

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PASSING ON THE LEGACY OF SHAME

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the continuing popularity of President Bush despite grave public concern about major issues and the future of the Nation will confound historians just as it puzzles contemporary political analysts.

But the public is beginning to understand the severe price we are paying for 10 years of sophistry, symbolism and shocking indifference of the Reagan-Bush administrations.

A recent article in the Nation by Ralph Nader and Mark Green catalogs that sorry record.

The article follows:

PASSING ON THE LEGACY OF SHAME

(By Ralph Nader and Mark Green)

In their 1980s retrospectives, conservative pundits like William Buckley, Pat Buchanan, Cal Thomas and Jeffrey Bell have been exceeding the bounds of exuberance (for example, "Reagan won the cold war"). At least such hyperbole raises two useful questions: First, what are the real legacies of the Reagan-Bush years so far, nine years after their launch; and second, can—or will—President Bush alter them in any serious way?

Using the framework of measurable cause and effect rather than crediting the rooster for the dawn, how have these two Presidents influenced the quality of our lives? Answer: They have been pursuing policies that have quietly sapped America's long-term strength. Here are ten concrete examples out of hundreds, as well as a hint at whether Bush, based on his performance and trajectory, might yet change these legacies:

Infants and Children. Since 1981 the percentage of children living in poverty soared to almost 20 percent, the worst record in the industrial West; after a decade of decline the rate of low birthweight babies rose last year, especially among African-Americans. Cutting infant nutrition programs, Medicaid and prenatal care further hurt the littlest Americans.

Bush has proposed the largest one-year increase in the Head Start program ever offered, \$500 million (which would cover only one in five eligible children). However, he offers no suggestions as to how to reduce this country's dismal infant mortality rate (nineteenth in the world). And the self-proclaimed "Education President" shows little more interest in schooling than his predecessor. Although the United States recently ranked fourteenth out of sixteenth industrialized countries in elementary and secondary education spending, Bush proposed only a 1 percent increase (after inflation) in federal education spending.

If this trend continues, students won't even be able to read Bush's lips.

Poverty and Idealism. Homelessness, which had virtually disappeared by the 1970s, grew in significant part only after Reagan cut federal appropriations for low-income subsidized housing by 82 percent. Because funding of discretionary low-income programs fell by 55 percent (after inflation) between 1981 and 1989, there were 3 million more poor Americans at the end of the 1980s than at the start of the decade. Nor did Reagan ever make a major public statement on poverty that tapped the idealism of caring among Americans, as John F. Kennedy did with his Peace Corps address. Indeed, Reagan's principal message to the younger generation was go for the gold, not the golden rule.

President Bush, on the other hand, has laudably talked about citizenship rather than mere commercialism. Consider his now well-worn metaphor about "a thousand points of light" in his inaugural address as well as his assertion that "the greatest gift is helping others" in his State of the Union Message. But while Michael Dukakis could have delivered the same State of the Union speech, Reagan would have submitted a budget just as ungenerous to the most vulnerable Americans. A thousand points of blight?

Lost Economic Prominence: In 1981 the United States was the world's leading creditor nation, with a \$141 billion net international investment credit; after eight years of Reagan-Bush, it had become the world's largest debtor, with a total debt of more than \$700 billion. The nation's personal savings rate plunged by one-half, real wages fell and in nine years the federal debt grew three times as much as it had since the birth of the Republic. As a result of this borrowed prosperity, "America is losing its ability to compete in world markets," said John Young, chairman of the Presidential Council on Competitiveness.

Recent world events have made it plain that economic power, not military might, will determine who the superpowers of the 1990s are. How are we doing in Bush's America? Not so hot. Nonfarm productivity growth fell to less than 1 percent in 1989, the lowest since the 1981-82 recession. The huge federal deficit is not significantly lower once the Social Security surplus is discounted—nor is the trade deficit. Based on the location of available capital, Lech Walesa would have been well advised to have skipped Washington and gone straight to Tokyo. So far President Bush hasn't really dealt with, or even mentioned, the long-term implications of these dismal facts.

Investing in Bombs, Not Bridges. Because of tax cuts for the wealthy coupled with a \$2.2 trillion military spending binge (including \$30 billion for unneeded spare parts), unpaid bills mounted in the 1980s. In an unprecedented series of reports issued right after the 1988 election, the General Accounting Office documented the deterioration of the nation's infrastructure because of inadequate capital investment. The G.A.O.'s estimated bill for repairing America comes to \$500 billion to renovate bridges and the interstate highways system, \$150 billion to clean up toxic dumps, \$100 billion

to \$130 billion to decontaminate nuclear weapons facilities, \$20 billion for new public housing, and more.

Will the evaporation of the Soviet threat, the ostensible reason for most of our \$306.9 billion defense budget, persuade Bush to transfer funds from fighting potential enemies abroad to fighting proven ones at home? Not yet. He seems intent to the "beating plowshares into swords," as Richard Gephardt, the House majority leader, said. A President who says we should spend nearly the same amount combating "complacency" as Reagan did in combating Communism is saying that the Defense Department is an entitlement program.

Consumers Away. Promising in his 1980 campaign to "get government off our backs," Reagan got government (read: law and order) off the backs off corporations by sabotaging the health and safety agencies that were supposed to assure safe food, drugs, pesticides and water, and by immobilizing antitrust laws in the midst of the greatest merger wave of the century. Further, the Reagan-Bush Administration rescinded protections such as a tougher crash standard for motor vehicles that was slated to start saving an estimated 11,000 lives a year on the highways in 1981. This delay has directly caused tens of thousands of serious injuries and deaths on the highways.

In his Economic Report to Congress, President Bush signaled a welcome departure from his predecessor when he recognized that "in some cases, well-designed regulation can serve the public interest." And new regulations restricting misleading health claims on food packages were considered a good first step by the Center for Science in the Public Interest. Yet Bush allowed the Consumer Product Safety Commission to slip into a coma by failing to appoint enough commissioners (at least three) to form a governing quorum.

Ecocide. For nine years two Presidents shrugged and said, "Who, us worry?" while acid rain ravaged lakes, waste gases widened the hole in the ozone layer and the greenhouse effect warmed up the earth. The Reagan-Bush Environmental Protection Agency will be remembered largely as a place of scandal and stagnation. (Joel Hirschorn, a senior associate at the Office of Technology Assessment, says "not one major complex toxic waste site has ever been completely cleaned up.")

If George Bush thinks he can reverse the James Watt years merely by quoting Teddy Roosevelt and elevating the head of the E.P.A. to Cabinet rank, he's wrong. Instead, he's shown his true hand by opposing serious action on global warming or on clean-air legislation, and by renegeing on his promise to protect wetlands. He didn't even include funds in his 1990 budget for a cleanup of Boston Harbor, to which he devoted so much attention in the 1988 presidential campaign, confirming Governor Dukakis's charge that it was "just a phony campaign issue." Environmental President? Or environmentally hesitant?

S&L and HUD Scandals. In what is probably the largest epidemic of financial criminality in American history, the Reagan-

● 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.

Bush deregulation policies allowed thrift institutions to make reckless or corrupt investments while seeing less of federal auditors. Result: a bailout bill that will amount to more than \$3,000 per taxpayer over the next ten years, with no reciprocal rights for taxpayers and depositors or guarantees to prevent future debacles.

The corruption in the Department of Housing and Urban Development showed that it had become an accounts payable for Republican cronies. Conservative columnist James Kilpatrick blames Reagan, who "paid virtually no attention to this huge, costly Department." Meanwhile, the percentage of American families owning their homes actually fell in the 1980s for the first time since World War II.

The department has regained visibility and some respectability under Jack Kemp, but not much money. And don't expect too much from the independent prosecutor who will look into the HUD scandal. Dick Thornburgh, the most partisan Attorney General since John Mitchell, has carefully limited the scope of the inquiry to avoid further embarrassment. As for savings and loans, don't expect more than a fraction of these corporate crooks to face trial.

Regressive Redistribution of Wealth. Because Reagan-Bush cut benefits for the poor and at the same time cut taxes for the rich, the income share of the poorest fifth of the nation's households fell to 3.8 percent, the lowest since the 1950s, and the income of the wealthiest fifth rose to 46.3 percent, its highest ever. This trend will deepen if President Bush's capital gains tax cuts are enacted. Escalating Social Security taxes on working families have wiped out any gains from lower income tax rates and have effectively subsidized.

Will the Bush years bring some real *glasnost* to the White House? So far, not likely. Bush has proved to be, in the phrase of Georgetown University Law Center associate dean Peter Edelman, "the Revlon President," who applies cosmetic rhetoric to national problems.

Ultimately, though, the state of the Reagan-Bush legacy depends not on a speechwriter's cosmetics but on the actual living conditions of the American people. Has this presidential duo performed well or merely postured well? Will drug use be down? the air cleaner? poverty down and ethics up? Will there be more economic well-being for all Americans or only more wealth for the already powerful? And will Washington face up to our problems or look away?

Vaclav Havel, the playwright President of Czechoslovakia, counseled his people that the highest patriotism is the frank admission of serious problems. For Ronald Reagan and, so far, for George Bush, the idea has been to throw a coat of fresh paint over a house with rotting beams. tax breaks for the richest citizens. Following a proposal by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan to reduce Social Security taxes, even the conservative Heritage Foundation admitted that "thanks to hikes in the Social Security payroll tax, the vast majority of middle-income Americans forfeit a larger share of their income to the federal tax collector in 1990 than they did in 1980."

Still, Bush insists on a capital gains tax in which 66 percent of the benefits would flow to the top 1 percent of all taxpayers, including himself. (Citizens for Tax Justice has revealed that Bush personally saved \$303,516 in federal income taxes between 1980 and 1986 by using the old capital gains tax break.)

These Presidents are two class acts.

Reign of Error and Sleaze. From David Stockman's early admission that he essentially "cooked" the budget books to President Reagan's initial denial of an arms-for-hostages deal in the Iran/contras scandal of Elliot Abrams's documented lies in Congressional testimony, Reagan's two terms showed how routinely tactics conquer truth. And although more than a hundred Reagan appointees either were convicted of crimes or committed ethics violations (Ed Meese's own Justice Department concluded its chief had acted unethically), not once did Messrs. Reagan and Bush reproach the wrongdoers.

The Bush Administration has avoided so deplorable a rap sheet, in part because the Senate kept the ethically suspect John Tower from tainting the Cabinet. But a steady diet of deception (saying Soviet military spending is up when his Pentagon knows it's down; saying there was no quid pro quo to get Honduras to help the contras in exchange for aid when documents prove the opposite; denying a secret mission to Beijing so soon after the Tiananmen Square massacre, for example) shows the lingering influence of President Ronald Pinocchio.

Hostile Race Relations. What did Reagan-Bush do when the percentage of African-American and Latino youths attending college fell and the gap in life expectancy between blacks and whites widened during their decade of governance? They grossly reduced antidiscrimination law enforcement, appointed a largely white judiciary and ridiculed civil rights organizations as, in President Reagan's phrase, mere "special-interest" groups.

George Bush has now gone out of his way to change the tone of his Administration (he said all Americans must "confront and condemn racism, anti-Semitism, bigotry and hate"), in the process attracting a 68 percent approval rating among African-Americans. But his actual policies on affirmative action and job discrimination—his executive branch won't support proposed legislation to reverse several recent Supreme Court decisions hostile to civil rights—are vintage Reagan. "Extremely disappointing" is how Ralph Neas, executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, rates them.

As the reactionary revisionism of the Reagan-Bush era continues, let's remember mourning in America: the oft-ignored legacies of economic slippage, child poverty, environmental abuse, racial tensions, S&L sleaze.

THE MEDICARE NURSING FACILITY ACCESS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1990

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Medicare Nursing Facility Access Improvement Act of 1990, legislation to improve Medicare beneficiary access to skilled nursing facility [SNF] care.

My bill would repeal the current law requirement that Medicare beneficiaries who need nursing care must first spend at least 3 days in a hospital.

Study after study has demonstrated the need for the Federal Government to develop

a comprehensive long-term care program. With the typical annual cost of nursing home care approaching \$30,000, even short-term stays in a nursing home can be ruinously costly to beneficiaries. To add to those costs a requirement that beneficiaries spend at least 3 days as a hospital in-patient is unreasonable and additionally burdensome.

In an effort to improve Medicare beneficiary access to nursing care, the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act [MCCA] of 1988 made a number of changes to the Medicare SNF benefit.

The MCCA, for example, expanded the benefit from 100 to 150 days, restricted the co-insurance required of beneficiaries, and eliminated the requirement that patients needing Medicare SNF care first spend at least 3 days in the hospital before being admitted to a Medicare nursing facility.

I was pleased to have offered the amendment which repealed the 3-day prior hospitalization requirement during Ways and Means Health Subcommittee consideration of the MCCA in 1987.

Unfortunately, the expanded and improved SNF benefit—and with it the elimination of the 3-day prior hospitalization rule—was one of the casualties of last year's decision to repeal the catastrophic coverage law.

The bill I am introducing today would once again repeal the 3-day prior hospitalization requirement, effective January 1, 1991. Thus, beneficiaries requiring nursing care under Medicare could be admitted to a nursing facility without first having to spend time in a hospital.

The 3-day prior hospitalization requirement simply makes no sense. It forces physicians to admit patients who require only nursing care into the hospital, where they are held for at least 3 days and are then admitted to the nursing facility. It follows that the 3-day prior hospitalization requirement imposes needless costs on both the beneficiary and Medicare, and that the repeal would have some cost offsets.

My bill would not alter the current coinsurance requirements or expand the nursing care benefit itself. As much as I supported those changes in 1987-88, I am concerned about the cost of expanding the nursing benefit today without developing an appropriate financing mechanism. But my bill would eliminate a needless barrier to nursing care, and eliminate the costs to patients and Medicare of needless stays in the hospital in order to gain access to nursing care.

This is a simple, cost-effective change to Medicare which will benefit both patients and the Federal Government. I urge my colleagues to support this important proposal.

POLITICS IGNITES FLAG-BURNING ISSUE

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, as Art Buchwald points out in this column, reprinted from the April 10, 1990, Oakland Trib-

une, President Bush has asked the Supreme Court to rule quickly on the constitutionality of the flag-burning statute.

Buchwald asked the White House why the hurry. The answer was that passage will not take long with "an election coming up."

The article follows:

POLITICS IGNITES FLAG-BURNING ISSUE

(By Art Buchwald)

Those who say that President Bush does not have an agenda are misreading the newspapers. The other day the president requested that the Supreme Court rule on the constitutionality of flag-burning laws as quickly as possible. Bush wants an accelerated timetable in getting a court opinion for what he deems the most important issue of our time—far more urgent than court rulings on capital punishment, abortion, the environment and the social issues that confront the nation today.

The Supreme Court agreed to Bush's request so flag desecration has been put on the justices' front burner, and arguments will be heard in May.

Many Americans are wondering why the hurry. How come the president is so desperate to get a decision, and why did the Supreme Court agree to drop everything to give him one?

A mole in the White House provided me with the answer.

"The president has just received word that there is going to be a rash of flag-burnings this summer, and he wants the court to reverse its earlier opinion that flag-burning laws are unconstitutional."

"How many flags does Mr. Bush expect to be burned this summer?" I asked him.

"Congress directed it to. The law says that the court must expedite any flag-burning appeal as soon as it possibly can."

"Is that because the national security of the country is at stake?"

"That, plus the fact every Republican congressman's election depends on it. No politician can face his constituency while the country's flag is in flames."

"Is this the first time a president has requested that the Supreme Court leapfrog all its cases and rule on something as important as flag desecration?"

"Yes, but the president can't make that request too often because the court doesn't like to be pushed around. At the same time, when the patriotic health of the nation is in danger, then even the Supreme Court cannot sit idly by while people flick their Bics."

"What if the court still declares that the anti-flag-burning law is unconstitutional? What will President Bush do then?"

"He will demand that Congress pass an urgent constitutional amendment in three weeks."

"I thought it took years to pass a constitutional amendment."

"It does if you don't have an election coming up. You need to understand one thing. This country has many problems that it cannot solve. Preventing the burning of the flag is one of the few issues that Bush can deal with. He wants to go down in history as the president who saved the Stars and Stripes. He really deserves credit for getting the Supreme Court on it so fast."

"Will the court rule on it before the summer recess?"

"If they don't, it will be the end of Yankee Doodle Dandy as we know it."

THE U.S. ECONOMIC POSITION IN THE WORLD

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1989

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 25, 1990, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE U.S. ECONOMIC POSITION IN THE WORLD

In my meetings with Hoosiers, I find much interest in the U.S. economic position in the world and whether we are declining as a nation. The United States today is enormously powerful. But many challenges lie ahead, and we need to respond to them.

STRENGTH OF U.S. ECONOMY

A popular misconception of Americans is that our country has become a second-rate economic power, lagging behind particularly Japan. That is not the case. By the major economic measures, the U.S. economy is the strongest in the world. The U.S. economy—our annual gross national product—exceeds \$5 trillion compared to less than \$2 trillion for Japan. In 1987, the U.S. produced 26% of total global output, compared to 9% by Japan, 14% by the Soviet Union, and 22% by the 12 nations of the European Community. U.S. output per capita is the highest of any country, some 40% higher than in Germany and Japan. The average American worker can produce in 31 minutes what the average Japanese worker takes an hour to produce (primarily because of our much higher productivity in services and agriculture). Our population is roughly twice Japan's and four times any country in Europe. In the decade of the 1980s, the U.S. created 21.5 million new jobs, more than any other country and more than all of Europe and Canada combined. The United States is the world's leading exporter, selling \$364 billion of merchandise abroad in 1989 compared to Germany's \$333 billion and Japan's \$275 billion.

LONG-TERM CONCERNS

Although the U.S. remains the pre-eminent economic power, other countries have narrowed the gap in key ways. It is not so much that the U.S. economy has declined as that the rest of the world is catching up. At the end of World War II, the U.S. produced roughly half the world's output with a tenth of the population. But given that Japan and Europe were devastated after the war, it was inevitable that our comparative lead would narrow. The productivity and standards of living of other countries have increased significantly as they have improved their education, labor skills, infrastructure, and technology. During the 1980s, Japanese productivity increased about 20% compared to 4% in the U.S. and in many key areas now exceeds ours. The overwhelming U.S. technological superiority has vanished.

In addition, America's economic policies of the 1980s have produced an economy in apparent good health when measured by current indicators such as the growth of employment or consumption. Yet, because we have failed to take a long-term perspective on our economy, our future productivity and international competitiveness are in doubt. Large federal deficits and a wave of private borrowing have tilted national spending toward consumption and away from investment in our future. Americans continue to consume more than they

produce and save very little of what they earn. The United States, in 1981 the world's largest creditor, is now its largest debtor. We are losing control of our economic future, as control of our exchange rates and interest rates shifts into the hands of our foreign creditors.

WHAT STEPS ARE NEEDED

The sheer size of our economy means that the U.S. is likely to remain the world's largest producer for some time. In addition, our country has an enormous capacity for self-renewal and innovation, given our national commitment to economic competition, social mobility, immigration, and equal opportunity. Yet our future leadership in some key areas, particularly productivity, may be in question. We should be skeptical of projections of "convergence"—the view that Japan, Germany, and others will slow down as they catch up with the U.S. and will never pass us.

The responsibility for productivity growth and the competitiveness of American products rests primarily with U.S. business leaders, but several steps by the federal government are also important. First and foremost, we must eliminate the federal budget deficit, which is still hovering around \$150 billion annually. Cutting the deficit can help bring interest rates down, which will lead to greater private investment in our economy. It will also mean a lower U.S. dollar on foreign exchange markets, thereby making our products more competitive overseas. The federal government can also help boost productivity through more public investment in infrastructure, education, research and development, and a sound environment. And increasing our national savings rate will expand the pool of funds available for investment—both public and private—in our country's future.

THE NATURE OF ECONOMIC COMPETITION

While we need to act now to improve our economic outlook, it is important to understand the nature of international economic competition. Economic competition differs fundamentally from military competition which is typically a zero or negative-sum game—when one person gains, someone else loses. Instead, economic prosperity abroad is not necessarily bad for the U.S. Prosperity abroad puts the U.S. in a position to import superior technology to boost our productivity and improve our standard of living faster than if our economy remained isolated. In addition, the prosperity of Japan and Europe gives us affluent partners with whom to share international responsibilities and means larger markets for U.S. products.

What this means is that, from the standpoint of our standard of living, our general goal should be more to make the U.S. do well than to triumph over other countries. The adage "it doesn't matter whether you win or lose but how you play the game" comes close to the truth. The policies that make our economy stronger will serve us well regardless of how well other economies perform. Short-sighted U.S. economic policy is more of a threat to our economic future than what happens in other countries.

The United States is the world's largest and richest country, but to maintain our vigor and to ensure continued prosperity we have to get our economic house in order, take a longer-term perspective, and save and invest more.

**PAYING TRIBUTE TO FLORIDA
HISPANIC FAMILY OF THE YEAR**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, April 26, 1990, the Hispanic American Family of the Year Foundation and their honorary national chairman, First Lady Barbara Bush will host the Second Annual Recognition and Scholarship Dinner for the Florida Hispanic Family of the Year. This is a national project of the Hispanic American Family of the Year Foundation.

The foundation activities are numerous and varied including four statewide family recognition programs and a family educational scholarship fund. In addition, they also sponsor several family fairs which provide health and employment services to the community. One of the most important events cosponsored by the foundation is a toy and foodbasket drive to assist over 5,000 families during the holiday season.

The dinner will be held at the James L. Knight Convention Center at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Miami while being televised on WSCV Channel 51. Local Miami personalities Jose Diaz-Balart of WTVJ 4 and Leticia Calava of WSCV 51 will be directors of ceremonies with entertainment provided by Ramiro Cervera Orchestra.

I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the outstanding nominees. Nominees for the Florida Hispanic Family of the Year are Jose Antonio and Gloria Maria Alvarado of Miami, Osmundo and Consuelo Alvarez of Miami, Jorge and Isabella Azze of Miami Beach, Cristina De Arcos of Miami, and Arturo and Hilda De Leon of Homestead. Also nominated are Wilfredo and Tamara Gort of Miami, Janet Granell of Tampa, Rafael and Luisa Medina of Orland, Manuel Muniz Oliu of Miami, and Pedro and Norma Reboredo of West Miami. In addition, the Diaz-Oliver family will be receiving the special Lifetime Achievement Award.

The work contributed by all these wonderful men and women is immeasurable. They, as well as the Hispanic American Family of the Year Foundation, all deserve special acknowledgement for their dedication to the Hispanic communities.

**CONTRACT REFORM MUST
CONTINUE**

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, Congress has made considerable progress in the last few years cleaning up the defense contracting system. Still, as the article below indicates, we have not finished the job. There is still nothing in law which prevents those who defraud the Government from getting subcontract work.

I ask that this illuminating article from the New York Times be inserted in the RECORD. I

hope after reading it, my colleagues will work with me to keep these kind of contractors out of the system—for good—by cosponsoring H.R. 4401.

**REPORTS OF FAULTY SHUTTLE AND WEAPONS
PARTS PROMPT U.S. INQUIRY**

(By Jeff Gerth)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A Federal investigation has begun into allegations that a Florida company provided faulty parts for the space shuttle program and numerous crucial weapons systems.

The company, Impala Electronics Inc. of Tampa, is being investigated on charges that it switched labels on resistors used to regulate currents in electronic control systems, resulting in the installation of inferior resistors.

A Pentagon memorandum issued last Oct. 16 and Federal officials said the "re-marking scheme" involved buying "inferior quality" resistors and then changing codings or markings on them meant to describe the component's history or reliability.

There is no evidence that the resistors have caused safety problems in past shuttle flights, including that of the Challenger, which exploded shortly after its launching on Jan. 28, 1986, killing the seven crew members aboard.

But when the space agency recently tested 10 Impala-supplied resistors that were in inventory, nine failed, officials said. Another test, of a main shuttle engine, proved satisfactory, so officials said they did not believe there was any danger to the shuttle missions.

3 AGENCIES INVOLVED IN INQUIRY

Impala and its president, Joseph A. Pistone, are the subject of a criminal investigation, according to the memorandum and to Federal law-enforcement officials who spoke on the condition that they not be identified. The investigation is being conducted by the Tampa office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Defense Department's Criminal Investigative Service and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Inspector General.

James T. Smith, a lawyer with the Philadelphia firm of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish & Kauffman, who represents Impala, said, "it's inappropriate to comment about the criminal investigation."

Mr. Pistone did not respond to repeated messages that were left with his secretary in an effort to obtain comment. The secretary said he was out of town until next week.

Impala is not a direct customer of the Government, nor does it make the parts it sells. Instead, in a pattern common in the parts supply business, Impala distributes resistors made by other companies to Pentagon or space agency contractors or subcontractors. According to the memorandum, these companies include the McDonnell Douglas Corporation, Boeing, Raytheon, the Martin Marietta Corporation and Honeywell Inc.

VARIETY OF SHUTTLE FUNCTIONS

Honeywell provides electronic control systems for a variety of shuttle functions, including the main engine, said Tim Morin, a Honeywell spokesman. He said, "These black boxes have worked perfectly," but he could not identify which shuttle systems used resistors supplied by Impala.

Each space shuttle uses tens of thousands of resistors from a variety of manufacturers. Impala's specialized resistors are used in limited but more crucial electronic control functions.

Top officials at NASA, including its Inspector General, Bill D. Colvin, repeatedly warned the agency and the White House last year that there was inadequate supervision over contractors and subcontractors supplying fasteners and electronic components for use in flight vehicles. The problem, these reports said, have both financial and safety ramifications.

WILLINGNESS 'TO CUT CORNERS'

Howard Cox, the Pentagon's Deputy Inspector General for criminal investigation and policy, said a declining military budget generally meant that "a lot more people will be willing to cut corners" in the quality of their products.

At the same time, Mr. Cox said, the "Defense Department is placing more and more reliance on the quality-assurance procedures of contractors."

The Pentagon and NASA use many of the same contractors.

One reason for the proliferation of inferior parts, investigators said, is that the highly competitive market is characterized by price cutting. Investigators said companies turned to substandard products both as an immediate way to cut costs and to keep their customers well supplied, thereby maintaining their business with Federal agencies.

SAFETY ALERT CIRCULATED

A safety alert concerning Impala's "potentially defective resistors" was circulated in the Government on October 16, 1989, by the Defense Criminal Investigative Service, which said it found evidence of a "re-marking scheme" after searching Impala's Tampa plant last year.

The alert and Federal officials said the specialized resistors are used not only on the space shuttle but also on the Pershing and MX missiles, the F-16 jet fighter and various military helicopters, some of which involve electronic control or black box applications.

Mr. Colvin, the space agency's inspector general, declined to comment on the Impala case. He said the agency had been strengthening its safety efforts, but he added, "Any time something fails nine out of 10 tests it concerns me."

The proliferation of mislabeled or counterfeit parts, especially electronic components and fasteners like bolts, is a growing concern that has prompted hundreds of investigations involving the Defense Department and NASA.

A number of companies have been convicted of supplying inferior products or failing to perform required tests. Earlier this week a Pentagon contractor and three individuals pleaded guilty in Federal District Court in Los Angeles to charges of failing to test bolts for use in combat aircraft.

These activities make it difficult to be certain of an item's reliability or testing history. Legislation intended to tighten standards in the fastener industry has been introduced by Representative John D. Dingell, a Michigan Democrat who is chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee. The bill, the proposed Fastener Quality Assurance Act, which is scheduled to be debated soon, calls for mandatory testing and certification of fasteners.

Thomas J. Talleur, the director of the Defense Criminal Investigative Service's product substitution program, said the kind of activities described in the Impala alert were common and becoming a growing problem.

Cases involving counterfeit or inferior electronic components outnumber any other type of criminal case being handled by the

Pentagon's criminal investigators, he said. He said these cases account for 15 percent of the 500 investigations now being conducted by the Defense Criminal Investigative Service.

NASA EXPECTS MINIMAL DUST ON TELESCOPE

CAPE CANAVERAL, FL, April 13.—The \$1.5 billion Hubble Space Telescope will get slightly more dusty as it awaits a new launching date on the space shuttle Discovery, but the amount of contamination is expected to be minimal, NASA said today.

"We've done all the cautionary things that we can," said Fred Wojtalik, a project manager for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. "We're going to get some degradation. Some particles are going to come into the Hubble that we just can't avoid."

Scientists want no more than 5 percent of the surface of the telescope's 94-inch mirror, the finest ever made, covered with dust or other debris once the telescope reaches orbit, Mr. Wojtalik said.

A 2 percent rate of contamination was expected if the shuttle Discovery had lifted off Tuesday on schedule, he said. That is expected to rise to 2.1 percent—still well within limits—as a result of the delay until the new launching date, April 25.

Clean air was being circulated inside the Discovery's sealed payload bay today to reduce contamination of the telescope. The payload bay will be opened Saturday so the telescope's nickel-hydrogen batteries can be removed and taken to a Kennedy Space Center laboratory for recharging.

The launching was postponed four minutes before liftoff on Tuesday when one of the shuttle's three auxiliary power units failed. Technicians will replace the unit this weekend.

BIPARTISAN FOREIGN INVESTMENT LEGISLATION IS INTRODUCED

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, today Congressman TAUZIN, Congressman BROOMFIELD, and I are introducing bipartisan legislation that will improve the data we currently collect on foreign investment. Senator EXON of Nebraska is introducing the same bill today in the Senate.

We urge our colleagues to cosponsor this bipartisan legislation, "the Foreign Investment Analysis Act of 1990." 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 have attached a section-by-section analysis of the bill. 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.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE LENT BILL ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Section 1 of the Lent Bill lists the short title as "The Foreign Investment Analysis Act of 1990."

Section 2 of the Lent Bill authorizes the Bureau of Census, which is the principal government data collecting agency, to provide data it collects to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). BEA is charged under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act with responsibility to collect information concerning the operations of U.S. affiliates of foreign companies. This data sharing would allow BEA to verify its data against Census data. This would improve BEA's analyses of the operations of U.S. affiliates of foreign parents.

Census currently collects data on all United States business "enterprises" and "establishments." BEA, on the other hand, collects data on business enterprises that are foreign-owned but does not collect data on business establishments. A business enterprise is a separate business operation which may consist of one or more business establishments.

Collecting and maintaining data at the business enterprise level means that all activity of the enterprise is reported by the primary activity of that enterprise. Thus, for example, a foreign-owned petroleum enterprise may also have a subsidiary establishment that operates a biotechnology facility. BEA will report all the enterprise's activities under petroleum, which is the primary activity of the enterprise. In contrast, Census will have data at both the enterprise and establishment levels.

Census maintains establishment level data for all businesses operating in the U.S. through its Standard Statistical Establishment List (SSEL). Census would share this establishment level data by providing BEA access to the SSEL. Consequently, BEA would be able to publish more detailed industrial and regional data and analyses on foreign investment in the U.S.

Section 2 of the Lent Bill also requires both Census and BEA to operate under the same confidentiality requirements each agency presently maintains. Furthermore, this section strengthens existing penalties for those who violate these confidentiality requirements.

Section 3 of the Lent Bill requires the Secretary of Commerce to report to Congress on the progress of the data exchange. Specifically, this report will analyze the extent to which the data exchange provides a higher level of accuracy and a greater degree of analysis on foreign direct investment in the U.S.

HONORING THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION SCREAMING EAGLE SPIRIT

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, as the Nation's Capital prepares to host the reunions and conventions of 26 Airborne unit associations to celebrate the 50th anniversary of U.S. Airborne forces, I commend the 101st Airborne Division Association to the 101st Congress.

There are real similarities in these two great institutions. The men of the 101st who jumped into the night skies of Normandy, defended Hell's Highway in Holland, held fast at frozen Bastogne, and defeated the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong in every battle they fought in Vietnam were brave and real patriots. I also believe that the 101st Congress has fought some hard battles, made some brave decisions, and that we exhibit active patriotism in our efforts to serve our constituents and country well.

This association of more than 5,000 "Screaming Eagle" veterans of the 101st Airborne Division in World War II, Vietnam, and active duty members of the 101st Airborne Division—air assault, the most powerful division in the world from the standpoint of firepower capability, stationed at Fort Campbell, KY—has its national headquarters in Sweetwater, TN, which is located in my congressional district.

The 101st Airborne Division Association is meeting to celebrate the 45th Annual Gathering of the Eagles in Washington, DC, July 5 through July 8. The association was formed in Berchtesgaden, Germany, in 1945 by Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor and has met for an annual reunion each year since its formation.

The objective of the 101st Airborne Division Association is to preserve in patriotic reverence the memory of those who served in the 101st Airborne Division; to support and enhance the fame and glory of the division; to maintain and strengthen the bonds of comradeship which distinguished the members of the division; to provide for the gathering and dissemination of information concerning these veterans and active duty members; to provide for their patriotic assembly in local and national reunions and to perpetuate "the Screaming Eagle Spirit" as to heritage and tradition for future generations.

DI MAGGIO'S HOMETOWN PITCHES BOCCIE, NOT BASEBALL

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the traditional Italian sport of bocce is rapidly becoming a popular pastime throughout the United States, and nowhere is the passion for

boccie more established, or more enthusiastic, than in my hometown, Martinez, CA.

As the Los Angeles Times recently noted, Martinez is rightly revered worldwide as the birthplace of the martini and the hometown of Joe DiMaggio. But as the Nation's unofficial boccie capital, Martinez is helping to introduce to Americans an ancient sport that is enjoyed by millions throughout the world.

Ken Dothee, a Martinez attorney, serves as the president of the U.S. Boccie Federation, and is one of several Martinez residents who have represented our country in international boccie competition. With the recognition of boccie by the International Olympics Committee, we are hopeful that the city will soon be able to boast several boccie Olympians as residents in 1992.

I know that the House will join me in paying tribute to Ken Dothee, Donna Allen, Nicolo Dittullo, Joe Aviana, Tommy Balistrieri, Leo Moro, and hundreds of other Martinez boccie players—as well as thousands more throughout Contra Costa County and the bay area. I am also including a recent story about the resurgence of boccie—and Martinez, CA's leading role in its revival—which appeared in the Los Angeles Times.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Apr. 3, 1990]

DiMAGGIO'S HOMETOWN PITCHES BOCCIE,
NOT BASEBALL

(By Charles Hillinger)

MARTINEZ, CA.—This historic town on Carquinez Strait, 32 miles northeast of San Francisco, where John Muir hung his hat the last 24 years of his life, is the birthplace of the martini and the hometown of Joe DiMaggio.

It's also the boccie ball capital of America. There are more players of old Italian bowling game per square foot in Martinez, population 28,000, than anywhere else in the country. The town has the largest organized boccie league in the United States, 123 teams with more than 1,200 regular players.

Ken (Barbarossa) Dothee, 44, a local public defender and former Martinez City Councilman, is president of the U.S. Boccie Federation. His Italian nickname means Red Beard. He's not Italian. He is of German descent.

United States Boccie, the official magazine of the game, is published here. Donna Allen, 45, like Dothee, one of the town's better players, is the publication's editor. She works for the Contra Costa County Planning Commission. She isn't Italian, either.

National boccie championships have been held in the U.S. since 1979. The first two were in Las Vegas and Denver, but little Martinez had the third national championship in 1981 on the 12 permanent hard-compacted oyster shell courts at the town's Shoreline Park.

"Our courts make up the largest permanent boccie facility in America," Dothee said. "There's no other layout like this in America."

Here, league play goes on during the day and under lights at night.

"Boccie was a game played traditionally by older gentlemen in Italian communities all over the U.S.," Dothee said. "It caught on here in Martinez 15 years ago and the face of the sport hasn't been the same since."

Dothee said that men, women and children of all nationalities are playing the game now. New leagues are springing up all

over, in California as well as the rest of the country.

Boccie dates to centuries before the birth of Christ. Julius Caesar and his soldiers lagged rocks at small target stones between campaigns. Boccie is the national sport of Italy and is popular as well in France, Switzerland, Yugoslavia and South America.

World championships have been held since 1950, with Italy winning most of the time. Dothee has accompanied the U.S. team to the world championships the last six years.

"Not as a player, but as a representative of the U.S. Boccie Federation," he said. "I'm a pretty good lagger, but nowhere good enough to be on a national or world championship team."

He has attended the world championships in Split, Yugoslavia; Melbourne, Monaco, Milan, Buenos Aires and Valparaiso, Chile.

Milan played host to the world championships last October when the best players from 24 nations competed. Players from five other countries—Morocco, Hungary, Luxembourg, Romania and the Soviet Union—planning to participate in this year's tournament in Sao Paulo, Brazil, were on hand as observers at Milan.

The U.S. team finished 13th in Milan, winning more games than it had in any previous world championships. The U.S. team also finished ahead of France, Germany, Spain, Belgium, Canada and Brazil, among other countries.

Four players from Martinez have played in world competition in previous years—Nicolo Dittullo, Joe Aviana, Tommy Balistrieri and Leo Moro.

Boccie was recently recognized by the International Olympic Committee and its proponents hope it will be included as a demonstration sport at the 1992 Barcelona games.

"Andiamo, a giocare le boccie," announces the "cammish," the team leader in Martinez when league play begins. It means, "Let's go, friends, and play boccie."

The courts at Shoreline park are 85 feet long, 12 feet wide. The boccie is a wood composition or metal ball, softball-size, rolled down the court at a pallino or jack, the golf ball-size target ball. The object is to roll the boccie as close to the pallino as possible.

In team play, eight balls are used, two per competitor. Points are scored for each team's throws closer to the pallino than the opponent's. Players also try to knock the other team's balls away from the pallino.

"In international play, a player will call his shot, designate which ball he wants to hit," Dothee said. "The player runs up to a line and lofts the ball 60 to 70 feet through the air and must hit the pallino or an opponent's ball on the fly. It's like making a three-point basket-ball shot."

He mentioned the Italian superstar of boccie, a player named Granaglia.

"He is the Babe Ruth of boccie, a man in his 50s, a living legend who * * * doesn't need a first name. He has made over 100 consecutive airborne shots. Nobody else can do it like he can."

The Pope is a boccie player. So is Rudy Perpich, the longtime governor of Minnesota.

And, says Allen, "People from all walks of life play boccie in Martinez. We have teams

with our generations of the same family. We have all-women teams in addition to the all-men teams. Teams with husbands and wives, neighbors, co-workers, judges and garbage men, secretaries, cops, teachers, lawyers, doctors."

Dothee, who spearheaded the boccie movement in Martinez, is a graduate of St. Mary's College in nearby Moraga. He is trying to get St. Mary's to become the first college in the country with boccie as a sponsored sport.

"As president of the U.S. Boccie Federation, established in 1977, my main job is to coordinate activities, to promote boccie, to get it accepted as a high school sport," he said. "Boccie is in its adolescence in America. Our goal is to change that, to put it right up there with golf and tennis."

Dothee was introduced to the game as a youngster.

"When I was a kid in San Francisco and rode my bike to the pier to go fishing. I'd pass the boccie courts on the waterfront. I was fascinated by the old men speaking a foreign language [Italian], bowling the balls and smoking cigars that smelled awful."

Eventually, he took up the game himself and in 1975 he and several others formed the first league in Martinez with eight teams.

Cafe Romano on Martinez's Main Street is the gathering place for boccie players and league officials. Downtown Martinez is a quaint, turn-of-the-century business section. The town is filled with Victorian homes. It was named after Don Ignacio Martinez who had 11 children and 17,000 acres here when California was part of Mexico.

During the Gold Rush of 1848, miners would stop off in Martinez and drink something called the Martinez Special, a local concoction made of one part very dry sauterne wine and three parts gin. It was stirred in the ice and finished with an olive. Over the years the Martinez Special became the martini special, then simply the martini.

Italian fishermen, including Joe DiMaggio's father, arrived shortly after the Gold Rush and kept their fishing fleets here. There is a Joe DiMaggio street in Martinez and a Joe DiMaggio baseball park next to the boccie courts. Fisherman's Park is named in honor of the Italian fishermen of Martinez and, appropriately, is on Berrellessa Street.

A famous Italian restaurant in Manhattan, Vagabondo, has had boccie courts for years. So has Boccie Celler in Santa Cruz where, since the 1930s, enthusiasts have played on its two courts.

"We have to kick the players out nearly every night when the place closes at 2 a.m.," says owner Larry Behman.

The San Francisco law firm of Coblentz, Cahen, McCabe & Breyer calls its boccie court on the seventh floor rooftop of their office building the highest boccie court on earth.

"The sport is a comer," Allen said. "We estimate that at least 1 million Americans play the game."

Said Al Milano, a Martinez surveyor: "Boccie is like abalone and calamari. [Once,] only the Italians knew about it. Now, it's becoming popular all over the place."

LEGISLATION TO CHANGE THE
FEDERAL TAXATION OF LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANIES

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, today I join TOM DOWNEY in introducing legislation to change the Federal taxation of life insurance companies. Our legislation builds on the evolving consensus that section 809 of the Internal Revenue Code is inequitable and simply does not accurately reflect the economic income of life insurance companies.

In 1984, the Congress passed legislation which sought to tax mutual and stock life insurance companies on their economic income (defined as taxable gain from operations). Full economic income for mutual life companies was supplemented by a differential amount determined under section 809.

Section 809, which applies only to mutual life companies, imputes and adds to the taxable income of each mutual a "differential earnings amount." This amount is determined by multiplying a specified industry base rate of return (the "differential earnings rate") by each mutual's "average equity base."

The section 809 add-on to mutuals' taxable income was believed to be necessary in order to maintain so-called segment balance. This was an effort to assure that neither the stocks nor the mutuals would derive an unfair advantage from the 1984 tax law changes.

Despite these laudable intentions, section 809 has not worked. Recent studies by the General Accounting Office and the Department of the Treasury conclude that section 809 is cumbersome and ineffective tax policy. In fact, the economic income of mutual companies can be accurately measured for Federal tax purposes if premium payments and capital contributions are included in the mutual life company's income, even though the policyholder payments are deductible.

With this in mind, our bill would repeal section 809, replacing that section with a tax on the equity return of both stock and mutual life companies which write participating policies. This tax would not fall on the policyholder but rather would take the form of a proxy tax paid by the life company paying a dividend on the participating business.

In addition, our legislation would require life companies to amortize a portion of deferred acquisition costs (basically agents' commissions, which are currently immediately deductible). Requiring such a deferral is consistent with generally accepted income tax accounting principals which require a close match of expenses incurred in creating an asset and any income derived from the creation of that asset.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation marks a move toward tax simplification in the life insurance taxation area. Our bill also achieves tax fairness; by taxing the equity return of both stock and mutual companies, arbitrary add-on taxes which bear little relation to economic performance or to tax policy are eliminated from the Tax Code.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

KIDS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES
ABOUT DRUG ABUSE

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, in the past few months many of us have received letters from seventh and eighth graders about important issues of concern to them as part of the Respect Teen Speak for Yourself curriculum program.

The greatest concern among the young people who wrote to Members of Congress is drug abuse. About 17 percent of the letters written to us focused on this subject. In most of the letters I received, the young authors spoke about the need to create better education programs in our schools to slow the demand for drugs.

It is reassuring to know that our young people are seriously thinking about the drug crisis and developing alternatives for resolving it. Now, more than ever, Congress needs to listen to the Nation's children, the ones who have the most to lose from drugs, about how best to eliminate their use.

I would like to share with my colleagues one of the letters which I received about this subject. It was written by Christina Hsu from Fremont, CA, who was selected as the Speak for Yourself district finalist from my area. Christina eloquently expresses the need to stop demand for drugs, which she believes can be accomplished through effective education programs.

The text of the letter follows:

Drug abuse is a major problem in schools all over the United States, and although the government is trying to stop drugs from entering the country, I think it would be more effective to stop the demand instead of the supply, so that drug dealers will find fewer customers.

A good way to do this would be to improve and expand drug education programs going on in our schools right now—especially in areas which need them, such as lower class areas in big cities. Also, not only should they be told to "just say no", but also good ways to say it.

Another important factor is the speaker in a drug education program. Although Nancy Reagan meant well when she said "just say no", some black kid in a slum isn't going to identify with an upper class white woman. The people who speak out in drug education programs should be people who the audience trusts to know something of the subject, like someone who used to be addicted to drugs. Since peer pressure is the cause for many a teenage drug habit, it would be nice if instead, peers would give a more positive kind of pressure, to steer kids away from drugs. In other words, there should be programs in which students who had a lot of influence use their influence to encourage their peers not to use drugs.

I hope these steps will be taken to keep kids off drugs, one of the most serious problems in this country.

I applaud Christina for the good sense of her thoughtful letter. All of us can learn something from her comments.

April 25, 1990

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION
POLICY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 18, 1990, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION POLICY

Last month President Bush unveiled a national transportation policy that is designed to provide a blueprint for tackling the transportation challenges of the 1990s and beyond. The President's policy was released against a backdrop of growing criticism of the current state of the U.S. transportation system. Traffic jams, flight delays, deteriorating bridges and roads, urban smog—all threaten the quality of life and our nation's ability to compete. The increasing gridlock gives urgency to transportation problems.

Scope of the Problems: Transportation activities are a critical part of the U.S. economy. It is estimated that one of every ten jobs in the U.S. is in transportation or transport-related business, and that transportation products and services comprise almost one-fifth of the gross national product. The national transportation sector is enormous, covering over 2.2 million miles of paved highways, 150,000 miles of private railroad track, 26,000 miles of commercially navigable inland and coastal waterways, 5,700 public use airports, and 80,000 buses in local transit service.

The problems facing this system are as daunting. The President's report found that 42% of the nation's highway bridges are structurally deficient or obsolete; 65% of peak-hour travel on urban interstate highways was congested in 1987; and 21 primary airports each have more than 20,000 hours of flight delays a year. Indiana residents confront these kinds of problems every day—whether sitting in traffic jams outside Jeffersonville, encountering potholes on rural routes, or looking for detours around bridges closed for renovation or repair.

President's Proposal: The President's proposal is an attempt to provide a national framework for meeting transportation needs. The plan envisions a national transportation network that is more integrated and efficient, providing connections between rural and urban areas, between ports and inland points, and between different modes of transportation, such as airports and highways. The plan sees the federal government's role in that policy as setting the broad agenda, and providing those services that it alone can provide, such as air traffic control. It lets others make the decisions and, by and large, provide the funds. The plan concludes that the main providers of public transport services are the state and local governments, and that transportation policy should be made away from Washington.

President Bush is to be commended for thinking long term about the national transportation problems. There is little doubt that the transport system needs a lot of work. What is missing from his plan is a federal commitment to follow through on his broad proposals. The President says that no industry in the nation is more important to U.S. economic growth and international

competitiveness than transportation. But his challenge is not to the federal government but to the states, localities, private industry, and users of the transport system.

It is not clear to me just what the role of the federal government is in the President's report. There are very few commitments to specific projects and even fewer dollars. The policy mainly sets out a collection of broad principles. It says that states will be expected to shoulder a larger share of the highway program; it encourages deregulation and the use of the price mechanism where possible; and it promotes user fees as an excellent way to raise revenues. Beyond that, the policy represents a retreat from the traditional federal role in supporting infrastructure investment.

Funding Shortfall: The President may be right in saying that the states and local governments are not doing enough, but the long-term recent trends show that the cost of infrastructure has been increasingly borne by state and local governments. One study has found that in 1980, the federal share of highway and mass transit funding was 34% higher than the state and local share; in 1990, state and local investment is projected to exceed federal investment by 63%. Indiana is planning to spend \$4 billion over the next ten years to make improvements in the state's transportation system.

The President's policy would continue to shift more of the financial burden of mass transit, highway, and airport projects to the people who use them and to state and local governments. The transportation plan calls for increased user fees on aviation fuels and shipping to help defray the cost of airport improvements. It would also permit states to raise additional revenues through tolls on federal-aid highways and airport passenger user fees. Many state and local government officials complain that these proposals will not suffice, and that they will be forced to raise taxes locally to meet transportation needs. After a decade of rising state gasoline taxes, state lawmakers are wary of squeezing more tax dollars out of their constituents.

Federal Role: My guess is that most people expect the federal government to take the lead on transportation programs. More federal revenues could come from the multi-billion dollar trust funds made up of fees collected from users of the transportation system and earmarked for federal aid programs. In recent years, the government has built up large surpluses in the trust funds, which have helped reduce the size of the federal budget deficit. The highway trust fund now runs a \$10 billion surplus; the aviation trust fund, an \$8 billion surplus. Transportation advocates would rather spend down these surpluses to meet transportation needs than impose another round of gasoline tax increases.

My own view is that the crisis in transportation, which is well documented by the President's policy report, will require more national action and more national investment than the President suggests. The states can and should help, but they cannot replace effective action by Washington. In many respects the President's transportation plan is not a federal policy at all. Rather it devolves to the states the responsibility of ensuring the soundness of the transportation system and the economic viability of the country. If the country's transportation system is in the national interest, and I think it is, then the federal government cannot stick the states and localities with the bill.

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE, 1990

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I had the privilege of attending the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council's Annual National Civic Commemoration of the Days of Remembrance. Set in the heart of the Capitol's rotunda, the ceremony depicted the persecution of a race, never to be forgotten.

The memory of the Holocaust should live on forever, so that this generation and the next generation to come should never be subject to a Holocaust again. Cities all over the world observed Yom Hashoa—Holocaust Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Day.

The commemoration in my district was held at Miami Beach's Holocaust Memorial and called "Unto Every Person There Is a Name," which centered on reading the names and the sites of each individual's birth and death. Dade County, FL, was assigned to honor victims whose last names begun with the letter "K." And other cities throughout the State and nationwide were given different names, all of which were researched and compiled by Jerusalem's Yad Vashem Holocaust Institute.

In light of this, I would like to share with my colleagues a story that was presented at the Days of Remembrance ceremony.

FORTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

In the waning days of the triumphant march toward Berlin, American soldiers entered a strange universe—the Nazi concentration camps. Dachau Mauthausen, Ohrdurf, Nordhausen—these were not ordinary stops in the march to victory.

Battle weary veterans, hardened by months of military action, thought they had seen the worst. These men were by no means innocent. They had seen the ravages of war; they had felt the loss of comrades who perished in battle; they had killed enemy soldiers in some of the fiercest fighting in human warfare. And yet, when they entered these camps, they discovered a world beyond their imagination—the piles of corpses of those who had been murdered; the living skeletons of those who had endured; and everywhere, the stench of death.

On April 12, 1945, the very day that President Franklin Delano Roosevelt died, General's Dwight D. Eisenhower, Omar N. Bradley and George S. Patton entered Ohrdurf. General Eisenhower immediately turned pale but insisted on seeing the entire camp. General Patton excused himself, went behind a building and became sick. A group of inmates guided them through a scene where, in General Bradley's words, "death had become so fouled by degradation that it both stunned and numbed us."

General Eisenhower declared: "We are told that the American soldier does not know what he is fighting for. Now, at least, he will know what he is fighting against." Grasping the future significance of this situation, Eisenhower summoned the press and a Congressional delegation to tour Ohrdurf. Later he said: "I felt that the evidence should be placed before the American and British public in a fashion that would leave no room for cynical doubt." To General George C. Marshall, he wrote: "I have reported what I saw and what I heard, but

only part of it. For most of it, I have no words."

The entry of American troops into the concentration camps may have heralded the end of an extraordinary nightmare; but for the survivors, it marked the beginning of their long struggle to reenter the world of ordinary, daily existence. The most critical immediate needs for the thousands who had managed to keep alive were food, medical care and compassion. In the longer term, these concentration camp inmates became displaced persons. Their families were lost, homes destroyed, communities decimated. They were unwanted in the lands of their birth. The American Army, trained for combat, took upon itself another task—to nurture the survivors' return to life.

When survivor and liberator met, hope and freedom embraced. Then, as now, the response of the survivor was gratitude. And for the soldier, the responsibility was, and is, to bear witness.

OUR COUNTRY'S HERITAGE! A LEGACY OF FREEDOM

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a young girl from Pennsylvania's Seventh Congressional District, Amy Schwab. Amy is in the eighth grade at Ashland Middle School in Darby Township. She has won the American Legion Essay Award for her paper on "Our Country's Heritage." I am proud to have Amy as one of my constituents and congratulate her on her fine work. I would like to share this outstanding essay with my colleagues.

OUR COUNTRY'S HERITAGE! A LEGACY OF FREEDOM

(By Amy Schwab)

Throughout many years, our freedom has not changed. Like the fleeting youth of a young woman that she tries to keep, past citizens of the United States have tried to protect the freedoms that every present citizen enjoys.

When another nation or individual threatens any rights we have, the bravest men of our country fight them. Though many men had no choice, every one felt a deep down loyalty to do what was right—fight to regain the freedom they lost.

After the Revolutionary War, the country's wisest leaders got together and produced the Constitution. Even the changes our young country has gone through, the flexible Constitution has only had twenty-six changes.

Nothing has ever happened to repeat the days right after the Revolutionary War. The slavery issue was way out of hand but Abraham Lincoln came along and sorted out our problems. When he granted the slaves freedom, he granted everyone freedom from bondage.

Even during the World Wars, America tried to stay neutral. But when worst came to worst, our bravest people went forth-on to victory. With the thought of freedom for all people in mind, these men served their country unselfishly.

At times, one takes his freedom for granted. How many times does a person read the Bible, attend church, go to a political rally,

or even write and editorial? These opportunities are scarce in many nations. In communist countries, someone could be arrested just for speaking their mind in a political event. But those are rights that are natural for me to enjoy.

The good, old, reliable Constitution has led us through times of war and peace and trial and triumph. Unlike the trend today, our government is not in chaos. I thank our American heritage, the men who fought, and God for my legacy of freedom.

APRIL 25 IS SECRETARY DAY

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, today, April 25, is Secretaries Day, honoring professional secretaries and their outstanding contributions to America's government and business. I'd like to take a moment to offer my own words of appreciation for these hard-working individuals whose diligence in administration and attention to detail result in the smooth, efficient, and effective operation of any office.

Secretaries have earned distinction for their dedication to meeting the highest in professional standards in the performance of their duties. Often, they work right alongside the presidents of major corporations and serve as a liaison between management, clients, and the public. Many become proficient in a specialized field, such as law, accounting, or government. I personally rely heavily on my secretarial staff for their loyalty, skills, and efficiency in managing my office and meeting the needs of my constituents.

Today, more than ever, the secretarial profession offers exciting career challenges and opportunities for advancement. The Professional Secretaries International Association [PSIA] has done an outstanding job in its campaign to seek recognition for secretaries as well as promoting the many job opportunities available to qualified candidates.

I'm proud to join in today's tribute and congratulate the PSIA and its members. They're a credit to their profession.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO ENCOURAGE EQUITY IN FEDERAL PAY REFORM

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will help correct the inequity of the President's Federal pay reform proposals. This bill would grant a pay raise to the Federal employees of Monterey County equal to the pay raise proposed for Federal employees in counties within the San Francisco metropolitan statistical area.

As you know, there are gross disparities between the salaries of public sector and private-sector employees. The President's Commission on Federal Pay Reform recently reported that Federal pay falls short of private

sector pay by an average of 28 percent. It should be no wonder that the Government is losing the best and the brightest to nongovernment jobs; those who have stayed in the Federal work force have had to pay more than their fair share of the cost of reducing the Federal deficit.

To address this problem, President Bush has proposed raising the salaries of Federal employees in the New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles metropolitan statistical areas by 8 percent. This proposal, however, is inadequate—not only in degree, but also in design. It arbitrarily includes those counties within the bounds of three MSA's and leaves out many other areas of the country where competing salaries are just as high. The bill I am introducing today would extend the 8 percent to Monterey County, an area just outside the San Francisco MSA with a very high cost of living.

Eventually it will be necessary to increase the salaries and benefits of all Federal employees so that it is not necessary for people to choose between civil service and the needs of their families. To attract and retain qualified personnel, we must turn toward the broader concept of locality pay—scaling Federal pay to comparable private sector salaries within a given area. If it is necessary, however, to pass an emergency measure, the plan should recognize the true emergency. Expensive areas such as Monterey should not be excluded simply because they are less populous. I urge my colleagues to join with me in efforts to erase this inequity.

The bill follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subchapter VII of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: "§ 5376. Higher pay based on locality

"(a) For the purpose of this section, the term 'statutory pay system' has the meaning given such term by section 5301(c) (and includes the pay system under chapter 54).

"(b) Effective for pay periods beginning on or after January 1, 1991—

"(1) the rate of basic pay for any employee under a statutory pay system who is employed within Monterey County, California, shall be equal to 108 percent of the rate of basic pay which would otherwise apply, subject to paragraph (2); and

"(2) the maximum rate of basic pay payable to any employee under this section shall be equal to 108 percent of the maximum rate allowable under section 5308.

"(c) The Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe regulations necessary for the administration of this section, including regulations for determining where an individual is employed.

"(d) For purposes of section 5303, rates of pay established under this section may be taken into account to such extent as the President (or the Office of Personnel Management or other agency, as applicable) considers appropriate."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding after the item relating to section 5375 the following:

"5376. Higher pay based on locality."

THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT, H.R. 770—PART III

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, today I conclude a series of extensions devoted to an examination of H.R. 770, the Family and Medical Leave Act, with statements from the small business community and the Bush administration. As the engine of job growth and opportunity for many Americans, I remain hopeful that the concerns of America's small employers, expressed in the statements that follow, will be considered during debate on H.R. 770.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF

INDEPENDENT BUSINESS,

Washington, DC, February 7, 1990.

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY,

U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR TIM: In an era when Americans believe that the nation is falling behind in world economic competition, some in the Congress are still pushing for enactment of broad mandates—particularly mandated parental and medical leave or mandated maternity leave.

Fostering mandated parental and medical leave on small business is simply following the path of European economies. In the past decade, European job creation and economic growth has been stagnate. This is in large part due to the imposition of mandated benefits—mandates which stifle expansion, apply growth caps on businesses, and actually create hiring disincentives.

Mandated parental and medical leave benefits are not free. They cost small business in lost productivity, lost flexibility, and force trade-offs between other fringe benefits.

Moreover, mandates particularly mandated parental and medical leave or mandated maternity leave, hurt small business. They:

Disproportionately impair small firms. Small businesses employ the majority of young single workers and more senior workers—the same workers who would be unable to take advantage of the mandated leave.

Leave the small business bare. Small firms do not have legions of replacement workers to take the place of the on-leave employee.

Adversely affect small business productivity by allowing 40 weeks of leave over a 2-year period.

Opposition to mandated parental and medical leave legislation is one of the small business community's top priorities. It was the number two priority of the 1986 White House Conference on Small Business. Small business remains firmly opposed to H.R. 770 and to mandated maternity leave benefits.

Mandated benefits hurt small business and hurt the economy.

Sincerely,

JOHN J. MOTLEY III,

Vice President,

Federal Government Relations.

SMALL BUSINESS

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

February 26, 1990.

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY,

U.S. House of Representatives, 436 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PENNY: Recent major media reports have indicated that

"The legislative battle over parental leave is heating up." Commentators have spoken of this issue as "on a legislative fast track" or even a "rush to judgment." The legislation receiving this new attention is the Family and Medical Leave Act, H.R. 770.

H.R. 770 represents a broad governmental intrusion into the traditional balanced employer-employee determination of proper and fair conditions of employment. More specifically, the bill:

(1) Mandates employers to provide 10 weeks of employee leave for newborn or adopted children as well as seriously ill children or parents every two years.

(2) Mandates employers to provide 15 weeks of leave for a serious personal illness or injury every year.

(3) Mandates that employers maintain health benefits for any employee on leave under its provisions.

(4) Mandates that employers guarantee all covered employees equivalent or similar employment once leave has been completed.

(5) Sets employer exemption standards which are totally unrealistic and inadequate.

The Small Business Legislative Council urges you to oppose any legislative intrusion into the work place as represented by the provisions of H.R. 770. The Small Business Legislative Council (SBLC) is a permanent, independent coalition of over one hundred trade and professional associations that share a common commitment to the future of small business. Our members represent the interests of over four million small businesses in manufacturing, retailing, distribution, professional and technical services, construction, transportation and agriculture. While our policies are developed through consensus among our membership, we respect the right of individual associations to express their own views. For your information, a list of our members is enclosed.

First, as a member of principle, SBLC strongly believes that Congress should not seek to dictate specific employee benefits and levels which an employer can and cannot provide. To do so undermines the voluntary, flexible, and comprehensive benefit system which has been developed by the private sector. Such a system has served this nation, its business community, and its workers well ever since its inception. To seriously tamper with its fundamentals will put us on a course leading to the erosion or even destruction of the entire system.

Second, it is important to recognize the enactment of laws such as H.R. 770 poses very special threats to the American small business community. For a small business, regulations, covering only one or two employees, may dramatically alter both daily and long-term operations. Under these circumstances, the economic costs imposed by this bill cannot be absorbed. To be specific, H.R. 770:

(1) Destroys the valuable flexibility which now exists between employers and employees to creatively tailor benefit structures to individual and company needs.

(2) Creates dangerous "tradeoff" conditions in which employers may be required, as a matter of practical economics, to sacrifice valuable worker-preferred benefits in order to pay for or compensate for the congressionally imposed costs or mandated parental leave.

(3) Imposes conditions of "guaranteed" employment and/or benefit which would greatly impede an employer's ability to plan his operations with emphasis upon cost minimization and absence of disruption.

(4) Sets a precedent for future unwanted governmental imposition and regulation of employee benefits.

In conclusion, H.R. 770 can have a devastating impact upon small businesses in every part of our nation. Its imposition of unwarranted employee hiring, training, maintenance, insurance, and replacement costs will adversely affect the competitive abilities of the American economic system. Legislation such as H.R. 770 deserves to be placed not on a "fast track" but rather on a "dead end."

Sincerely,

THOMAS K. ZAUCHA,
Chairman.

MEMBERS OF THE SMALL BUSINESS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Air Conditioning Contractors of America.
Alliance of Independent Store Owners and Professionals.
American Animal Hospital Association.
American Association of Nurserymen.
American Collectors Association, Inc.
American Consulting Engineers Council.
American Council of Independent Laboratories.
American Dental Trade Association.
American Floorcovering Association.
American Institute of Architects.
American Machine Tool Distributors Association.
American Meat Institute.
American Road & Transportation Builders Association.
American Society of Travel Agents, Inc.
American Sod Producers Association.
American Subcontractors Association.
American Textile Machinery Association.
American Trucking Associations, Inc.
American Warehousemen's Association.
Architectural Precast Association.
Associated Builders & Contractors.
Associated Equipment Distributors.
Associated Landscape Contractors of America.
Association of Physical Fitness Centers.
Association of Small Business Development Centers.
Association of the Wall and Ceiling Industries-International.
Automotive Service Association.
Bowling Proprietors Association of America.
Building Service Contractors Association International.
Business Advertising Council.
Christian Booksellers Association.
Council of Fleet Specialists.
Electronics Representatives Association.
Florists' Transworld Delivery Association.
Helicopter Association International.
Independent Bakers Association.
Independent Bankers Association of America.
Independent Medical Distributors Association.
International Association of Refrigerated Warehouses.
International Bottled Water Association.
International Communications Industries Association.
International Formalwear Association.
International Franchise Association.
Latin American Manufacturers Association.
Machinery Dealers National Association.
Manufacturers Agents National Association.
Manufacturers Representatives of America, Inc.
Marketing Agents for Food Service Industry.

Mechanical Contractors Association of America, Inc.

Menswear Retailers of America.

NMTBA—The Association for Manufacturing Technology.

National Association for the Self-Employed.

National Association of Brick Distributors.

National Association of Catalog Showroom Merchandisers.

National Association of Chemical Distributors.

National Association of Development Companies.

National Association of Home Builders.

National Association of Investment Companies.

National Association of Passenger Vessel Owners.

National Association of Personnel Consultants.

National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors.

National Association of Realtors*.

National Association of Retail Druggists.

National Association of Small Business Investment Companies.

National Association of Surety Bond Producers.

National Association of the Remodeling Industry.

National Association of Truck Stop Operators.

National Association of Women Business Owners.

National Campground Owners Association.

National Candy Wholesalers Association.

National Chimney Sweep Guild.

National Coffee Service Association.

National Council for Industrial Innovation.

National Electrical Contractors Association.

National Electrical Manufacturers Representatives Association.

National Fastener Distributors Association.

National Grocers Association.

National Independent Dairy-Foods Association.

National Knitwear & Sportswear Association.

National Limousine Association.

National Lumber & Building Material Dealers Association.

National Moving and Storage Association.

National Office Producers Association.

National Paperbox & Packaging Association.

National Parking Association.

National Precast Concrete Association.

National Shoe Retailers Association.

National Society of Public Accountants.

National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association.

National Tooling and Machinery Association.

National Tour Association.

National Venture Capital Association.

Opticians Association of America.

Organization for the Protection and Advancement of Small Telephone Companies.

Petroleum Marketers Association of America.

Printing Industries of America, Inc.

Professional Plant Growers Association.

Retail Bakers of America.

SMC/Pennsylvania Small Business.
Small Business Council of America, Inc.
Society of American Florists.
Specialty Advertising Association International.
United Bus Owners of America.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
SECRETARY OF LABOR,
Washington, DC, March 2, 1990.

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR TIM: H.R. 770, the "Family and Medical Leave Act," may soon be considered by the House. I have enclosed a summary of this bill for your review. As you consider your position on this controversial legislation, I would like to share the Administration's position with you.

The Administration strongly believes that time off for a child's birth, adoption or illness is a worthy benefit for employers to offer to employees. We also strongly believe that sick leave, pregnancy leave or disability leave for employees are worthy benefits, and time off to care for a sick parent or parent-in-law or grandparent is an important benefit. But this Administration strongly objects to the principle that the Federal government should mandate leave policy for the nation's workforce.

Over the past year, I have reviewed the state of American workers and their needs as well as the needs of our employers who are competing in a rapidly changing and increasingly global economy. I have outlined an extensive agenda involving workplace skills, job training, health and safety, pension reform, strengthened affirmative action efforts and increased family responsive policies. I intend to use my position as Secretary of Labor to bring home the message to more employers that they are the primary beneficiaries when they adopt flexible policies and benefits that allow workers to respond to family responsibilities. I encourage you and your colleagues in the House to join me in this challenging and worthwhile endeavor.

Encouraging flexibility in the workplace though, is a far different approach than imposing a rigid Federal mandate on a significant number of employers. H.R. 770 would require that leave be given for the birth, adoption or illness of a parent or child, as well as for personal medical reasons. Yet, time off to care for a sick spouse, an ill aunt or uncle, or an important friend to the family may be just as critical to one employee as the leave benefits in H.R. 770 may be for another employee. Providing paid leave, even if it would be for a shorter time period, may be more important in many instances than the lengthy, unpaid leaves required in H.R. 770. Similarly, providing child care may be a critical benefit to some. It is fair to conclude that a newly imposed federally-mandated leave requirement might negatively affect existing benefits as employers search for ways to pay for and accommodate the requirements in H.R. 770.

I would draw your attention to the fact that increasing numbers of employers are recognizing the benefits of voluntarily adopting family responsive benefits. Some of the most recent include: E.I. du Pont de Nemours Corporation, Boeing Aircraft Company, the Marriott Corporation, and Tenneco Inc. And, I'm sure that you could probably add more examples of innovation and responsiveness from both small and large businesses from your own District.

My commitment, and that of the President, to improving the work/family balancing challenge is deep. The President has proposed a major child care initiative and the largest increase in history for the Head Start program, which can help parents meet their child care needs.

In addition, in January 1989, the Department of Labor created the Work and Family Clearinghouse, housed in the Women's Bureau. The Clearinghouse is a computerized database designed to provide employers with information and technical assistance on the child care, flexible leave and flexible benefit options that are available to assist their employees to balance their work and family responsibilities. Since January, 1989, the Clearinghouse has responded to over 2500 inquiries. In October, 1989, a toll-free number was established for the Clearinghouse (1-800-827-5335). In addition, an elder care section of the database is being developed and is expected to be operational in June, 1990. If you or your staff would care to tour the Clearinghouse, please contact the Women's Bureau directly at 523-6611.

By imposing Federal mandates on certain leave policies such as those contained in H.R. 770, we may inadvertently and negatively influence the delicate, individual balance that lies at the heart of work and family flexibility and the entire system of voluntarily provided employee benefits. Should this legislation or any other legislation to mandate leave policies be sent to the President, I would be compelled to recommend a veto of such legislation.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report to the Congress and that enactment of H.R. 770, or any other mandatory leave legislation, would not be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH DOLE.

A TRIBUTE TO BARBARA J.
MILLIFF

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, May 3, 1990, the We Care Treatment Center in Concord, CA, will honor Barbara J. Milliff, its executive director who has recently retired after 25 years of dedicated service to developmentally delayed infants and children in Contra Costa County.

Since 1965, Barbara has been the driving force behind the growth in services offered by the We Care Treatment Center. Through her leadership, We Care has grown from a small center treating only a few delayed and disabled children a year to a center which is now equipped to serve as many as 140 children annually. Over the years Barbara has been closely involved with a number of patients and their families. Her sensitivity and devotion to their needs earned her their trust and confidence. She also gained the respect of her colleagues, the center's volunteers, and numerous community groups and their representatives.

Barbara has developed and implemented many of the programs currently available through the We Care Treatment Center. These include an intern program that offers disadvantaged teenagers a work/learn experience, parent education and therapy for dysfunctional families, treatment for drug-affected or neglected children, and the first Contra

Costa County home-based treatment program for handicapped and disadvantaged infants. For 20 years, she has creatively utilized donated time, labor, and community help to efficiently maintain the center's buildings and facilities.

In addition to these responsibilities, Barbara has also served on over 17 committees working in the best interest of children and has been actively involved in lobbying local and State legislators on children's issues.

On May 3, 1990, Barbara's 25 years of tireless efforts will be recognized by her colleagues and friends. In honor of her contributions to the community and her commitment to disabled children and families, the board of directors of the We Care Treatment Center has established the Barbara J. Milliff Tribute Fund to construct new facilities to treat emotionally disturbed and delayed 4- and 5-year-old children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues in the House of Representatives join me in acknowledging the distinguished career of Barbara J. Milliff. I would like to congratulate Barbara for 25 years of outstanding service to the children of Contra Costa County and wish her the very best in her retirement.

EDWARDS HONORS FOUR CALI-
FORNIA NEWSPAPERS FOR
THEIR PULITZER PRIZES

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and pay special tribute to four newspapers from California, all recipients of the 1990 Pulitzer Prizes. The San Jose Mercury News, the San Francisco Chronicle, the Oakland Tribune, and the Los Angeles Times have all provided exceptional journalistic coverage over the years, and I am happy to see them receive such distinguished recognition.

The Loma Prieta earthquake of October 17, 1989, was a truly catastrophic event which left thousands of people homeless and 68 people died. The earthquake also left people eager for information about its effect on the places and people close to them. Over 300 reporters, photographers, and editors worked on the earthquake coverage for the San Jose Mercury News. Even though the staff had to rely partly on emergency power, within 24 hours an extra 200,000 papers were published and distributed to the news-eager citizens of the bay area.

The staff of the Mercury News worked as a team, and under harsh circumstances, they were able to keep the public abreast of the important events that unfolded in the days following the quake. For their hard work and extensive coverage of the October 17 earthquake, the entire news staff of the San Jose Mercury News deservedly received the 1990 Pulitzer Prize for general news reporting.

The devastation of the Loma Prieta earthquake created images that will forever be a part of that ill-fated day. Many of those tragic images were captured on film by brave pho-

tographers who made sure that the destruction was seen by people around the world.

A team of seven photographers from the Oakland Tribune received the 1990 Pulitzer Prize for spot news photography for their coverage of the death and destruction of the October 17 earthquake. Of particular note was the photographic coverage that the Tribune gave to the collapsed Cypress Freeway, where 44 people lost their lives. I am glad to see that the exceptional photography of the crew of the Oakland Tribune is honored with a 1990 Pulitzer Prize.

In our great democracy it is important for people to have the right to be critical and to be able to freely express their views. The first amendment to the U.S. Constitution guarantees the freedom of speech and freedom of the press to ensure that these ideals are made a reality. Each year a Pulitzer is awarded to a journalist who best demonstrates these important rights.

Allan Temko of the San Francisco Chronicle received the 1990 Pulitzer Prize for criticism because of his critical analysis of architecture and the environment. Mr. Temko has been with the Chronicle for almost 30 years, and along with his journalistic career, he has advised President John F. Kennedy and Governor Edmund G. Brown on the environment. No doubt this award will bring his knowledge and skills to the attention of others who can benefit from his insight.

Mr. Jim Murray has written a sports column for the Los Angeles Times for almost 30 years. During this time he has worked for Time and the magazine that went on to become Sports Illustrated. He has also received 14 National Sportswriter of the Year Awards, 12 of them consecutively.

Mr. Murray was honored with another distinguished award this year, the 1990 Pulitzer Prize for commentary. Mr. Murray has shown a wonderful blend of journalistic know-how and an unequalled knowledge of sports. I am glad to see Jim Murray of the Los Angeles Times receive a 1990 Pulitzer Prize.

Mr. Speaker, for their work in reporting the events that shape our society, the news staff of the San Jose Mercury News, Allan Temko of the San Francisco Chronicle, the photography staff at the Oakland Tribune, and Jim Murray of the Los Angeles Times all received 1990 Pulitzer Prizes. I am proud to salute these four California recipients of the 1990 Pulitzer Prize.

AMENDING THE INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to return the responsibilities of inspectors general to the powers we envisioned when Public Law 94-452, the Inspector General Act, was passed in 1978.

This bill, which is also being introduced in the Senate by Mr. GLENN, was made necessary by a March 1989 ruling of the Department of Justice, Office of Legal Council [OLC]

that unnecessarily curbed the inspectors general's investigations into programs regulated by Federal agencies. When the act was passed in 1978, the IG's were given far-reaching powers to keep Federal agencies corruption free and efficiently operating. The OLC ruling reduced the power of the IG's. This bill would let Congress restore those powers.

The inspectors general and the problems they were created to combat—waste, fraud, and corruption—have long been an interest of mine.

As a member of the Massachusetts General Court, I helped create the first ERISA law over 36 years ago. That law served as a model for the Federal ERISA laws now enforced by the Department of Labor. It also taught me about the danger of wrongdoing in government programs.

Since then I've never forgotten the impact of corruption and fraud on working people. It's hard to forget about benefit payments to dental programs that didn't exist. And working folk who lost their retirement savings because pension plan managers were lining their own pockets.

I believe it's the responsibility of Federal agency heads to catch and eradicate wrongdoing in their programs. We created the IG's to see that the agency heads keep those programs efficient and crime free and our citizens get the services they deserve and need.

I also know about the IG's through my work as ranking member of the House Appropriations Committee where I've heard testimony from most of the IG's over the years. The work of guys like Dick Kusserow at HHS, Ray Maria at Labor, William Doyle with the railroads, and Sherman Funk at the State Department is impressive. They and their colleagues throughout Government have amassed a remarkable record.

In fiscal year 1989 the 24 presidentially appointed IG's recovered \$727 million, conducted 5,639 successful prosecutions, levied 2,851 administrative sanctions, caused 2,514 personnel actions, made recommendations for over \$4.88 billion in recoveries and restitution, and recommended \$37 billion in efficient use of Federal funds.

The IG's had smooth sailing until the 1989 Department of Justice, Office of Legal Counsel ruling created havoc and diverted valuable IG resources away from combating the crime to fighting petty turf battles. At the heart of that struggle are three fundamental issues.

What was the intent of Congress when the IG's were created? What is good public policy concerning the power of the IG's to investigate? And lastly, what will happen if something isn't done about this ruling?

I'm going to take a few moments to talk about each issue.

The intent of Congress is clear. The IG's have independent and far reaching powers to investigate criminal fraud and corruption associated with Federal agencies. The OLC ruling would have us believe otherwise. By coining the phrase "regulatory investigations" the ruling significantly changed the IG's authority, unjustly limiting it to investigating Federal employees and Federal funds. Overnight the IG's went from generals to privates. A muzzle was placed on the watchdogs.

The act directed the IG's to prevent and detect fraud in programs and operations of Federal agencies. Meaning anyone receiving Federal benefits such as loans, licenses, permits, or other preferred status, not just Federal funds or employees.

Since the act didn't specify what criminal investigations could be undertaken, it's clear Congress intended for the IG's to go wherever duty called. For example the act didn't distinguish coal operators who don't make royalty payments to the Government and are in cahoots with an Interior Department employee from coal operators who commit the same fraud independently. Only the Department of Justice, not Congress, has split those hairs.

The absence of hairsplitting language in the act sent a clear congressional message to the IG's; go after any fraud associated with Federal programs wherever it is found. Conduct investigations anytime the integrity of an agency is compromised.

The Justice Department also raises the spectre of IG's lusting after program operation responsibility. I have yet to see any of these Federal watchdogs frothing at the mouth, requesting program operating responsibility within the agencies. The argument is a smokescreen, for the real issue: What investigative authority should the IG's have? And Congress' intent is crystal clear.

Since 1978, Congress has reinforced its intent by rewarding the IG's with expanded budgets and additional IG's. If Congress didn't like the results it was getting, the IG ranks wouldn't have swollen from 2 in 1977 to 57 today, with a total budget of \$715 million and 9,892 staff. That's an increase of \$70 million and 437 staff over the previous year. Since Congress is happy with the IG's, why can't the Justice Department stop worrying and be happy?

Regarding what is good public policy concerning the power of the IG's, we don't have to dig too deep to see the IG's are right for the job. They have undergone the same rigorous training, given all other Federal law enforcement officers. And if the IG's don't do it, who will?

Even though the FBI has the authority and expertise to conduct the investigations, their many other responsibilities keep them from pursuing all the violations associated with Federal agencies. The FBI can't be expected to take on the important work Congress assigned to the IG's over a decade ago.

William Sessions, Director of the FBI, testified before the House Appropriations Committee on March 14, 1990, that the "scope of white collar crime is such that it is impossible for the FBI to investigate all the white collar crime cases that come to our attention."

Sessions' comment wasn't surprising because the FBI's plate is very full. In addition to investigating counterintelligence, kidnapping, and fugitives from justice, the FBI is also fighting the war against drugs, probing the savings and loan industry, and looking into the HUD scandal.

The other possibility, the agency heads, isn't a viable alternative either. Because even though the agency heads have the responsibility to enforce the law, they can't be expected to identify and establish every instance of

criminal wrongdoing in agency-regulated programs. And their investigations might generate interagency conflicts.

The ruling also prohibits agency heads, who have criminal investigative powers, from delegating that authority to the IGs' trained criminal investigators.

Not using the IG's to conduct investigations of program regulated by Federal agencies is foolish. The IG's have an excellent record in conducting the type of investigations under question. The IG's have proven themselves to be knowledgeable, competent, and effective. And most importantly they're available.

That brings me to the last issue: What happens if the OLC ruling is left in place?

Its not a pretty picture. Much fraud will remain untouched. Our citizens will lose while the criminals celebrate their good fortune because the OLC ruling stopped the IG's from investigating crimes of vital importance to Americans. Investigations, it's sad to say, the IG's used to conduct.

By attempting to delineate investigations that are appropriate for the IG's to undertake, the OLC ruling stopped a vast array of investigations into federally regulated programs. Those investigations will remain suspended if the OLC ruling isn't countermanded. A quick review of a few agencies reveals the magnitude of what would happen if the bill fails and the OLC ruling remains.

At the Department of State the OLC ruling limited the IG's investigations of fraud in four general areas: First, nonmonetary Federal benefits, such as false statements to obtain Federal licenses, certificates, visa, job, passport, or other benefit; second, nonpayment or underpayment of funds to the Government such as attempts to defraud an agency out of money owed on a contract or lease; third, false certifications, applications or testimony resulting in unwarranted danger to public health or safety; and fourth, impersonation of an agency official or misuse of the agency seal or logo in a way that defrauds a third party.

The Department of State IG has expressed concern about the ruling because U.S. Attorneys can be ordered by DOJ to not prosecute cases brought to them by an IG, if the cases fall outside the parameters of the OLC ruling. This creates a situation where it's dangerous for agents to pursue criminal investigations in areas where the OLC ruling is vague.

At the Department of Interior the IG has identified three types of investigations they've traditionally conducted and now avoid: First, impersonation of agency officials and misuse of the agency seal/logo to defraud a third party who does not receive Federal funds; second, fraud in the procurement of nonmonetary Federal benefits, such as making false application to obtain a Federal license or certificate; and third, fraud in the nonpayment of funds to the Federal Government such as avoiding payments for timber or mineral contracts.

Generally these cases are either too trivial or specialized to be investigated by the FBI. These cases are considered Federal matters by the State and local law enforcement agencies.

At the Department of Health and Human Services the IG's investigation of criminal vio-

lations under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act have become contentious. Prior to the OLC ruling the IG conducted criminal investigations upon request of the FDA or DOJ. The investigations typically involved: Fraud and misrepresentation by applicants for benefit or approval by the FDA; sale of counterfeit drugs; illegal distribution of anabolic steroids; and drug diversion.

The investigations based on this longstanding relationship ceased when the OLC ruling was issued. The IG was warned by the DOJ Office of Consumer Litigation that continued investigations would place special agents in jeopardy of personal tort liability. The HHS inspector general subsequently suspended all FDA-related investigations.

Many other HHS-related investigations are also now out of bounds, such as: First, Medicare kickbacks involving manufacturers, physicians, or hospitals; second, misuse of symbols such as "Medicare" or "Social Security" in advertisements; third, violations of the Clinical Laboratories Improvement Act authorizing criminal penalties for violations of its statutes; and fourth, counterfeiting, forging, or misusing Social Security cards to obtain benefits other than Federal dollars, for example, credit cards.

At the U.S. Information Agency the OLC ruling has stopped the IG from enforcing the Agency's visa program since organizations issuing the visas have neither Federal employees nor direct Federal funding.

After the OLC ruling the Department of Labor IG suspended over 1,200 criminal investigations because of potential liability of the agents. The cases included: 993 cases of unemployment insurance fraud; 157 cases of wage-and-hour fraud and abuse; 49 cases of Black Lung Program fraud; 21 longshore and harborworker fraud cases; 20 cases of Alien Certification Program fraud; and 15 cases of employee benefit plan fraud and abuse.

At the Department of Housing and Urban Development the IG believes a literal interpretation of the ruling would enjoin his office from investigating equity skimming violations. Skimming is the biggest problem facing HUD's Single-Family Mortgage Insurance Program. Since equity skimmers receive no Federal funds the IG can't investigate the cases. The IG had previously investigated 61 cases and recovered \$2 million.

As you can see, if we let the OLC ruling stand, and prohibit the inspectors general from investigating fraud and corruption in regulated programs not receiving agency funds, the ultimate losers will be the American citizens whose health, safety, and economic security will be compromised.

The IG problem is like buying a watchdog to protect your property. You can choose to let the dog instinctively do its job or remove its teeth and lock it in the basement. The OLC ruling has removed the teeth from our watchdogs, and we better respond before the OLC ruling locks the IG's in the basement.

That's why I'm introducing a bill to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978, to clarify the authority of the IG's to conduct audits and investigations in programs regulated by Federal agencies. I want to bring a timely end to the squabbling between the IG's and the Depart-

ment of Justice. Let's take the muzzle off our watchdogs.

The bill is simple and straightforward. It amends section 4 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), by adding the following language at the end:

(e)(1) In carrying out the duties and responsibilities under this Act, each Inspector General has authority to determine A) the persons subject to, and the nature, scope, and purposes of audits and investigations conducted by the Inspector General relating to programs and operations administered, carried out, financed or conducted by his or her establishment, including programs and operations under regulatory statutes; and B) the authority of the Inspector General to conduct those audits and investigations.

(2) The conduct of an audit or investigation by an Inspector General in accordance with this Act may not be construed as carrying out a program operating responsibility.

This language accomplishes two things. It clarifies that the IG's have the authority to investigate programs regulated by Federal agencies. And it says such investigations do not construe program operation, a contention made by the DOJ.

The bill raises several questions. What safeguards exist against overzealous IG's? What opposition will this bill have? And how much will it cost?

What safeguards exist? That means who watches the watchdogs? OLC ruling implies that since inadequate safeguards exist to protect agencies and third parties from overzealous IG's, the Department of Justice should determine what investigations are undertaken by the IG's. The Department is wrong. Adequate safeguards do exist.

The IG's are selected by the President and are ultimately accountable to him. If the IG's get to far afield the President can reel them in.

Congress and GAO, through normal oversight mechanisms, monitor the IG's. This includes regular IG testimony before, committees of Congress and the semiannual report from the IG's to Congress identifying problems under investigation.

The OLC ruling also implies that special agents of the IG's are akin to rogue cops, setting their own investigative parameters. That's also false. IG's cannot function in a criminal investigative area without close and continuing cooperation with the Department of Justice. At the very least they need DOJ to prosecute the cases.

Congress, working with the General Accounting Office, does appropriately oversee the criminal investigative work of the IG's.

Who opposes the bill? I expect some Federal agencies will oppose this bill. After all, they vehemently opposed the creation of the IG's in the first place and have continued to complain since.

Opposition may also come from the regulated community. In some instances they've benefited from the mild restitution and fines as consequences for violations and oppose the forfeiture of assets and incarceration that might result from aggressive criminal investigations by the IG's.

Since the IG's independently conduct investigations of criminal violations, some folks might oppose this measure because it limits

the ability of the criminal element to influence the outcomes of investigations. That sounds like good news to me.

Under this bill the inspector general will be the antidote to permissive policies and lax enforcement of regulations by Federal agencies. Hence, we should expect some people to object to our intent. Fortunately they're the wrong people.

How much will it cost? This measure is revenue neutral. It will not cost taxpayers a single cent, yet it will unleash hundreds of criminal investigators on egregious fraud. It is good government because it promotes efficiency and prudence.

In closing I want to cite one of the most vocal and distinguished spokesmen about government inefficiency and fraud, former Senator William Proxmire. He recently wrote:

To best serve the public interest, any resolution of this jurisdictional clash of investigative agencies should leave the Inspector General with full power to investigate any violation of federal law whether or not federal funds are involved. The Inspector General can provide far and away the best means of preventing fraud and waste in this colossal trillion-dollar government.

I think Senator Proxmire's words summarize this whole issue nicely. My bill gives the inspector general the full power to conduct investigations they deem appropriate. It unmuzzles the watchdogs by clearly stating the intent of Congress.

SENSIBLE ADVERTISING AND FAMILY EDUCATION ACT

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, we hear a lot of talk about the war against drugs and how many Americans are dying from drug abuse. We spend billions of dollars every year for drug interdiction, treatment, and enforcement.

Yet the greatest drug threat to the society is the abuse of alcohol. Alcohol kills at least three times as many Americans than crack, heroin, and all other drugs combined. In this Nation, 18 million adults and 4.5 million kids are struggling with problems related to alcohol abuse. One-half of the motor vehicle crashes and one-half of the homicides in this country are related to alcohol use.

But despite the known dangers, we continue to allow this drug to be sold by ads that glamorize alcohol use and ads that connect alcohol use with social acceptance and success. Along with selling their products, alcohol advertising also sells values and attitudes about drinking to the public—especially to kids.

Before my two 9-year-old boys reach the legal age to purchase alcohol, they will have watched over 100,000 beer and wine commercials. Beer and wine ads have become the No. 1 source of education for Americans about alcohol. We must think about the kinds of values our kids are picking up as they watch beer ads on MTV with their favorite athlete or a cute, surfing canine extolling the virtues of drinking beer.

I'm not opposed to adults drinking responsibly but I am opposed to the alcohol industry's selling its product as if there were no strings attached with its use. For children, for pregnant women, for persons who have a drinking problem, for persons who take other drugs and medications, for persons who drive or operate machinery—there are serious consequences associated with drinking alcoholic beverages.

And that is why I introduced the Sensible Advertising and Family Education Act [SAFE] on April 4, 1990, to try to provide the public with information so that they can make informed decisions about the use of alcohol. This is done by providing 5 basic warnings on all alcohol advertisements:

First, to prevent the 5,000 babies that are born every year with fetal alcohol syndrome—which is the No. 1 known cause of mental retardation, was have the warning: "Drinking during pregnancy may cause mental retardation and other birth defects. Avoid alcohol during pregnancy."

Second, to prevent the 50,000 deaths due to alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes every year, we have the warning: "Alcohol impairs your ability to drive a car or operate machinery."

Third, to prevent the thousands of overdoses and injuries that are caused because people mix medications with alcohol, we have the warning: "Alcohol may be hazardous if you are using any other drugs such as over-the-counter, prescription, or illicit drugs."

Fourth, to prevent Americans from joining the ranks of 18 million adults and the 4.5 million kids who are addicted to alcohol, we have the simple warning: "Drinking alcohol may be addictive," and

Fifth, to send a clear warning to the 90 percent of the high school kids who have tried or continue to use alcohol, we have the warning: "It's against the law to purchase alcohol for persons under age 21."

Placing warning messages on alcohol advertisements is no panacea for the problems associated with alcohol abuse, but it is a first step in educating Americans about the risks. If we can get this message out to the people who are at risks for problems—especially to kids—maybe we can prevent them from becoming a statistic in this terrible national tragedy. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation which will offer some balance to the thousands of ads which glamorize drinking and associated alcohol use with risky activities. The legislation follows this statement:

H.R. 4493

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

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Alcohol is by far the most used and abused drug among young people in the United States today. Its purchase by those under the age of 21 is illegal in all 50 of the United States and the District of Columbia.

(2) By the time they reach senior year, 90 percent of high school students report using alcohol at least once in the preceding year. The 1989 National Institute on Drug Abuse/University of Michigan survey of high school seniors found that 33 percent of

those surveyed reported that they had consumed five or more drinks at one time in the two weeks preceding the survey.

(3) Alcohol use during pregnancy is the leading known cause of mental retardation.

(4) The average age at which young people begin drinking is 12. By the age of 13, approximately 30 percent of boys and 22 percent of girls classify themselves as "drinkers". Studies demonstrate that the use of alcohol before the age of 15 appears to be one of the predictors of later heavy alcohol and other drug use.

(5) Young people are not well informed about the hazards of alcohol use. Only 43 percent of high school seniors believe there is a great risk of harm from risky drinking activities such as binge drinking once or twice each weekend.

(6) According to the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, an estimated 18,000,000 Americans 18 years and older currently experience problems as a result of alcohol use. It is estimated that 4,500,000 young people are dependent on alcohol or are problem drinkers.

(7) Nearly one-half of all deaths from motor vehicle crashes are alcohol related.

(8) It is estimated that 25 percent of all hospitalized persons have alcohol-related problems.

(9) Alcohol advertising, especially in the broadcast media, represents the single greatest source of alcohol education for Americans. Children see as many as 100,000 television commercials for beer alone before they are old enough to buy alcoholic beverages.

(10) A major 1981 federally funded study found a significant relationship between youth exposure to alcoholic beverage advertising and drinking behaviors and attitudes which can lead to certain forms of problem drinking. Over 80 percent of 2,000 adults surveyed in 1988 for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms by the Opinion Research Corporation believe that alcohol advertising influences underage youth to drink alcoholic beverages. The survey also found that the general public feels that the Nation's young people constitute the group that is most at risk from drinking alcoholic beverages.

(11) The alcoholic beverage industry spends approximately \$2,000,000,000 each year on advertising and promotions in the United States.

(12) The 1988 Surgeon General's Workshop on Drunk Driving has recommended that the level of alcoholic beverage advertising be matched with an equal number of pro-health and pro-safety messages and also recommended the inclusion of health warning messages in all alcohol advertising.

(13) Two-thirds of those surveyed in a 1989 Wall Street Journal poll favor requiring warnings about the dangers of drinking on both alcoholic beverage containers and in alcohol advertisements.

SEC. 3. HEALTH WARNINGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—On and after the expiration of the 6-month period following the date of enactment of this Act, it shall be an unfair or deceptive act or practice under section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act for any person to—

(1) advertise or cause to be advertised through magazines, newspapers, brochures, and promotional displays, within the United States any alcoholic beverage unless the advertising bears, in accordance with requirements of section 4(a), one of the following health warnings:

SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Drinking during pregnancy may cause mental retardation and other birth defects. Avoid alcohol during pregnancy. If you are pregnant and can't stop drinking, call [insert appropriate toll free number].

WARNING: Alcohol impairs your ability to drive a car or operate machinery. If you or people you love drink and drive, call [insert appropriate toll free number].

WARNING: Alcohol may be hazardous if you are using any other drugs such as over-the-counter, prescription, or illicit drugs. To find out what happens when you drink while using other drugs, call [insert appropriate toll free number].

WARNING: Drinking alcohol may become addictive. If you know someone who has an alcohol or other drug problem or has trouble controlling their drinking, call [insert appropriate toll free number].

WARNING: It's against the law to purchase alcohol for persons under age 21. For more information about the risks associated with alcohol use among teenagers and young adults, call [insert appropriate toll free number], or

(2) advertise or cause to be advertised through radio or television broadcasting (including cable broadcasting) any alcoholic beverage unless the advertising includes, in accordance with requirements of section 4(b), one of the following health warnings:

SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Drinking during pregnancy may cause mental retardation and other birth defects. Avoid alcohol during pregnancy.

WARNING: Alcohol impairs your ability to drive a car or operate machinery.

WARNING: Alcohol may be hazardous if you are using any other drugs such as over-the-counter, prescription, or illicit drugs.

WARNING: Drinking alcohol may become addictive.

WARNING: It's against the law to purchase alcohol for persons under 21.

(b) **TOLL FREE NUMBERS.**—The Federal Trade Commission, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall be responsible for establishing and maintaining the toll free numbers referred to in the health warnings required by subsection (a)(1). The Federal Trade Commission shall report to Congress annually on the number of calls received using those numbers and the types of referrals made.

SEC. 4. REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The health warnings required for alcoholic beverage advertisements by section 3(a) shall—

(1) be located in a conspicuous and prominent place on each such advertisement, as determined by the Federal Trade Commission in regulations to take effect no later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, except that such regulations shall require that all letters in such health warnings appear in conspicuous and legible type that is not script or italic and that such health warnings be in contrast by typography, layout, and color with all other printed material in the advertisement, be surrounded by typographic lines that form a box, and, on an appropriate visual medium, appear on the front of an advertisement as indicated by labeling of the manufacturing or importer, and

(2) be rotated in an alternating sequence on each advertisement of a brand style in accordance with a plan submitted by such manufacturer or importer to the Federal Trade Commission.

The Federal Trade Commission shall approve a plan submitted under paragraph (2)

by a manufacturer or importer that assures that each sequence of the same or substantially similar advertisement for a brand style has displayed upon it an equal distribution of each health warning at the same time. If an application is approved by the Federal Trade Commission, the rotation shall apply with respect to the applicant during the one-year period beginning on the date of the application approval.

(b) **RADIO AND TELEVISION.**—The health warnings required for alcoholic beverage advertisements placed on radio or television broadcasting by section 3(a) shall—

(1) be included in a conspicuous and prominent manner in such advertisement, as determined by the Federal Trade Commission in regulations to take effect not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, except that such regulations shall require—

(A) that such health warnings be read as part of an alcoholic beverage advertisement in an audible and deliberate manner and in a length of time that allows for a clear understanding of the health warning message by the intended audience, and

(B) that for television a graphic representation of such health warning required by section 3 be included after each advertisement, that all letters in such health warning appear in conspicuous and legible type that is not script or italic, that such health warning be surrounded by typographic lines that form a box, and that such health warning appear in the same length of time as is required for the reading of the message required by subparagraph (A), and

(2) rotated in an alternating sequence on each such advertisement of a brand style in accordance with a plan submitted by such manufacturer or importer to the Federal Trade Commission.

The Federal Trade Commission shall approve a plan submitted under paragraph (2) by a manufacturer or importer that assures that an equal distribution of each of the health warnings is displayed on each sequence of the same or substantially similar advertisement for a brand style at the same time. If an application is approved by the Federal Trade Commission, the rotation shall apply with respect to the applicant during the one-year period beginning on the date of the application approval.

SEC. 5. DEFINITION.

For purposes of this Act, the term "alcoholic beverage" includes any beverage in liquid form which contains not less than one-half of one percent of alcohol by volume and is intended for human consumption.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CRANSTON HIGH SCHOOL WEST

HON. CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Ms. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the students, faculty, and administration of the Cranston High School West for being named recipients of the Presidential Award for Drug Free Schools. Drugs and drug-related crime are pervasive problems which threaten to cripple our country. I am very glad to see that we are making a difference in Rhode Island.

Out of the 800 schools nominated, Cranston West was one of only 53 schools to win this award. For 2 days last month, representatives of the National Drug-Free Schools Recognition Program visited Cranston West to learn more about the program. They saw firsthand how students, teachers, administrators and parents were pulling together to stop the use of drugs and alcohol among students. The staff learned about Falcons Against Drunk Driving Programs and the peer education program at Cranston West.

Since coming to Congress 10 years ago, I have emphasized a policy of "prevention"—stop a problem before it starts. Cranston West and its principal, Edward Rondeau are proof that the best way to stop drug abuse is to never let it happen. School programs are the local cornerstone in the war against drugs. The drug crisis is a national problem with local solutions.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to see that my friends in Cranston have been singled out for this honor. I very proud of our students, teachers, and administrators at Cranston West for their commitment to a drug free environment.

ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE JACK KEMP AT THE ANNUAL DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE COMMEMORATION OF THE HOLO- CAUST

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in the great Rotunda of this historic building many of us here attended the annual National Civic Commemoration of the Days of Remembrance. Organized by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, this sober ceremony paid tribute to the memory of the 6 million victims of the Nazi Holocaust. The commemorative address for this most solemn occasion was given by our former colleague and the current Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Jack Kemp.

I have known Jack Kemp and worked closely with him on many issues since I first came to the Congress nearly 10 years ago. We share a deep commitment to human rights and have fought to assure the observance of these fundamental rights around the globe.

Mr. Speaker, Jack Kemp's address yesterday was a particularly profound, heartfelt, and moving statement. I insert it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give it serious and sober reflection.

The speech follows:

REMARKS BY SECRETARY JACK KEMP

This annual observance of the "days of remembrance" of the Nazi Holocaust and the historically unprecedented, and unparalleled destruction of a thousand-year-old civilization, that of European Jewry, serves many purposes. It revives our memories. It honors the victims. It informs the young and it is vital to our understanding, not only of Jewish history, but to Jewish survival as well.

A few years ago at a small Passover Seder with Elle and Marian Wiesel and family

friends of ours in Miami, Florida, my wife and I learned what Jewish children have been learning for centuries about slavery and suffering, about struggle, and the exodus, out of the hands of Pharaoh's Egypt.

President Bush said on the eve of this year's Passover celebration, that it has special significance because he said, "A great march of freedom is underway for Soviet Jewry, and this year many thousands will celebrate the Seder with their families in Israel. For these people, and for their brethren waiting to emigrate, 'next year in Jerusalem' is becoming a promise fulfilled."

The Passover Haggadah specifically instructs Jews to instruct their children about the redemption from Egypt. Memory and remembrance means a fidelity to the truth of history and at this Holocaust Memorial we recommit ourselves—Jew and Christian alike—to the integrity of memory and to the truth of history. Thus this day, as Elie Wiesel pointed out recently, can be both sad and hopeful. And it puts us all in a correct frame of mind for contemplating the awful insights, the warnings and lessons that emerge from this particular moment in history that we recall and remember this day.

Why is there a Holocaust memorial in Washington? There were no concentration camps here; but, I believe no location for the U.S. Holocaust Museum could be more appropriate than within the site of our memorials to Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and Abraham Lincoln.

What an exciting moment in history it is to know that these founders of our precious democratic institutions are being quoted in every language and in every corner of the world. President Bush called it the Revolution of 1989; perhaps it's but the Revolution of 1776, but not yet completed.

This memorial and this day of remembrance teaches equally important lessons, some of which are unpleasant but others so necessary to keeping our pledge, "Never Again!" This day whets our appetite for the true brotherhood of man. We yearn as did the Prophet Isaiah for the days in which, "They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruninghooks."

To think about and remember the Holocaust makes us sick of violence and war, but makes clear that good men and women, when threatened by aggressors and tyrants, may at times have no alternative to defending themselves than by force of arms.

As Elie Wiesel reminded us at the first Holocaust Memorial, "indifference to evil is evil." Would that it were always possible to compromise and split our differences with enemies and adversaries—but we are reminded that Neville Chamberlain and Eduard Daladier came to learn at Munich in September of 1938 that not every enemy can be appeased. Not every conflict can just be negotiated away.

The Holocaust presents Jews with particularly painful and unpleasant lessons. It has, in particular, taught them that there were more people around the world willing to eulogize them than were there to raise a hand to save them when they were attacked by Nazis. It has taught Jews that there are more people willing to apologize to them for the past than are willing to stand by them when they are attacked by anti-Semites, vilified at the UN, and blasphemed with a resolution equating Zionism with the evil of

racism. The victims cry out for that resolution to be repealed now!

Holocaust commemorations always culminate in the exhortation, "never again!" But it is vital that we remind ourselves that this is not just a plea. It is not just a declaration somehow aimed at would-be perpetrators urging them not to repeat the crime; rather it is our solemn and sacred pledge, our profession of personal resolve to prevent a new Holocaust. But as important as it is to take this pledge, I believe it is a profound mistake to see that pledge as the only meaning of the Holocaust.

In fact, to see it that way is in my view a great disservice to the memories of those who died and to the lives of those who survived. The Holocaust was not only an historical event. It was after all a specific event unleashed against a particular people at an absolute moment in time, and in a specific place. Besides the untold suffering of millions, the utter destruction of a thousand year old civilization, that of European Jewry, Nazism destroyed not only a people, but a culture, a language, a way of life, and a millennium of memories.

It is true that Zionism predates the Holocaust, but in the broader historical sense the State of Israel is the successor, the orphaned child, of that great, now-dead civilization of European Jewry. Much of the culture, the way of life, as well as many individual survivors of European Jewry have taken new root and new hope in Israel, and while the Holocaust tragically decreed that not only would Europe be Jewry's past, it also decreed that Israel would be Jewry's future.

Thus the best way to honor the memory of that destroyed Jewish past is by cherishing, protecting, and nurturing its future as embodied by the rebirth of Israel.

It is not enough to mourn the parent unless we give succor and support to the orphaned child. Indeed it diminishes the memory of the vanished parent to do anything less.

Criticism of the State of Israel, is not in and of itself an act of anti-Semitism, nor is it necessarily an act of "anti-Zionism." Those who would hector and abuse, those who would play politics with its very survival, those who would criticize it according to standards that no other country in the world is subjected to, are doing more than being unjust to one country. They are betraying the memory of a murdered people whose culture and civilization, whose hopes and dreams, whose sons and daughters have found their home at last in Israel.

It is not too much to say then, that when a Middle East tyrant threatens genocide by poison gas warfare against Israel, and proposes to turn Israel into the "last gas chamber," he is declaring himself prepared to finish the work of the Holocaust.

The lesson of this day, in this sacred place, as this moment in history, is that we must protect and defend what has come to take its place in Jewish and world history, the resurrected Jewish state of Israel.

I believe that helping Israel resist tyrants and tyranny and to resist others who would threaten to compromise and weaken the Jewish state, is, the best way to honor the victims of the Holocaust.

ONE OF A THOUSAND POINTS OF LIGHT

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a very special person from my congressional district.

The recipient of many honors and awards, Herbert "Corky" Goldstein is truly a friend to Pennsylvania. He is a busy attorney in Harrisburg, but that does not prevent him from spending countless hours helping others. He is a spokesman and a fundraiser for Pennsylvania's Special Olympics. In addition, he volunteers for the American Cancer Society, and other organizations that support and assist victims of killer and crippling diseases.

Too many times in America, people who have been blessed with good fortune forget about those who have not been so lucky. Not Corky. He has given freely of himself and has served as a role model to many. During his years of service to others, he has represented the qualities that are best about America—commitment, compassion, understanding, patience, and love of fellowman.

On behalf of my constituents, I thank Corky for his dedication.

TRIBUTE TO STATE REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH W. SUMMERS

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD an article from the Indianapolis Recorder about the Honorable Joseph W. Summers, Indiana State representative from Indianapolis.

Homer wrote, "In a just world there would be no need for valor."

Of course we do not yet live in a just world. Valor, especially the kind that is made up of endurance and willingness to sacrifice, is in relatively short supply. But Representative Summers has plenty of it.

He is a man of courage who has inspired an entire community, not only with that courage but also with the noble causes he has espoused.

JOE SUMMERS NAACP CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

(By Audrey Gadzekpo)

The Greater Indianapolis Branch of the NAACP will salute State Rep. Joe Summers as the "NAACP Citizen of the Year."

Summers, 60, is one of the oldest active members of the local civil rights group and has been involved in NAACP work since 1948.

"The NAACP is a training ground for participation in trying to improve government and the community," said Summers.

His fondest memories of the NAACP date back to his early years in the local chapter when he organized his first boycott against the Riverside Amusement Park in 1948.

Summers also recalls a 1964 protest against Alabama Governor George Wallace when Wallace visited the city.

Summers has been a state representative of District 51 since 1977 and is also director of two funeral homes in the city.

In addition to serving on the board of the NAACP, Summers also serves on the board of Alpha Home. It is a member of the Fidelity Lodge and a trustee of Bethesda A.M.E. Church.

The salute will be held at 6 p.m. May 6 at Christ Missionary Baptist Church, 1001 Eugene St. Dr. Melvin B. Girton has been appointed to serve as a chairman of the Summers' salute.

FATHER DEMSKE HONORED AS MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. HENRY J. NOWAK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, this weekend in Buffalo, NY, Rev. James M. Demske, S.J., president of Canisius College, will be honored as "Man of the Year" at the annual Boys Town of Italy Ball.

This is another richly deserved honor for this Jesuit educator, who has led Canisius College for nearly a quarter century.

The following biographical sketch of Father Demske gives a brief description of his career and achievements:

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF FATHER JAMES M. DEMSKE

Father Demske has served as president of Canisius College, his alma mater, for nearly 25 years. Dramatic change has taken place at the college during his tenure: New academic programs have strengthened the curriculum and eight buildings have been added to the campus to keep pace with growing student enrollment.

A Buffalo native, Father Demske's education at Canisius was interrupted when he left school to serve overseas in the military during World War II. He returned after the war and completed his degree in 1947, the same year he entered the Society of Jesus. He later earned a Ph.L. from Woodstock College in Maryland, an S.T.L. from the University of Innsbruck in Austria, and a Ph.D. from the University of Freiburg in Breisgau, West Germany. He was ordained to the priesthood in Innsbruck, Austria, in 1957.

After teaching philosophy at St. Peter's College in New Jersey from 1951-54, Father Demske became director of the Jesuit seminarians at Bellarmine College in New York. He returned to his hometown in 1966 as president and rector of Canisius College.

His steady guidance at Canisius has proved critical to the college's growth and vitality, going hand-in-hand with his concern for the future of Western New York. That concern bore valuable fruit in 1987 with the establishment of the Western New York Heritage Program at Canisius, which draws on the expertise of faculty and other experts to help area teachers improve classroom instruction in the geography, history, and cultural heritage of this region.

Father Demske has served on the boards of WNED-TV, the Automobile Club of Western New York, the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra, the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities, and the Commis-

sion on Independent Colleges and Universities of New York State, among other organizations. Well known for his avocation as a trombonist, he performs at various college functions from time to time and is a member of the Buffalo Jazz Association and the American Federation of Musicians.

Among other honors, Father Demske was named Outstanding Citizen of the Year by The Buffalo Evening News and Goodfellow of the Year by the Buffalo Courier-Express in 1971. The Buffalo Area Chamber of Commerce recognized him as Western New Yorker of the Year in 1986 on the occasion of his 20th anniversary as president of Canisius College. He is a Distinguished Alumnus of Canisius and a recipient of the Signum Fidei Award as an exceptional graduate of St. Joseph's Collegiate Institute.

Mr. Speaker, as an alumnus of Canisius, which is located in the 33d Congressional District I am privileged to represent, I have seen first hand the positive impact Father Demske's energetic leadership has had on this institution and the contributions it has made—and continues to make—to improving the quality of life in western New York.

I would like to join in congratulating Father Demske on this latest honor and wish him continued success and good health.

CONGRATULATIONS TO NORTH PROVIDENCE HIGH SCHOOL

HON. CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Ms. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the students, faculty, and administration of the North Providence High School for being named recipients of the Presidential Award for Drug Free Schools. Drugs and drug-related crime are pervasive problems which threaten to cripple our country. I am very glad to see that we are making a difference in Rhode Island.

Out of the 800 schools nominated, North Providence is one of only 53 schools to win this award. In February, a group of principals from across the country visited North Providence High School. The team carefully evaluated North Providence's substance abuse prevention program, which focuses on peer education. They saw firsthand how students, teachers, administrators, and parents were pulling together to stop the use of drugs and alcohol among students.

Since coming to Congress 10 years ago, I have emphasized a policy of "prevention"—stop a problem before it starts. North Providence High School and its headmaster, Louis Lanni, Jr., are proof that the best way to stop drug abuse is to never let it happen. School programs are the local cornerstone of the war against drugs. The drug crisis is a national problem with local solutions.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to see that my friends in North Providence have been singled out for this honor. I am very proud of our students, teachers, and administrators at North Providence High School for their commitment to a drug free environment.

CRIME PREVENTION MONTH

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a joint resolution to designate the month of October, 1990 as "Crime Prevention Month." Representative BILL HUGHES, chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, and Representative HAMILTON FISH, ranking minority leader on the Judiciary Committee, are also joining me in introducing this resolution today. Senator BIDEN and Senator THURMOND are introducing a similar resolution in the other body. "Crime Prevention Month" is supported by the Crime Prevention Coalition which is made up of 130 organizations including the Boy Scouts of America, the National Sheriffs Association, NAACP, FBI, AARP, and the National Association of Attorneys General. This bill will honor and highlight the efforts of millions of our citizens who, whether in law enforcement or acting as concerned citizens, work together everyday to prevent crime and protect their communities. I also hope it will encourage more people to get involved to ensure that their neighborhoods are secure and their homes protected. Without these efforts, many people will continue to be afraid to go out after dark, women and older people will be afraid to walk alone, and parents will be afraid to let their children play in their local park.

This month will also serve to publicize the efforts of a number of innovative, community-based organizations and programs: Neighborhood Watch; Crime Stoppers; Teens, Crime and the Community; Community Responses to Drug Abuse; and Congregations and Support for Families. The National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, featuring McGruff the Crime Dog and promoted by the U.S. Department of Justice, the National Crime Prevention Council, the Advertising Council, and the Crime Prevention Coalition also has helped to spur diverse local partnerships among law enforcement agencies, citizens, businesses, and government to combat crime. Examples of these programs include developing crime and drug abuse prevention curricula, organizing antidrug rallies and forming task forces to help close crack houses.

This October also is the 10th anniversary of the successful McGruff campaign. Through the McGruff campaign, millions of schoolchildren have learned about the dangers of substance abuse and how to protect themselves against crime; 99 percent of all children, in fact, know of and trust McGruff the Crime Dog. As a result of the McGruff campaign, two children in Albany Village, CA, resisted the coaxing of a couple to get in their car because of warnings from McGruff. In Brookfield, CT, police investigating a child sexual abuse case found that the 5-year-old victim would only tell his story to McGruff.

All of these innovative programs have taught people that they do not need to be helpless victims of crime, but by working with their neighbors and with local law enforcement, they can effectively reduce crime in

their neighborhoods. These programs, by bringing people together, have helped increase peoples' pride and shared responsibility in their community.

For my part, I hope the designation of this special month will serve as a catalyst in my community to help teach schoolchildren more about the dangers of drugs; teach senior citizens how to protect themselves from attacks and robberies, and to help Neighborhood Watch groups meet the new challenges posed by the abuse of drugs in their community. For me, this is the most important opportunity presented by this month.

While skilled law enforcement agents are still the key to preventing crime and maintaining public order, crime prevention by individuals, and communities plays a key role. As a recent history of neighborhood safety programs has noted, the idea of "community watchmen is as old as the first settlement of the New World. Until well into the 19th century, volunteer watchmen, not policemen, patrolled their communities to keep order. They did so, by and large, without taking the law into their own hands—without, that is, punishing people or using force. Their presence deterred disorder or alerted the community to disorder that could not be deterred."

I hope other Members will join me in promoting this important tradition in our country and in our communities by cosponsoring this resolution.

FAIR HOUSING MONTH

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the month of April as "Fair Housing Month."

In 1949, President Harry S. Truman signed into law the National Housing Act, which declared that all Americans have a right to decent, affordable housing. In April 1968, in the week following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., the Congress enacted the Fair Housing Act, which prohibited discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, and national origin. Though much progress was made in the ensuing 20 years to provide equal housing opportunities for all Americans, the need still existed for removal of barriers to housing for families and handicapped people. In 1988, Congress passed the Fair Housing Amendments Act, which included these needed protections. Furthermore, the 1988 amendments added greater enforcement authority in dealing with violations of fair housing laws.

In my district, the Riverside County Fair Housing Program and the San Bernardino County Community Housing Resources Board are organizing the first Inland Empire Fair Housing Law Conference. The conference will bring together organizations such as the Inland Mediation Board, area realtor boards, regional realtor associations, the local chapter of the Building Industry Association, the Apartment Rental Owners Association, and public officials, to spread the word about fair housing to everyone involved in the process.

The Fair Housing Program in Riverside County helps to educate those in the housing industry of their obligation to provide housing without discriminating, and to educate renters and homebuyers of their rights to livable housing based on what they can afford.

The Community Housing Resources Board in San Bernardino County, a voluntary organization established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1983, helps monitor the implementation of the Voluntary Affirmative Marketing Agreement established by HUD in cooperation with the homebuilding industry.

These fair housing advocates work with realtors, lenders, and builders to create an affirmative market for buyers; displaying the fair housing logo; using advertising with people of a variety of racial and ethnic backgrounds; training realtors to treat potential buyers equally within their desired price range; helping sellers avoid discriminatory practices such as "steering," "redlining," and improperly denying credit.

I have encouraged Inland Empire city councils and boards of supervisors to formally recognize April as "Fair Housing Month" as well. In so doing, we hope to keep the American dream alive, and accessible to all.

THE URBAN HOMESTEADING AND BULK SALES ACT OF 1990

HON. STEVE BARTLETT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill entitled "The Urban Homesteading and Bulk Sales Act of 1990." This legislation will allow the transferral to low-income families of 15,000 properties over 3 years. These properties are currently in the inventory of the Resolution Trust Corporation and need to be disposed of in some manner. This bill will speed the disposition of RTC affordable single-family properties by authorizing the Department of Housing and Urban Development to buy 7,500 properties in the RTC inventory in bulk over 3 years at a bulk sales price.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I have attached a section-by-section of the bill:

Summary: Urban Homesteading and Bulk Sales Act

Section 1. Short Title.

Section 2. Authorizes the Secretary of HUD to acquire, in bulk, affordable single-family properties from the Resolution Trust Corporation for the purpose of transferring the units to local agencies participating in the Urban Homesteading Program. Defines price as no more than 50% of fair market value for individual properties, which takes into account savings from the bulk purchase, from holding costs, and from avoided fees and taxes. Allows HUD to dispose of the property in the best available manner if it cannot move the property in a timely manner via the Urban Homesteading Program. Allows Local Urban Homesteading Agencies to finance the cost of such properties above the \$25,000 limit. Stipulates that

such properties must be transferred to low-income households.

Section 3. Allows Local Urban Homesteading Agencies to take advantage of dispersed RTC properties by waiving the requirement for a neighborhood improvement strategy where the Agency has 10 or fewer RTC properties in a single census tract.

Section 4. Authorizes \$135 million over three years for bulk RTC properties and an additional \$135 million over three years for FHA and other properties. Authorizes holding costs reimbursing the FHA for holding RTC properties.

Section 5. Amends the Federal Home Loan Bank Act to allow for the bulk sales of RTC property to HUD at a price that is 50% of fair market value for individual properties. Waives certain rules of this Act concerning affordable housing, which will speed the sale of bulk affordable units to HUD.

This legislation will allow the transferral to low-income families of 15,000 properties over 3 years. It will speed the disposition of RTC affordable single-family properties by authorizing HUD to buy 7,500 RTC properties in bulk over 3 years at a bulk sales price.

REMARKS OF HON. JACK KEMP ON REMEMBERING THE HOLOCAUST

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday many of us in this body had the opportunity to share in the moving and poignant ceremony in the rotunda, the National Civic Commemoration of the Days of Remembrance.

When our young people, read of the Nazi Holocaust, they often come away with the impression that these barbaric acts took place hundreds of years ago, before the dawn of civilization.

It is important that we recall that this inhumanity ended with the defeat of the Nazis only 45 years ago—less than a lifetime.

I was especially moved by the participation of six holocaust survivors—Mrs. Vladka Meed; Mr. Daick Feith; Mrs. Rosalie Chris Lerman; Mr. Sam Halpern; Mr. William Ungar, and Mr. Sam Boymel.

These survivors are living testimony that brutal inhumanity can take place in modern times.

Those of us who participated in the commemoration of the House of Representatives were moved by many of the remarks delivered at the ceremony. One of the most memorable of these remarks was the speech by our Nation's Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, our distinguished former colleague, Jack Kemp.

For the benefit of those who could not attend the ceremony, I would like to share Secretary Kemp's remarks with our colleagues by inserting them at this point in the RECORD:

REMARKS BY SECRETARY JACK KEMP

This annual observance of the "days of remembrance" of the Nazi Holocaust and the historically unprecedented, and unparalleled destruction of a thousand-year-old civilization, that of European Jewry, serves many

purposes. It revives our memories. It honors the victims. It informs the young and it is vital to our understanding, not only of Jewish history, but to Jewish survival as well.

A few years ago at a small Passover Seder with Elie and Marian Wiesel and family friends of ours in Miami, Florida, my wife and I learned what Jewish children have been learning for centuries about slavery and suffering, about struggle, and the exodus, out of the hands of Pharaoh's Egypt.

President Bush said on the eve of this year's Passover celebration, that it has special significance because he said, A great march of freedom is underway for Soviet Jewry, and this year many thousands will celebrate the Seder with their families in Israel. For these people, and for their brethren waiting to emigrate, 'next year in Jerusalem' is becoming a promise fulfilled."

The Passover Haggadah specifically instructs Jews to instruct their children about the redemption from Egypt. Memory and remembrance means a fidelity to the truth of history and at this Holocaust Memorial we recommit ourselves—Jew and Christian alike—to the integrity of memory and to the truth of history. Thus this day, as Elie Wiesel pointed out recently, can be both sad and hopeful. And it puts us all in a correct frame of mind for contemplating the awful insights, the warnings and lessons that emerge from this particular moment in history that we recall and remember this day.

Why is there a holocaust memorial in Washington? There were no concentration camps here; but, I believe no location for the U.S. Holocaust Museum could be more appropriate than within the site of our memorials to Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and Abraham Lincoln.

What an exciting moment in history it is to know that these founders of our precious democratic institutions are being quoted in every language and in every corner of the world. President Bush called it the Revolution of 1989; perhaps it's but the Revolution of 1776, but not yet completed.

This memorial and this day of remembrance teaches equally important lessons, some of which are unpleasant but others so necessary to keeping our pledge, "Never Again!" This day whets our appetite for the true brotherhood of man. We yearn as did the Prophet Isaiah for the days in which, "They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruninghooks."

To think about and remember the Holocaust makes us sick of violence and war, but makes clear that good men and women, when threatened by aggressors and tyrants, may at times have no alternative to defending themselves than by force of arms.

As Elie Wiesel reminded us at the first Holocaust Memorial, "indifference to evil is evil." Would that it were always possible to compromise and split our differences with enemies and adversaries—but we are reminded that Neville Chamberlain and Eduard Daladier came to learn at Munich in September of 1938 that not every enemy can be appeased. Not every conflict can just be negotiated away.

The Holocaust presents Jews with particularly painful and unpleasant lessons. It has, in particular, taught them that there were more people around the world willing to eulogize them than were there to raise a hand to save them when they were attacked by Nazis. It has taught Jews that there are more people willing to apologize to them for the past than are willing to stand by them

when they are attacked by anti-Semites, vilified at the UN, and blasphemed with a resolution equating Zionism with the evil of racism. The victims cry out for the resolution to be repealed now!

Holocaust commemorations always culminate in the exhortation, "Never Again!" But it is vital that we remind ourselves that this is not just a plea. It is not just a declaration somehow aimed at would-be perpetrators urging them not to repeat the crime; rather it is our solemn and sacred pledge, our profession of personal resolve to prevent a new Holocaust. But as important as it is to take this pledge, I believe it is a profound mistake to see that pledge as the only meaning of the Holocaust.

In fact, to see it that way is in my view a great disservice to the memories of those who died and to the lives of those who survived. The Holocaust was not only an historical event. It was after all a specific event unleashed against a particular people at an absolute moment in time, and in a specific place. Besides the untold suffering of millions, the utter destruction of a thousand year old civilization, that of European Jewry, Nazism destroyed not only a people, but a culture, a language, a way of life, and a millennium of memories.

It is true that Zionism predates the Holocaust, but in the broader historical sense the State of Israel is the successor, the orphaned child, of that great, now-destroyed civilization of European Jewry. Much of the culture, the way of life, as well as many individual survivors of European Jewry have taken new root and new hope in Israel, and while the Holocaust tragically decreed that not only would Europe be Jewry's past, it also decreed that Israel would be Jewry's future.

Thus the best way to honor the memory of that destroyed Jewish past is by cherishing, protecting, and nurturing its future as embodied by the rebirth of Israel.

It is not enough to mourn the parent unless we give succor and support to the orphaned child. Indeed it diminishes the memory of the vanished parent to do anything less.

Criticism of the State of Israel, is not in and of itself an act of anti-Semitism, nor is it necessarily an act of "anti-Zionism." Those who would hector and abuse, those who would play politics with its very survival, those who would criticize it according to standards that no other country in the world is subjected to, are doing more than being unjust to one country. They are betraying the memory of a murdered people whose culture and civilization, whose hopes and dreams, whose sons and daughters have found their home at last in Israel.

It is not too much to say then, that when a Middle East tyrant threatens genocide by poison gas warfare against Israel, and proposes to turn Israel into the "last gas chamber," he is declaring himself prepared to finish the work of the Holocaust.

The lesson of this day, in this sacred place, at this moment in history, is that we must protect and defend what has come to take its place in Jewish and world history the resurrected Jewish state of Israel.

I believe that helping Israel resist tyrants and tyranny and to resist others who would threaten to compromise and weaken the Jewish state, is the best way to honor the victims of the Holocaust.

TRIBUTE TO WARREN P. WILLIAMSON, JR.

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Warren P. Williamson, Jr., of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio who will be receiving the Youngstown State University Alumni Association's Distinguished Citizens Award on June 14, 1990.

The Distinguished Citizens's Award is given to business leaders of the Youngstown area who have given exceptional service to our community and have exhibited leadership and initiative in the business world. The program also provides money for projects related to Youngstown State University that would not be otherwise possible.

Warren P. Williamson is the chairman of the board of the WKBN Broadcasting Corporation of Youngstown, OH. Mr. Williamson was born in Youngstown, OH, and attended South High School. He served in the Intelligence Division of the U.S. Army as a radio operator in the Army Signal Corp during World War I. He then continued his education at the University of Michigan and at the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Williamson has been interested in broadcasting his entire life. In 1918 he established a wireless station in Youngstown and passed the government exam to obtain his operator's license. He established WKBN in 1926. In 1930 WKBN became affiliated with CBS, and in 1947 it began broadcasting on the FM frequency. Finally, in 1953 WKBN-TV was established.

Mr. Williamson has not only served the business sector but also his community. He served 27 years on the Youngstown School Board and spent 18 of those years as president. He has also served on the Mahoning Valley Historical Society, Youngstown Area Development Foundation, executive committee of the Youngstown Citizens' Planning Council, and the director of Mahoning National Bank.

Warren Williamson has received numerous awards and honors including Eagles' Club Humanitarian Award, Youngstown Jaycees' Frank Purnell Award, the Chamber of Commerce Award for Civic Leadership, and the Man of the Year Award in 1969 from the Ohio Association of Broadcasters.

The Alumni Association of Youngstown State University has selected Mr. Williamson as this year's distinguished citizen because of the many contributions he has made to the business sector and also to our community. He has dedicated many hours enriching our community with WKBN and also with his own personal efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Warren P. Williamson is an exceptional example of American ingenuity at work. He went from broadcasting out of his home in 1926 to where he is today. He is highly respected as both a businessman and a fellow citizen. I would like to congratulate Mr. Williamson on his awards and thank him on behalf of all those he has touched.

LETTER CARRIER'S BRAVERY
NOTED

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, a letter carrier from my district, William Brown of Memphis, TN, was recently presented a Special Achievement Award for this courage and quick action in saving the lives of two teenage boys.

At a time when so much in the news is bad news, I thought my colleagues might be encouraged by this account of one man's bravery and willingness to help others.

I request that the following article, which appeared in the March issue of Postal Record, be reprinted in its entirety.

DARING RESCUE FREES USPS WORKER'S SONS

As he was working his route one day, the car in front of William Brown suddenly burst into flames when it crashed with another car at an intersection. Running to the burning vehicle, Brown found two dazed teenage boys trapped inside. He pulled them out and moved them a safe distance away into a nearby yard.

Returning to the scene of the accident, Brown went to aid the occupant of the other car. When he realized that she was not badly hurt, he returned to the teenagers and instructed bystanders to call for rescue vehicles.

After they arrived, the Memphis, Tennessee Branch 27 member gave his name and address to the authorities and left to complete his route.

Witnesses phoned Brown's supervisor to report his acts of bravery. There was no doubt in their minds that Brown had saved the boys' lives, as emergency vehicles would have arrived too late.

Brown later discovered that the boys whom he had rescued were the twin sons of USPS electronics technician Ronald Plautz, who works at the Memphis GMF.

For his heroic deeds, Brown received recognition from his postmaster in the form of a Special Achievement Award. The Highland Heights station carrier was also honored with a plaque from the fire department at its annual fire prevention seminar.

REPUBLICANS TAKE
DEMOCRATS TO WIRE

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, this past Tuesday evening the annual showdown on the basketball court was held to benefit Gallaudet University. This was fourth meeting between the Fighting Elephants and the Dunking Donkeys. The game was a spirited affair that was nip and tuck 'til the end. With just under 4 minutes to go the Democrats held a 1-point lead. Down by as many as 14, the Fighting Elephants had been led in their comeback by one of the youngsters on the team, CLIFF STEARNS. It was at that point that the Dunking Donkeys turned to their player-coach, TOM McMILLEN, for a strategy to hold off the fast-

breaking offensive juggernaut of the Elephants. The coach did what came natural and told his team "Get me the ball!" McMILLEN scored 6 straight points, bringing his total for the game to a season high 35, and the Dunking Donkeys came away with a 73 to 65 victory.

CLIFF STEARNS was named the most valuable player for the Elephants while MARTY RUSSO took honors for the Donkeys. RUSSO hit several key three pointers to help stave off the Elephants. As the captain of the Elephants I can only say two things: One is wait until next year, and two is we better start looking in the NBA for someone to run for the House and play on our team.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend a special thanks to the officials who volunteered their time and talents to referee this fast-paced game. The referee was Kathleen Haddow and the umpires were John Haddow and Marvin Dawkins. To them all the players are appreciative for their efforts in a no-win situation.

OLDER WORKERS BENEFIT
"PROTECTION" ACT

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, in light of the approval of H.R. 3200 by the Education and Labor Committee, I wanted to share with my colleagues a letter from Mr. Wayne M. Zimmerman, vice president of Caterpillar, Inc. Although his letter was written before the committee's actions, Mr. Zimmerman's warnings are still quite relevant.

Caterpillar, as one of the largest employers in my district, is in a particularly good position to describe the possible effects which would follow enactment of this legislation.

CATERPILLAR INC.,

Peoria, IL, March 22, 1989.

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. HAWKINS: The House Education and Labor Committee will soon consider H.R. 3200, a bill to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA) by reversing last summer's Supreme Court decision in *PERS v. Betts*.

Caterpillar urges you to oppose the bill. In the *Betts* decision, the court held that employers are not liable under the ADEA if they're observing terms of a bona fide employee benefit plan, including distinctions based on age. The decision overturned Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) regulations that permitted age-based distinctions only where justified by age-related costs.

Contrary to proponents' claims, H.R. 3200 is more than a return to "pre-Betts." It goes beyond the "cost justification" of benefit differentials based on age. Under H.R. 3200, in order to use the defense of age-related costs, employers would have to show exact costs of a specific benefit for each employee. Because group benefit costs—like those for pensions—are aggregated, the group benefit costs for a specific employee are not identifiable. Thus, the cost justification defense

could be held unacceptable in discrimination charges.

Also, H.R. 3200 would reduce the possibility that special early retirement programs and severance packages would be offered to employees because it would disallow consideration of pensions as part of a total separation package. Older employees taking advantage of an early retirement package would have to be offered the same severance amount that younger workers—ineligible for pensions—would receive. To do otherwise would "discriminate" against the older employee.

In addition, if both employees were eligible for a pension and the early retirement incentive, H.R. 3200 would require a larger benefit for the older worker—if both employees were to receive equal value.

Faced with the requirement of offering a fixed amount of "incentives" to a larger group, employers would be less able to afford incentives as an option in reducing employment. Passage of H.R. 3200 could force companies—faced with the need to trim employment—to layoff younger workers rather than offer attractive incentives to older employees who may be anxious to retire.

Employers and unions—through the collective bargaining process—often mutually agree to early retirement incentives. The ability to negotiate such agreements would be hampered under this legislation.

And contrary to what some proponents claim, early retirement programs are popular with employees. At Caterpillar, employees frequently ask if the company might again consider offering retirement incentive packages.

A similarly restrictive bill in the Senate has been made further burdensome. The Senate Labor Committee recently approved an amended *Betts* bill (S. 1511) that included additional language restricting employers' use of waivers as part of separation package offerings. The measure would require employers to pay fees for attorneys to review individual employee waivers, provide detailed job title and age information on who is being offered the same package, and tell employees what is expected to happen to them if they refuse to accept the offer.

The Senate legislation—as does H.R. 3200—restricts employers' ability to responsibly manage their workforces. It is also likely to limit the scope of benefits offered to older Americans.

We urge you to oppose H.R. 3200—and language restricting the use of waivers, should the House Education and Labor Committee follow the action of its Senate counterpart.

Sincerely,

WAYNE ZIMMERMAN,
Vice President.

CRAIG FIELDS TRANSFER

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, as we debate our changing budget priorities, I urge my colleagues to reflect on the critical importance of the strength of the U.S. high technology industrial base to the long-term health of our Nation and to our ability to fulfill

the many pressing needs on our national agenda.

It is in this context that I am deeply dismayed by the forced removal of Dr. Craig Fields from his position as Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Craig Fields has been perhaps the most forward-thinking and respected person in Government on our Nation's high technology future. His outstanding leadership and initiative have made DARPA the key agency for driving technological innovation, and his intelligence and drive have been one of the few rays of hope in this administration for those of us concerned about declining U.S. preeminence in technology.

For his exemplary work, Dr. Fields has now been rewarded with a pink slip. Those who have made this sorry decision could not be more shortsighted about America's real national security requirements.

I am particularly concerned that Dr. Field's transfer is only the most recent salvo in a continuing retreat from support for technology programs. I exhort my colleagues to work to preserve and to strengthen DARPA's unique ability to promote critical technologies. And I urge the Department of Defense to reconsider its mistaken action in removing Craig Fields from his position.

TERRY ROGERS WORKING FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, it has just come to my attention that a good friend, Terry Rogers, the legislative director for the American Federation of Government Employees AFL-CIO, intends to return to our home of Minnesota, continuing to work with and representing Federal employees and retirees in a new capacity. I want to share this news with my colleagues who have worked with Terry Rogers on numerous policy issues before Congress.

Terry Rogers was among the first representatives of working people who welcomed me to Washington, DC, following my initial election to the House of Representatives in 1976. Since that time we have worked together on many issues facing all Americans.

I worked with Terry and other AFGE staff in our successful effort to stop the Reagan attack and retain the minimum Social Security benefit of our Nation's senior citizens. On other important issues affecting Federal workers and retirees, Terry has provided me with valuable background information that I relied upon to fight proposed cuts in pay, retirement and health insurance benefits.

Local AFGE officials, Terry and I met with top VA officials to discuss the need for a new St. Paul Veterans Administration hospital and successfully retain functions at the Twin Cities regional VA offices.

Working with Terry, I have often gained helpful insights into the problems confronting civilian technicians in the Guard and Reserves who serve in the Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska region.

Many of my colleagues and I will miss Terry Rogers' presence in Washington. His advice and hard work have been helpful to us and to Federal employees and retirees. I am certain that we all wish him the very best.

A TRIBUTE TO LARRY J. GRORUD

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor Larry J. Grorud who was recently selected as the 37th Fire Chief of the Janesville, WI, Fire Department.

Larry Grorud's outstanding career with the fire department began in 1974 when he became a firefighter. From 1975 through 1984 he served as a firefighter and paramedic. In 1984 Larry was promoted to Deputy Fire Chief of Human Resources and Emergency Medical Services. Then on September 25, 1989, Larry was selected as the new Fire Chief of the Janesville Fire Department.

Larry is also chairman of the Rock County Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council and an active member of the International Association of Fire Chiefs.

Larry was born in Eau Claire, WI, on November 12, 1950. He has lived in Janesville since 1960, and was an honor graduate of Parker High School in 1969. After graduation, Larry served in the U.S. Army in Vietnam where he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal.

Larry and his wife, Donna, have been married for 19 years and have four children—Bradley, 17; Robert, 13; James, 10; and Angela, 5. The Grorud family are members of St. William's Parish.

Larry's educational background is extensive. He received his paramedic training at the University of Wisconsin in 1975, he received an associate degree in fire science from Blackhawk Technical College in 1980. Then in 1988, he became an Executive Fire Officer Program graduate of the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, MD.

We are fortunate to have someone as dedicated and experienced as Larry Grorud to head up our fire department. He is a man who is constantly striving to serve the fire department and the community. He is active in a variety of community organizations. He is a fire service instructor for the Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education. He is the treasurer of the Firefighter's Relief Association. Larry is also active in the International Society of Fire Service Instructors and the Society of Executive Fire Officers. And, Larry always finds time to serve as a leader with the Boy Scouts of America, as well as Deputy Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus.

I am proud to pay tribute to such an important and invaluable member of our community. He has worked hard and accomplished a great deal. Janesville is very fortunate to have Larry Grorud as its new Fire Chief. I wish him continued success.

EARTH DAY

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, attached is a statement I made on Earth Day, April 22, in honor of the Earth Day celebrations in Orange County, CA.

EARTH DAY 1990

APRIL 22, 1990

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Orange County, CA, Earth Day 1990 Coalition Advisory Board, and as a member of the National Advisory of Earth Day 1990, I rise today to applaud the hundreds of volunteers in Orange County, whose tremendous efforts and hard work have turned Earth Day into Earth month. Dozens of programs, educational seminars, fairs and environmental tours, designed to remind us of the daily need to preserve our natural heritage, began in early April, and will run into May. I am truly privileged to be a part of this effort.

Months of planning went into all of the events that were put together by the Orange County Earth Day 1990 Coalition. Earlier this month, I dedicated the Earth Day mall display, which has already been visited by thousands of Orange Countians. There have been educational seminars at UC-Irvine, at Cypress College, Cal State-Fullerton and Fullerton College. Many have had the opportunity to participate in discovery tours of the beautiful Back Bay and Bolsa Chica wetlands, or in nature walks in the Santa Ana Canyon, or along the Santa Ana River. There are tree planting ceremonies being held in Irvine and Fullerton, and throughout Orange County, as well as environmental fairs, and open houses, in Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, UC-Irvine, and at the Santa Ana Zoo.

And today, April 22, Earth Day, thousands of concerned Orange County citizens are participating in the Earth Day Festival and Walk, the largest public event of all. It shows how many of us are committed—as individuals—to helping protect and enhance our environment.

Across our Nation today, and throughout the world, similar activities are bringing together millions of people to celebrate Earth Day. The message of all of this citizen participation couldn't be more clear: each person's efforts make a vital contribution to protecting and improving our environment. Gilbert Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society, correctly noted that "the success of the [Earth Day] celebration will rest on each individual's realization that a small voice, if it's strong and clear, can be more powerful than a large group of people who are silent."

All of the public policy research I've seen shows that when people know the costs and consequences of their actions, they act to conserve our precious environmental heritage. That's why the most effective environmental policies come from a well-educated public. The superb work of the Orange County Earth Day 1990 Coalition has made a very substantial contribution to our educational efforts.

President Bush has said that "the race to protect the environment is not a spectator sport." Our ultimate success or failure in preventing pollution and wisely managing our natural resources will depend on how

well we instill an environmental ethic in our society, and especially in our children. That's why Earth Day is so important. But even more, the Earth Day celebrations are good reminders that our fragile environment requires constant vigilance. Every day—not just April 22—should be Earth Day.

A TRIBUTE TO THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANTELOPE VALLEY PRESS

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today an occasion worthy of recognition by all of our colleagues who recognize the critical importance of our free press and the many contributions of the fourth estate. On Wednesday, May 2, 1990, the Antelope Valley Press will celebrate its 75 years of service to the people of Antelope Valley.

The Antelope Valley Press has evolved into one of California's premier newspapers over its long history. It began as a weekly paper—the Palmdale Post—under the stewardship of its founder, A.J. Hicks. The first edition published on April 2, 1915, served over 3,500 valley residents. Within 15 years, the Palmdale Post switched owners several times and later became the South Antelope Valley Press to reflect a growing readership.

On May 4, 1950, the Antelope Valley Press was established and 3 years later found a new home, the present day site of the Palmdale City Hall. In 1958, the newspaper was bought by Arthur Folz, Maurice Markham, Ralph Markham, and Lamont Odett. Three years later, the Antelope Valley Press became a two-family operation as Odett and Ralph Markham became sole owners.

In 1961, the newspaper received notable recognition by two young politicians—California Gov. Ronald Reagan and U.S. Congressman Barry Goldwater. As the years passed, the newspaper continued to grow while maintaining emphasis on local and community news. In 1981, the Antelope Valley Press began publishing 3 days a week and, a year later, added a Friday edition. Washington, DC and Sacramento bureaus were added in 1986 and 1987 to cover breaking political news of importance to the area. By 1988, with the addition of a Wednesday edition, the newspaper became the daily newspaper of the Antelope Valley.

Today, the Antelope Valley Press serves 60,000 readers and circulation continues to grow reflecting the increasing number of people making their homes in the Palmdale and Lancaster area. The recipient of numerous awards for its advertising and editorial content, the Antelope Valley Press has certainly established itself as one of our States finest newspapers.

Mr. Speaker, while the look and style of the newspaper has changed significantly over the

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

years, the Antelope Valley Press has served as a voice, a mirror, and indeed, a leader for the diverse communities it has served. I hope you will join me today in recognizing the many contributions of the Antelope Valley Press in its historic 75th anniversary year.

STEVE MARINKOVICH, VICE PRESIDENT AND BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE OF TEAMSTERS LOCAL NO. 291 RETIREES

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Steve Marinkovich who is retiring after almost 40 years of service to the Teamsters in California's Ninth Congressional District.

Steve is a native Californian—he was born on May 7, 1935, and raised in Oakland, CA. He graduated from Fremont High School in 1953, and attended the University of San Francisco where he earned his degree in labor management. He served in the National Guard Reserve with the 144th Fighter Squadron, in Hayward, CA, from 1953 to 1959.

Steve joined the Teamster's Union Local No. 750 in 1951. He worked there during the summer months prior to his high school graduation. After graduating, he took a job with Southern Pacific Railroad in Oakland. In 1954, Steve joined the Printing Specialties Union and worked for Cal Pac in Oakland.

In 1957, Steve joined the Teamster's Union Local No. 70 and worked for Consolidated Freightways until May 1972. During that time he served as shop steward for 3 years and was then elected trustee, in 1966, to the executive board of local 70. In 1972, he was elected as business representative of local 70.

Steve was appointed as business representative of Teamster's Construction Local 291 in 1984, and was then appointed vice-president in 1986. In 1988, he was elected vice-president.

Steve has also served on various committees in the community including the Alameda County Transportation Authority and the Citizens Advisory Committee. He presently serves on the Castro Valley Municipal Advisory Council. He is also an active member of both the San Leandro Elks Lodge No. 3241 and the Hundred Club. He has been very active in local politics throughout the years and has served on numerous election committees, including mine.

Steve is married to Pat and has two daughters, a stepdaughter and a stepson, and eight grandchildren. Mr. Speaker, I wish Steve well in his retirement and commend him for close to 40 years of dedicated service to the Teamsters. He will be missed.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER LAWRENCE T. FARES

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated individual, Father Lawrence T. Fares. Father Fares is celebrating his 40th year as a priest.

Lawrence T. Fares was born in 1925 in Kobayath, Akkar, North Lebanon. In 1940, he graduated from St. Elias' College, Tripoli, as a student of humanities. Then in 1944 he graduated from St. Joseph's College with a M.A. and B.A. in philosophy, arts and languages. Later he attended the International University of Theology in Rome where he was ordained to the priesthood in 1950.

He immigrated to the United States in 1969. His first assignment in the archdiocese as an associate pastor was to Lady of Good Counsel in Detroit, where he worked for 8 years. Father Fares' assignments since then include: St. Louis, Mount Clemens for 6 months; Assumption Grotto for 6 years; and Our Lady Queen of Hearon for 6 months. Since January 25, 1985, he has pastored St. Thomas the Apostle with Holy Name on Van Dyke. He has also run a mission for those in the community at Holy Redeemer on Junction/Vernor since 1977.

Forty years after Father Fares was ordained, he will become the new pastor of St. Ronald Parish Community in Fraser, MI. It is an honor to have such a dedicated individual as a member of our community.

I commend Father Fares on his inspirational leadership. His is a touchstone in our community and will long be remembered as a true friend.

HAZARDS IN THE GRAIN PROCESSING INDUSTRY

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, workers in grain mills, elevators, and processing facilities in the Port of Baltimore and all over the United States face unusual hazards to their health and their lives every day on the job. Of primary concern is the accumulation of grain dust in these facilities which leads to respiratory illnesses such as "farmer's lung" and asthma, and which provides the potential for explosions.

On November 9, 1985, such an explosion occurred at the Central Soya grain elevator in Baltimore in which grainworkers Edwin Lawing and Timothy Cannon were badly burned. Sixty grainworkers from around the country have been killed in similar explosions in the last decade, and many others injured.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has recognized that accumulated grain dust, which is 30 times more flammable

than coal dust, represents a deadly hazard to workers in the grain processing industry.

On December 31, 1987, the Secretary of Labor published a comprehensive set of health and safety regulations for grain handling facilities which recognized that reducing the level of accumulated grain dust was the most important step in lowering the risk factor for workers. The standards specified that no more than one-eighth-inch of dust should be allowed to accumulate.

Strong and continuous efforts must be made to meet or surpass these standards to prevent tragedies such as that which occurred in Baltimore in 1985 from occurring in the future.

The Food and Allied Service Trades has designated April 28, 1990, "Grain Workers Memorial Day," and I would like to join them in honoring these brave individuals.

A TRIBUTE TO TWO FIRE CHIEFS

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, late last week a single engine plane crashed into the water off Upper Captiva Island, in Florida, causing the tragic and untimely deaths of two of southwest Florida's most dedicated public servants.

As their families, friends, and neighbors mourn the passing of Upper Captiva Fire Chief Andy Anderson and San Carlos Fire Chief Karl Drews—I want to take a few moments today to remember their work and the difference they made in the communities they served so bravely and selflessly.

Both men will be remembered for their loyal dedication to improving their communities' ability to respond to emergencies and ensure the safety of all residents.

Chief Anderson, an active southwest Florida citizen since 1981, worked tirelessly to train people to protect themselves and their neighbors from harm. He fought to rebuild Upper Captiva Island's fire trucks, resulting in safer equipment and a significant reduction in residents' fire insurance premiums. Chief Anderson was respected for his commitment to public safety and his ability to get things done.

Chief Drews was equally dedicated to continual vigilance for public safety and improving the quality of firefighting in southwest Florida. After settling in our area in 1978, he quickly became a leader in the drive to upgrade his own San Carlos fire district, while helping other communities improve their personnel's training and equipment. He, too, commanded our respect.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my deepest sympathies to the families of both of these men. In their sorrow, I hope they will take some comfort in the gratitude that all of us feel for the contributions that Chief Anderson and Chief Drews made to our communities.

INDIAN HOLLOW SCHOOL HELPS THE NEEDY

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, much has been said about the rise of the new voluntarism throughout our country in the latter part of the past decade. It is not uncommon for Americans nowadays to devote part of their busy schedules to help cook meals at soup kitchens or to provide assistance to nursing home residents.

Because of the selfless work of people such as the second grade teachers and students of the Indian Hollow School in Comack, NY, I believe future generations will continue to learn how to help improve the quality of life for many less fortunate Americans.

Since 1973, Indian Hollow School's second grade students have raised over \$25,000 for the Suffolk Special Olympics, a splendid event that gives handicapped persons a chance to exercise their athletic prowess. Their teachers have adopted a most unique approach to fundraising: The Second Grade Store.

In preparation to set up the store, students write letters to vendors soliciting merchandise, and then they help price the goods they receive. They arrange for advertising by writing letters to the local media. They make and distribute posters throughout the community. In doing so, they sharpen their math skills and get a taste of what it's like to run a business. The culminating activity of this unit is the actual store, which they will open to the public in the school gym on May 1, 2, and 3.

Mr. Speaker, I heartily commend the second grade students and teachers of Indian Hollow School for the time and dedication they have put in to help make the Suffolk Special Olympics a reality. Fine young citizens like 7-year-old Carrie Caulfield, 8-year-old Billy Whitenack, and their classmates prove that the spirit of voluntarism will continue through our next generation.

HONORING DEAN CHARLES MAHER AND DR. THOMAS J. DONAHOE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on April 27, 1990, the Education Club of American International College, my alma mater, will pay special tribute to two outstanding individuals, Dean Charles Maher and Dr. Thomas J. Donahoe. These two educators have dedicated their lives to academic excellence, and it brings me great personal satisfaction to recognize their significant contributions here in the House of Representatives today.

For over 10 years Charlie Maher has served the AIC community with distinction. Beginning in 1979 as the chairman of the finance depart-

ment, and continuing through his current position as dean and vice president for Academic Affairs, Charlie has earned the admiration of his students and the respect of his peers. Indeed, he is a man of tremendous talent and ability who has left his mark on the entire Greater Springfield community. For in addition to his many responsibilities at AIC, Charlie has generously donated his time to serve others, most notably as the chairman of the board of trustees of the Springfield Municipal Hospital.

Born in Canada, Charlie received his bachelor's degree from St. Mary's University and his M.B.A. from Dalhousie University, both in Halifax. Following a brief hiatus in the private sector where he served as vice-president of a marketing and sales firm, Charlie immigrated to the United States and entered the University of Massachusetts at Amherst where he earned his doctorate in higher education administration in 1979. He is a member of several finance associations, and was awarded an Institute of Canadian Bankers fellowship at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, for 32 years Charlie has been married to his lovely wife Josephine, and they have been blessed with 5 children: Catherine, Elizabeth, Charles, Mary and Peter. In addition to his professional accomplishments, Charlie is known for his commitment to physical fitness and nutrition, and for his love for the game of tennis.

During my tenure as mayor of the city of Springfield, Tom Donahoe served as my superintendent of schools. For 38 years Tom had been associated with the Springfield Public School System and his reputation for excellence was well known. He had served in every possible capacity, from teacher, to principal to superintendent, and I was honored to have him as part of my administration. Characteristically, Tom performed his duties with competence and class.

Mr. Speaker, Tom Donahoe was born in Woburn, MA, and following his graduation from high school, he entered the U.S. Army. At the height of the Second World War, Tom served his country honorably in the European Theatre of Operations from 1943-46. Upon his discharge, he entered Salem State College and received his bachelors degree in Education. He earned his masters from Tufts University and his doctorate from the University of Massachusetts in 1966.

While the name Tom Donahoe is synonymous with education, it is also well known throughout the civic community. Tom is a member of the Board of Directors of the Springfield YMCA, the Symphony Orchestra Association and the Private Industry Council to name but a few. He belongs to many other organizations including the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Springfield Education Fund, each of which are privileged to have his considerable services. Tom is married to the former Edith Kenny, and they continue to live in Springfield.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with the entire American International College community in saluting both Charlie Maher and Tom Donahoe for their many contributions to the Greater Springfield educational community. I can think of no finer or more worthy individuals for his most prestigious award, and I ask

my colleagues to join with me in saluting them today.

DR. GENEVA TITSWORTH

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Geneva Y. Titsworth will retire as associate superintendent of the Wayne County Intermediate School District in Wayne, MI on May 11, 1990. It has been my pleasure to work with "Ginny" Titsworth for more than two decades. She is a close friend, a trusted adviser and one of the Nation's strongest and most effective advocates for educational opportunity and excellence for all Americans.

Dr. Titsworth came to the intermediate school district in September 1987 from the Taylor Public Schools, Taylor, MI, where she served as associate superintendent for instruction. An educator in the Detroit area for the past 36 years, Dr. Titsworth is known locally and nationally for her leadership in job training programs as well as the collaborative school improvement process [C-SIP], which is widely used in school planning and problem-solving.

Dr. Titsworth, who has nearly completed an 8-year term on the Eastern Michigan University Board of Regents, was the first women chairperson elected to this board. A Taylor Schools employee for 20 years, she assumed the roles of teacher, reading specialist, learning consultant, elementary principal, and staff development director before becoming associate superintendent. She has also taught in the Dearborn Heights, Wyandotte, Southgate, and Petersburg Summerfield school districts.

In 1987, Dr. Titsworth was appointed by Governor Blanchard to the Michigan Job Training Coordinating Council, followed by an appointment from the U.S. Secretary of Labor to a national committee to review the performance of the Federal Job Training Partnership Act. She also served under Governor Milliken on a State advisory council on block grants and was appointed in 1985 by the State superintendent of instruction as a leader for the Michigan Goodwill Mission to Japan.

In addition to being a member of the Phi Delta Kappa and Alpha Delta Kappa Honor Societies, she has numerous awards to her credit including the E.M.U. Women's Association Award for Advancement of Women, the Wayne State University Anthony Wayne Award for Leadership, the Geneva Y. Titsworth Scholarship Awards presented by the E.M.U. Women's Commission each year, to name a few.

A Dearborn Heights resident, Dr. Titsworth earned her undergraduate degree at the University of Arkansas followed by a master's and a specialist's degree from Eastern Michigan University and a doctorate in education from Wayne State University. She is married to State Representative Richard Young.

I know that in retirement Ginny will remain active in education and public affairs. I join her many friends and colleagues in wishing her well and in looking forward to continuing to work together.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AMERICANS NEED THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT NOW

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, for years I have been speaking on the need for a minimum labor standard on leave in America. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations, I have held hearings at which witness after witness testified that there is a definite need for the Family and Medical Leave Act in America. I have listened to the sad stories of many hard working men and women who have lost their valued jobs during times of great family or medical emergencies because of the fact that they worked for an unsympathetic employer and had no protection under the law.

Recently, a report was published by the Women's Legal Defense Fund that substantiates this claim that I have been making since the Family and Medical Leave Act was first introduced 5 years ago. "Working Families Speak: Case Studies of Americans Who Needed Family and Medical Leave" is a compilation of testimony from 54 people from 32 States and the District of Columbia who lost their jobs because they requested leave to care for a newborn or newly adopted child, a seriously ill family member or their own serious illness.

I would like to share with you an excerpt from the report. I have included the introduction to the report as well as three very interesting case studies which exemplify the need for immediate passage of the Family and Medical Leave Act.

INTRODUCTION

The dramatic increase in the number of women working outside the home in recent decades is well-known. This increase means that most American parents—in single-parent and two-parent households alike—have both job responsibilities and families to nurture. For the great majority, this system is necessary to make ends meet. While not perfect, most of the time it works. But there are certain compelling circumstances in which both parents simply cannot be at work. At these times, for some people, the system breaks down.

What happens when family or health needs require that employees be out of work temporarily? Do they lose their jobs, and the financial security that went with their jobs? Luckily, many do not, because their employers have family and medical leave policies that guarantee them their jobs when they are able to return. The knowledge that they will be able to return to their jobs and their incomes—and the continuations of their health insurance coverage during their leaves from work—helps these employees and their families meet their family needs and weather their medical crisis. Some also have temporary disability insurance that may help pay the bills during their leaves.

Unfortunately, not every employer provides employees with such security during periods of great family and medical leave. Some states impose some requirements in the area, but no federal law establishes job-guaranteed family and medical leave as a minimum labor standard. Thus, in our

modern society, so advanced in many ways, people still lose their jobs when they have compelling family or medical needs that keep them out of work for a short while. They lose their jobs when they have had babies or adopted children. They lose their jobs when they have been temporarily unable to work because of serious medical conditions. And they lose their jobs when they have been out of work to care for hospitalized children, parents or other family members. When workers lose their jobs, they also lose the financial security that those incomes mean for them and their families. For two-income families, such losses can cause severe hardship; for single mothers, they can precipitate a descent into poverty and even homelessness.

"Working Families Speak" is a compilation of case histories of 54 people in 32 states and the District of Columbia who lost their jobs in these situations. These 54 individuals represent a cross-section of Americans. They are from all walks of life—social workers, coal miners, managers, secretaries, bankers, sales people, teachers, production-line workers, news announcers, security guards. They personify the thousands of individuals across the country who every year need to be out of work temporarily for compelling family or medical reasons, and who lose their jobs because of that need. They have been forced to make the choice that no one should have to make: their families or their jobs. And their stories are stories that could happen to any of us.

Many of these families' stories are heartbreaking, because heartbreaking medical tragedies happened to them. We don't pretend that a minimum labor standard of job-guaranteed family and medical leave could have avoided those tragedies. But we do suggest—and the case histories bear out—that job-guaranteed family and medical leave could have alleviated some of the pain and stress that these families suffered during their most trying times. Moreover, had such a labor standard been in place, the financially disastrous consequences of job loss for these families in crisis could have been prevented. And, some of the drain on society as a whole—in the form of unemployment compensation, for example—could have been reduced.

There is legislation pending before Congress—the Family and Medical Leave Act—that would provide just such a minimum standard. In Washington, D.C.—"inside the Beltway"—the debate on this legislation has focused on numbers: how much will a family-and-medical leave standard cost employers? how much does not having such a standard cost employees? taxpayers?

There is no doubt that the numbers are important. They show the effects of family and medical leave policies in the aggregate. Indeed, they show that our current patchwork policies of varying state laws and individual employers practices have a very real cost, in dollars and cents, to workers and to society as a whole. A 1989 report, (Institute for Women's Policy Research and Women's Legal Defense Fund, Unnecessary Losses: The Cost to Workers in the States of the Lack of Family and Medical Leave), which focused on working women, demonstrated that those costs are substantial: working women and their families lose over \$600 million every year because they don't have job-guaranteed parental leave; and taxpayers pay over \$100 million every year in unemployment compensation and other jobs because they don't have job-guaranteed parental leave.

But there's a human face behind these numbers too. These numbers represent losses borne by real people—people who have lost their jobs, their livelihoods, their health care coverage and that of their children, their homes and even their self-esteem—when they have been temporarily unable to work due to a family or medical crisis. This report presents the human dimension behind the numbers: to show what it really means, in people's lives, to lose their jobs after family or medical leave.

As policy-makers across the country attempt ways to help working families balance their work and family responsibilities, they cannot ignore the real suffering that is occasioned by job loss after family or medical crises. The case histories in this book are an eloquent plea for the Family and Medical Leave Act.

IRIS ELLIOT (ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI) CHILD WITH SERIOUS HEALTH CONDITION

Iris Elliot had worked for a large corporation in the St. Louis area for seven years when her son Mark was born with an especially severe case of Hirschprung's Disease, and intestinal birth defect. Her baby was hospitalized for six months after his birth, and underwent surgery three times during this period.

Ms. Elliot requested three months' leave to care for her son during this time. However, despite her excellent work record, she says that her employer would make no exceptions from its policy of granting only six weeks' leave after a birth. Although she was given the option of an additional 90 days' unpaid leave with no job guarantee, Ms. Elliot could not afford to risk losing her job. As the sole insurance carrier for her family, she could not afford to jeopardize her health benefit and her income in light of Mark's considerable medical expenses.

Ms. Elliot thus returned to work after six weeks, juggling her time and energies among work, caring for her still-hospitalized child, and attending her preschool-aged son. Often she drove the 30 minutes to work, then after work drove 30 minutes to the hospital to spend just over an hour with the baby, and then drove back home to care for her other son. She feels that her working during this time was a tremendous burden on the family and that it detracted from her job performance.

Furthermore, doctors have told her that her son's improved condition is related to the small amount of time she was able to spend with him. "No parent should ever have to be torn between nurturing his or her seriously ill child and reporting to work as I did."

Ms. Elliot testified about these experiences before a joint hearing of the House Subcommittees on Labor-Management Relations and Labor Standards on April 22, 1986.

JIM CHOROVICH (FAIRFAX CITY, VIRGINIA) NEWBORN CHILD

Mr. Chorovich worked for the telephone company for ten years as a cable splicer. When his wife Sandy was expecting their first child, Mr. Chorovich requested two weeks off for his baby's birth. He says that his employer denied the request, requiring that he use vacation days instead. When Mr. Chorovich declined, the company left him only the option of taking leave under their rigid policy.

Although his employer had developed leave policy for new fathers, no father-to-be had ever taken advantage of it. Under this policy, fathers were generally required to take six months off from work, with a loss

of seniority. The company retained the discretion to consider an employee's request to return to work after 30 days. Mr. Chorovich was reluctant to request a leave under those terms, but went ahead because he wanted to share in the first few weeks of his baby's life.

However, when he asked to return to the job after 30 days, he says that his request was denied. He explains that he was told that the company had called a hiring freeze. Despite this "hiring freeze", the company had recently hired at least four other cable splicers in the Northern Virginia area. The only other available jobs carried substantially less salary and status than that of cable splicer.

Represented by his union, The Communications Workers of America, Mr. Chorovich immediately filed a grievance. Although the union ultimately succeeded in recovering his job, he was out of work for nine long weeks with no paycheck. Struggling to care for a newborn without any income created a tremendous emotional and financial burden for the Chorovich family. When Ms. Chorovich gave birth to their second child a few years later, Mr. Chorovich reluctantly decided not to request the leave he desired for fear of further hassles with his employer.

SHELIA ROBARGE (BROOK PARK, MINNESOTA) MEDICAL LEAVE

Ms. Robarge, a sales coordinator for an engineering company of about 100 employees, suddenly became very ill at work one day in 1985. After her employer advised her to seek a doctor's attention, she was told that she needed gall bladder surgery. Although her condition was not yet an emergency, her doctor told her that one could quickly develop.

Ms. Robarge and her employer worked together to schedule the date of her surgery. When her doctor informed them that she would need thirty days to recover from the surgery, she reports that the employer approved her leave.

On the morning before her surgery, Ms. Robarge was scheduled for a preoperative examination. She returned to work after the examination. There she explains that her supervisor handed her a termination notice. Ms. Robarge lost her medical coverage along with her job.

After losing both her job and health coverage, Ms. Robarge first thought of canceling her surgery. However, she suffered two serious gall bladder attacks over the weekend and had no choice but to go ahead as planned. She was forced to receive government medical assistance to pay for her medical expenses.

Ms. Robarge remained unemployed for five months, collecting unemployment insurance for four months. She has since found her new employment, but has had to work her way back to her former salary.

If the Family and Medical Leave Act had been law, these individuals would have been relieved of some of the stress they experienced in trying to balance work and family responsibilities during a time of crisis. The Family and Medical Leave Act would provide employees the right to up to 10 weeks of unpaid leave, over a 2-year period, for the birth or adoption of a child or to care for a seriously ill child or parent. It also provides for up to 15 weeks of unpaid medical leave over a 1-year period if the employee is seriously ill or injured and unable to work.

H.R. 770 exempts small businesses. Moreover, it will not put a substantial burden on

those employers required to comply. The Family and Medical Leave Act is a modest proposal that will benefit many hard-working Americans who need time off for family or medical emergencies and can't afford to lose their jobs or their health coverage.

The Family and Medical Leave Act is good and necessary public policy and I urge my colleagues to support it.

I would like to commend the Women's Legal Defense Fund for their excellent report, "Working Families Speak: Case Studies of Americans Who Need Family and Medical Leave". It is proof positive that the time has come to enact the Family Medical Leave Act.

REINTRODUCTION OF DOWNEY LIFE INSURANCE BILL

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I am reintroducing legislation today which I had previously introduced on April 3, 1990 concerning the taxation of insurance companies. My good friend and colleague JIM MOODY is joining me today on this legislation as an original cosponsor. This bill is in every respect identical to H.R. 4446, the bill I previously introduced on insurance taxation.

DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Prison Drug Treatment Act of 1990, a bill to begin a cleanup of our Federal prison system by instituting effective drug treatment of addicted inmates.

This bill says to drug criminals, "Now you will not only get caught—you will also get clean."

The bill authorizes \$75 million for effective treatment of Federal, State, and local inmates. Of this, \$25 million goes to Federal prisons, \$40 million to State prisons, and \$10 million for treatment of juvenile offenders.

It is ironic that American prisons and jails are just as full of illegal drugs as the streets where crime happens. Cocaine is so plentiful in jail that 74 percent of inmates in the New York City jails tested positive for cocaine last year. Yet only a quarter of 1 percent of the entire Federal prison budget goes for treatment of addicted inmates—this at a time when drug-related criminals are the fastest growing segment of our prison population.

Administering tough, effective drug treatment to prisoners is the only way that society can make a dent in the problem of drug-related crime. Of criminals serving time for a drug-related offense, 50 percent are arrested again within 3 years. Thousands of others return to drugs but do not get caught.

In my own district of Hudson County, NJ, the county prosecutor, Paul DePascale said.

The Guarini bill is absolutely what we need. Our fight on drugs has been long on law enforcement and education, but short on treatment and rehabilitation. While potential abusers are being ignored, current abusers are falling between our fingers. The voluntary treatment programs provided by the Guarini bill will make incarceration more meaningful and, in the end, reduce the number of repeat offenders.

Similar comments came from Father Norman O'Connor, director of a therapeutic community treatment center in Paterson, NJ, for drug-addicted offenders. He said:

The "hit-or-miss" version of drug treatment which now exists in our prison system has been shown to be woefully inadequately * * * Passage of the Guarini bill for drug treatment of prisoners will provide a true basis for rehabilitation of prisoners who were drug abusers, and return them to their home communities as productive, non-drug-using individuals. Instead of learning "how to better use drugs" while in prison, these people will now learn "how not to use drugs" when they are released.

My bill is only a small step toward cleaning illegal drugs out of our prisons, and after that, out of our streets. I hope I can count on your support. It is good policy. It is fiscally conservative. And it is desperately needed if we are to exert control over the chaos of drugs and crime.

I would like to commend Senators CHAFEE and MOYNIHAN for introducing this bill on the Senate side. I hope that both Chambers will work in concert to make this concept a reality. Thank you.

IN TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL MURO

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, we have all met public servants that give of themselves way beyond the responsibilities of their jobs.

One such person was the late Michael Muro who served as city assessor of Yonkers, NY. On April 27, 1990, political and community leaders will join together to establish a foundation and scholarship fund in his memory.

Though Michael Muro was involved in many professional, political, and community associations, he was deeply committed to our young people. He was active in a number of youth development activities including coaching baseball, basketball, and soccer teams. The foundation's scholarships will be provided to the type of students Michael worked with.

Michael Muro's dedication and commitment to one of our most precious resources, our youth, will be carried on through the work of this foundation and scholarship fund. I cannot think of a more fitting tribute to Michael.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TROOP ONE OF BRIDGETON CELEBRATES ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to pay tribute to Troop One of Bridgeton, NJ, which this year is celebrating its 75th anniversary as a chartered member of the Boy Scouts of America.

Even though the Boy Scouts of America was incorporated here in the United States in 1910, it was not until 1916 that Congress granted the Boy Scouts a charter.

Troop One was organized in February 1913, 3 years before the Boy Scouts received its charter, by Percy W. Owens. At first, Mr. Owen's troop had only eight members and they met in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church. However, the troop did not stay small for long. From 1917 to 1923, Troop One grew to be one of the largest Boy Scout troops in the country when its ranks swelled to 280 registered Scouts. In its 77 years of outstanding service to the community, Troop One has given thousands of Bridgeton area youth the Scouting experience.

Throughout its history, Troop One has built a tradition of service to the community. Whether in times of national crisis or otherwise, the boys in Troop One have helped the people of their community in a myriad of ways. During World War II, they helped the war effort by selling war bonds. In times of emergency, they helped the Red Cross. Not a month has gone by when they have not assisted the poor, the elderly, or the disadvantaged or participated in activities which promote patriotism.

Scouting instills in our youth character traits that enhance the quality of their lives and equips them to be better citizens. Over the years, we have been very fortunate to have fine leadership at the helm of Troop One. They have taught the Scouts citizenship, leadership, integrity, compassion, and so many other qualities that have enriched their lives and those around them.

The success of Troop One can be readily seen in the community. Many of its members have gone on to distinguished careers in medicine, science, business, education, law, and the military. Others have turned out to be our finest craftsmen and most committed and productive citizens. They, also, have remained loyal to Troop One and are among the most supportive of the Scouting movement.

As well as having a remarkably distinguished record of public service, Troop One has the distinction of having 75 uninterrupted charters; thus, making the Troop the oldest in southern New Jersey and certainly among the oldest in the United States. It is with great pleasure that I join with the greater Bridgeton Community in celebrating the 75th anniversary of Troop One of Bridgeton. It has had a most remarkable and distinguished record of public service.

KANSAS TOOLING AND MACHINING INDUSTRY

HON. JAN MEYERS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to announce that Jose Thomas of Kansas City, MO, an apprentice with A & E Tool & Die Co. of Kansas City, KS, was a regional winner in the National Tooling & Machining Association's [NTMA] 18th Annual Apprentice Contest. A & E Tool & Die Co. sponsored Mr. Thomas in the contest.

This contest drew attention to the importance of the tooling and machinery industry to our Nation's economy. This industry is essentially the means of production for our country's manufacturing sector.

The contest was open to all fourth-year apprentices employed by NTMA member companies. Finalists in the contest were among the very best in the tooling and machining industry. With a shortage of skilled tool and die-makers, Jose Thomas' skills are greatly appreciated in an industry which generates annual sales in excess of \$20 billion.

Mr. Thomas competed with 13 other regional winners throughout the United States in the finals competition held in Meadville, PA from April 2 to 4. I welcome Mr. Thomas' specialized skills in the tooling and machining industry, and congratulate him on this fine honor.

LOCAL HEROES, GLOBAL CHANGE: A CAMPAIGN TO INCREASE AWARENESS OF GLOBAL ISSUES

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, increasing awareness of global issues is currently one of the most challenging tasks facing our Nation today. Now more than ever, cooperation is needed in the international community to raise issues relating to the environment, hunger, poverty, and health. In recognition of the efforts of organizations and individuals attempting to promote a better understanding of problems prevalent in our global environment, I would like to call to your attention "Local Heroes, Global Change," a series that will be aired on the Public Broadcasting System [PBS] in May.

The series consists of four 1-hour programs targeted to encourage positive change against poverty and environmental destruction. The programs provide a vivid illustration of committed people, working together toward a common cause. The programs are diverse; ranging from Western ideas about development and grassroots realities in the Third World, to the political barriers to change existing at the local, national, and international levels. The viewer travels to locations such as South Asia, the Andean highlands, the Caribbean, western and southern Africa, the halls

of the United States Congress, and the world trade talks at Geneva.

For the past 2 years, representatives of U.S. development, education, farm and service organizations have been in dialog with the producers of "Local Heroes, Global Change," to help ensure that the series will serve as an effective educational resource.

As chairman of the House Select Committee on Hunger, I feel this type of public education is essential to promoting awareness, and encouraging positive change against poverty, hunger, and environmental destruction. The efforts of public television and the South Carolina ETV, the presenting agency, are to be commended as an effective educational resource in this effort.

TRIBUTE TO ROGER McCOMAS

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1989

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise with great pride to honor the career of a dedicated public servant and personal friend. After serving eight terms as mayor of the city of Bell Gardens, Roger McComas is celebrating his retirement today.

Roger and his family moved to the city of Bell Gardens in 1948. Roger, his wife Ruth, and their three children all graduated from Bell Gardens High School and have contributed a great deal to the development of their community.

Roger served on the Bell Gardens Parks and Recreation Commission from July 1966 until he was elected to the city council in April 1968. Prior to his term on the city council he held the offices of vice president and president of Bell Gardens Junior Chamber of Commerce.

In addition to his political career, Roger represented the city and acted as a delegate to several organizations, including the County Sanitation Board, the League of California Cities, California Contract Cities Association, Southern California Association of Governments, the City Selection Committee, and Southeast Animal Control Authority.

Through his leadership the city of Bell Gardens has seen many changes and improvements. Major developments in the commercial and industrial areas came to fruition, as well as improved services to the local residents. Thanks to many of Mayor McComas' ideas and foresight the city provided its citizens with its own police force and fire department, and managed to secure its financial base without raising property taxes. The latter, as we on Capitol Hill know only too well, is no easy feat.

Mayor McComas will be missed greatly both by his coworkers and constituents. We wish Roger and his family all the best in his well-earned retirement in Havasu City, AZ.

LSCA TITLE III

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, in today's society libraries are not able to meet all the information needs of their users. Their budgets are not large enough, and even if they were, their buildings could not house enough items to satisfy the needs of every person in the community. In order to deal with this problem, libraries have for many years shared their resources in a system known as interlibrary loan.

The interlibrary loan network in South Carolina is one of the most efficient and state-of-the-art in the country. Through the use of this microcomputer network and communications technology, a resident of a small town or rural area has the same access to library resources around the State as a resident of a large city. Members of the network include not only public libraries, but also schools, colleges, and major research institutions throughout the State. Over 31,000 requests for library materials or information were placed and filled during fiscal year 1989. The vast majority of these requests were filled and sent to the person requesting them by the next day. The existence of the online network and its overwhelming success have presented libraries in South Carolina with new opportunities for service to the citizens of our State, and libraries report that there has been over a 25-percent increase in demand for this service since the inception of the online network in 1986.

LSCA title III continues to be the major funding source for the interlibrary loan network in South Carolina. Title III has also been a primary source of funds for library automation and conversion of card catalogs to machine-readable form. Often title III is also the only source of funding for experimenting with new technologies, such as telefacsimile machines. Continued funding of LSCA title III is vital so that geography will not be a barrier to accessing the materials and information found in libraries throughout the State and throughout the Nation.

SUPPORT FOR GRAIN WORKER'S MEMORIAL DAY

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention today to tragedies occurring throughout the Southern and Midwestern United States which are often overlooked. In the last decade, 60 workers in grainmills, elevators, and processing facilities have been killed and 275 were injured. Many have died in grain dust explosions, a few of which have been in my own district of western Kentucky.

To the surprise of many, workers in grainmills, elevators, and processing facilities daily risk their lives exposing themselves to grain dust explosions, asphyxiation, exposure to

pesticides, drowning, and other construction accidents. It is indeed ironic that grain, the symbol of plenty, has caused the needless bloodshed of those working in its processing facilities. Furthermore, the real tragedy is that the numerous casualties could have been prevented.

Various Government agencies have completed studies of the incidences determining that they are preventable. For example, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has recognized that accumulated grain dust represents an explosive and deadly hazard to workers in the grain-processing industry, but if accumulation of grain dust is limited to certain levels, the regularity of explosions may be reduced.

Now is the time for the Federal Government to step in and end the senseless carnage. The first step toward solution is recognition. Congress has acknowledged the tragic deaths by recognizing April 28 as Grain Worker's Memorial Day. Grain workers across the Nation have set aside this day in remembrance of the deaths and injuries caused by the hazards of their workplaces. The workers will not simply mourn, but they will strive to change job site health and safety laws that will give workers greater rights to act in preventing such tragedies in the future.

TRIBUTE TO COACH GEORGE BOSSI OF LOWELL HIGH SCHOOL

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Coach George Bossi of Lowell High School on the celebration of his 25th year as a wrestling head coach.

George Bossi has distinguished himself as a coach, educator, and leader. Teams coached by George have had unequalled success: 5-time Merrimack Valley Conference champions, 11-time Division 1 North champions, 10-time State champions, and 4-time New England champions. His coaching has resulted in 44 individual State champions and 19 New England champions. His career record of 418 wins, 7 ties, and 65 losses establishes him as a true legendary figure in high school athletics. On two occasions Coach Bossi has been recognized for his outstanding abilities by the National Coaches Association.

As an educator, George has affected the lives of hundreds of individuals and brought Lowell High School to national prominence. Many students have, by his influence, been inspired to continue their educations—to try even harder and to develop fully their physical and academic talents. Dozens of Coach Bossi's former wrestlers point to the influence of his direction and discipline in the lives of athletes and students as life changing. Lowell High School, its teams, and students, have all learned self-esteem, pride, and excellence from the example of George Bossi.

It is for this success in educating athletes and students that Coach Bossi is to be congratulated on his 25 years of outstanding serv-

ice. His is illustrative of the excellence that lies within all of us and that only great educators are able to tap. Thanks, Coach.

ARE WE "PULLING A REVERSE LITHUANIA" IN PUERTO RICO?

HON. JAMIE B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, in recent days my colleagues have heard me raise the issue several times about the political status of Puerto Rico. More specifically, they have heard me exhort the Congress to take a closer look at what is going on in Puerto Rico as regards the rising expectations among the people there about pending legislation which would authorize a political status plebiscite in the summer of 1991 among the choices of statehood, independence or an enhancement of the existing commonwealth status. As I'm sure you know, Mr. Speaker, I favor the latter option.

As I have noted before, some of these high expectations in Puerto Rico have been created by Washington itself. For example, President Bush went before a joint session of Congress early last year, and during the course of his speech told of his favoring statehood in the context of self-determination for Puerto Rico.

Then came the hearings on S. 712, the Puerto Rico Status Referendum Act, before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. Those all-day hearings were televised live, and in their entirety, back to Puerto Rico. And the House Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs also has held recent hearings here and in Puerto Rico. All of this has had the cumulative effect of changing Puerto Rico's political reality, and the Congress should take a closer look at what is going on, as the national press has been doing.

One of the central issues of this ongoing debate is whether Puerto Rico is ready to become a State. Georgie Anne Geyer, a nationally syndicated columnist, confronts this issue in a most perceptive article which appeared April 12 in the Washington Times. I commend the article, reprinted below, to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Washington Times, Apr. 12, 1990]

PULLING A REVERSE LITHUANIA?

(By Georgie Anne Geyer)

The whole world knows that Moscow has its "Lithuania," a nettlesome political problem of independence that could easily sink into tragedy. Long-suffering Lithuania wants to secede from the Soviet Union, thus threatening the Soviet Union with political disintegration and economic breakdown.

But the American union has sneaking up on it, unrecognized, its own reverse economic Lithuania, in the unlikely guise of the prosperous and treasured commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In contrast to the problem in the Soviet Union, sentiment is growing on the island for statehood—to join the United States fully. But this would surely bring only economic breakdown to Puerto Rico

and undreamed-of economic and political problems to Washington.

Ah, but wait, the statehooders consistently say, there is no proof that statehood would impoverish the island. Relentlessly, they push the line that statehood would bring a Santa Clause bonanza in federal moneys and subsidies to the island.

Now that argument can be thoroughly dispelled. We finally have two stark and revealing new studies that prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that statehood would be a disaster for the island and for the entire United States.

The first study comes from the Congressional Budget Office. Under statehood, the office says, the island's GNP would drop by 10 percent to 15 percent while unemployment would double. Between 30 percent and 50 percent of Puerto Rico's famous "Section 936 plants" would leave the island by the year 2000 because their incentive to stay would be eliminated. According to American law, they currently do not pay taxes, thus providing the island with a huge economic bonus. Critical exports would be reduced by between 33 percent and 43 percent by the year 2000, and the whittling away of the critical industrial base under statehood would lead to a loss of between 70,000 and 185,000 jobs.

The second study, as unknown as the first, was recently released by the firm of Peat Marwick & Co., which was engaged by Puerto Rican Gov. Rafael Hernandez Colon, an impassioned commonwealth supporter. This firm came to almost exactly the same conclusions as the CBO. It states that between 31 percent and 67 percent of the Section 936 plants would leave Puerto Rico and that any formation of new ones would be either dramatically curtailed or eliminated entirely, with the loss of between 80,000 and 145,000 jobs and unemployment nearly doubling to 30 percent.

The cost to the mainland for the end of the commonwealth relationship (Puerto Ricans are American citizens but do not vote for president) would be so high as to be mindboggling. The CBO estimates that it would cost the mainland \$17.7 billion (yes, billion!) between the time of the vote among Puerto Ricans for status (probably in the next year or so) and the year 2000. The second study predicts that it would cost between \$22 billion and \$25 billion during that same period.

Tellingly, the pro-statehood party, the New Progressive Party, which has been avidly stoking the emotional flames for statehood, has had the same money available from Congress (\$500,000) as Mr. Hernandez and his party to do a study on the results of statehood. Although the study apparently is in progress, the party has not so far made known any results.

The simple fact is that the statehood issue has now been posed with stark clarity: Under statehood, Puerto Rico would lose the relative but real independence it has under commonwealth status for impoverishment economically and for who-knows-what resulting political upheaval. It would go from its present envied position as the economic and technological wunderkind of the Caribbean—for instance, that small island buys more from the mainland than Brazil, Colombia, Argentina and Chile combined, or all of Africa—back to its origins in the 1940s as the "poorhouse of the Caribbean."

But back to Lithuania. The comparison may at first seem to be stretching things a bit; unfortunately, it is not. For if this age is

anything, it is an age not of "total independence" (half the developing world tried that after World War II, and it failed everywhere) but as a respectful and decent rearranging of mutual dependencies on everybody's part. It is an age of special relationships constantly being hammered out, such as trying to give Lithuania as much independence as possible without threatening Moscow with a domino effect should be to try to ensure the remarkable prosperity of a beautiful island such as Puerto Rico, while giving it, too, as much independence of action as possible.

The irony is that, unlike Lithuania, Puerto Rico statehooders are not rejecting the center, Washington, but want to join it more fully. Still, both situations cry out not for absolute solutions based on emotional nationalism but for solutions in which the crucial power imbalances between big and little are evened out by special relationships.

It would be a tragedy if Puerto Rico, with all its successes, were now to go back to the economic morass from which the rest of the world is so doggedly struggling to rise.

TRIBUTE TO REV. KENNETH J. YOUNG

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I call the attention of the House of Representatives to the Reverend Kenneth J. Young from my home State of New Jersey. It is only fitting to pay tribute to Reverend Young for the incredible amount of time and devotion he has given to the disabled community of New Jersey.

Nine years ago Reverend Young and a small group of associates founded the Bethesda Christian Center, the first known church for the handicapped. By combining training, counseling, and special activities with worship, he has provided tremendous support to the disabled members of his parish. In honoring the reverend and his accomplishments today I sincerely hope that his example will serve to motivate others across the Nation to help those that are physically disabled.

On the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Bethesda Christian Center, I extend my warmest congratulations and support to Reverend Young and to the Bethesda Christian community, and I wish them only the best in all their future challenges.

FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, when we become parents of a newborn or an adopted child, become temporarily ill, or must care for an ill family member, we should not be forced to choose between our jobs or such urgent needs. It is harsh, unwise, and economically

unsound to force such a decision. The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1989 would ensure that employees of large companies would not be forced to make such a decision, by guaranteeing their jobs after a leave.

This guarantee is most needed by lower-income workers, especially unmarried mothers, part-time employees, and younger workers. However, all people need the protection of the Family and Medical Leave Act; most American families have 2 income earners, and an estimated 8.7 million women are raising 16 million children without the help of a husband. Furthermore, because a high percentage of minority households are headed by women, the leave is especially needed by minority families.

The law would not hurt businesses, but strengthen them. Small businesses would be exempt, and the cost of the unpaid leave is minimal, according to the GAO. Companies such as IBM and US West have proven that it works. In fact, the GAO has found that the legislation would save rehiring and retraining costs, create higher morale and increase productivity.

Thus, I urge my colleagues to strongly support this historic legislation.

**OPENING STATEMENT FOR THE
INTRODUCTION OF THE CENTRAL
EUROPEAN OUTREACH
ACT OF 1990**

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 1990

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, central Europe's democratic revolution has set in motion a series of changes which have already had a major impact on United States policy toward the region. And nowhere have these changes been more pronounced than in the economic arena: within the space of a year these countries have in the most unambiguous terms rejected the centralized, planned bureaucracies imposed on them by the Soviet Union four decades ago, in favor of more flexible, market-oriented economic systems. After 40 years of enforced isolation, these sudden, dramatic shifts in economic thinking and practice have set the stage for central Europe's entry into the contemporary global trade and payments system.

As head of a 13-Member congressional delegation to the region last January, I had the opportunity to observe these economic changes at first hand. In discussions with political leaders and economic experts from Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Yugoslavia, my delegation probed the intentions and aspirations of its recently liberated peoples. We heard and experienced a good deal. But one fundamental truth emerged: they want the United States to play a major part in the economic transformation of central Europe. Mr. Speaker, this is a responsibility and an opportunity, which we must grasp.

To pursue this goal, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the central European Outreach Act of 1990. This bill is designed to

strengthen America's presence in central Europe's rapidly changing marketplace and to complement the legislation reported by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. It endeavors to accomplish these goals in four specific ways:

First, through a major expansion of the staff of the Commerce Department's Office of Eastern Europe and Soviet Affairs and the assignment of additional foreign service officers to United States Embassies in central Europe;

Second, by substantially increasing the presence of our Peace Corps volunteers in central Europe;

Third, by strengthening our export finance and political risk insurance programs through the Export-Import Bank [Exim] and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation [OPIC], respectively;

(4) Finally, through a major overhaul of America's export control program.

STRENGTHENING OUR MANPOWER BASE

Aware of the growing opportunities available in central Europe, American exporters are finding that on yet another major front, they are badly disadvantaged in comparison with their Japanese and Western European competitors: personnel. In a word, the U.S. Government simply does not have nearly enough qualified people on the ground in Washington to respond in a timely, accurate fashion to the most routine requests being made in growing volume by our private sector, from up to date briefing papers on the status of Czechoslovak reform efforts, to the phone number of an important administrator in Hungary.

Nowhere is this problem more acute than in the Department of Commerce's Office of Eastern Europe and Soviet Affairs. Formed during the early 1970's, this Office once enjoyed a large number of first-class country analysts, whose job was to matchup United States businesses with counterparts in central Europe and the U.S.S.R. With the deterioration of United States-Soviet relations in the late 1970's, however, its budget was slashed to the bone. As result, at the very moment when prospects for United States business in central Europe have never been more promising, this Office boasts and grand total of 12, that's correct, 12 full-time professionals. We need to do something about this situation. Right now.

Our budgetary difficulties are real; starving our Government of needed personnel in the name of short-term fiscal expediency is hardly the answer to our long-term budgetary problems, however. On the contrary. If the United States expects to compete on a level playing field with its Japanese and European allies, it must be prepared to fully fund those parts of the United States Government upon which the private sector relies, beginning with the Commerce Department's Office of Eastern Europe and Soviet Affairs. In light of the growing demands being placed upon it, I am calling for a tripling of its professional staff, from 12 to 36. Such an investment will, I am sure, pay for itself a thousandfold.

Similarly, the United States needs to strengthen its commercial-diplomatic presence in central Europe. On the spot investigation convinces me that at present, U.S. embassies in the area have been overwhelmed by the tide of events which has swept over them

over the past year. They need our help—now. I, therefore, urge the Department of State to assign, without delay, at least 75 additional members of the Foreign Service to central European countries.

EXPANDED PEACE CORPS PROGRAMS

This June, the United States will, for the first time, be sending 60 Peace Corps volunteers each to Hungary and Poland; the Corps additionally expects to send 40 volunteers to Poland in September to teach all phases of small business management. While in Prague earlier this year, I was told that Czechoslovakia will also play host to the Corps in the near future. The Bush administration has since committed the United States to sending Peace Corps volunteers to that country as well. As promising as these initiatives are, however, the United States should be doing much more to expand Peace Corps programs throughout central Europe. Why? Because America's most important contribution to central Europe derives from our ability and readiness to help these countries become full-fledged members of the Western intellectual, social, economic, and cultural community.

As central Europe shoves the compulsory teaching of Russian, the demand for fluency in English alone promises to grow by leaps and bounds. One major U.S. initiative should accordingly be the export of hundreds, if not thousands, of Peace Corps volunteers to these countries to teach the English language. There will be more than enough takers. In the eloquent words of Czechoslovakia's new President, Vaclav Havel, "For over 40 years, the soul of each and every Czech was imprisoned." The Peace Corps has the keys to help unlock those souls, not only in Czechoslovakia but throughout central Europe.

My bill meets this challenge by authorizing an additional \$50,000,000 for the Peace Corps during fiscal years 1991 through 1993, specifically earmarked for its programs throughout central Europe.

**STRENGTHENING U.S. EXPORT FINANCE AND
INSURANCE PROGRAMS**

We also need to put more resources into our export finance and political risk insurance programs. The situation today, to be sure, could be worse. A decade ago, it should be recalled, the Reagan administration seriously entertained the idea of actually getting rid of the Export-Import Bank [Exim]. The Bank was fortunate to have strong support in Congress and the private sector. It survived. Today, the Bush administration and Congress recognize the need for a robust U.S. export finance program throughout the world, prominently including central Europe.

The Bank is doing something more than just sitting on its hands. Under the capable leadership of Exim President John D. Macomber, Exim's exposure in central Europe promises to grow. An Exim team was sent to Poland, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia in February; as you are aware, Czechoslovakia has recently qualified for participation in all of the Bank's programs. Now is hardly the time for a reduction in the Bank's modest budget. This view, however, does not appear to be shared by everyone.

My understanding is that the Bank's vital direct loan program, which provides loans to

foreign buyers of U.S. exports, is scheduled to be slashed by a whopping \$115 million: from \$615 million in fiscal year 1990, to \$500 million in fiscal year 1991. Far from cutting the direct loan program, my bill calls for an increase of \$85 million—to \$700 million overall—for fiscal year 1991.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation [OPIC] no less deserves our support. OPIC presently has been authorized to operate in Hungary and Poland; my bill calls for prompt action to provide similar OPIC exposure for Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, and a major expansion of its direct investment and loan guaranty programs by earmarking not less than \$80 million in fiscal year 1991 for these two activities.

AMERICA NEEDS A REFORMED EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEM

Confronted with a current account deficit of \$106 billion for 1989, the United States should be doing everything in its power to significantly improve its export performance. Central Europe's dramatic rejection of economic autarchy and centralized planning provides the United States with an opportunity to do just that. If the United States realistically expects to take advantage of the new market opportunities opening up in central Europe, it must in turn be prepared to undertake some long overdue reforms of its own. A drastic overhaul of our increasingly anachronistic, anticompetitive export control system constitutes an unavoidable first step.

Throughout the post-World War II era, the United States has traditionally taken the most restrictive line on sales of dual-use and technology items to Eastern bloc countries. Historians will one day argue whether it served our ultimate interests to have held out as long as we did against our more accommodating Japanese and European allies who felt less constrained about expanding trade and investment ties with central Europe and the Soviet Union.

One thing is clear today, however: The time for drastic change in our multilateral export control system—the 17-member, Paris-based Coordinating Committee, or Cocom—has clearly arrived. The Eastern bloc, as we once called it, has literally ceased to exist; and with its demise, the need for us to maintain such a cumbersome, anticompetitive, export control bureaucracy has likewise ceased to exist.

My bill does not call for Cocom's wholesale abandonment. As we enter the 1990's, the need for some form of multilateral export control system remains. The ambitiousness and intrusiveness of that system, however, needs to be significantly reduced. My bill attempts to achieve that goal by:

First, working with our Cocom allies in making Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland subject to the more liberalized export controls now governing exports to the People's Republic of China [PRC];

Second, establishing, on a case-by-case basis, a set of liberalized criteria for exports to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland which exceed the levels of technology permitted to the People's Republic of Czechoslovakia;

Finally, extension of the two above provisions to the German Democratic Republic: "if the President determines that country is con-

tinuing to move toward market liberalization and political pluralism."

Mr. Speaker, it is my belief that my Central European Outreach Act of 1990 will complement and strengthen existing legislation contained in the Support for East European Democracy Act [SEED 1], which applied to Hungary and Poland, as well as followup congressional efforts now being undertaken to extend United States assistance to the rest of central Europe [SEED 2]. In that spirit, I look forward to working with my colleagues on this pressing endeavor.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Central European Outreach Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. OFFICE OF EASTERN EUROPEAN AND SOVIET AFFAIRS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The Secretary of Commerce shall triple the number of professional personnel assigned to the Office of Eastern European and Soviet Affairs of the Department of Commerce. The Secretary shall provide sufficient clerical personnel and other resources to support the increased size of that office.

SEC. 3. ASSIGNMENT OF ADDITIONAL FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS TO CENTRAL EUROPE.

The Congress—

(1) urges that at least 75 additional members of the Foreign Service be assigned to Central European countries, and

(2) declares its intention to provide sufficient additional funds to carry out paragraph (1).

SEC. 4. PEACE CORPS PROGRAMS IN CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

There are authorized to be appropriated \$50,000,000 for fiscal years 1991 through 1993 to carry out the Peace Corps Act, in addition to any amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated for the Peace Corps. Amounts appropriated pursuant to this section shall be used to establish and expand Peace Corps programs in Central European countries.

SEC. 5. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK PROGRAMS FOR CENTRAL EUROPE.

(a) ELIGIBILITY.—Notwithstanding section 2(b)(2) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635(b)(2)), the Export-Import Bank of the United States may guarantee, insure, finance, extend credit, and participate in the extension of credit in connection with the purchase or lease of any product by Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia, or any agency or national of any such country.

(b) DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM.—

(1) EXPANSION OF PROGRAM.—It is the sense of the Congress that, in order to permit an expansion into Central European countries of the direct loan program of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the ceiling provided in the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991, on gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans made by the export-import Bank of the United States for fiscal year 1991 should be at least \$85,000,000 higher than the ceiling for fiscal year 1990.

(2) EARMARKING FOR CENTRAL EUROPE.—Not less than \$85,000,000 of the amount made available by that Act for such obligations

for fiscal year 1991 shall be available only for loans with respect to Central European countries.

SEC. 6. OPIC PROGRAMS FOR CENTRAL EUROPE.

(a) ELIGIBILITY.—Section 239(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2199(f)) is amended by inserting "Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic," after "Hungary,".

(b) DIRECT INVESTMENT PROGRAM.—In order to permit an expansion of direct investment by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation into Central European countries, section 235(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2195(b)) is amended by striking out "\$25,000,000" in the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "\$65,000,000".

(c) LOAN GUARANTY PROGRAM.—

(1) EXPANSION OF PROGRAM.—It is the sense of the Congress that, in order to permit an expansion into Central European countries of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation's loan guaranty program, the ceiling provided in the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991, on total commitments by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to guarantee loans for fiscal year 1991 should be at least \$80,000,000 higher than the ceiling for fiscal year 1990.

(2) EARMARKING FOR CENTRAL EUROPE.—Not less than \$88,000,000 of the amount made available by that Act for such commitments for fiscal year 1991 shall be available only for loans with respect to Central European countries.

SEC. 7. EXPORT ENHANCEMENT FOR CENTRAL EUROPE.

Section 5 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. 100.2404) is amended by adding at the end following:

(r) EXPORT ENHANCEMENT FOR CENTRAL EUROPE.—

"(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EXPORT ENHANCEMENT DIFFERENTIAL.—

"(A) COCOM APPROVAL.—The President shall instruct the Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Secretary and the Secretary of Defense and other appropriate Government officials, to seek the approval of the group known as the Coordinating Committee for the removal of controls on exports of goods or technology to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland that are at a level that does not exceed the level to which exports to the People's Republic of China require only notification of the governments participating in the Coordinating Committee.

"(B) UNITED STATES CONTROLS.—Upon obtaining such approval, the President shall instruct the Secretary of State, the Secretary, and the Secretary of Defense to take such steps as are necessary to implement such level of control within the context of United States law and regulation.

"(2) CRITERIA FOR OTHER TECHNOLOGY EXPORTS.—Exports which exceed the levels of technology permitted to the People's Republic of China that require only notification to the Coordinating Committee shall be processed on a case-by-case basis with the proper referral to the Coordinating Committee. Favorable consideration of an application for approval of an export shall be presumed if the export meets the following criteria:

"(A) The end-user is a legitimate civil or commercial entity.

"(B) The proposed export is reasonable and appropriate in quantity and quality for the stated civil or commercial end use.

"(C) The civil or commercial application is well established in the West and there is no clearly identified direct military application for the proposed export product in Soviet bloc or United States military systems.

"(D) The risk of diversion is inherently limited by the function of the equipment, random on-site inspection, adequate computer use logs or software access controls, or Western participation in the management or operation of the application.

"(E) The proposed export is subject to government-to-government assurances, where applicable and appropriate, under the technology transfer procedures agreed to by the Committee.

"(3) OTHER CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.—The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection shall become applicable with respect to the German Democratic Republic if the President determines that that country is continuing to move toward market liberalization and political pluralism."

SEC. 8. DEFINITION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRY.

As used in this Act, the term "Central European country" means Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

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 26, 1990, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 27

8:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Business meeting, to continue consideration of proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs.

SR-332

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2268, to revise the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (title 5 of P.L. 97-248) to authorize funds for fiscal years 1991 and 1992 for airway improvement.

SR-253

9:15 a.m.

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on the nomination of Jessica L. Parks, of Georgia, to be a

Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board.

SD-342

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services
Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense Subcommittee

To resume closed hearings on S. 2171, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1991 for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on the Air Force's force structure and modernization plans.

SR-222

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
HUD/Moderate Rehabilitation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to review low-income tax credits.

SD-538

Governmental Affairs
Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the operation of the U.S. Postal Service.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Finance
International Trade Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the effectiveness of Super 301, a provision of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 which created a program to eliminate the major trade barriers of foreign countries.

SD-215

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on international money laundering.

SD-419

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Paul C. Lambert, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Ecuador.

S-116, Capitol

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, focusing on the National Endowment for the Arts.

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

Armed Services
Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 2171, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1991 for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on national and defense critical technology plans.

SR-222

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.

Armed Services
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the Department of Energy's facilities, complex modernization, and environmental and waste management activities.

SD-628

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

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1831, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the town of Taos, New Mexico, S. 2014, to direct the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to provide interpretation and visitor education regarding the rich cultural heritage of the Chama River Gateway Region of northern New Mexico, S. 2143, to establish the Organ Mountains National Conservation Area in New Mexico, S. 2165, to establish the Glorieta National Battlefield in New Mexico, S. 2254, to establish the Pecos National Historical Park in New Mexico, S. 2429, to establish the Mimbres Cultural National Monument and to establish an archaeological protection system for Mimbres sites in New Mexico, and other pending legislation.

SD-366

2:15 p.m.

Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

MAY 2

9:30 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Consumer Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 2494, to strengthen the authority of the Federal Trade Commission regarding fraud committed in connection with sales made with a telephone, and S. 1441, to enhance the Federal Trade Commission's ability to prevent consumer fraud. 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 Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice. S-146, Capitol

2:00 p.m.
 Armed Services
 Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense
 Subcommittee
 To resume closed hearings on S. 2171, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1991 for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on the Department of the Navy's force structure and modernization plans. SR-222

Judiciary
 To hold hearings on the nominations of Stanley F. Birch, Jr., of Georgia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit, John D. Rainey, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas, and Samuel Grayson Wilson, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Virginia. SD-226

Select on Intelligence
 To continue closed hearings on intelligence matters. SH-219

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. SD-124

9:30 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
 To resume hearings to review the President's budget request for fiscal year 1991 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), focusing on aeronautics and space technology. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold oversight hearings on applications received by the Department of Energy for authority under section 3 of the Natural Gas Policy Act to import Canadian natural gas to serve markets in the Northeastern U.S. and applications received by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for authority under section 7 of the Natural Gas Policy Act to construct and operate natural gas pipeline facilities in

the U.S. to deliver such gas to markets in the Northeast. SD-366

Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings on AIDS education for school-aged youth. SD-342

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

Finance
 To hold hearings to examine the decline of corporate income tax revenues and to compare the corporate tax burden in the U.S. with that in other industrialized nations. SD-215

Judiciary
 To hold hearings to examine the effects on judicial nominees belonging to private clubs that discriminate. SD-226

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

Armed Services
 Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee
 To resume hearings on S. 2171, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1991 for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on ICBM modernization. SR-222

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
 To hold hearings on the status of Soviet involvement in Afghanistan. SD-430

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 National Aeronautics and Space Administration. SD-138

MAY 7

9:30 a.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 To hold oversight hearings on implementation of the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement (P.L. 100-449). SD-342

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.
 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

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

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

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.
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 To hold hearings to examine the jurisdiction between the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Securities Exchange Commission. SH-216

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

10:00 a.m.
 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

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study, on S. 1189, to establish the Office of Ocean and Coastal Zone Management and to require coastal States to implement coastal zone water quality improvement plans.
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

Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Election Commission, and to review Senate policy on official mail.
SR-301

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.
Armed Services
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on S. 2171, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1991 for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on the B-2 low observability and counter-Stealth analyses.
S-407, Capitol

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 2268, to revise the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (title 5 of Public Law 97-248) to authorize funds for fiscal years 1991 and 1992 for airway improvement.
SR-253

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To resume hearings to review the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1991 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration

(NASA), focusing on space science and applications.
SR-385

MAY 11

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2483, to improve educational assistance programs for veterans, S. 2484, to improve the housing loan program for veterans, and veterans employment programs, including section 401 of S. 2100.
SR-418

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

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

Armed Services
Projection Forces and Regional Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2171, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense and to prescribe personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on the state and capabilities of the U.S. Marine Corps for special operations and low intensity conflict.
SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review commercial space programs.
SR-253

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

10:00 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

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2170, to prescribe the conditions under which contractors receiving operating-differential subsidy of their affiliates may engage in coastwise or intercoastal trade.
SR-253

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

Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on titles I and III of S. 2100, Veterans Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act, S. 1887, to allow for Kentucky Vietnam veterans to receive a one-time bonus from the Commonwealth, S. 2454, to increase the estate limits for certain incompetent institutionalized veterans, S. 2482, to clarify the eligibility of certain minors for burial in national cemeteries and to authorize use of flat grave markers in a section of Florida National Cemetery, S. 2102, to modify certain congressional reporting requirements imposed upon the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for certain administrative reorganizations within the Department of Veterans Affairs, and proposed legislation to expand radiation presumptions for veterans.
SR-418

10:00 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 23

1:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Resolution Trust Corporation, and the Office of Inspector General.
 SD-138

2:30 p.m.
 Armed Services
 Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on the Department of Energy national security budget request for fiscal year 1991.
 SR-253

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, focusing on refugee programs.
 SD-138

JUNE 7

9:30 a.m.
 Veterans' Affairs
 To hold oversight hearings on veterans prosthetics and special-disabilities programs.
 SR-418

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

9:30 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's satellite programs.
 SR-253

2:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on Eastern Europe.
 SD-138

JUNE 13

9:30 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Communications Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 2358, providing U.S. consumers the opportunity to enjoy the technological advancement in sound recording by use of digital audio tape recorders.
 SR-253

JUNE 14

9:30 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's ocean and coastal programs.
 SR-253

Veterans' Affairs
 To hold hearings on title II and section 402 of S. 2100, relating to veterans physician pay and health issues, S. 1860, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish outpatient medical services for any disability of a former prisoner of war, S. 2455, to provide for recovery by the U.S. of the cost of medical care and services furnished for a nonservice-connected disability, S. 2456, to extend expiring laws authorizing the Department of Veterans Affairs to contract for needed care and to revise authority to furnish outpatient dental care, and other proposed legislation.
 SR-418

JUNE 19

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 20

9:30 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Communications Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 1974, to require new televisions to have built in decod-

er circuitry designed to display closed-captioned television transmissions.
 SR-253

JUNE 26

9:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance programs.
 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 programs.
 Room to be announced

JUNE 28

9:30 a.m.
 Veterans' Affairs
 Business meeting, to consider pending legislation relating to veterans compensation and health-care benefits.
 SR-418

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

CANCELLATIONS

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

POSTPONEMENTS

APRIL 26

9:30 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-192

APRIL 27

11:00 a.m.
 Judiciary
 Technology and the Law Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 2476, to revise title 18 of the United States Code to clarify and expand legal prohibitions against computer abuse, deter malicious computer hacking, and to aid prosecution of computer crimes without curtailing creative, legitimate computer experimentation.
 SD-226