through an automated quotation system operated by a national securities association such as the NASD. Second, prior to effecting any penny stock transactions, a broker or dealer must provide customers with a specific "risk disclosure" document, and must disclose the bid and ask prices at the time of the transaction, the number of shares to which such prices apply, the amount of commissions or other compensation the broker or dealer is receiving with regard to purchases or sales of that penny stock, and any additional information the SEC may deem necessary.

The "risk disclosure" document mandated under this section must contain a description of the nature of risk involved in the penny stock market, the method of pricing markups in that market, identification of means to receive information on broker-dealer disciplinary histories, and a description of other significant terms used which would assist customers in their understanding of the penny stock market.

At the time of confirmation, the section requires brokers and dealers to provide in writing similar price and volume information as that mandated prior to the purchase of sale of any penny stock. In addition, the monthly account statement required under this section must contain all trading information for the previous month and the present market value of a customer's holdings in penny stocks.

Subsection (b) of Section 5 imposes new requirements for self-regulatory organizations (the NASD) to establish and oversee a fair penny stock market. Under the general requirements of Section 15A(b)(11) of the '34 Act, that a "registered securities association" promulgate rules designed to produce "fair and informative" quotations, this subsection requires the NASD or other such SROs to enact rules that prohibit excessive spreads and require firm bid and ask prices reasonably related to the most recent quoted prices.

This section makes the effective date of these new requirements for brokers and dealers and SROs 90 days from the date of enactment of this Act.

Section 6. Voidability of Contracts In Violation of Section 15(c)(2) of the '34 Act.

Section 6 effectively would void securities contracts made in violation of the Commission's penny stock rule and all other rules adopted pursuant to Section 15(c)(2) of the '34 Act. This section would amend Section 29(b) of the '34 Act to specify that any contract in violation of rules adopted under Section 15(c)(2) of the '34 Act, which includes prohibition of fraudulent, deceptive or manipulative practices, would be deemed automatically void. The Commission would have the authority to exempt certain rules from this mandate.

Section 7. Restrictions of Blank Check Offerings.

Subsection (a) of Section 7 amends Section 7 of the Securities Act of 1933 ("the '33 Act") to prohibit the registration of all "blank check" stock offerings and all penny stock "blind pool" offerings, types of stock issues frequently involved in fraudulent or manipulative schemes. Blank checks are securities offerings in which the issuer discloses no specific business plan or purpose, or merely identifies an intent to engage in mergers and acquisitions, but no identity of business lines for the anticipated mergers or the management which will be responsible for operating the merged entity. Blind pools do identify a general business, product or service line for intended mergers, but not a particular property or business.

Subsection (b) contains an amendment to Section 15 of the '34 Act which would affect the trading of blank checks and penny stock blind pools. First, by adding a new Subsection (h), it would prohibit the trading of any blank checks or penny stock blind pools. Second, by amending Subsection 12(b), it would enhance the enforcement of the trading ban by mandating that all penny stocks registering under the '34 Act provide specific information regarding their lines of business. This information will help the Commission identify potentially illegal blank checks and blind pools.

Subsection (c) amends Section 15A(b) of the '34 Act by mandating that the NASD or other SROs overseeing the penny stock market promulgate rules to prohibit the evasion of blank check and blind pool restrictions, to require greater review of penny stock registration statements in pursuit of this goal, and to establish means for improving dissemination of information concerning "reverse mergers" of private companies with public shell corporations.

The effective date for this section is 90 days from the date of enactment of the legislation.

Section 8. Expanded SRO Review of Penny Stocks.

This section requires a new review of penny stock offerings to assure that they are not used for "fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices" and are consistent with "just and equitable principles of trade." These standards are drawn directly from Section 15A of the '34 Act, which governs the operation of self-regulatory organizations. Section 8 specifically amends Section 15A(b) of the '34 Act to mandate that the NASD or other penny stock SROs prohibit participation of any of its members in the offering of any penny stock which has not been renewed favorably under this standard.

Section 9. Broker/Dealer Disciplinary History.

This section mandates that the NASD or other registered securities association establish a toll-free telephone listing to respond to customer inquiries concerning the disciplinary history of association members.

#### NEW MEDICAL FACILITY: SISKIN HOSPITAL OPENS IN CHATTANOOGA, TN

#### HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the great privilege of attending the ceremony opening a remarkable new medical facility in my congressional district, Siskin Hospital in Chattanooga, TN, this hospital represents the culmination of a dream of Mose and Garrison Siskin and I'm sure it will stand as a monument to their families' collective commitment to dedication and service to our community. Rabbi Richard Sherwin, of B'nai Zion synagogue, a man of great distinction and honor, gave a thoughtful and eloquent invocation which I would like to share with my colleagues in the house. His remarks are as follows:

#### SISKIN HOSPITAL DEDICATION: INVOCATION

All too often, the religious person is wrongly portrayed as one who accepts life as it is—for better or worse—claiming that it has been ordained by God. It is a view of religion that was rejected by Garrison and Mose Siskin, one that is rejected by the Binder, Levine, Pregulman and Siskin families today, one that will be rejected by all whose lives will be graced by hope as they enter the doors of this magnificent hospital. The healthy view of religion is not that God deals us the cards, but that God helps us with the cards that life has dealt. This hospital is itself a religious statement that dignity belongs to every human-being, and that even a broken life can be filled with hope.

The charge of religion is to use our God-given intelligence, our God-given talents, and our God-given creativity to find ways to transform the world from the way it is to the way it might be. We are charged to dream of what might be, then to go out and to fulfill our dreams.

It was Theodor Herzl who said: If you really want something, it need not remain a dream.

The Siskin brothers dreamed to restoring hope to those who have good reason to lose it. They worked hard to make their dream become reality, and the community worked with them and made the Siskin dream their own. Today, less than two years after the groundbreaking, a new stage of the dream come true has, indeed, become reality.

The charge of religion today is to savor this moment, then to find new and better ways to fulfill the dream of Mose and Garrison Siskin. With this facility, many will be given the chance to make their own dreams come true, and—with God's help—we will find new ways to enhance the Siskin dream.

Almighty God, Source of all creativity and moral energy,

You inspire dreams within us, then you grant us the strength to fulfill them. Help us to see that each dream is only part of an ever-expanding dream.

We thank You for enabling us to reach this day. We see it not as the end of the Siskin dream, but as a significant phase that will create many new beginnings. Grant the gift of vision to those entrusted with the operation of this hospital and the care of its patients. Help them to see the worthwhileness of life, and to convey that sense of meaning to those who enter these doors so that they may mend or alter their shattered dreams. Enhance the lives of those who benefit from the warmth and caring that this hospital will provide.

Let this hospital stand as testimony to the faith of the extended Siskin family that we can work hand-in-hand with God in transforming the world as it is into the world it has the potential to be.

We praise You, Lord our God, Sovereign of the Universe, for granting us the gift of life, for sustaining our strength, for enabling us to endure as we pursued the Siskin dream, and for being with us as we celebrate this day together. Amen.

### DEMOCRACY RESTORED IN PANAMA

**HON. JOHN P. MURTHA**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, the year of 1989 will go down in history as the year of the decline of dictatorships. In addition to the dramatic events in Eastern Europe, we all welcome the demise of the brutal dictatorship of Manuel Antonio Noriega.

In May 1989, President Bush tasked me to be chairman of the U.S. Presidential Observation Delegation to the Panamanian National Election. I had served on many similar delegations in the past and our mission was straightforward—observe events as completely and accurately as possible and report back to the President and the congressional leadership. The delegation's effort was coordinated with the international delegation headed by former President Jimmy Carter.

It was quite clear to our delegation that Noriega lost the election. In fact, it appears that he was defeated overwhelmingly in the polls by a ratio of 75 to 25. Despite the overwhelming rejection by his own people, he remained in power and the brutality, money laundering, drug transshipments, and accumulation of massive arms caches continued.

The Panamanian people expressed their strong desire for democracy in that May election, but because of the oppressiveness and brutality of the Noriega regime, the deployment of United States troops was necessary to allow the installation of a democratic government.

#### COMPLEX MILITARY OPERATION

As chairman of the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, I am vitally interested in all aspects of the successful military effort to restore democracy in Panama. I believe that Operation Just Cause was one of the most complicated military operations that the Defense Department has performed since the Korean war.

Operation Just Cause involved the simultaneous nighttime attack on numerous installations in concert with the securing of a number of facilities. A wide variety of missions had to be undertaken—commando units liberated American prisoners and Panamanian political prisoners, Navy SEAL teams attacked and secured a small airport that Noriega might have used to escape, Rangers attacked and secured the large commercial airport and the Rio Hato barracks where Noriega loyalists were stationed, an advanced weapon system was used to carry out a precision bombing to assist in the Rio Hato operation, and artillery, tanks, and AC-130 gunships attacked the P.D.F. Headquarters.

Moreover, the majority of the troops involved in the operation had to be airlifted to Panama. Many of the troops and much of the equipment had to be air dropped. A total of 428 airlift missions utilizing C-5, C-141, and C-130-type aircraft carrying 14,000 troops and 12,500 tons of cargo were completed. A total of 172 tanker missions utilizing KC-10 and KC-135-type aircraft offloaded 12 million pounds of fuel to 274 aircraft.

An important aspect of Operation Just Cause was the effort to minimize casualties since our differences were with Noriega and not the Panamanian people or even with most of the P.D.F. Thus various aspects of the operation involved the use of the element of surprise, weapons to scare and disorient opponents, and the use of psychological warfare techniques. In various instances our troops used bullhorns to inform the P.D.F. that if they surrendered no shots would be fired.

I went on an inspection trip to Panama and visited many of the combat sites so I could meet with the troops and make an onsite assessment of the situation. I was tremendously impressed with the morale and commitment of all of our troops. I cannot say enough about the quality of the U.S. Armed Forces in Operation Just Cause. They were well trained, well disciplined, and performed their assigned operations with professionalism and pride. They are a credit to the United States.

Many factors contributed to the great success of Operation Just Cause. I think much of the success can be attributed to the high level

of training and improved readiness that our troops have undergone during the past decade. While training is not a glamorous issue, to me it is the essence of maintaining a first-rate military capability. Also, the fine performance of the equipment was gratifying.

I recognize that because of budgetary realities and the changing international scene, there will be declines in the overall spending for defense for the next few years. However, it must be recognized that the current defense budget represents a smaller percentage of the gross national product than has been the case in all but 7 of the past 49 years and any reductions that are made from that level must be done prudently and carefully. I think an important lesson to be learned from Operation Just Cause is that as the defense budget undergoes reductions in the next few years, we must make certain that we do not return to the hollow Armed Forces of the seventies.

### TRADING WITH THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

**HON. JOHN MILLER**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. MILLER of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the European Community is one of my State's best trading partners. In 1988 alone, Washington State businesses exported nearly \$3.5 billion in electronics, medical equipment, aircraft, seafood, and other products to Western Europe. My State has a \$2.5 billion trade surplus with the European Community. Trade with the European Community is important to me and it is important to Washington State and it is important to the United States.

Today, the European Community is putting into place a new unified market initiative commonly referred to as EC-92. The elimination of internal trade barriers will make Europe one unified market from Italy to England and from Portugal to West Germany. The elimination of redundant tariff and customs zones is a great step forward. A step which should make it easier for our exporters to compete in this new European market.

But, I am concerned with one element of the EC-92 equation—how to set and how to test product standards. Because of that, I am cosponsoring five pieces of legislation that would equalize product testing standards on both sides of the Atlantic.

As a member of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, I attended six hearings on the 1992 Common Market. I also convened a conference, "Europe 1992: A Strategy for Our Region" in Seattle last May. That conference brought together 300 business and community leaders. At our hearings and at my conference, it became apparent that the European Community's stand on product testing clearly threatens American exporters.

At first glance, the European Community's concept of unifying product standards seems like a good idea. After 1992, if a product meets the standards in one European Community country, it can be marketed in all European Community countries. American export-

ers would only have to jump through 1 hoop instead of 12 different hoops with their products.

Yet the threat comes from how the Europeans plan to set their standards. After 1992, the European Community would first develop a general outline on product standards. The European standards organization, CEN/CENELEC, would then use that outline to establish product regulations for all European Community members. The problem is that the CEN/CENELEC meetings would be closed to most non-Europeans, including American Government officials and American businesses.

The minimum standards for thousands of products that flow out of the United States would be set behind closed doors. The health and safety regulations for everything from camera film to cars would be established without the participation of American businesses. And, I am afraid these standards could unfairly benefit European products over our American goods.

Back on our side of the Atlantic, Americans have relied on the private sector to set the standards. And, most of the organizations that set these policies are open to both American and foreign input. In fact many European Community companies help develop American standards.

The closed-door tactic of CEN/CENELEC is not the only problem. With product standardization comes product testing. Right now, American exporters can test their goods at home, so they can comply with European regulations. But, the European Community will not guarantee the system after 1992. This means Americans may be forced to test their export products over in Europe.

It just does not make good sense to make something, and then ship it to Europe just so they can say it's OK to sell. Imagine Boeing having to send their 747's to Belgium for noise testing. Imagine a small technology-based exporter learning that their trade association and their Government cannot participate in CEN/CENELEC. All we want is fair treatment.

The administration has objected to the European Community plans, but with little success. Now, it is time for Congress to use our resources to help the administration and American businesses.

This legislation would reciprocate the European Community in product testing and standardization using five government agencies—the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Communications Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Energy. If the European Community keeps CEN/CENELEC meeting closed, or if they do not accept product testing conducted in U.S. laboratories, any imported European Community product regulated by these five agencies would have to be tested and certified in American laboratories. CEN/CENELEC meetings should be open to U.S. businesses and Government representatives. CEN/CENELEC should accept product testing conducted in American laboratories.

I do not want our European neighbors to change their entire trade system. I just want the European Community to have fair and open discussions with our Government and

our exporters. These bills will put American exporters and European exporters on equal terms. Furthermore, the restrictions would be lifted once the European Community resolves this inequity.

I appreciate the opportunity to work with Chairman GEDJENSON in developing these bills. He deserves much credit for focusing the attention of the House of Representatives on the opportunities presented by EC-92.

These bills are important to Washington, Connecticut, and the rest of our country. Obviously, we all want a good working relationship with the European Community. But, before the final chapter of EC-92 is written, it is time to use tangible leverage with our product standards to prevent the European Community from closing some of its markets to our exporters.

I urge my colleagues to join Chairman GEDJENSON and me in supporting these bills.

A TRIBUTE TO PERCY E.  
SUTTON: "THE CHAIRMAN'S  
LASTING LEGACY"

**HON. KWEISI MFUME**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in recognition of a distinguished African-American entrepreneur who for more than 20 years, has established himself as a foremost pioneer for minorities in the mass media industry. The man I am referring to is none other than Percy E. Sutton, chairman of New York City's Inner City Broadcasting Corp.

Percy Sutton is a man whose vision I came to admire many years ago while I was the program director of a small alternative radio station in Baltimore, MD. To those in the industry, Percy Sutton—also known as the "Chairman"—is regarded as a tough, innovative businessman with a shrewd penchant for detail.

Percy's courage and tenacity to compete and win within the tumultuous telecommunications industry, attests to his forward looking style and understanding of what large segments of American radio lovers expect from the industry.

It took Percy Sutton less than two decades to build an empire that orchestrated the rebirth of the world renowned Apollo theatre and transformed New York City's WBLS radio station into one of the hottest and popular FM stations in the country. Looking beyond the 1990's, I believe that America will witness the successful transformation of Inner City Broadcasting from a radio broadcast firm to a multimedia news information, entertainment and broadcasting conglomerate.

Mr. Speaker, early last year Percy Sutton indicated that he plans to step down as chairman of Inner City at the end of this year. However, those of us who usually worry about the concomitant change brought about by the natural order of things need not worry about this decision. For Percy Sutton's remarkable

career has been characterized by his ability to influence various projects through his everyday caring and concern for the community.

What makes Percy Sutton's story even more astounding is that he seemingly never intended to enter the mass media industry. Percy Sutton began as a successful New York lawyer and practiced with his brother before the latter Sutton became a judge. Percy Sutton was noted for taking very difficult high profile cases, including the defense of the Black Panthers. During the early 1970's Percy Sutton was elected and served as Manhattan Borough president and made an unsuccessful bid to be Mayor of New York City.

Although he is no longer in politics, this does not mean that politics are not in Percy. Percy Sutton has been very successful in developing an African-American power base, particularly in the Harlem community. His latest winning association saw New York City elect its first mayor of African descent ever. Profoundly, while Percy Sutton is no longer in the governing spotlight, he has managed to preserve his power base and maintain his position as a major power broker in New York City politics.

It would be a serious travesty for me to limit Percy Sutton to strictly business and politics. Percy Sutton is a devoted family man. The managerial and organizational base of Inner City is founded upon his immediate family. Back in the mid-1970's, it was Pierre Sutton—Percy's son and heir apparent to chair Inner City—who convinced the then former borough president to join the fledging broadcasting company. From that day on, Percy, Pierre, and the Sutton-controlled family business has been on the fast track toward success.

Mr. Speaker, the reason that I decided to pay this special tribute to the chairman, is because of his special stature within the African-American community. Percy Sutton has worn many hats during his illustrious career. Manhattan Borough president, prominent defense attorney, political fundraiser, organizer, and most importantly, philanthropist. Americans of African descent in and out of the mass media industry owe a tremendous debt to Percy Sutton. Percy's willingness to reach back and pull others up along the way is something that I have specifically admired and emulated.

Within every movement and organization there are movers and shakers who don't always appear to have the power and wherewithal to move mountains and shake foundations. These persons spend much of their time laboring unselfishly behind the scenes to ensure that the engine parts are well heeled and oiled. Percy Sutton is such a man.

Percy Sutton is talented enough to have undertaken many career paths and worked for personal wealth and aggrandizement. Instead, Percy Sutton chose to stay within his community and deal directly with the tough issues of empowerment, inclusion and good government. To conclude, while Inner City may miss the chairman, those of us who know and love him know full well that Percy Sutton will continue to labor at the projects and issues that have kept him on top for so many years.

**ISHAF FORMS TO COMBAT PROTECTIONIST WILDLIFE COMMUNITY AND ANTIGUN PROPONENTS**

**HON. LINDSAY THOMAS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. THOMAS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in the recent past, this Nation has witnessed an intense and sometimes violently destructive campaign by a well-financed minority to stop all hunting, fishing, and trapping. In addition, many factions of the antigun lobby would infringe further upon the rights of shooters and hunters to pursue legitimate recreational activities.

It is certainly ironic that all of the private organizations of the sportsmen's groups that the antis seek to eliminate have contributed unselfishly of their time and money to promote laws and regulations for the professional management of our renewable resources as well as educational programs for hunter and shooter safety. The antis, on the other hand, seem to be just that, opposed to everything and unable to contribute anything.

It is imperative that the general public understand the conservation role of the sportsmen in this Nation and the world. The concept that the hunter, the fisherman, and the trapper are those persons who exploit wildlife, injure the environment, and cause irreversible damage to the environment must be challenged with the truth.

I would commend to my colleagues a fairly new organization that seeks to unite sportsmen in a positive and aggressive manner in promoting legislative and regulatory protection of the sportsmen's heritage. The International Shooting & Hunting Alliance [ISHA], and its Foundation [ISHAF], working with the many excellent sportsmen's groups, believes the time has come to initiate a positive agenda, to not only combat the misinformation generated by the protectionist wildlife community and antigun proponents, but to go on the offensive in the regulatory, judicial, and legislative arenas.

I have worked with and know the officers, staff, and many of the board of directors of ISHA. They bring to the table a wealth of experience that will be invaluable in developing programs and policies of material benefit to the sporting community.

Robert E. Petersen is chairman of ISHA, and chairman of the board of Petersen Publishing Co. that, among other publications, publishes Petersen's Hunting and Guns & Ammo magazines. Mr. Petersen, a lifelong sportsman, was commissioner for shooting sports for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. The vice chairman of ISHA is Arlen Chaney, president of the Outdoor Division of Blount Industries, and chairman of the National Shooting Sports Foundation. G. Ray Arnett, former director of the California Fish and Game Department, and Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks of the Department of the Interior, is the president and chief executive officer.

Other members of the board include Lorne Yeo, assistant managing editor of the Guardian and the Evening Post in Charlottetown, PE,

Canada, and president, Canadian Wildlife Federation; J.C.D. Bailey, president, Bailey Financial Group in Rocky Mount, NC, a director of Quail Unlimited, a former commissioner of the North Carolina Wildlife Resources, and a former senior vice president of Ducks Unlimited; Frank G. Harris III, partner in CHAI Exploration in Shreveport, LA, is a life sponsor of Ducks Unlimited, and a national board member of the Waterfowl Habitat Owners Alliance; Dr. Donald T. Lewis, M.D., of Easton, MD, past president of American Wildlife Heritage and the Easton Waterfowl Festival; Clare Conely, editor-in-chief, Outdoor Life magazine of the Times-Mirror Corp. of New York City; Gen. William C. Westmoreland, U.S. Army, retired of Charleston, SC; Dr. Graham F.T. Child, former director, Department of Parks and Wildlife Management, Zimbabwe, Africa, and an IUCN senior consultant; and Richard Garstang, former interpretive officer, Kruger National Park, Republic of South Africa, and international vice president of the Safari Club International. David M. Powers of Rocky Mount, NC, serves as executive vice president, and Stephen S. Boynton, an experienced wildlife attorney in Washington, DC, serves as general counsel.

ISHA, working with the newly formed congressional sportsmen's caucus, has been extremely helpful by contributing their time to assist in developing a meaningful agenda for the caucus and the recently incorporated Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus Foundation. As vice chairman of the caucus, I sincerely thank them for their contributions.

ISHA expresses justified concern that far too often the antihunting and antishooting groups have reached into the Halls of Congress and State legislatures in support of their activities. Their philosophy has, unfortunately, been represented in fish and game departments resulting in inappropriate laws and regulations that are clearly not in the best interest of sound conservation policies or reasoned regulations on firearms ownership and use. Sportsmen must share this concern, and support efforts to combat and reverse this trend. The national attention is focused and it is time to act.

Sportsmen have, and will continue to, finance the conservation programs of this Nation. Since the beginning of this century, sportsmen have spent over \$15 billion to finance wildlife management programs and conservation efforts, research, habitat acquisition and maintenance, gun safety, and hunter education. Such funds have been derived from hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses and permits, excise taxes on hunting and fishing equipment, State and Federal conservation stamps, and other direct costs to the sportsmen. In addition, millions of dollars have been raised privately and thousands of hours donated to improve and support conservation and shooting sports. Sadly, this tale is not told often enough nor is it fully understood. Clearly, because of the sportsmen's role in conservation, this Nation can be proud of its healthy and stable wildlife populations.

I commend the International Shooting and Hunting Alliance for its efforts to insure the sportsmen a continued heritage for tomorrow. I share the belief with ISHA that much can, and must, be done to insure that reasoned

wildlife management and law enforcement prevail, and that constitutional safeguards for gun ownership are maintained. Reasoned policies must not be replaced by political considerations. As sportsmen, we must support that goal.

**COLORADO SPRINGS OUTSTANDING DETECTIVE RETIRES**

**HON. JOEL HEFLEY**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Detective Lou Smit who retired from active service in Colorado Springs on April 2, 1990. Detective Smit has been recognized and admired by his colleagues for outstanding performance in his 24-year career with the Colorado Springs Police Department.

Detective Smit, who spent 18 years as a homicide investigator, participated in 250 investigations and had a solution rate of 87 percent. Not only did he go beyond the call of duty to console friends and family in cases of death, he had a unique ability to communicate with perpetrators of violent crimes, resulting in numerous confessions.

Detective Smit's tremendous dedication to the police service, his unique blend of skill, experience, and respect for the defense bar, prosecutors, and the judiciary, will be truly missed. Residents of Colorado Springs were fortunate to have such an outstanding public servant and skilled individual serve their community.

As a Member of Congress representing Colorado Springs, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Detective Smit and thanking him for 24 years of dedicated service to the city of Colorado Springs above and beyond the call of duty.

**A TRIBUTE TO RABBI HAROLD SCHULWEIS**

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly outstanding community leader—Rabbi Harold Schulweis. He is one of our country's leading Judaic scholars, a prolific and acclaimed author, and for the last 20 years, rabbi of Temple Valley Beth Shalom in Encino. For his devotion, dedication, leadership, and vision he is being honored by Temple Valley Beth Shalom as their 1990 "Man of the Year."

Rabbi Schulweis' career and education reflect the evolution and expansion of the American Jewish community as a whole. He began his studies at Yeshiva College, continuing at New York University, was ordained at the Jewish Theological Seminary, and pursued graduate studies at Columbia University, the University of California, and the Pacific School of Religion at Berkeley. He studied under Rabbi Mordecai Kaplan, founder of Recon-

structionism, and for 50 years Rabbi Schulweis has played a central role in the development and growth of Judaism in America. He was also one of the first to recognize the role of non-Jews who risked their lives to save Jews during World War II and founded the Institute for Righteous Acts in 1962 to ensure these heroes received their due.

As the spiritual leader of Valley Beth Shalom, Rabbi Schulweis has been at the forefront of innovation. He set up the synagogue's counseling center and the Para Robinie Program. He initiated the Havurah group concept which has become one of the most emulated and important forums of Jewish worship and discussion. In addition he was a founder of Mazon—the Jewish response to hunger—and has set up outreach programs aimed at the disabled.

Rabbi Schulweis is the recipient of numerous awards and honors. He is a holder of the prestigious Israel Prime Minister's Medal and has been awarded the United Synagogue's Social Actions Award and the Akiba Award of the American Jewish Committee.

Rabbi Harold Schulweis and his wife, Malkah, are proud parents to Seth, Ethan, and Alisa.

Mr. Speaker, it is a high honor and privilege to ask my colleagues to join me in acclaiming Rabbi Harold Schulweis—a world-renowned leader, scholar, and an exemplary teacher and role model for all.

#### EXCELLENT WORK OF CORRIGAN MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

##### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, too little is heard these days about the excellent work that is done by so many public agencies, particularly in the field of human services. One of those agencies which does a superb job of providing necessary services to our fellow and sister citizens in need is the Corrigan Mental Health Center in Fall River, MA. Last week, I had the opportunity to meet with people at the Corrigan Center and hear from them about their work and in particular about the importance of a new drug which they have found very useful in combating some of the effects of mental illness. One of the things they shared with us at the time was an article about the Corrigan Mental Health Center from "innovations," a new publication of the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill and the Public Citizen Health Research Group.

In this first issue of this publication, there is a well deserved short article praising the excellent work that is done by the Corrigan Mental Health Center. I congratulate area director Daniel Amigone and all of those who work with him at the center. I wish we in the public sector did a better job of providing the resources they need, and I want to pay particular tribute to those employees of the center who work for inadequate wages and in less than ideal conditions to provide these necessary services.

Mr. Speaker, because it is important for the public at large to understand what vital serv-

ices institutions such as the Corrigan Mental Health Center provide, I ask that the article from "innovations" be printed here.

#### IN BRIEF: CORRIGAN MENTAL HEALTH CENTER (By E. Fuller Torrey)

Here is a community mental health center that is functioning as CMHCs were originally envisioned when they were sold to Congress in 1963. With a catchment area of 150,000 and a 38-bed inpatient unit that is JCAHO-accredited and HCFA-certified, Corrigan has sent only three patients to state hospitals (including the forensic unit) in the past 10 years, and these hospitalizations were for medical, not psychiatric, reasons.

The resources of the Center are strongly oriented toward people with serious mental illnesses. The professional staff has been stable, has a very clear sense of mission, and takes pride in being able to maintain even the most seriously ill clients in community settings. Corrigan's director, Daniel K. Amigone, personally takes clients with schizophrenia to lunch when they have made progress. Pressure from the Alliance for the Mentally Ill of Greater Fall River, led by former Massachusetts AMI president Anita Pyatt, has been an essential ingredient in Corrigan's improvement in recent years.

Programs include a six-bed crisis home across the street from the Center, a hospital diversion program for children, a clubhouse (Towne House), a day program (Polaris House) that operates 364 days a year, an impressive vocational program that includes a restaurant (Gerry's Hot Dogs), and a network of residences and apartments that are notable for being homelike and not in the worst neighborhoods.

When the Center found it difficult to find housing for older mentally ill adults, it opened up its own 10-bed residence, Harbor Hill. When the Center found it was getting too many admissions from the local single-room occupancy (SRO) residence, it assigned a staff person to the SRO. Corrigan staff members do outreach to the local police and appear to have developed excellent relations with the community. And it does all this on a budget that is below average for CMHCs in Massachusetts. Overall, this is an excellent CMHC and a program of which Massachusetts can be proud.

#### BORDER PATROL PERSONNEL SHOULD BE INCREASED

##### HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to authorize additional appropriations to increase Border Patrol personnel to 6,600 by the end of fiscal year 1992. Joining me as a cosponsor is my colleague and fellow Californian, BILL LOWERY of California's 41st District. At a time of record drug seizures and unrest and upheaval in Central America, increasing the strength of the patrol to this level is eminently sensible. At the end of 1989, 88 percent of the total increase authorized by my amendment to the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 [IRCA] was in effect. The lack of appropriations, a budget freeze, reprogramming, inflation, and other uncontrollable factors have all been roadblocks to achieving full funding

under my amendment. Current budget proposals do not reflect a significant increase in Border Patrol agents.

Over the last 10 months apprehension of illegal aliens has been up by 29.9 percent, and, despite an increase in appropriations to expand Border Patrol personnel by 50 percent over 1986 levels, much of the expenditure has yet to be directed to an increase in enforcement activities focusing on illegal immigration. Of the \$9 million earmarked for 200 additional Border Patrol positions in the fiscal year 1990 Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill, most of the funding has been used to finance pay increases and moving expenses for personnel already on board. My bill would authorize additional appropriations to increase Border Patrol personnel to 6,600 by the end of fiscal year 1992. Should it become necessary, the bill makes available amounts in the Justice Department forfeiture fund for the additional positions.

I am disturbed by the fact that since the INS hiring freeze went into effect and particularly in the past few months, the number of apprehensions has increased, showing an upward trend and leading us to believe that the number of illegals crossing the border is once again on the rise. Public perception is important on both sides of the border, and the awareness aroused by reports that Border Patrol strength is currently declining along with current attempts by Congress to grant additional amnesty requests is sending the wrong message to foreigners wishing to enter our country illegally.

A March 29, 1990, GAO report alleging discriminatory practices in employer sanctions could result in Congress repealing these IRCA provisions within 30 days. With that possibility, it is wise and prudent to increase the strength of our Border Patrol.

The Southwest border has been designated as one of the areas to receive special attention from the President's national drug control strategy. This makes additional funding even more necessary. As part of our drug control strategy, the President has made it clear that funding is to be provided for an increase in resources to our Southwest border.

In a recent opinion poll sent to every household in my district, one of the questions asked was "Do you think the southern border of the United States is secure?" Nearly 80 percent of those responding answered "no." I believe that similar results would be found in other border States where people are clearly aware of the existing problems. For all these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in this effort to make funds available to increase our Border Patrol to the numbers necessary for the enforcement of our immigration laws and the protection of our citizens.

#### LONG LIVE LITHUANIA

##### HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to applaud the House for passing this afternoon, by an overwhelming vote of 416 to 3, House

Continuing Resolution 289 which expresses congressional support for the Lithuanian people in their efforts to reclaim their independence. I would like to thank my colleague, Mr. DURBIN, for his continual commitment for freedom by offering this resolution. I believe the House has sent a clear message to President Bush that he must stand firm with President Mikhail Gorbachev and persuade the Soviets to live up to international law. How much longer must the Lithuanian people be subjected to Russian tyranny? They have lived under the horrors of Nazi Germany and for the last 50 years, Soviet hegemony. This is a great opportunity for Mr. Gorbachev to follow through with his reforms as he has with Eastern Europe, by granting the Lithuanian Government their rightful independence. Mr. Speaker, the Lithuanian people have suffered and sacrificed much for freedom. With this in mind, can the United States stand idly by and do nothing? Of course not. We have a moral responsibility to support the movement of freedom. Surely, Lithuania is as clear a case as any. In the end, lasting peace and security within the United States will largely be determined by the level of freedom from outside her borders. Long live Lithuania!

**HOUSE CONCURRENT  
RESOLUTION 289**

**HON. BILL SARPALIUS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, with the overwhelming passage today of House Concurrent Resolution 289, we in this House have sent a strong message to the people of Lithuania. We have told them that we stand firmly behind them as they struggle to regain the independence stolen from them 50 years ago.

Some would wonder whether one congressional resolution can make a difference in a struggle between a small nation trying to find its way in the world and a nation as powerful as the Soviet Union. Well, let me tell you members, it can make a big difference.

Last February, Congressmen DURBIN, MILLER, and COX and I traveled to Lithuania to observe the first free elections there since the Soviet takeover in 1940. We were just four Congressmen. We could not guarantee the Lithuanians anything but our personal support for their efforts. Yet to them, our mere presence meant so much.

I think we sometimes are too complacent about the freedoms we enjoy, and I don't think we fully appreciate what those freedoms represent to the oppressed peoples of the world. When I went to Lithuania I saw people who have been without freedom for half a century. They have suffered under the oppression first of Stalin, then, briefly, of Hitler, Stalin again and Brezhnev. They have seen some of their finest minds rounded up and moved out of Lithuania, never to be seen again. Now, finally, they have a realistic chance to break the chains that have shackled them for 50 years, so they naturally look to the United States as an example of everything democracy should be.

Any moral support, any small gesture from those of us in the U.S. Government is appreciated there. Just as our trip in February was a morale booster, so will be this resolution. It will tell them that the legislative branch of our Government is firmly in their corner.

It also will send an important message to the Soviet Union, a message just as strong as the administration's admonition against using force. They have to know that the United States, as the world's leading democracy, can and must offer its full moral support to other peoples' efforts to attain democracy.

Now, we are realists. We know true Lithuanian independence will not be achieved overnight. We understand this is a complicated issue, and that it is one that can be resolved only through lengthy negotiations between the Republic of Lithuania and the U.S.S.R. We also recognize and understand the internal political problems Mr. Gorbachev must deal with during this process. We are willing to show a degree of patience in this process, and I think House Concurrent Resolution 289 reflects that willingness.

What we cannot tolerate—ever—is the type of tactics we have seen from the Soviet Union during the last weeks. There was no need, no reasonable cause, for the Soviet Army to occupy public buildings in Vilnius. Similarly, there was no reason for the Soviet Army to storm a Vilnius hospital to round up Lithuanian nationals who had left the Soviet Army to return to their homeland. And, I think House Concurrent Resolution 289 accurately reflects our indignation at these actions.

So, Mr. Speaker, I think this House today has honorably discharged its duty as a body of representatives of the freest people in the world. We have reaffirmed the values upon which we founded this Nation, and we have made it clear to the people of Lithuania and the leaders of the Soviet Union that we will be unswerving in our support of Lithuanian independence.

It is my hope and prayer that the next time we meet to discuss Lithuania, it is to congratulate the people of the republic on the realization of their dream of independence.

**INTRODUCTION OF "COMPOSTING  
RESEARCH ACT OF 1990"**

**HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Composting Research Act of 1990. This legislation is designed to help alleviate our Nation's waste disposal burdens.

The United States faces a looming garbage crisis which the Congress cannot ignore. Americans generate 160 million tons of trash each year. Only about 11 percent of this garbage is being recycled, while 75 percent is entombed in landfills and 13 percent is incinerated. Since 1978, 70 percent of all U.S. land-

fills—14,000 facilities—have been closed. In my own district, all landfills must close permanently this December under New York State law.

Local officials across the country are instituting a variety of programs intended to reduce the amount of trash generated and increase the proportion of the waste stream routinely separated for recycling. Nonetheless, they face the instability of markets for recyclable materials. More and more jurisdictions in this Nation are running out of places to hide their waste, and they have seen no leadership from Washington in addressing the problem.

One important strategy in addressing the waste disposal crisis is composting, which reduces waste to a mulch-type material through natural decomposition. Composting is an ancient technology that holds great promise for modern society. Over one-third of the Nation's municipal solid waste could be diverted from the waste stream and composted rather than landfilled or incinerated. Materials suitable for composting include fallen leaves, branches, tree stumps, grass clippings, and post-consumer wastes composed of organic materials. Composting could be an important element in a comprehensive waste management strategy, but its success is dependent upon the creation of markets for the finished compost material.

Composting of agricultural wastes can help prevent contamination of water supplies and lessen waste removal burdens on farmers. Following recovery and reuse of valuable elements such as starches, fats, and oils, composting can transform crop and livestock wastes into a useful soil additive. Application of finished compost can help to stabilize and enrich soil and reduce the use of chemical fertilizers.

As we consider a comprehensive reauthorization of the nation's farm programs, the Congress may wish to explore the potential benefits of expanding composting in the farm sector. Runoff of manure and other agricultural wastes into groundwater, rivers, lakes and estuaries has been of major concern to the environmental community. Perhaps there is a larger role for composting to play in transforming potentially hazardous farm wastes into harmless mulch. The Department of Agriculture USDA could be directed to analyze the suitability of compost as a soil conditioner and stabilizer in association with food and non-food crops. Members of the horticulture industry are interested in utilizing compost derived from solid waste, but growers need to have assurance that such compost does not contain hazardous substances.

On November 16, 1989, a hearing on composting held in the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture revealed considerable support for legislation in this area. That hearing focused on a measure I introduced in January 1989 entitled the Recyclable Materials Science and Technology Development Act (H.R. 500). The proposal I am introducing today incorporates recommendations made by USDA and the Environmental Protection Agency at that hearing.

I believe that the USDA is uniquely qualified to evaluate agricultural composting methods

and uses for compost. The agency studied composting during the 1970's, but its research was discontinued under the Reagan administration. My bill would have USDA revisit this subject and initiate extension efforts to help identify markets for compost and facilitate on-farm composting.

The Composting Research Act of 1990 recognizes that compost can be a safe and useful soil additive which can help to stabilize and enrich soil. It states that the use of compost as a substitute for other soil additives can help avoid the depletion of raw materials and protect the environment. The bill directs the Federal Government, through the USDA, to help facilitate the use of compost.

This bill establishes a Compost Task Force, whose 15 members shall be selected from the following groups: officials from States with laws on composting; representatives of livestock, forestry, fishing, nursery, horticulture, vineyard, and orchard interests; landscapers and builders; the composting industry; microbiological scientists; food and fiber processors; food service industries; public interest groups; and manufacturers of consumer product packaging.

The bill directs the USDA, in consultation with the Compost Task Force, to research potential uses for compost and identify domestic and international markets. The agency's research must include evaluation of the application of compost derived from various wastes on soil, plants, and food and fiber crops.

The USDA is also directed by the legislation to assemble a catalogue of laws, regulations, and programs adopted by State and local governments, and by foreign countries, that establish standards for compost quality, set definitions for processing, handling, or using compost, or otherwise affect the production or use of compost. This catalogue will be of use to the Congress in evaluating the need for further legislation at the Federal level.

The Composting Research Act also directs the USDA to initiate extension efforts including seminars, demonstration projects, and dissemination of materials, to inform the agricultural community about the desirability and safety of compost derived from solid waste, about on-farm composting techniques, and about procedures for apply finished compost. It also requires USDA to consider designating composting as a farm conservation practice eligible for cost-sharing.

Finally, the Department is directed to initiate interagency agreements to identify opportunities for applying compost on Federal lands.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that composting could prove to be the "sleeping giant" of waste management. If compost operations can be designed to be cost-effective, convenient to the generators of compostable wastes, and non-offensive to nearby communities, then the technology should prove to be a highly attractive alternative to landfilling and incineration. Furthermore, if finished compost can be demonstrated to have value as a soil additive, then we will be advancing a truly natural system of recycling.

## IN MEMORY OF RICHARD WALLACE GEARY

### HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sorrow that I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding Las Vegas, Richard Geary, who died Tuesday, March 13, 1990, after fighting a long and valiant battle with cancer.

Born September 12, 1934, to Thomas and Opal Geary in Palo Alto, CA, Richard grew up in the San Francisco area. Richard's interest in advertising was sparked in 1952 when he worked as an assistant to a San Francisco advertising agency. Realizing this was to be his life's calling, and eager to work in advertising, he landed his first real job in the mail room of an outdoor advertising company in Los Angeles.

In 1964, Richard moved to Las Vegas and by 1969 he had founded the award-winning Geary Co./Advertising Agency. Throughout the seventies, the company worked almost exclusively with artists—for entertainers such as Elvis Presley, Wayne Newton, Dolly Parton, Joan Rivers, and Steve Martin, advertising and promoting their engagements in Las Vegas and on tour. By 1975 Richard had successfully established himself and his advertising agency in the hotel/resort industry. During the last decade the Geary Co. has won three Addy Awards and six Certificate of Merit Awards.

Richard's success professionally was not to be outshined by his personal generosity to numerous civic activities. For many years he donated all advertising/artwork for fundraising efforts for the St. Jude's "Nite of Stars." He contributed regularly to the Las Vegas Ballet, UNLV Women's Basketball Team, channel 10, Sigma Chi, Farm Aid, National Kidney Foundation, American Cancer Society of Nevada, and American Lung Association of Nevada.

I extend my sympathies and those of my wife and daughters to Richard's wife Mary, his son Dan, and his entire family.

Mr. Speaker, the passing of Richard Geary is a great loss to all Las Vegas and Nevadans. I thank my colleagues for this opportunity to a tribute to this admirable man in the permanent history of this body. It is a great privilege.

## TRIBUTE TO JACQUELINE CHARLENE HO

### HON. TOM SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a patriotic and talented young woman of my district, Miss Jacqueline Charlene Ho of Silver Lake, OH. Jacqueline is a 17-year-old senior at Cuyahoga Falls High School, and I am proud to say that she is this year's Ohio winner of the Veterans for Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary's Voice of Democracy scriptwriting con-

test. This year more than 137,000 secondary school students participated nationally on the theme of, "Why I Am Proud of America." Jacqueline was aided with her composition by her teacher, Mrs. Joan Benfield.

As for Jacqueline's future, she plans to study at Yale University. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit the full text of Jacqueline Ho's award winning speech.

#### WHY I AM PROUD OF AMERICA

(By Jacqueline Charlene Ho, Ohio Winner of the 1989/90 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

Independence Hall, a place where many great voices of America have been heard. I visited that glorious symbol of our freedom this summer, and I was overwhelmed to think that such figures as John Adams and Thomas Jefferson had walked on the same ground I was walking on. In the room where delegates had met for the Second Continental Congress, I could almost see Richard Henry Lee announcing that the colonies "are . . . and ought to be, free and independent states". I could picture Benjamin Franklin when he sat in that same room as the Constitutional Convention. After the Constitution was signed, he pointed to a chair decorated with a carefully carved half-sun. He remarked, "I have often looked at that . . . without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting. But now I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun". Franklin was right. America is a rising sun. We have always striven to uphold the standards of liberty and equality our forefathers envisioned, and our light of liberty shines all over the world. I am proud of America for its freedom. And I am proud that we had leaders with vision who could build this great nation.

America has been blessed. Our forefathers protected our rights in the Constitution. If they had not made sure that those rights, and liberty, and equality were principles ingrained in our government, we may never have had the freedom we enjoy today. Some dream all of their lives to have freedom. They dream of coming to America. Some reach their dreams. I knew of one such person.

Twenty years ago a young girl fresh from college came to America. She carried two suitcases of dreams, dreams of the freedom and equality America stood for. Dreams she thought unreachable. As a child, she had seen the tragedy of her neighbor. He had kept a book that criticized the government. The government discovered it and jailed him for twenty-five years. He was never to see this children grow up. The government had robbed him of some of the best years of his life.

So all this girl knew was that the government was king and the citizens were its helpless subjects. They heard what the government wanted them to hear; they had to believe whatever was told them; they could speak only of the so-called "good" of the government; and above all else, they had to obey.

When this young lady arrived in America, she found a new land, a land of freedom. She was amazed at the openness she found. Newspapers criticized the government; political cartoons were absolutely shocking; and protesters dared to rally for their causes. Freedom of speech felt wonderful, and so did other freedoms like the right to vote. It was an especially moving moment for her when she cast her first ballot. That young lady was my mother. She has always taught

me how important freedom is and how proud we should be to live in America.

So when I went to Independence Hall, I realized the great importance of its history. During that vivid moment when I touched the Liberty Bell, history struck me. The Bell had rung proudly after we had declared independence. As I ran my hand down its worn, bronze surface, I felt the roughness of the crack on its side; and to me, that crack symbolized all the people who dies for liberty. Today the Bell rings for everyone. It rings the message of freedom it tolled for on the momentous day in 1776. And now its message is being heard in other countries. From Solidarity in Poland to the students in China, freedom is taking root. And even the Berlin Wall has crumbled.

I am proud that for 200 years America has kept freedom alive. I am proud that my mother had the courage to find her dreams in America. I am proud that I am an American. And I am proud that I can still feel the Liberty Bell ringing today.

#### WE ALL "KNEW" TED WOLF

#### HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, a Maryland State Police officer was gunned down alongside I-95 last week near Baltimore, killed in the line of duty, doing his job, just as he had done exceptionally well for 16 years.

I never met Cpl. Ted Wolf. In fact, I would never even hear of him prior to this tragedy. Yet, somehow, I knew this man, and because he was an honorable public servant, we will miss him as though he were family.

His job was risky. He enforced the law, some of which were passed in this Chamber and given to Trooper Ted Wolf to enforce for the public's good and our highway safety.

He leaves a wife and three children, as well as a distinct impression that will last a long time: a good man, a professional. We all know someone just like him.

I put two things into the mail today: A check to the Ted Wolf Memorial Fund and a letter to my House colleagues urging them to do the same.

Send a check, sign your name. Say the contribution comes from someone who knew Ted Wolf.

#### LEGISLATION TO RESTORE SMALL BUSINESS FINANCING IN AREAS OF POSSIBLE HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTAMINATION

#### HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would halt a disturbing trend in hazardous waste liability law which is threatening the ability of thousands of small businesses to obtain the financing they need to survive. The problem is that several recent Federal court decisions have interpret-

ed the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act [CERCLA], better known as the Superfund statute, so that a secured lender which forecloses on a facility that is contaminated with hazardous waste may be liable for the cost of cleaning up the hazardous waste, even if the lender in no way caused or contributed to the contamination. The cost of such a cleanup can be several million dollars. As a result, lenders are often unwilling to make loans in areas of possible hazardous waste contamination, and small businesses in these areas cannot obtain financing. For areas of the country which have hazardous waste problems, the economic repercussions can be devastating.

The most notable Federal court case imposing liability on a lender which foreclosed on a contaminated property is U.S. versus Maryland Bank & Trust, a 1986 Federal case in Maryland. Maryland Bank and Trust Co. foreclosed on a farm in 1982, which, the Environmental Protection Agency discovered a short time later, was contaminated with hazardous waste. EPA then cleaned up the site at a cost of half a million dollars and sued Maryland Bank and Trust for reimbursement. Even though the bank had no idea at the time it foreclosed that the property was contaminated and did nothing to create the problem, the Federal district court of Maryland found that the bank was an owner within the meaning of CERCLA and therefore was subject to Superfund's strict liability standard. EPA settled with Maryland Bank and Trust for more than \$500,000.

Although U.S. versus Maryland Bank & Trust is the most notable case of its kind, there have been others like it. In *Guidice versus BFG Electroplating*, a 1989 Federal case in Pennsylvania, a bank foreclosed on its mortgage on the premises of a defunct electroplating plant and held title for just 8 months before reselling. The bank in no way contributed to the hazardous waste contamination and was merely acting to protect its security interest. Nevertheless, in September 1989 the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania held that the bank was an owner within the meaning of the Superfund statute, and thus was subject to CERCLA liability. In an ongoing action, a small bank in the Western United States faces possible bankruptcy because, as a foreclosing lender, it has been named as a potentially responsible party liable for cleanup costs at one of the worst Superfund sites in the country. Cleanup costs are estimated at \$7 to 10 million.

Cases like these are sending shock waves through the financial community. Suddenly lenders foreclosing on their secured property are faced with the threat of potentially limitless liability. Toxic waste cleanups often cost millions of dollars, which may be many times more than the value of the property itself, and CERCLA contains no limit on the amount of liability. And so in many cases lenders, faced with this dilemma, have stopped making loans to businesses in areas where there is even the smallest suspicion of hazardous waste contamination.

The result for the small business trying to obtain financing has been devastating. An independent petroleum marketer testified at an

August 3, 1989, hearing before the Small Business Committee that many petroleum marketers needed financing to repair and replace their underground petroleum storage tanks in order to comply with Environmental Protection Agency regulations. But they could not get that financing because lenders were afraid of Superfund-type liability under an analogous section of another environmental statute. In other words, these petroleum marketers could not even get the financing they needed to clean up their facilities. And so these independent petroleum marketers, most of which are small businesses, were faced with the imminent closure of over 25,000 service stations. EPA later agreed to postpone implementation of the regulations.

I have heard similar stories from companies in other industries and geographical areas. Drycleaners, transshippers, electric platers, wood product manufacturers, metal finishers, and other businesses that use hazardous materials either in their processes or as a part of the product often have difficulty obtaining a loan secured by their facilities. In western New York, where I come from, small businesses located in areas of possible contamination frequently cannot obtain financing from any lender, up to and including the State of New York, because the lenders fear Superfund liability.

In 1986, Congress amended CERCLA to insulate a secured lender from liability if the lender can show that before it acquired a facility, it made appropriate inquiries—such as an environmental assessment—to determine whether the facility might be contaminated. This is the so-called innocent landowner defense. The trouble with the innocent landowner defense is that in many cases it exacerbates the problem for small businesses trying to obtain financing in areas of possible hazardous waste contamination. Suppose, for example, that a lender is considering making a secured loan to a small business, and, in order to protect itself through the innocent landowner defense, conducts an environmental assessment of the property on which the business is located. If that environmental assessment indicates even the slightest possibility of contamination, or if it indicates contamination of a minor nature, the lender is not likely to make that loan, because doing so would subject the lender to possible liability running into the millions of dollars. On a loan of only a few thousand dollars, it is just not worth it for the lender to take that risk. And so, as the American Bankers Association mentioned in their testimony before my committee, the result is a squeeze on credit. Once again it is the small business in need of financing that is hurt.

In addition, the innocent landowner defense raises the cost of borrowing to the point where many small businesses can no longer afford to borrow. An initial environmental assessment usually costs about \$1,500 to \$2,000. If that assessment indicates possible contamination, a more thorough property check can run from \$3,000 to \$150,000 per site. If lenders conduct such assessments before making secured loans, in order to meet the conditions of the innocent landowner defense, they will pass along the cost of the as-

assessment to the borrower. For a small business seeking a loan of \$25,000, that increased cost may well be prohibitive. As Sally Narey, General Counsel to the Small Business Administration, testified before my committee:

Because of this potential liability, a prudent lender will often request an environmental audit of the potential borrower's property upon submission of a loan application. This can cost several thousand dollars. Small Businesses . . . generally do not have sufficient funds to incur the costs of such audits and may be deprived of the opportunity for financing.

CERCLA may also pose problems for a fiduciary which holds title to or controls a contaminated property as part of a trust or estate. It is possible that courts will interpret CERCLA so that such a fiduciary will be liable for the cost of cleaning up the contaminated property and for damages. That is, even if the fiduciary had no knowledge of contamination at the time it agreed to administer the trust or estate, it may still be considered an owner or operator under Superfund and therefore subject to liability. Liability in a case like this could exceed the value of the entire trust or estate, in which case the fiduciary may be held personally liable.

Last year, I introduced legislation to deal with the twin problems of lender and fiduciary liability. The bill was designed to insulate corporate lending institutions from inappropriate Superfund liability when they foreclose on property that turns out to be contaminated. The bill would thus allow them to lend to businesses in areas of possible hazardous waste contamination without taking on potential Superfund liability. In addition, the bill was designed to extend Superfund's liability exemption to innocent corporate fiduciaries which hold title to a contaminated property for the purpose of administering a trust or estate.

Since I introduced that bill last year, a number of organizations have raised legitimate concerns that the bill did not go far enough in insulating innocent lenders and fiduciaries from inappropriate liability. It was pointed out, for example, that although the bill extended Superfund's liability exemption to commercial lending institutions when they foreclose on contaminated property, it did not protect other types of lenders which face the identical problem, including public lenders—such as the Small Business Administration—mortgage lenders, and charitable institutions, among others. Just like corporate lending institutions, these lenders are innocent parties which are deterred by the threat of CERCLA liability from lending to small businesses and other customers. Thus, they warrant the same treatment.

Likewise, it was pointed out that although the bill extended Superfund's liability exemption to corporate fiduciaries which hold legal title to property for purposes of administering an estate or trust, it did not extend the exemption to other types of fiduciaries which face the identical problem, such as individual fiduciaries and corporate fiduciaries which do not actually hold title to property which is part of an estate they manage.

After carefully considering these concerns, I decided to revise my original bill in order to extend Superfund's liability exemption to other categories of lenders and fiduciaries. Today I

am introducing the revised legislation, the text of which follows. In addition, I would like to insert in the RECORD an excellent Forbes magazine article describing the lender liability problem.

H.R. 4494

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

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT TO COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980.

(a) AMENDMENT TO DEFINITION OF OWNER OR OPERATOR.—

(1) EXCLUSION.—Subparagraph (D) of section 101(20) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601(20)(D)) is amended—

(A) by inserting after the first sentence the following new sentence: "Such term also does not include any of the following:

"(i) Any designated lending institution which acquires ownership or control of the facility pursuant to the terms of a security interest held by the person in that facility.

"(ii) Any corporate fiduciary which—  
"(I) has legal title to any facility for purposes of administering an estate or trust of which such facility is a part; or

"(II) does not have legal title to the facility but operates or manages the facility pursuant to the terms of any estate or trust of which such facility is a part.

"(iii) Any individual or institution or successor thereto that serves as an indenture trustee for outstanding debt securities or any certificates of interest or participation in any such debt securities and acquires ownership or control of a facility as a result of an event of default pursuant to the terms of an indenture agreement or similar financing document between such trustee and the issuing entity."

"(iv) Any individual fiduciary who has legal title to any facility for purposes of administering an estate or trust of which such facility is a part.

"(v) Any designated lending institution which acquires ownership of any facility in connection with a lease subject to regulation by applicable federal or state banking authorities."; and

(B) in the second sentence (as determined before the amendment made by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph)—

(i) by striking "State or local government" each place such term appears and inserting "State or local government or person referred to in the preceding sentence"; and

(ii) by striking "nongovernmental entity" and inserting "any person (other than any person referred to in the preceding sentence)".

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Clause (iii) of section 101(20)(A) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601(20)(A)) is amended by inserting after "to a unit of State or local government" the following: "or to any other person covered by subparagraph (D)".

(3) DEFINITION OF DESIGNATED LENDING INSTITUTION.—Section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(39) DESIGNATED LENDING INSTITUTION.—The term 'designated lending institution' means—

"(A) any depository institution (as defined in section 19(b)(1)(A) of the Federal Re-

serve Act), any leasing company which is an affiliate thereof, any institution of the Farm Credit System, and any trust company; and

"(B) any other person which is a bona fide lending institution and during the 1-year period beginning 6 months before and ending 6 months after the date on which the security interest in the facility referred to in paragraph (20) was perfected, made real estate loans the aggregate amount of which exceeded \$1,000,000 to 25 or more borrowers; for the purposes of this subparagraph a bona fide lending institution shall include—

"(i) any mortgage lender (including any lender whose loan with respect to any facility is secured by a deed of trust);

"(ii) any agency, department, or other unit of the United States Government or of any State or local government not otherwise described in paragraph (20) which makes loans on the security of any facility, including economic and industrial development agencies; and

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

[From the Forbes magazine, Feb. 19, 1990]

WHOSE MESS IS THIS?

(By Thomas Jaffe)

A customer of Maryland Bank & Trust Co. defaulted on a \$335,000 loan, and the bank foreclosed on a 117-acre tract of land. After the foreclosure, the Environmental Protection Agency found drums of chemicals and contaminated soil on the site. The EPA then cleaned up the mess.

To whom did the agency send the cleanup bill? To the bank, from which the EPA won a settlement of over \$500,000, despite the fact that the bank had nothing to do with creating the mess.

To junk bonds, bad real estate loans and Third World debt, add to the banks' and thrifts' woes the specter of environmentalists going after banks for tens of billions of dollars to clean up foreclosed real estate that may be loaded with hazardous waste. According to Craig Gass, a New York-based senior manager for KPMG Peat Marwick who specializes in environmental financial management, the potential cost of cleaning up hazardous waste in the U.S. could run up to \$500 billion over the next 50 years. Gass guesstimates that, based on what's already known, banks could be on the hook for at least 20% of that amount. Even discounted to its present value, that is a huge potential liability.

Buck Jones, a partner in charge of banking with Nashville's J.C. Bradford & Co., agrees. He warns that for lenders of any size, a foreclosed site can easily turn out to be "an environmental time bomb."

Just such a bomb recently fell into the lap of \$225 million (assets) Workmen's Bancorp, the holding company for Workmen's Federal Savings Bank of Mount Airy, N.C.

Workmen's recently disclosed that during the Sept. 30, 1989 quarter Camel City Laundry Co. of nearby Winston-Salem had filed for bankruptcy still owing Workmen's some \$558,000 on a loan. Because of environmental concerns, explained Workmen's, the value of the real estate securing the Camel City loan was questionable. As a result, the bank charged off the full \$558,000 plus accrued interest.

Had Workmen's failed to do its homework on the loan? Hardly. Before making the loan, it had run a routine check to see if the

laundry site was contaminated. The site received a clean bill of health.

Shortly after the loan was funded, however, the bank discovered that the property adjacent to the laundry had a hazardous waste problem. Worse, the laundry site itself might be to blame. Years ago, it seems, a coal gasification plant had been situated there.

The lawyers are having a field day. The bankrupt debtor has filed a motion in bankruptcy court asking that the bank's lien on the property be declared worthless. Workmen's is fighting this. Why? It doesn't want to foreclose, repossess title to the property and be stuck with an enormous cleanup bill. Workmen's prefers to wait until someone else picks up the tab; then it would consider foreclosing. "We want to know that afterwards we will still be the owner of what may be a salable piece of property," says Thomas (Buck) Faw, president of Workmen's.

Faw adds: "It's an extremely dangerous position for a bank to be in. You want to be as sure as you can be that property is free of any contamination that might render it suspect as security for a loan. I don't know what a bankruptcy court will do in a situation like ours, where the debtor can't afford to pay for the cleanup. But it makes you very uncomfortable, to say the least." As if the lenders didn't already have enough to make them feel uncomfortable.

**HERB DOGGETTE: SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION'S SUPERSTAR**

**HON. BILL ARCHER**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, it takes millions of dedicated men and women to run this massive conglomerate we call the Government of the United States. Within this enormous work force there are many excellent, conscientious, devoted public servants. Within that large circle of excellence, there is a smaller number that could honestly be termed heroes, those who consistently go beyond the call.

And, there is an even more select group, a minute handful of those unsung heroes who are nothing less than legends in their field. One of those legends has just retired from Government service and it is only just that we pay tribute to him and his unparalleled record of service to the American public.

Herbert R. Doggette, Jr., just retired as the Social Security Administration's Deputy Commissioner for Operations. In that role, he has managerial and supervisory responsibilities that exceed those of any chief executive officer of any Fortune 500 corporation.

He supervised 60,000 employees in over 1,300 Social Security field offices throughout the country, over 80 percent of the Agency's work force. He was the overseer of SSA's immense data processing network, including the National Computer Center. He was responsible for an operation which generates the payment of more than \$225 billion in benefits each year.

Herb Doggette was the driving force behind a computer modernization program at the Social Security Administration that has reduced processing times for benefit claims,

wage posting, cost-of-living increases, address changes, and other actions from days and weeks to mere hours. He made the Social Security Administration a faster, most efficient public service instrument.

Mr. Doggette's career is the stuff of which legends are made. He didn't begin at the executive level. Just the opposite, he started 31 years ago as an entry-level mailroom supply clerk. He didn't stay there long, however. In just 6 years, he opened and managed a Social Security district office in the Watts area of Los Angeles, the first Federal office to be located in that community.

His talents and skills led to further promotions, culminating in appointments, twice, as Acting Commissioner, and to the position from which he has just retired. He has twice received the Presidential Distinguished Rank Award, the pinnacle honor for Federal public servants.

Mr. Doggette is not a stranger to this body. He has frequently represented his agency in committee hearings, and I can personally attest that he has represented it well. When Mr. Doggette's name appeared on the witness list, I knew that I would hear a well-reasoned analysis of Social Security programs and policies. But, more importantly, I knew I would hear the voice of honesty and integrity.

Now, however, Herb Doggette has chosen to shift his considerable talents and abilities from the world of government to the world of academia. He will teach management, and I can't envision a better qualified instructor.

It's a regrettable fact of life that our outstanding Government executives, even the most stellar among them like Herb Doggette, toil in anonymity. The American people, by and large, do not know they have lost the services of this remarkable man. However, each time they receive a Social Security check, or receive courteous service from 1 of those 1,300 field offices, or remark at how quickly SSA processes a change in their records, they will be reaping the fruits of Herbert R. Doggette, Jr.'s 31 years of service, a truly outstanding career.

**WHAT ABOUT CHILE?**

**HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, in a recent op ed in the Times of the Americas, our former colleague and chairman of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs, Michael D. Barnes, asks "What About Chile?" The article, coauthored by Arnold H. Weiss, former general counsel of the Inter-American Development Bank, makes the point that in these days of dramatic events in Eastern Europe and in Central America, Chile's historic—but quite—transition to democracy has been virtually overlooked.

"The election and inauguration of President Patricio Aylwin, a centrist Christian Democrat, to replace the 16-year military rule of Gen. Augusto Pinochet, is one of the most promising developments in Latin America in recent years," write Barnes and Weiss. But that trend

will not remain positive without support from the international community to meet Chile's two main challenges: a restructuring of the outstanding foreign debt and meeting the pressing social demands of those left out of the economic miracle of the 1980's. They correctly point out that "these challenges are made more difficult by the outrageous efforts of Pinochet to tie the hands of his successor by eleventh hour initiatives that have received virtually no attention outside Chile."

During his tenure as chairman of the Subcommittee, on which I have the honor to serve, Mike Barnes was a champion for human rights and a return to democracy in Chile, I urge my colleagues to read the entire article, and to heed its conclusion that President Aylwin will need the support of the international community if he is to fulfill the hopes of this people.

The text of the article follows:

[From Times of the Americas, Mar. 21, 1990]

**WHAT ABOUT CHILE?**

(By Michael D. Barnes and Arnold H. Weiss)

With the exciting events taking place in Eastern Europe and Nicaragua these past few weeks, it has been easy for many in the United States to overlook the dramatic transition to democracy in Chile. The election and inauguration of President Patricio Aylwin, a centrist Christian Democrat, to replace the 16-year military rule of General Augusto Pinochet is one of the most promising developments in Latin America in recent years.

Nonetheless, the new government in Chile will require understanding and support in the international community to overcome both the inherent economic problems Chile faces and the last-minute Pinochet maneuvers that threaten to weaken Aylwin's ability to govern effectively.

Chile will need to move quickly on two fronts. Chile must restructure some of the country's outstanding debt to international financial institutions and private banks. At the same time, the government must address pressing social demands at home that have been left out of the "economic miracle" of the 1980s.

These challenges are made more difficult by the outrageous efforts of Pinochet to tie the hands of his successor by eleventh-hour initiatives that have received virtually no attention outside of Chile. Pinochet's actions include everything from selling off government-owned enterprise at bargain prices, to restrictive new personnel laws that will make it virtually impossible for new officials to appoint even their own secretaries and close assistants.

Pinochet has sold an air force base, popular radio stations, a hydroelectric plant, mining rights, and other valuable assets to close associates and supporters. All of the concessions took place without normal public bids in a process that assured only Pinochet cronies would be purchasers.

The army also strengthened its position against the new civilian government during the last days of Pinochet. Laws were enacted to protect the military from effective civilian supervision and to increase the army's share of receipts from revenues of Chile's copper exports.

These and other last-minute scandals put President Aylwin under increased pressure as he seek a smooth return to Chile's tradition

of successful democracy. He will need some patience of the part of Chileans and assistance from the international community if he is to fulfill the hope of his people for better times.

Mr. Barnes is a former chairman of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs in the U.S. House of Representatives. Mr. Weiss is a former general counsel of the Inter-American Development Bank. Both now practice law in Washington.

## DO WE SAVE THE GRAND CANYON, OR DO WE CONTINUE TO DESTROY IT?

### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to protect the resources of the Grand Canyon from further damage caused by the operation of Glen Canyon Dam.

Glen Canyon Dam impounds billions of gallons of Colorado River water, storing it for daily hydroelectric power generation and for use by farmers and cities in the desert Southwest.

Park Service employees and Colorado River rafting guides have known for years that the daily operation of the dam was wreaking havoc on the beaches and wildlife habitat at the bottom of the Grand Canyon. Now the word is starting to get out—we have a problem of crisis proportions at Glen Canyon Dam, and emergency action is needed before it is too late for the Grand Canyon.

The problems at Grand Canyon are the direct result of the way the Secretary of the Interior operates Glen Canyon Dam. By dumping almost unimaginable volumes of water through the dam's turbines every day to generate peaking hydroelectric power, the operators of the dam are unnecessarily risking the resources of Grand Canyon National Park.

The widely fluctuating water releases are washing away the once pristine beaches along the canyon floor and causing other problems for endangered species and recreational users in Grand Canyon National Park.

The Department of the Interior has a dual and somewhat conflicting role. It is responsible for the operation of Glen Canyon Dam and the protection and management of Grand Canyon National Park. The Department's response to the damages in the Grand Canyon has been to order study after study, nearly 8 years worth.

To his credit, the Interior Secretary Lujan recognized that a series of never-ending studies was not going to solve the problems caused by power operations at the dam. Lujan's instincts were right—he ordered the preparation of an environmental impact statement [EIS] on the dam's operations. We can hope that a sensible long-term solution will result from that study.

But while that EIS drags on for at least the next 2 years, the damage to the Grand Canyon will continue. Already, we have racked up 8 months of unnecessary damages since Secretary Lujan first announced this plan to do an EIS. It is painfully clear that the Depart-

ment lacks the courage to stop the damage while it agonizes over a complicated EIS process.

My legislation will correct this intolerable situation. My bill will direct the Secretary to operate the dam in a way that will stop the destruction of the Grand Canyon while the EIS is prepared.

Mr. Speaker, this bill presents the Congress with a very clear choice: Do we save the Grand Canyon, or do we continue to destroy it? I think the answer is very simple. We must take every action to protect this priceless resource. I hope my colleagues will agree.

## IN HONOR OF JONES METROPOLITAN HIGH SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

### HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, in June 1940, a unique high school was established to provide Chicago students with an alternative high school education, one that prepared them to enter the workforce. That school was Jones Metropolitan High School of Business and Commerce. The basic framework for such a school was in place at Jones, but it was not until Clarence B. Carey took over as director in 1940, that the innovative course of study was initiated and emphasis was put on on-the-job education.

Jones provides classes in the regular high school curriculum, but goes beyond that to stress the fundamentals of business, including professionalism and responsibility. Students receive instruction in appropriate attire for work, business decorum, and respect for the workplace.

Jones graduates have gone on to fill jobs in every avenue of business in Chicago: They are owners of both small and large companies and work in every facet of corporate endeavor. Many credit the training they got at Jones for their career success.

Many Jones graduates go on to 2- or 4-year colleges, but frequently in a different pattern than do students from more traditional high schools. Some Jones graduates delay going to college in order to amass the resources necessary to cover college expenses; others attend college with the financial assistance of their employer. Still others opt to remain in the workforce and progress upward through experience and on-the-job training.

At a time when the national unemployment rate among teenagers is 14.5 percent and 20.5 percent in Chicago, and the national unemployment rate for black youth is 26.7 percent and 43.3 percent in Chicago, there is certainly a need for the type of practical preparation offered at Jones. Quite often the door to employment is closed to youth because they have no experience nor marketable skills. Not so with Jones students. While they are taught the fundamentals of business in the classroom, the educational experience is enhanced by on-the-job learning: At Jones, all seniors are required to spend half of each day at work.

Finally, I would like to highlight another important difference of the Jones experience: civic awareness. At Jones, learning about our Government is not just taught, but a sense of civic duty is enforced. Each graduate leaves with a diploma and a voter registration card and is encouraged to be a responsible citizen.

For all Jones has meant to the city of Chicago and the thousands of students who have passed through its doors in the past 50 years, I salute the directors, principals, faculty, and staff for a job very well done. To Jones' graduates and current students, I wish you all continued and future success in the business world.

## PROTECT SOCIAL SECURITY; FOSTER HONEST BUDGETING

### HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, late last year, a colleague in the other body offered a modest proposal to roll back the most recent Social Security tax increase. This simple idea has trained a powerful spotlight on Social Security's impact on both the budget deficit and the national economy as a whole. The result has been that people today understand in a way that they never have before how the Social Security Program is financed and how that financing mechanism affects the Government's operating deficit.

The fact is that Social Security payroll tax receipts are being used to mask the size of the overall Federal budget deficit. The emergency repair work we undertook on the Social Security Program in 1983 has had an unintended by-product in the past few years. The surpluses in the Social Security trust funds—which were intended to help pre-fund Social Security's obligations to the baby boom generation—have provided cover for the failure by Congress and two administrations to make real progress toward deficit reduction. For example, the budget deficit for fiscal year 1990 is required by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction law not to exceed \$100 billion. However, if the Social Security surplus could not be counted toward that goal, the fiscal year 1990 budget deficit would exceed \$160 billion.

Today I am introducing a bill which is intended to remedy this situation by making our budget presentation more honest. The approach is very simple. First, I propose that the Social Security trust funds be removed from the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit calculation. Second, I propose making the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction law permanent. Finally, I propose a 2-year stretchout of the deficit reduction targets.

Under my bill, the target for fiscal year 1991 would be \$141 billion, representing the current law's target of \$64 billion plus CBO's estimate of the OASDI trust funds' surplus of \$76 billion. For fiscal year 1992, the target would be \$114 billion—the current law target of \$28 billion plus CBO's projection of that year's OASDI surplus. The fiscal year 1993 target would be \$65 billion, representing two-thirds

of the year's OASDI surplus. In fiscal year 1994, the deficit could not exceed one-third of the projected OASDI surplus, or \$36 billion. By 1995, then, we would have a deficit of zero without taking Social Security into account.

These steps are long overdue. For the sake of the integrity of both the Social Security system and the budget process, I urge their approval.

**OFFERING CONGRESSIONAL  
BLACK CAUCUS HOUSE CON-  
CURRENT RESOLUTION FOR  
THE FISCAL YEAR 1991 QUAL-  
ITY OF LIFE BUDGET**

**HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of pride and respect for history that the Congressional Black Caucus today presents to this Congress and the Nation, a sweeping new vision of America's responsibility to her citizens and the world. It is particularly fitting that we introduce this legislation on the 22d anniversary of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., because he died in an effort to create a new reality for our country and its commitment to the precepts upon which it was founded.

This year the Congressional Black Caucus has crafted a budget proposal that meets the moral test of leadership. Impacted are those most in need of help—the poor, the elderly, the young, the physically disadvantaged, and the jobless. The proponents of this budget believe that the ravages of the arms race and fiscal irresponsibility are not legacies of a great and just nation. The Congressional Black Caucus has shown that we can provide for our national security, increase spending for crucial social programs, reduce deficit levels, and generate requisite revenues without increasing taxes for the vast majority of our citizenry. Together with our colleagues, we have sought to capitalize on the dramatic changes occurring in our world. Changes in southern Africa, Central America, Eastern Europe, and around the globe represent a dramatic opportunity to reprogram dollars that would be spent on armaments, and to reinvest them in the human and physical resources of our Nation. The centerpiece of this budget is therefore an unyielding commitment of our most precious national asset—our children. It emphasizes that commitment through increased funding for health care, especially prenatal and pediatric; quality teaching and student assistance, from preschool through professional school; better housing and job training programs; and an unequivocal determination to end the terror of the drug epidemic that is killing and maiming our youth. A nation that condemns its children to hopelessness, is a nation that cannot begin to remain economically competitive or morally strong. This is the year to take decisive action in rejecting the casual rhetoric of cold war combatants and proceed to redefine the future of America. Toward this end we introduce the Congressional Black Caucus fiscal year 1991 budget.

**NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE  
CORPS REVITALIZATION**

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, there are about 12.5 million Americans living in areas without primary health care. The problem is not that these Americans are uninsured; many of them have public or private coverage. The problem is that there are simply no primary care doctors or other health professionals serving the communities in which they live. At the same time that over 1,900 rural and urban areas are underserved, there are many communities with a surplus of physicians. This is indefensible.

We have a program to address this problem: The National Health Service Corps. Established in 1970, the corps places physicians and other health professionals in health manpower shortage areas [HMSA's]. These practitioners may be volunteers, but for the most part they have an obligation to the corps as the result of receiving scholarship assistance, or as the result of receiving assistance in repaying loans they took out to finance their professional education.

Unfortunately, due to a bad decision we made in the early 1980's to phase out the scholarship program, the corps is no longer able to meet the needs of most underserved communities. To eliminate the shortages in all 1,935 HMSA's would require 4,147 primary care physicians. This year, the corps expects to place 1,751 physicians and other health professionals in HMSA's. That is down from 1,950 placements in 1989. There are currently 123 scholarship recipients available for placement. By 1993, this number will decline to 18.

The logic of these numbers is obvious. Unless we change course, we are never going to meet the need of underserved areas for 4,147 primary care physicians. Unless we change course, 12.5 million Americans in rural and urban underserved areas will never have access to primary health care. To change course, I am joining today with Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. TAUKE, and 23 additional colleagues in introducing the National Health Service Corps Revitalization Act.

This bill would make several important changes. First, it would clarify that the mission of the corps is to make primary health services available to residents of underserved rural and urban areas. Second, it would revise and extend the authorization for the corps field program, providing such sums as necessary to eliminate health manpower shortages. Third, it would clarify the criteria and procedures which the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS] must use in designating the underserved areas with the highest priority for placement of corps physicians. Fourth, it would start up the scholarship program again, by requiring that at least 10 percent of the amounts appropriated each year for scholarships or loan repayments be applied to scholarships, and that at least an additional 5 percent of the total amounts appropriated each year be used to fund scholar-

ships for certified nurse midwives, certified nurse practitioners, and physician assistants. Finally, the bill would authorize the Secretary of HSS to make grants to States to establish and operate offices of rural health.

How did we get ourselves into a situation where 12.5 million Americans are without primary care and the only program we have to respond is phasing down? The Congress got some bad policy advice from the Reagan administration, and, in a misguided quest for short-term budget savings, made the mistake of following that advice. In 1982, the administration asked that Congress discontinue funding for all new NHSC scholarships. Their rationale: "[t]here is evidence that physicians are locating in greater numbers in previously medically underserved areas, thus lessening the need for the NHSC in the outyears."

Well, here we are in the outyears, and it turns out that the need for the NHSC has increased. Physicians have not flocked to establish primary care practices in isolated, poor, rural areas, or in low-income inner-city neighborhoods. There can no longer be any doubt that market forces alone will not improve the distribution of primary care physicians. To meet the primary care needs of underserved communities in the 1990's, we will have to use the corps. In the short run, we will have to rely on the loan repayment program. However, we also need to start funding new scholarships, so that by the mid-1990's we will again have an adequate supply of primary care physicians and midlevel personnel coming out of the pipeline, available for placement.

To his credit, Secretary Sullivan has proposed, as part of his minority health initiative, to raise funding for the NHSC scholarship and loan repayment programs to \$63.9 million in fiscal year 1991, up from \$8.9 million this fiscal year. In order to attract minority and disadvantaged students in the health professions to the corps, the Secretary has proposed to vary the length of time that an individual, in exchange for a scholarship or loan repayment, is obligated to serve, so that individuals electing to serve in HMSA's that are easier to staff would serve longer than those placed in the hardest-to-fill HMSA's.

The corps is very important to minority and disadvantaged populations. It makes many physicians and other health professionals available to minority and disadvantaged communities. And, through its scholarship program, it makes educational opportunities available to minority and disadvantaged students. But the mission of the corps is not the training or recruitment of minority or disadvantaged health professionals. Its mission is to meet the primary health care needs of underserved rural and urban areas. We need to improve the unacceptably low health status of minorities in this country, and the corps can help. But the corps is not a minority health program.

I am now working with other members to develop a minority health initiative. It is my intention to secure enactment of both the NHSC revitalization amendments and minority health legislation this year.

A budget estimate has been requested from the Congressional Budget Office.

**SUMMARY OF MAJOR PROVISIONS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS REVITALIZATION AMENDMENTS OF 1990**

**TITLE I. REVISIONS IN GENERAL PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES CORPS**

**Section 101. National Health Service Corps.**—Clarifies that the purpose of the Corps is to provide primary health services in health manpower shortage areas. Primary health services is defined as services regarding general medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics, gynecology, dentistry, or mental health, that are provided by physicians or other health professionals.

**Section 102. Designation of Health Manpower Shortage Areas.**—Requires the Secretary of HHS to publish in the Federal Register, within 60 days of enactment, a list of HMSAs. Any revisions to this list would have to be published within 30 days. The current criteria for the designation of HMSAs would remain unchanged.

**Section 103. Assignment of Corps Personnel.**—Deletes certain current law priorities for assignment of Corps members in medically underserved areas, and for assignment of physicians specializing in family medicine.

**Section 104. Priorities in Assignment of Corps Personnel.**—Clarifies and consolidates current law priorities regarding assignment of Corps personnel to HMSAs. Directs the Secretary to give priority to HMSAs with the greatest health manpower shortages. Requires the Secretary to publish in the Federal Register, within one year after enactment, criteria for determining HMSAs with the greatest health manpower shortages. Requires that the Secretary publish, no later than July 1 of each fiscal year, the list of HMSAs with the greatest manpower shortages and the sites in those HMSAs that the Secretary has designated for placement of Corps personnel for the following fiscal year.

**Section 105. Effective Provision of Services.**—Directs the Secretary to try to match Corps members to sites based on the characteristics of the individual (and spouse, if any), so as to increase the probability that the individual will remain in the HMSA to which he or she is assigned after completion of his service obligation. Requires the Secretary to offer each Corps member a choice of at least 3 HMSAs, subject to the requirement that the HMSAs with the greatest manpower shortages receive highest priority in the assignment of Corps personnel. Directs the Secretary to offer counseling on services in the Corps to individuals during their education and once they have begun providing services as Corps members. Directs the Secretary to provide assistance to Corps members in establishing arrangements through which they get temporary relief from their daily service obligations for continuing education or vacations.

**Section 106. Authorization of Appropriations.**—The NHSC field program is currently authorized at \$65 million in FY 1990. Appropriations for FY 1990 are \$41.8 million. The bill would authorize such sums as necessary for FY 1991 and subsequent fiscal years for the purpose of eliminating health manpower shortage areas.

**TITLE II. SCHOLARSHIP AND LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAMS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS**

**Section 201. Scholarship Program.**—Clarifies that the purpose of the NHSC scholarship program is to assure an adequate supply of physicians, dentists, certified nurse midwives, certified nurse practitioners,

and physicians assistants and, if needed by the Corps, an adequate supply of other health professionals.

**Section 202. Loan Repayment Program.**—Clarifies that the purpose of the NHSC loan repayment program is to assure an adequate supply of physicians, dentists, certified nurse midwives, certified nurse practitioners, and physicians assistants and, if needed by the Corps, an adequate supply of other health professionals. Directs the Secretary to give priority in making loan repayments to those individuals who have (and whose spouse, if any, have) characteristics that increase the probability that the individual will continue to serve in a HMSA after the completion of his or her service obligation. Allows the Secretary to pay up to \$35,000 on behalf of an individual for loans for each year of obligated service (the current law ceiling is \$25,000 for Indian Health Service sites, \$20,000 for all other HMSA sites). Requires the Secretary to make payments to loan repayment recipients to offset any increased Federal tax liability resulting from the loan repayment.

**Section 203. Report and Authorization of Appropriations.**—Clarifies that the current law authorization of such sums as necessary for each fiscal year is intended to authorize the amounts necessary to fund enough scholarships and loan repayments to eliminate all health manpower shortage areas. Requires the Secretary to obligate, of the amounts appropriated for both scholarships and loan repayments, at least 20 percent in FY 1991, 15 percent in FY 1992, and 10 percent in FY 1993 and subsequent fiscal years exclusively for new scholarships. Further requires the Secretary to obligate an additional 5 percent of the total amounts appropriated for both scholarships and loan repayments (over and above the 20 or 15 or 10 percent set-aside) for new scholarships to nurse practitioners, nurse midwives, or physician assistants.

**TITLE III. STATE OFFICES OF RURAL HEALTH**

**Section 301. Establishment of Program of Grants to States.**—Authorizes the Secretary, acting through the Office of Rural Health Policy, to make grants to States for the operation of existing State offices of rural health or the establishment of new offices. The grants could equal up to 75 percent of the costs of the offices in the first year, 50 percent in the second year, and 25 percent in the third year; States would have to match these expenditures with non-Federal funds. Appropriations would be authorized at \$3 million in FY 1991, \$4 million in FY 1992, and \$3 million in FY 1993. The program would sunset after appropriations totalled \$10 million.

State offices receiving funds under this authority would be required to carry out certain activities: (1) operating a clearinghouse for information on rural health, (2) coordinating activities in the State relating to rural health care, and (3) providing technical assistance to public and private nonprofit entities regarding participation in Federal and State programs regarding rural health. Grant funds could also be used to pay the costs of any activity relating to recruitment and retention of health professionals in rural areas.

The current authority for State loan repayment programs, which expires in FY 1990, would be discontinued.

**TITLE IV. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Section 401. Effective Dates.**—The amendments would take effect on the later of October 1, 1990, or the date of enactment.

**REOPENING THE OHMSETT**

**HON. JIM COURTER**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, recent oilspill disasters throughout the United States underscore the pressing need to undertake a concerted effort to avoid future environmental tragedies by improving oilspill response technology. I commend the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology for its efforts to effectively address this concern in title VII of the landmark Oil Pollution Act of 1989.

However, I would like to discuss today an unfortunate situation regarding the future of oilspill technology which we have an opportunity and an obligation to reverse.

The Oil and Hazardous Materials Simulated Environmental Test Tank [OHMSETT] Research Center, located at Earle Naval Weapons Station in New Jersey, is a 2.5 million gallon state-of-the-art wave tank designed to research and improve oilspill containment and cleanup strategies. The only tank of its size, OHMSETT simulates open water conditions for oilspill research and has been used to test prototypes of booms, small skimmers, and other oil containment and cleanup equipment. Built in the early 1970's, OHMSETT was operated by the Environmental Protection Agency until a lack of financial resources forced the test tank to be formally ceded to the Navy last March.

OHMSETT's importance has been recognized by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology in its report accompanying H.R. 1465. According to the report:

Federal oilspill research peaked in the late 1970's and declined significantly thereafter, with almost no spending in the last several years. Most of the technology presently used was developed in the 1970's. Indeed, the only interagency research program, which used EPA's OHMSETT, ended in the mid-1980's and the facility closed last year.

The committee report also noted that:

A number of witnesses indicated the utility of controlled field-testing of cleanup technologies to verify the performance of the technologies in real-world conditions, but the use of controlled spills in the U.S. for research purposes has virtually stopped since the shutdown of the EPA OHMSETT tank testing facility last year.

The need to advance our response capability technology was further documented in a recently released General Accounting Office report. The report found that responses to the *Presidente Rivera* and *Exxon Valdez* spills indicated a need to improve equipment capabilities for containing oil and removing it from the water. According to the report, oil was initially recovered by physically picking up the clumps, either by hand or by fishing net, and placing them in containers. Later, according to Coast Guard officials, clamshell dredges were more effective in picking up the oil. Resorting and relying upon this kind of technology is both tragic and irresponsible.

Fortunately, the Department of the Interior has recognized the inadequacy of our technology. Acknowledging the valuable contribution

to be made by the unique OHMSETT facility, the Department of the Interior has reprogrammed funds from its budget to refurbish the test tank, and is presently working with the Department of Defense to gain access to the facility. In fact, testimony given before a Senate subcommittee by a Department of Interior representative indicated that "probably 95 percent of the performance data we have for all offshore and in-shore—and probably 100 percent for the near-shore equipment—have come from tests at the OHMSETT facility."

In a letter to Defense Secretary Cheney, Interior Secretary Lujan explained that the Minerals Management Service [MMS] greatly expanded its oilspill response research to attain significant technological goals within a 3-year period. In his letter, Secretary Lujan stated:

The attainment of several of these goals is dependent upon testing at OHMSETT. The MMS, together with the Department of the Environment, Canada, has reviewed all other test facilities on the North American continent where this research could be conducted. There is no comparable facility in North America, nor are the time and funds available to convert another facility.

My efforts over the past several months to reopen the mothballed OHMSETT recently culminated in correspondence from Secretary Cheney describing an agreement reached between MMS and the Navy to draft a memorandum of agreement allowing MMS to operate the OHMSETT facility for a 5-year period. However, while there is widespread support for reactivating the OHMSETT, and the commitment made by the Departments of Defense and Interior to advance our cleanup technology is both commendable and encouraging, it is important to recognize that reactivating the OHMSETT is irrelevant if we fail to provide for its continued long-term operation.

I would like to encourage the administration to continue to support the reopening of the OHMSETT. In addition, we in Congress must work to ensure its future operation and prevent such a valuable research facility from being shut down at a time when its contribution to protecting our fragile coastlines from oilspill disasters is so essential. Therefore, I would like to suggest to the conferees to H.R. 1465 that language be included to provide for the institutionalization of the OHMSETT so that we can more effectively respond to oilspill emergencies.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD copies of correspondence from the Departments of Interior and Defense, the Coast Guard, and the Environmental Protection Agency expressing their support for the reopening of the OHMSETT.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,  
Washington, DC, March 2, 1990.

HON. JAMES A. COURTER,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR JIM: Thank you for your recent inquiry concerning the Navy's negotiations with the Department of the Interior over use of the Oil and Hazardous Materials Simulated Environmental Test Tank (OHMSETT) at Naval Weapons Station (NWS) Earle. I appreciate the opportunity to update you on the Navy's progress in this important matter.

As you may know, Navy representatives met with negotiators from the Department

of the Interior's Minerals Management Service (MMS) on 1 February to discuss the future of the OHMSETT facility. Both parties agreed that the unique environmental protection research available only at OHMSETT should continue.

At the meeting, the Navy agreed to draft a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) allowing MMS to operate the OHMSETT facility for a five year period. The Navy and MMS are reviewing the MOA now, and they hope to finalize the agreement in early March. The MMS is also researching the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and applicable sections of the United States Code. They will obtain all required permits and will insure compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act before the facility resumes operations.

In closing, let me assure you that the Navy is committed to supporting the Department of the Interior's critical oil spill research at OHMSETT, and they stand ready to assist in any way they can. If I can be of further help, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

DICK CHENEY.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, DC, October 19, 1989.

HON. RICHARD CHENEY,  
Secretary of Defense, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am writing on a matter of urgency to this Department regarding a critical need for continued use of the test facility known as the Oil and Hazardous Materials Simulated Environmental Test Tank (OHMSETT) located on the Naval Weapons Station Earle, Leonardo, New Jersey. Our interest in the facility pertains to the responsibilities of the Minerals Management Service (MMS) of the Department of the Interior for ensuring safe, pollution-free oil and gas operations on offshore Federal submerged lands.

Subsequent to the recent tanker accident off Valdez, Alaska, MMS greatly expanded its oil spill response research to attain significant technological goals within a 3-year period. The attainment of several of these goals is dependent upon testing at OHMSETT. The MMS, together with the Department of the Environment, Canada, has reviewed all other test facilities on the North American continent where this research could be conducted. There is no comparable facility in North America, nor are the time and funds available to convert another facility. The loss of the facility would require the MMS to abandon its nearly completed efforts to develop standard test procedures for offshore oil spill containment booms and skimmers. This project is a precursor to the development of equipment performance standards. The loss of the facility will require development of new procedures which will require millions of dollars and several years. However, we are prepared to reactivate OHMSETT and to conduct continuing testing.

The OHMSETT facility is unique, and I consider it essential for implementing the Administration's initiative of increased environmental protection.

We have entered into discussion with the Director of Installations and Facilities of the Office of the Secretary of the Navy but have not been able to resolve the matter. I am therefore requesting your intercession so that we may proceed without further delay in our pursuit of improved technologies for responding to offshore oil spills. I

would be most pleased to have your response at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

MANUEL LUJAN, JR.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
TRANSPORTATION,  
U.S. COAST GUARD,  
Washington, DC, July 21, 1989.

HON. JIM COURTER,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. COURTER: Thank you for your letter of June 30, 1989, co-signed by Congresswoman Roukema, concerning the reactivation of the Oil and Hazardous Materials Simulated Environmental Test Tank (OHMSETT) at Leonardo, New Jersey.

The Coast Guard agrees that the OHMSETT would be a valuable addition to the research and development of oil spill prevention programs, as well as aiding in the formation of cleanup contingency plans in the case of environmental disasters.

We support the reactivation of the OHMSETT program, although funding from the Coast Guard is currently not available. We would like to assure you that the development and exploration of new technologies in disaster reaction and prevention plans is a high priority of the Coast Guard.

An identical letter has been sent to Congresswoman Roukema. Your time and attention to this matter is appreciated.

Sincerely,

CLYDE T. LUSK, JR.,  
VICE ADMIRAL, U.S. COAST GUARD,  
Acting Commandant.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION AGENCY,  
Washington, DC, March 5, 1990.

HON. JIM COURTER,  
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. COURTER: Thank you for your letter of February 21, 1990, concerning the reactivation of the Oil and Hazardous Materials Simulated Environmental Test Tank (OHMSETT) which is located on U.S. Navy property at the Naval Weapons Station Earle in Leonardo, New Jersey.

Beginning in the early 1970s, EPA conducted an active oil spill research program that included testing oil spill response technology at OHMSETT. During the 1980s, competing priorities from other hazardous waste and underground storage tank programs resulted in a decline in the oil spill research program. The program was ended in 1987 and EPA returned the OHMSETT facility to the U.S. Navy in fiscal year 1989.

The Exxon Valdez oil spill has focused attention on the need to improve oil spill response technology and I believe that the public and private sectors must now jointly reevaluate research priorities. In January of this year, the Minerals Management Service (MMS) of the Department of Interior and EPA met with the Navy to begin negotiations to reactivate OHMSETT. The MMS plans to enter into an Interagency Agreement with the Navy to operate the facility to conduct tests of oil spill response technologies similar to former EPA activities at the facility. The MMS plans to refurbish the facility this fiscal year and to begin full reactivation next year. The facility will be operated on the MMS oil spill research and development budget with additional support from the American Petroleum Institute, the U.S. Coast Guard, and Environment Canada. EPA will, of course, keep abreast of the activities and projects at the facility,

but does not intend to play a significant role in its funding for reactivation.

If you have additional questions regarding OHMSETT activities, you may wish to contact Mr. Edward Tennyson, the Program Manager for Oil Spill Research at: Minerals Management Service, 381 Elden Street, Herndon, Virginia 22070 (703) 787-1559. Thank you for your interest in this matter. I hope you find this information useful.

Sincerely yours,

ERICH W. BRETTHAUER,  
Assistant Administrator for  
Research and Development.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION AGENCY,  
Washington, DC, March 15, 1990.

HON. JIM COURTER,  
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington,  
DC.

DEAR MR. COURTER: I am writing in response to your recent inquiry regarding the Oil and Hazardous Materials Simulations and Evaluation Test Tank (OHMSETT) Research Center at Leonardo, New Jersey.

To clarify and reiterate my recent correspondence to you on this issue, the Environmental Protection Agency strongly supports reopening the facility provided that the agency is not required to fund restoration and maintenance costs.

Sincerely yours,

ERICH W. BRETTHAUER,  
Assistant Administrator for  
Research and Development.

PIRO IMPLEMENTATION, INC.  
Washington, DC, October 20, 1989.

HON. CARL LEVIN,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR LEVIN: Your letter of October 17, 1989 asked my views on the value of reactivating the Oil and Hazardous Materials Simulated Environmental Test Tank (OHMSETT) for oil spill research. In my opinion OHMSETT is extremely valuable national resource. If dismantled it would represent a substantial impediment to effective oil spill research, development, test and evaluation.

OHMSETT is unique. I know of no other research facility in our nation which approaches its capabilities. It has been used for a wide range of hardware tests, systems analyses, combustion studies, etc. At a time when industry and federal agencies are making substantial new commitments to oil spill R & D it would seem inappropriate to impede these efforts by having a singular research tool eliminated.

Sincerely,

JOHN COSTELLO,  
President.

THE REAGAN OF THE  
CARRIBEAN

HON. BOB WHITTAKER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. WHITTAKER. Mr. Speaker, the Dominican Republic has had—like many Latin American countries—a history of military-led governments as well as popularly elected governments. What is so ironic, indeed incredible, about the current Dominican Presidential election campaign is the self-proclaimed Marxist candidate claims to have United States support. Candidate Juan Bosch, who was over-

thrown by a civic military movement 7 months after reaching power in 1963, is again aiming for the Dominican Presidency. The irony? Bosch claims to be an avowed Marxist. He even said so on national television last fall.

The September 5, 1989, edition of the Dominican newspaper ULTIMA HORA contained a summary of Bosch's television appearance the day before. Declaring that "I am a Marxist, but not a Leninist," Bosch launched into a diatribe against the United States and blamed it for the strength and influence of narcotraffic in the Dominican Republic. He also stated that he looked at everything in the world through a Marxist glass: "I was and am a Marxist in everything that refers to the study of society. The person who does not study society from the point of view of Karl Marx can not understand society." Strong words indeed. But strange in a world that has proven the folly of Marxism.

But last October, Bosch and members of his Dominican Liberation Party [PLD] met with U.S. Ambassador Paul Taylor and two members of the State Department, one of whom was Joseph Becelia, Under Secretary of State for Interamerican Affairs. Unfortunately, these kinds of meetings and others, as well as PLD rhetoric, lend credibility and substance to Bosch's campaign. Tacit support of Bosch also hinders the Presidential campaign of another pro-U.S. candidate, Jacobo Majluta, a Vice President and former President of the republic.

If there is a Presidential candidate like Ronald Reagan anywhere in the world, it would be Majluta. Mirroring Reagan's 1981 economic policy reforms in many ways, Majluta's campaign strategy calls for an across-the-board tax cut, a larger free market and reduced bureaucratic interference. Majluta also supports increased United States capital investments, monetary reform, and closer United States/Dominican relations.

After Bosch met with the United States ambassador to the Dominican Republic and members of the visiting State Department delegation in October, the PLD press secretary, Dr. Leonel Fernandez, said both sides discussed the "need to strengthen ties between the United States and the Dominican Republic." Some question whether or not Bosch would ever want to increase ties to the United States.

In a recent Gallup Poll, Bosch led with 34 percent. Already, it seems, even indirect support of Bosch by the United States could cause voters to support his campaign.

On one hand you have Majluta, a politician who shares much of the policies of the Reagan-Bush administrations, and on the other you have Bosch, a self-proclaimed Marxist. There is an important choice here. After all, the Dominican Republic is a key United States ally in the Caribbean Basin. It is strategically located between Communist Cuba and Puerto Rico, and it shares the Island of Hispaniola with Haiti. The Dominican Republic lies adjacent to critical shipping lanes and air routes.

It is for this very reason that Fidel Castro—always looking for more Caribbean nations to undermine—is anxiously awaiting for a fellow Marxist to gain power. With the downfall of Ortega and the ouster of General Noriega,

Castro is becoming increasingly isolated, both economically and politically. He is therefore understandably interested in Bosch. And Bosch, it seems, is also interested in going outside of the Dominican Republic for support. Indeed, it was recently announced in Dominican newspapers that Bosch had established contacts in Panama and Venezuela. His party sent representatives to Panama to pick up 52 trucks and vans for his campaign drive. It appears even former Panamanian strongman General Noriega was a big supporter of Bosch, and there were allegedly contacts with Castro and Ortega. Even if there were not, it is logical that Castro would welcome another Marxist in the Caribbean.

For now, however, it appears the geopolitical interests of the United States could be lost if we continue to act as if Bosch has our support. The United States and the State Department should be more encouraging of Jacobo Majluta, a man who shares our principles for a vibrant democracy, a strong economy, a stable military, and good government.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
MILLARD E. TYDINGS

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 100th anniversary of Millard E. Tydings birth, April 6, 1990. Millard Tydings served Maryland and America with great honor and distinction for the past 100 years.

In 1916, Millard Tydings was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates. However, when the United States entered World War I, he joined the Army as an officer in the American Expedition Force where he saw action in the Haute Alsace and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the 29th Division, Machine Gun Units and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the Distinguished Service Cross, and three citations.

Upon his return to the United States, he devoted himself to serving the public for the next 30 years. From 1920 to 1922, he served as Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates and was later elected to the Maryland Senate. In 1923, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives and in 1927 he was sent to the U.S. Senate. During his four terms in the Senate, Millard Tydings distinguished himself as a leader of a coalition of Southern Democrats.

He championed a wide range of causes from Phillipine independence to limiting government deficits. However, perhaps, the bravest moment of his career came when he was chairman of the Special Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where he was called upon to examine Senator McCarthy's accusations of Communist infiltration of the State and Defense Departments. In a scathing denunciation, he rejected McCarthy's charges as "complete hogwash." For his courageous stand, Millard Tydings paid the ultimate political price, losing his fifth election in the wave

of anti-Communist hysteria that was sweeping the Nation.

Mr. Speaker and fellow colleagues, let us rise and recognize Millard Tydings' dedication to public service and justice on the 100th anniversary of his birth.

**TRUTH IN REPORTS FROM  
GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

**HON. TONY P. HALL**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Food Program Evaluation Integrity Protection Act of 1990. This legislation will assure accuracy in the reporting of food program studies and evaluations conducted by the Department of Agriculture under mandate by the U.S. Congress.

I regret the need for this legislation. Our relationship with Federal departments and agencies should be founded on trust and cooperation. We in Congress should be able to unequivocally rely on the accuracy of research conducted by these entities. However, it has come to my attention, as chairman of the House Select Committee on Hunger, this is not the case. I have learned that ethics in the Department of Agriculture's handling of various food assistance program evaluations has taken a back seat to the Department's goal of assuring that this research reflect what the Department wants reported rather than what the data actually reveals.

I would like to share with my colleagues the series of events that prompts this assertion on my part. In 1978, Congress directed the Department of Agriculture to conduct an evaluation of the WIC Program. Prior to releasing the final report to Congress in 1986, the Department deleted the executive and chapter summaries submitted by the principal investigator and substituted its own compendium of results. The Select Committee on Hunger was informed by the principal investigator that the Department's compendium severely understated the positive impact of participation in WIC. In 1987, Representatives Mickey Leland, the late chairman of the Hunger Committee; GUS HAWKINS, chairman of the Education and Labor Committee; JIM JEFFORDS, then ranking minority member of the Education and Labor Committee; and Senator TOM HARKIN commissioned a General Accounting Office [GAO] investigation of possible improprieties in the handling of this document.

In December 1989, we received a final report from GAO and in January of this year, the Select Committee on Hunger conducted a hearing to bring to light, once and for all, the real findings of the Department of Agriculture's national WIC evaluation. GAO's investigation found that the Department's compendium of results bore little resemblance to the executive and chapter summaries prepared by the researchers; contained questionable data; and, in certain instances, flatly contradicted the researchers' findings.

Consequently, for almost 4 years we were misled into believing that this comprehensive federally-mandated study had concluded that

the positive impact of WIC participation was questionable at best. During this time, the Congress was forced to determine policy and funding levels governing the operation of the WIC Program on information that was grossly inaccurate.

Since the committee's hearing in January, we have learned from other USDA contractors that the Department's questionable handling of the national WIC evaluation was not an isolated incident. In fact, research teams for other studies of food programs that affect low-income children and families have fallen victim to the Department's manipulations in the release of final report documents.

We cannot allow this type of abuse to continue. We, as policymakers, are heavily reliant upon this research to develop and implement national policy. We must have assurances that information transmitted by the Department of Agriculture is factual and accurate.

My bill would require that the Secretary of Agriculture notify contracting researchers of all changes made by the Department in the studies and evaluations the contractors have submitted. The researchers would then be permitted to comment on the Department's revisions. These comments would subsequently be incorporated in the final reports submitted to Congress. Finally, my bill would protect the researchers and their opportunities for future contract awards by preventing the Department from discriminating against them for offering such comments.

I am confident that the Food Program Evaluation Integrity Protection Act of 1990 will aid in restoring faith and credibility in the Department of Agriculture's evaluations and reporting procedures.

**TRIBUTE TO MARTIN WEISS  
AND LORI PATENT**

**HON. GUS YATRON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate two young people from the State of Pennsylvania. On March 30, 1990, Martin S. Weiss, of Reading, PA, and Lori J. Patent, of Philadelphia, PA, were engaged to be married. The couple's engagement party was held at Nick's Chat-A-While Inn in Reading.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that my colleagues in the House of Representatives join me in wishing Martin and Lori all the best for their future years. I hope that their engagement is the beginning of a rich and happy life together.

**TRIBUTE TO GARDNER  
NEWMAN**

**HON. RICHARD RAY**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Mayor Gardner Newman of La Grange, GA. Gardner Newman retired from the position of La Grange's mayor on the first

of this year. He had served 26 years in this post.

Mayor Newman, the oldest son of James and Flossie Newman, was born in 1920 in La Grange. He graduated from La Grange High School and went to Georgia Tech where he received 3 years of engineering education. Mayor Newman married the former Frankie Fling whom he had dated since they were 14 years old. Mayor Newman spent World War II in the Navy.

After the war, Mayor Newman returned to the family business, the Newman Construction Co. He became president of the company upon his father's death in 1968. He later became chairman of the board and turned the presidency over to his younger brother John.

Mayor Newman served on the La Grange City Council for 12 years, from 1951 to 1963. He then served 26 years as mayor from 1963 to this year. For the past 38 years, Gardner Newman has been an extremely active and vital part of La Grange city government.

Since Gardner Newman's inauguration onto the city council, La Grange has steadily risen in size and stature. It is currently a vibrant municipality that is luring new residents and businesses from across the Nation. Mayor Newman has run the town with fiscal responsibility and has maintained a balanced budget, while offering a wide range of community services. It is practices such as these that help to make a great city and a great community.

Mayor Newman has applied these same principles in becoming a very successful businessman. The Newman Construction Co., has built buildings in the La Grange area and at Callaway Gardens that are excellent representations of American hard work and construction.

Last, Mayor Newman is appreciated as a fine family man, having helped to raise 6 charming children and 14 beautiful grandchildren. Additionally, I am sure that Mayor Newman will admit that much of the credit for his success goes to his lovely wife "Frankie."

I would like to thank Mayor Newman for his hard work in making La Grange a great place to live. While the city will miss his leadership, I am sure that all of its citizens join me in wishing him a rewarding and well-deserved retirement from community service.

**THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
THE HEAD START PROGRAM**

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, April 5, 1990, Head Start in San Bernardino County will join the rest of the Nation in celebrating the 25th anniversary of Head Start Programs. In my congressional district, the Preschool Services Department of San Bernardino County serves the communities of Ontario, Fontana, Bloomington, Colton, San Bernardino, and Rialto. The national Head Start Program was officially launched by President Lyndon B. Johnson on May 18, 1965, to provide preschool training to prepare young-

sters to enter first grade in the fall. I have always been a strong supporter of Head Start, and I was pleased to vote in favor of creating the program when it was debated on the House floor in July 1965.

The most innovative feature of the Head Start Program is that instead of recruiting those children from poverty who were the most likely to succeed, Head Start reached out to the 55 poorest counties in the Nation, to children who would usually be least likely to be recruited. There was a recognition that disadvantaged children needed stimulation and support in educational, social, and intellectual areas. Also of importance was health care and the program's emphasis on the involvement of parents with the child in local programs.

The overall goal of the Head Start Program, nationally and in San Bernardino County, is to bring about a degree of social competence in children of low-income families; that is, to increase the child's everyday effectiveness in dealing with both present environment and later responsibilities in school and life. Social competence takes into account the interrelatedness of cognitive and intellectual development, physical and mental health, nutritional needs, and other factors that enable a developmental approach to helping children achieve social competence.

Since its inception in 1965, Head Start has provided educational, social, medical, dental, nutritional, and mental health services to more than 11 million children and their families across the Nation. Since 1965, Head Start has become a full-year program servicing more than 450,970 children each year in urban and rural areas of all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Territories, including many Indian and migrant children. In San Bernardino County alone, 45,000 children and their families have been served in the past 25 years.

Since 1965, in San Bernardino County, the Preschool Services Department has served children and families in the county, receiving funds from the Federal Government and the State Department of Education. The program delivers child development services in five areas: education, parent involvement, social services, handicapped, and health. In San Bernardino County, Head Start currently serves approximately 1 out of 5 of the eligible low-income preschool children. At least 98 percent of the children in Head Start are from families who have incomes at or below the poverty level or who are receiving AFDC payments. Approximately 2,100 children are served each year; 10 percent of Head Start enrollment consists of handicapped children. Head Start Programs also use the USDA Child Care Food Program, which reimburses Head Start for its costs in providing food and food services. All Head Start Programs in San Bernardino County participate in this program.

In its 25 years, Head Start has become an important landmark in the social, educational, and health policy areas. Head Start is part of the social fabric of our country, and the program is still growing, still producing Head Start success stories. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the 25 years of accomplishments of Head Start Programs in San Bernardino County and nationwide.

## THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS REVITALIZATION ACT OF 1990

**HON. BILL RICHARDSON**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the National Health Service Corps Revitalization Act of 1990 reauthorizing the National Health Service Corps with my colleagues, Representatives JIM COOPER, JIM SLATTERY, HENRY WAXMAN, TOM TAUKE, and 23 others.

The National Health Service Corps [NHSC] is the Federal Government's primary means of recruiting physician's to rural and inner-city health areas. These areas have historically suffered from health manpower shortages. The corps was first established in 1970 with a mandate to improve and maintain the health status of medically underserved populations \* \* \* by addressing the geographical maldistribution of health manpower resources.

Unfortunately, while the number of medically underserved areas has increased from 1,432 to 1,955 since 1981, the number of physicians in the corps has declined by 14 percent. More critically, we find that rural areas like my own State of New Mexico, are suffering disproportionately from the physician shortages. Over 1,300 rural areas are designated shortage areas. To meet the demand for physicians just in designated shortage areas, we would need 4,224 physicians.

The NHSC has been a successful and model program for recruiting physician's and other health care personnel into rural and inner-city medically underserved areas. Needless to say, the corps was more successful in the past than it is now in meeting these needs. This is due in part to a phase-out of the scholarship program requested by the Reagan administration.

As a result, the corps has declined from a peak field strength of 3,127 NHSC providers in 1986, to the 123 scholarship recipients available for placement this year. If the program continues without change, only 18 scholarships will be meted out in 1993. It has been estimated that communities served by the corps are losing 600 providers a year with no replacements.

Sadly, the corps is no longer even minimally meeting its mandate to improve and maintain the health status of medically underserved populations. Given the crisis in rural health care, this cannot and will not continue.

Today, people living in rural areas continue to be in poorer health—12 percent versus 9.4 percent, travel farther for health care, report chronic or serious illness more frequently—1.78 chronic conditions per person per year versus 1.55—are more likely to die from injury, and are older than their urban counterparts. Moreover, rural residents are more than twice as likely as the Nation as a whole to face shortages of primary care physicians.

For these and other reasons, I am pleased to be introducing legislation which renews the National Health Service Corps' commitment to providing primary health care to medically underserved areas. The legislation follows up on

the recommendations contained in the Office of Rural Health Policy White Paper, as well as the advice and recommendations of the many organizations comprising the National Health Service Corps Coalition.

Specifically, our legislation continues the current loan repayment program and rejuvenates the scholarship program by insuring that a minimum of 10 percent of appropriated funds are used for scholarships. In this way, we intend to meet both short-term needs—the loan repayment program targets students in their third year of medical school and long-term needs by replenishing the pipeline of providers.

The legislation also requires that a minimum of 5 percent of appropriated funds be used for scholarships for midlevel practitioners such as nurse practitioners, nurse midwives, and physician assistants. Better utilization of midlevel practitioners can increase the productivity of primary care physicians and save money in the long run. One study found that nurse practitioners serving in outpatient medical clinics can reduce hospital stays for their patients by up to 50 percent.

In an effort to retain NHSC providers and help get them into the neediest areas, among other things, the legislation increases the maximum loan payment from \$20,000 to \$35,000 per year, and directs the corps to give priority to those individuals with characteristics that increase the probability that they will remain in the underserved area when their obligation is completed. To this end, the legislation also requires the corps to provide each NHSC provider with a choice of a least three health manpower shortage areas [HMSA's] subject to a requirement that the most underserved areas receive the highest priority. The corps would also be required to provide counseling after placement, and help corps member's establish professional affiliations with universities and health education centers.

Finally, the legislation provides \$10 million for a new grant program to help States operate new and existing State offices of rural health. Under the legislation State offices of rural health would be required to serve as clearinghouses on rural health information, and provide technical assistance. States could also use these funds to recruit and retain health care professionals in rural areas.

## SALUTE TO ARTHUR J. REMILLARD, JR. AND COMMERCE INSURANCE CO.

**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to pay tribute today to Arthur J. Remillard, Jr., and the Commerce Insurance Co. of Webster, MA. This man and this company have contributed substantially to Webster, to the surrounding area, and to Massachusetts. His community spirit has been recognized in Webster, and Arthur J. Remillard, Jr. Way will now be a named street in the town.

From modest beginnings, Mr. Remillard has demonstrated an unparalleled determination and drive in making Commerce Insurance Co. one of the leading insurance agencies in Massachusetts. In May 1972, approval of operating authority was granted to Commerce Insurance. At that time, the total operating staff was six employees. Headquarters was a back office in a conference room of the Clark-Prout Insurance Agency. In 1973 the company's net written premiums were less than \$1 million. In just 10 short years, the company could boast a figure of \$37 million in net written premiums and a staff size of over 100. This growth forced a move to a bigger location, so the company moved to its present location on Main Street in Webster. Currently, the company employs over 950 people, serves over 400,000 policyholders, and is the second largest auto insurer in the State. All this from a start with six people in a conference room in 1972.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Mr. Remillard and commend him for his dedication to Commerce Insurance Co., and to those who contribute to Commerce Insurance Agency; the stockholders, the directors, the employees, and the associated agencies. I am confident that Arthur J. Remillard, Jr. and Commerce Insurance Co. will enjoy continued success as it enters a third decade of service.

#### TYLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I bring to your attention today the 30th anniversary of Tyler Elementary School in Livonia, MI.

Tyler Elementary School—where good things are happening—opened its doors in 1959 for 288 students and 13 staff members. With a growing student population of nearly 600, a new wing was added to the school in 1961. Just 3 years later, as the community's growth and prosperity continued, a second addition provided 8 new classrooms and a multi-purpose room—accommodating 702 students and 30 staff members.

Population shifts which brought a high enrollment of 1,000 students in 1965, dwindled that enrollment to 282 in 1980. Strong community support discouraged the board of education from closing the school for economic reasons, and it soon housed the school district's special education programs. During the mid-1980's, demographics of the attendance area again began to change, and in 1988 the special education programs were moved to create more room for the growing population.

On the 30th anniversary of this elementary school it hosts 485 students and a staff of 34. By 1995, Tyler School is expected to be the largest elementary school in the Livonia Public Schools—for a second time.

Tyler Elementary School is proud of its outstanding service to the community and students, providing a wide range of social and educational activities, and I commend them

and send best wishes for this memorable occasion.

#### WELCOMING FREE ENTERPRISE WINNERS TO WASHINGTON

### HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome two Free Enterprise Contest winners, Brandy Hayden and Jennifer Plauche, to Washington, DC. Brandy and Jennifer are high school students from Hammond, LA, and they are interning in my office during the week of April 8 to 13.

The Free Enterprise Observance Committee involves students and teachers in activities designed to stimulate economic enthusiasm. Brandy and Jennifer won a district wide contest last year in which the students researched and learned about business opportunities. During their visit, the winners will see the magnificent sites in Washington including the White House, Washington, Lincoln, and Jefferson Monuments. Also the young ladies will assist my staff in day to day office duties and legislative issues.

I am proud of these students who have the foresight to realize that thinking about today in tomorrow's terms is a necessity. In order to keep up with our ever-changing national and international markets, it is imperative for the youth of our country to stay abreast and challenge the concepts that drive business.

I congratulate both of you, and I hope your stay is memorable.

#### ACE CELEBRATES 40 YEARS

### HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, the American Cinema Editors, an honorary society of motion picture editors, celebrated its 40th anniversary on March 24, 1990. That day was proclaimed ACE 40th Anniversary Day by Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley.

ACE was the original idea of two Paramount Studio film editors, Warren Low and Jack Ogilvie. A charter membership meeting, held on November 28, 1950, was attended by 108 of the industry's top film editors. On January 9, 1951, the first membership meeting followed, at which time the society adopted American Cinema Editors as its name; members are identified on screen credits with "ACE" following their names.

From its inception ACE members were committed to encouraging the art and craft of editing by fostering an ongoing relationship with cinema schools throughout the country. The society, through its Visiting Editor Program, fills requests from cinema schools for lecturers, and it jointly sponsors seminars and an internship program with the American Film Institute. In 1957, ACE produced two films which are available to educational institutions,

"Basic Principles of Film Editing" and "Interpretations and Values of Film Editing"

On March 14, 1951, the first annual ACE Awards dinner was held to honor the nominees for the Film Editing Award by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. In 1962, society editors became judges of their peers' efforts, resulting in the annual ACE Eddie Awards. The ACE Student Editing Awards were added in 1973.

The American Cinema Editors made its initial appearance in May 1951, as the official magazine of the society. It is circulated in the United States and in many foreign countries, and is a respected forum for postproduction expression.

The 40th anniversary was celebrated on March 24 at the annual ACE Eddie Awards dinner. At the event, held in the Beverly Hilton Hotel, Director Steven Spielberg was presented with the ACE Film Maker of the Decade Award. This special award, granted for the first time, was given to him in recognition of his having produced/directed the six most successful films during the 1980's. Mr. Spielberg delivered the keynote address and was inducted as an honorary member of ACE.

Career Achievement Awards were presented by George Grenville, president of ACE, to Margaret Booth and Elmo Williams for their outstanding achievements during lifetime careers in editing.

The American Cinema Editors look forward to the beginning of the next decade and the next century with anticipation as the motion picture and television industries undergo creative and technological innovations.

#### PHYSICIAN REGULATORY RELIEF AND IMPROVEMENT BILL

### HON. J. ROY ROWLAND

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, physicians and patients throughout the country are demoralized over the increasing amount of Government redtape which burdens America's health care system and threatens to undermine the quality of care.

More redtape—much of it unnecessary and sometimes even harmful—is the end result of a budget-driven system which substitutes short-term economic paper gains for long-term sensible health policymaking.

Redtape is destroying the close personal relationship doctors have traditionally had with their patients. It's interfering with good medicine by denying procedures to patients which physicians feel they may need. It's inundating doctors with paperwork and driving an increasing number out of active practice. It's causing many others to withdraw from Medicare participation, making health care less accessible to many people. Even many prospective doctors are deterred by redtape, which is cited as a major factor in a 25-percent decrease in medical school applications over the past 5 years.

The New York Times stated in one of a series of articles on medical payment and practice changes in the 1980's:

\*\*\* The feeling of being shackled by rules and overseers is nearly universal among doctors today, experts inside and outside the profession say. Doctors say they are overwhelmed by paperwork, prohibited by insurance companies from doing procedures and subjected to scrutiny by group employers like health maintenance organizations that can even include scheduling of restroom breaks.

Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation entitled the "Physician Regulatory Relief and Improvement Act" to reduce the regulatory burden on Medicare. The changes I am proposing are few, but together they can help restore an environment of faith and confidence that in the past has always characterized the country's health care system.

The legislation proposes the following changes:

To require the mandatory release of medical parameters and screens that are used to determine which Medicare claims might need individual review.

To allow attending physicians to bill Medicare for services provided to a patient by a professional colleague who is covering temporarily for the absent attending physician.

To prohibit Medicare carriers from charging physicians for information or documents that are reasonably needed to comply with Medicare statutory and regulatory requirements.

To amend Medicare reconsideration and appeal requirements to allow State medical societies or other professional organizations to file actions on behalf of the entire class of aggrieved physicians.

To establish a physicians advisory group to review Medicare administrative requirements and their implementation prior to initiation of new policies.

**TRIBUTE TO ANTHONY M. TARABOCCHIA**

**HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Mr. Anthony M. Tarabocchia. The Hackensack chapter of UNICO will be honoring Mr. Tarabocchia as its Man of the Year.

Tony was born on the island of Sansego, Yugoslavia, and came to the United States in 1955, at the age of 7. After completing his education, Tony worked as a traffic manager until 1972, when his life was completely changed. It was during this period that Tony entered the restaurant business and married Michelle Vecchiarello. Tony and Michelle have two lovely children, Christina and Anthony, Jr.

In 1981, Tony purchased the Cottage Inn in Lodi, NJ, and renamed the restaurant the Princess. With Tony's experience and knowledge of the restaurant business, the Princess has become a huge success.

Tony is an active and involved member of the community of Lodi. He encourages the youth in Lodi to participate in the numerous athletic programs they have available to them. He has been honored by many organizations in Lodi including the Italian-American Forum of Lodi and the city of Lodi itself. Tony often donates the use of the Princess to help raise money for worthy causes.

Tony is involved in organizations such as the Italian-American Forum of Lodi, many chapters of UNICO, and the Italian-American Soccer League of New Jersey. He has received many awards in recognition of his community service work including honors by the Hackensack chapter of UNICO in 1982, and being named the "Man of the Year" in 1983, by the Italian-American Forum of Lodi for his fundraising efforts to benefit Columbus Park in Lodi. In 1984, Tony received an award from Intersport Promotions, Inc., for promoting the Italian-American Soccer League of New Jersey. Tony was knighted a Cavaliere in the prestigious international organization Reale Ordine Di Cipro in 1985, and received the UNICO National Antonio R. Rizzuto Award the same year.

Clearly, this is a man who is one of the few individuals who really make a difference in our society. He is a man of the highest integrity and his energy and enthusiasm are apparent to all who come in contact with him.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to this exceptional man and extend my appreciation on behalf of his efforts and offer my best wishes to him on this special occasion.

**A TRIBUTE TO EMMA C. CHAPPELL**

**HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a Pennsylvanian whose accomplishments should serve as an inspiration to all minorities.

Emma C. Chappell is visiting Harrisburg, PA, in my congressional district to address participants in a business conference. Her message, highlighted by her experience, is a can-do one. It is a message of optimism, energy, tenacity, and hard work.

Ms. Chappell is vice president and director of the Urban Development Services Department of the Continental Bank. With more than 30 years of experience in the banking industry, she is also chairman-designate of United Bank, a Philadelphia-based, minority-controlled commercial bank that is scheduled to open in the fall of 1990.

In many respects, Ms. Chappell has played a pioneering role for African-Americans and for women in the banking industry. In 1977, she earned the distinction of being elected the first female vice president in the history of Continental Bank.

In 1988, Ms. Chappell was appointed to the Pennsylvania Economic Development Partnership Board and to three board committees—the International Development Advisory Com-

mittee, the Committee on Housing, and the Statewide Advisory Committee on Minority Economic Development. She is also a member of the board of the Philadelphia Industrial Development Corp., and serves as co-chair of the Advisory Committee on Economic Development for Philadelphia.

Emma Chappell is a role model for women and for minorities. I congratulate her on her achievements.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL ORANGE SHOW'S DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION**

**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 4, 1990*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today a wonderful anniversary celebration of the National Orange Show, taking place in San Bernardino, CA, on April 18, 1990. This year the National Orange Show is marking its diamond jubilee celebration with a Bob Hope salute to Norton Air Force Base and the Military Air Command.

The National Orange Show and our local community is proud and honored to welcome Bob Hope again this year. It is most fitting that he is joining us for the 14th time in the last 48 years to commemorate Norton Air Force Base and the Military Air Command on the 75th anniversary of the National Orange Show. Over the years, Bob Hope has traditionally appeared at the National Orange Show for Military Appreciation Day.

The National Orange Show began in 1911 as a citrus fruit fair to promote California's citrus fruit industry. Each year, with the exception of the war years, this local tradition has grown and has become an active participant in providing for the present and future needs of our local community.

In 1987, the National Orange Show Foundation was created under the guidance and leadership of Martin Match and W.E. Leonard as a charitable arm of the National Orange Show. The foundation's purpose is to function as a direct benefit to the community through active participation in community affairs. The foundation intends to promote scholarships for nursing and, in the future, will promote the arts through providing grants, art shows, and exhibits as well as musical concerts for the benefit of the community.

In addition, there have been preliminary discussions within the foundation relating to future work providing food and shelter for the homeless as well as services for the aged. Presently, the National Orange Show is a nationally certified American Red Cross disaster center and provides food and shelter to those in need in times of crises.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues today in congratulating the organizers and participants of this year's diamond jubilee celebration and recognizing this year's National Orange Show Foundation's Bob Hope Salute to Norton Air Force Base and the Military Air Command.

## STATEMENT ON CHINA

## HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the bad news from China just keeps on coming. Compelling evidence has surfaced during the past week which indicates China has resumed selling missiles to the Middle East. Whether these missiles are bound for Iran, Iraq, or some other gangster state is not precisely clear, but we'll know soon. What is clear beyond any doubt, however, is that the Chinese assurances to General Scowcroft last year are proving to be just as hollow as the administration's own policies toward China.

The United States-China dialog has become the political equivalent of a hot air balloon. But that's of no concern to the Chinese dictatorship. As the first anniversary of the Tiananmen Square demonstrations draws closer, the comrades in the so-called Great Hall of the People are too busy beefing up security and putting on shows of force in Beijing to worry about bleedings from Washington. They're too busy protecting themselves from the Chinese people.

Mr. Speaker, following the upcoming district work period, I will be returning to this well to discuss in depth all of the steps China has taken since the prodemocracy demonstrators were massacred last spring. I can tell you right now that this is a pathetic record. Empty promises. Self-defeating policy reversals. Cynical betrayals of the Chinese people. It's all there. The only question is when the White House will stop offering reassuring pats on the shoulder and start dealing with the Government of China the same way we should with any other ruthless dictatorship.

## IRAQ: OUTLAW STATE

## HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago, the Iraqi regime of Saddam Hussein demonstrated the standards of decency to which it holds itself by hanging the English journalist, Farzad Bazoft, despite the protests of Britain and many others. In the last several days, Iraq has been caught with its hand in the nuclear cookie jar, and Hussein himself has unequivocally stated that Israel will be "annihilated" should it attempt any military strike against Iraqi targets.

These actions should underscore that Iraq, which supposedly had been sobered by its war with Iran and therefore had adopted a new aura of moderation, in fact continues its radical and repressive behavior. Yet, according to the Arab League, it is not Iraq that deserves condemnation, but all those Western governments who "meddle in Iraqi affairs."

And the Arab League chose solidarity over decency in supporting the murder of this innocent journalist.

Jim Hoagland recently wrote an excellent op ed in the Washington Post which deals

with this issue. Entitled "Iraq: Outlaw State," it scores both Iraq's and the Arab League's behavior. Indeed, Mr. Hoagland writes, "The Arab League reaches a new stomach-turning low in meekly endorsing Iraq's judicially sanctioned murder [of Mr. BAZOFT]."

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place the article in the RECORD, and urge that my colleagues take a few moments to review it.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 29, 1990]

## IRAQ: OUTLAW STATE

(By Jim Hoagland)

PARIS.—The Arab League is outraged. With characteristic courage and vision, the organization that represents 21 Arab governments and the PLO has taken up the execution by Iraq of London-based journalist Farzad Bazoft. Pulling no punches, the Arab League has blasted Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for asking Iraq not to carry out the execution.

It came as no surprise that the appeal was rejected by Iraq's rulers, who head not a government but a criminal enterprise that has taken control of a country. But the Arab League reaches a new stomach-turning low in meekly endorsing Iraq's judicially sanctioned murder of the Iranian-born freelance journalist, who was traveling on British documents when he was arrested and accused of espionage.

How dare she? the league huffed of Thatcher's appeal for clemency. Meddling in Iraqi affairs! the league puffed, much as it did 18 months ago when outsiders briefly criticized Iraq for using poison gas against its Kurdish citizens.

The truth is that Western nations, including Britain and the United States, have responded too mildly to this latest example of Iraq's disregard of international norms. The weakness of Western response to Iraq's cynical execution of Bazoft encouraged the Arab League to spit in Thatcher's eye. The league knew it would not suffer from doing so.

Arab governments have again shown a collective willingness not just to endure evil within their community, but to endorse it. Claiming to speak on behalf of the world's 200 million Arabs, the Arab League reflexively defends murder in its midst in the name of Arab solidarity.

This is not solidarity. This is craven and Moreover, the Arab leaders undermine their own legitimacy with their policy of silence and acquiescence. Their disgusted citizens see this not as solidarity, but as weakness and lack of courage. Given a choice between decency and Iraq, Arab leaders make the wrong choice time after time.

That is not the worse part of it. The worst part is that they are aided and abetted in this by Western democracies and Japan, which do not even have the phony excuse of solidarity to explain their inaction. They placate Iraq because they smell money—or rather, they smell oil. They fail to see that the promise of lucrative contracts from the debt-ridden regime in Baghdad is a mirage.

I exaggerate? Consider the dispatch from Tokyo this week: Japan's Foreign Ministry has asked the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan to explain why it had revoked the honorary membership of the Iraqi ambassador to protest the Bazoft execution. The Foreign Ministry should be joining the correspondents in ostracizing Iraq, not exerting the subtle pressure of an official demand mindless surrender to the worst elements within the ranks of Arab leadership, who

insist that their fellow rulers sink to their own beastly level. By failing to take a moral stand on the excesses of brutality committed by the butchers of Baghdad, by Gadhafi and others, Arab leaders undermine their criticisms of human-rights abuses committed elsewhere, specifically in Israel, for an explanation.

Or think back to the debate in Congress about imposing economic sanctions of Iraq for using poison gas on its own citizens in 1988: Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Claiborne Pell (D-RI) was unable to get House members to share his outrage and pass a bill imposing limited sanctions against Iraq. Heavy pressure from firms doing business or wanting to do business in Iraq helped block passage. During the debate, I found out later, a major U.S. chemical company called one congressional office to ask for a briefing on the effect the sanctions might have on its business in Iraq. Sanctions are generally an ineffective, unwieldy policy tool. But because Iraq's \$70 billion to \$100 billion in war debts (making Iraq an unlikely source of future profits for American companies), sanctions would bite and force change in this case.

But there is an even more important point to be made with sanctions, Iraq is one of a handful of governments that openly engages in criminal conduct as a matter of routine. This is government by Murder Inc. As were the educated classes of Cambodia during the time of Pol Pot or Jews in Hitler's Germany, Iraqi Kurds are killed or dispossessed of their belongings because of who they are, not what they have done. There must be a way to cast such countries beyond the pale of the international community. Sanctions here would be a beginning.

But the House did not have the courage to do that in 1988. Nor did the British, the French or others take meaningful action. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein must have taken the measure then of his fellow Arab leaders and his outside critics and concluded that he could continue to act in the blood-soaked style to which he has become accustomed.

If poor Farzad Bazoft counted on international pressure to save him, he misunderstood both Saddam Hussein and the international community.

## A TRIBUTE TO THE HOLLAND CHORALE AND CALVIN LANGEJANS

## HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 30th anniversary of the Holland Chorale, a group of approximately 70 singers from Holland, MI. Since its beginning the Chorale has been under the outstanding direction of Calvin P. Langejans. I appreciate this opportunity to bring some of the accomplishments and contributions of this very special singing group to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress. I know you will join me in saluting the members of the Holland Chorale.

A celebration is planned for May of this year to commemorate the Chorale's anniversary and to honor their director, Calvin P. Lange-

jans. Cal Langejans is greatly revered by the members of the Chorale. In learning of his inspiration and importance to the group from those who work closely with him, it was lovingly imparted to me that he brings to his direction a great deal of creative energy, enthusiasm, and expertise. He is a man with the ability not only to shape new ideas, but a leader who is able to make those ideas a reality. In addition to directing the many concerts presented by the Chorale each year, Cal also founded the March Festival of Arts. This celebration of the arts involves music, visual arts, drama, photography, dance, an art exhibit, and creative writing contest. It allows for the interaction between established artists and students in the Holland community.

Mr. Speaker, in a time when there is a great need for community spirit, a need for people united together to work for a common goal, a need for people who can go that extra mile to make life richer and fuller for those around them, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to a group of people who have fulfilled these needs—the Holland Chorale. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Chorale and its director, Calvin P. Langejans, for their many contributions to their community and in wishing them many more years of success.

**STATE INCOME TAX ALLOCATION**

**HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, all of us are concerned that American business be able to compete with their foreign counterparts. In fact, we have had hearings in several committees to look at new programs to help U.S. corporations compete abroad. But there are rules and regulations being promulgated under existing laws that impose additional costs on U.S. businesses competing in the world marketplace. It seems to me that we should begin to address international competitiveness for U.S. companies by making sure that our current laws and regulations do not hamper our ability to compete.

I am introducing legislation today which would provide that all State income taxes, including those imposed under unitary apportionment formulas, be allocated to U.S. source income. For some time, the Internal Revenue Service has been unclear in its own mind on how to allocate State income taxes. At one point, all, or most, State income taxes could be allocated to U.S. source income. At other times, large portions could not. During these times of indecision, however, foreign corporations competing in the United States were always given full use of their State taxes. The failure of the IRS to allow full allocation of State income taxes to U.S. source income has increased taxation of U.S. companies causing a competitive disadvantage as compared to foreign corporations.

Moreover, the IRS position on the allocation of State income taxes is inconsistent with Supreme Court rulings that State income taxes can only be imposed on income that is con-

nected to activities in that State. It seems to me that if a taxpayer pays taxes to any State, then the taxpayer should be able to deduct that tax against his U.S. income.

The legislation that I am introducing today will eliminate this disadvantage and resolve a longstanding problem on the lack of consistency between State and Federal taxing systems. Unfortunately, the taxpayer has been caught in the middle of this inconsistency, and it's time that the issue was properly resolved so that U.S. corporations can get on with competing around the world.

**SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, April 5, 1990, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

**MEETINGS SCHEDULED**

**APRIL 6**

- 9:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
To resume hearings to review the Bipartisan Commission Comprehensive Health Care (Pepper Commission) recommendations on universal health care issues. SD-430
- 9:30 a.m.  
Finance  
Private Retirement Plans and Oversight of the Internal Revenue Service Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Omnibus Taxpayer Bill of Rights (P.L. 100-647). SD-215
- Governmental Affairs  
Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on the quality of U.S. health promotion statistics. SD-342
- 10:00 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings on the General Accounting Office's final audit of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC). SD-538
- 11:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Legislative Branch Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the

Government Printing Office and the General Accounting Office.

SD-116

**APRIL 18**

- 9:00 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, the Vietnam Veterans of America, the Veterans of World War I, and the Non-Commissioned Officers Association. SH-216
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. SD-138
- 2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and the National Gallery of Art. S-128, Capitol

**APRIL 19**

- 9:30 a.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 1289, to improve the management of forests and woodlands and the production of forest resources on Indian lands. SR-485
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Small Business Administration, and the Legal Services Corporation. S-146, Capitol
- Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Railroad Administration and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). SD-138
- Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Office of Management and Budget, and the Executive Office of the President. SD-116
- Finance  
To hold hearings on the changing trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. SD-215
- 2:00 p.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on deficiency payment problems associated with barley. SR-332

- Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Conservation and Forestry Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2205, to designate certain lands in the White Mountain National Forest, Maine as the Caribou-Speckled Mountain Wilderness, and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. SR-485
- Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on Eastern Europe. SD-138
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings on the nomination of John K. Lauber, of Maryland, to be a Member of the National Transportation Safety Board. SR-253
- 2:15 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Energy, focusing on atomic energy defense programs. SD-116
- APRIL 20
- 9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Thomas L. Sansonetti, of Wyoming, to be Solicitor, Department of the Interior. SD-366
- APRIL 23
- 9:30 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on the cost of production. SH-216
- 2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. SD-192
- Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on the Indian Federal acknowledgement process, including S. 611 and S. 912, bills to establish administrative procedures to determine the status of certain Indian groups. SR-485
- APRIL 24
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the National Guard and Reserves. SD-192
- Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Transportation Safety Board
- and the Federal Highway Administration. SD-138
- Energy and Natural Resources  
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the Department of Energy's superconducting super collider program. SD-366
- 2:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on refugee programs. SD-138
- APRIL 25
- 9:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Business meeting, to consider S. 722, Food Safety Amendments, S. 1425, Nutrition Labeling and Education Act, S. 436, Employee Health and Safety Whistleblower Protection Act, and other pending calendar business. SD-430
- 9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the National Science Foundation and the upcoming scientific manpower crisis. SR-253
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Office of the Attorney General. S-146, Capitol
- Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the General Services Administration. SD-116
- 2:00 p.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
To hold hearings to examine the jurisdiction between the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Securities Exchange Commission. SR-332
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1981, to permit the Bell Telephone Companies to conduct research on, design, and manufacture telecommunications equipment. SR-253
- Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 370, to establish the American Heritage Trust to provide funding for the preservation of America's natural, historical, cultural, and outdoor recreational heritage. SD-366
- APRIL 26
- 9:00 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Aviation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Transportation Safety Board. SR-253
- 9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. S-126, Capitol
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for defense intelligence programs. S-407, Capitol
- Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of State. S-146, Capitol
- Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the General Accounting Office. SD-138
- 2:00 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To resume oversight hearings on the Department of Energy's Decision Plan relating to the opening of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in Carlsbad, New Mexico, and on proposed legislation to withdraw the public lands surrounding the WIPP site. SD-366
- Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1957, to provide for the efficient and cost effective acquisition of nondevelopmental items for federal agencies. SD-342
- APRIL 27
- 9:00 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Aviation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Aviation Administration. SR-253
- 10:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. SD-430
- APRIL 30
- 2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for fossil energy and clean coal technology programs of the Department of Energy. S-128, Capitol
- Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on provisions of S. 1203, to provide tax incentives for businesses on Indian reservations, and S. 1650, to allow an Indian employment opportunity credit for qualified employment expenses of eligible em-

ployers on Indian reservations; to be followed by a business meeting to mark up S. 143, to establish the Indian Development Finance Corporation to provide development capital for Indian businesses.

SR-485

MAY 1

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the Department of Energy's uranium enrichment program.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.

SD-138

Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Supreme Court of the United States, the Judiciary, and the Federal Trade Commission.

S-146, Capitol

MAY 2

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

MAY 3

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on strategic programs.

S-407, Capitol

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Bureau of Mines, all of the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the U.S. Coast Guard.

SD-138

10:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Council on Environmental Quality, the National Space Council, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Corps of Engineers.

SD-192

MAY 4

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Resolution Trust Corporation.

SD-138

MAY 7

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Minerals Management Service and the Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

2:00 p.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings to examine the Indian health service nurse shortage.

SR-485

MAY 8

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on tactical airpower.

SD-192

2:15 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1848, to implement and provide financial assistance for a research and demonstration program for natural gas and coal cofiring technologies.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. military assistance.

SD-138

MAY 9

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on S. 1981, to permit the Bell Telephone Companies to conduct research on, design, and manufacture telecommunications equipment.

SR-253

MAY 10

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Consumer Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on S. 1400, to regulate interstate commerce by providing for a uniform product liability law.

SR-253

Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on initiatives for Indian programs for the 1990s.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on land warfare.

SD-192

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Veterans' Administration.

S-126, Capitol

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Aviation Administration.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Aviation Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Aviation Administration.

SR-253

MAY 14

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for activities of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Agriculture.

S-128, Capitol

2:00 p.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on S. 1021, to provide for the protection of Indian graves and burial grounds, and S. 1980, to provide for the repatriation of Native American group or cultural patrimony.

SR-485

MAY 15

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on seapower.

SD-192

11:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

2:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on population policy and resources.

SD-138

MAY 16  
 11:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.  
 SD-138

MAY 17  
 9:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Defense Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on space programs.  
 S-407, Capitol

9:30 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on semi-conductors and the future of the U.S. electronics industry.  
 SR-253

11:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.  
 SD-138

MAY 22  
 9:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Defense Subcommittee  
 To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department

of Defense, focusing on classified programs.  
 S-407, Capitol  
 2:30 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on the global environment.  
 SD-138

MAY 24  
 9:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Defense Subcommittee  
 To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for defense programs.  
 SD-192

JUNE 5  
 9:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Defense Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense.  
 SD-192

2:30 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
 To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.  
 SD-138

JUNE 7  
 2:00 p.m.  
 Select on Indian Affairs  
 To hold hearings on S. 2203, to settle certain claims of the Zuni Indian Tribe, S. 2075, to authorize grants to improve the capability of Indian tribal governments to regulate environmental quality, and S. 1934, to revise the

United States Housing Act of 1937 to provide for the payment of fees for certain services provided to Indian Housing assisted under such Act.  
 SR-485

JUNE 12  
 2:30 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on organization and accountability.  
 SD-138

JUNE 19  
 9:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.  
 Room to be announced

2:30 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
 To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.  
 Room to be announced

JULY 12  
 9:30 a.m.  
 Select on Indian Affairs  
 To hold hearings to examine protective services for Indian children, focusing on alcohol and substance abuse programs.  
 SR-485