

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE CONTINUING CRISIS IN THE KASHMIR PROVINCE

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to your attention the grim conditions presently confronting the people of Kashmir Province as a result of the repressive policies of the Indian Government against these people. I call upon President Bush and Secretary Baker to take action to investigate these events that are taking place in Kashmir.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD several relevant newspaper accounts of the problems on Kashmir.

[From the Washington Post, May 6, 1990]

INDIAN CRACKDOWN IN KASHMIR HELPS FUEL SEPARATIST CAUSE—MILITANTS, TROOPS SKIRMISH DAILY IN CITY

(By Steve Coll)

SRINAGAR, INDIA.—Rifle shots popped like firecrackers in the thin mountain air of this once-idyllic capital of Kashmir. A panicked horde of civilians rushed down a dirty alley from the main road, the men slapping mules into motion, the women gathering children under their arms as they ran.

Metal storefront shutters clanged shut. As if on cue, veiled women leaned from apartments above and pulled their windows closed. "Crossfiring," several of those fleeing called out.

Moslem militants who favor separation from India had ambushed an Indian army patrol around the corner, prompting the soldiers to return fire at a crowd of civilians. Two young men were wounded in the legs, hospital doctors said later. There were unconfirmed reports that a soldier died.

Bloody skirmishes between militant separatists and Indian soldiers now occur several times a day in Srinagar, a former tourist haven gripped these days by anger, fear and violence after five months of armed rebellion, prolonged curfews and a brutal crackdown by Indian security forces.

The Indian government contends that the situation is coming under control, but the popular separatist uprising here that has led India and Pakistan to threaten a fourth war for control of Kashmir appears more intractable than ever. Interviews with scores of Kashmiris over several days—from slum dwellers to doctors and bankers—suggested that the crackdown has polarized the population, driving many previously neutral civilians to the side of the militants.

Hindu-majority India claims full sovereignty over the region, while Islamic Pakistan urges that Kashmiris be allowed to choose their own destiny in a plebiscite. Meanwhile, Kashmiri militants have taken matters into their own hands, regularly attacking Indian soldiers and assassinating government officials.

Well-armed urban guerrillas here, some of whom have apparently obtained weapons originally supplied by the United States to

Afghan rebels based in Pakistan, continue to operate with virtual impunity despite the presence of about 15,000 Indian soldiers and paramilitary troops in the Kashmir Valley. And the region's people, most of whom are Moslems, appear to be broadly sympathetic to the militants, despite severe deprivations caused by around-the-clock curfews, house-to-house searches, arbitrary detentions and beatings meted out by security forces.

The valley's several million residents have been confined to their homes for long, uninterrupted stretches—12 continuous days and nights at one point during April—while soldiers pour through slum buildings and house boats nestled along the city's lakes and canals. The searches appear to have raised the population's temper to the boiling point.

"When they have taken the gun against the people, why not take up a gun—if we have to die tomorrow, why not today?" asked Mohammed Yusuf, a 70-year-old retired school teacher.

Yusuf wept as he told how two days earlier, his son, an engineer visiting from his home in the Middle East, had been beaten by security forces after refusing to wash off anti-Indian slogans painted on a tree on the street in front of his house.

"They fell on him. They began to beat him with rifles. They hit on his head, and I fell on him and they hit me. They took him away. His whole body is injured. . . . What has happened to us? I am an old man. I can't fight them."

In a slum quarter across town, Bashir Ahmed, a tailor, displayed deep scars on his arms, shoulders and feet, which he said were the result of beatings administered by Indian soldiers after he was detained during a house-to-house search in April. Ahmed said he was beaten with sticks and rifle butts until he passed out.

"I thought, 'This is the end of my life.' I asked, 'Just shoot me.' But they only beat me."

Indian government officials describe the reports of abuses by security forces—including alleged rapes and widespread thefts—as exaggerations concocted by propagandists for the separatist militants. Kashmiris opposed to the government agree that the valley is rife with rumors about atrocities allegedly committed by soldiers, and that many of the rumors are unfounded.

But physical evidence of abuses by security forces—in the form of scars, bruises, smashed windows and charred buildings—is widely visible in Srinagar.

Indian forces have virtually occupied the city, which normally overflows in May with foreign and Indian tourists attracted by the colors of the springtime bloom and spectacular views of peaks in the Himalayan range. Sandbag bunkers with machine gun barrels protruding have been erected by the army in front of hotels and handicraft shops. The houseboats, hiking trails and lakeside walks are empty.

Jammu and Kashmir Gov. Jagmohan, who has overseen the recent Indian crackdown, during which more than 300 people have died, said the recent curfews and searches were forced upon him by the

Moslem militants. He denied that there had been excesses by Indian soldiers.

But Jagmohan, who uses only one name, said he had no plans to ease the crackdown. "Now I am saving the [Indian] union," he said. "How many people did Abraham Lincoln kill? If I have to use force, there is a moral legitimacy to it."

Jagmohan said his approach had produced "a massive gain" for the Indian government. But the valley's economy, which depends heavily on tourism, has been virtually shut down, and many Kashmiris said they felt they no longer had anything left to lose by fighting the Indians.

A network of police informers, known as mukhbirs and developed by the Indian government here, coupled with the growing strength of the armed militants, has forced ordinary Kashmiris to take sides as they never have before. "Now there are only two choices," said a Srinagar businessman. "You become a mukhbir or a mujahed," or Moslem holy warrior.

Doctors at a downtown Srinagar hospital said that because of a recent epidemic of meningitis in the city, a number of people had died, unable to reach medical help during the curfews. The doctors complained of acute shortages of medicines, including drugs for testing cancer.

"I'm sure Pakistan should give their highest award to Jagmohan for pushing people to become Pakistanis," said one doctor. "There are many [Kashmiri] nationalists who have become pro-Pakistani. A doctor is a suspect. A bureaucrat is a suspect, an engineer, a businessman. If we are all suspects [to the Indians], who is with them?"

The anger and desperation expressed by Kashmiris in interviews appears to have fed the growing strength of the valley's radical Islamic militant groups, particularly the Hezbollah mujaheddin, whose members say they have received money and arms—including U.S.-made Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, rocket-propelled grenades and land mines—from private sources in Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Iran, as well as from the U.S.-backed Afghan mujaheddin rebels.

In recent months, the pro-Pakistan Hezbollah has joined the nationalistic, pro-independence Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front in a coordinated and apparently well-planned insurgency against the Indian security forces. "We have to prepare [Kashmiris] for a long-term war, instead of a short-term war," said, instead of a short-term war," said a Hezbollah guerrilla who uses the nom de guerre Nadim.

He said his group is stockpiling weapons for what he called a "new phase" of the uprising, including assassinations of Indian government officials, plane hijackings and a full-scale guerrilla war in the Kashmir mountains. "The first thing at this time is just to catch them sleeping," he said.

While Nadim sat talking in a slum house just 50 yards from a well-manned Indian army bunker, a 15-year-old colleague brought in one of Hezbollah's weapons, an AK-47 automatic assault rifle with Chinese markings and bullets manufactured in the United States—the same type of weapon supplied by the U.S. government to Afghan

● 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.

rebels based across the border in Pakistan. Nadim said some Kashmiri Hezbollah guerrillas had received training from the Afghan rebels.

Many Kashmiris interviewed expressed discomfort about Hezbollah's fundamentalist ideology and pro-Pakistan stance—Islamic guerrillas have smashed and forced the closing of the valley's popular bars, video shops and cinemas as part of their crusade. Nevertheless, virtually all of Kashmir's Moslems appear to support the immediate goal of the insurgency, which is to expel India from the region, which it has controlled since independence in 1947.

"It is a matter of circumstances—if we are being terrorized, we must take up arms. It is permitted by the Koran," said Mullah Mohammed Hussain, 71, who said he had been detained and beaten by Indian security forces and told that he should stop preaching in his local mosque. "We are not going to be with India. They must either leave us, or, if they don't, we will go for the holy war."

Five months ago, many Kashmiris interviewed here said they were adamantly opposed to any war between India and Pakistan for control of the region because they wished to achieve independence on their own. Now the public mood appears to have shifted.

While few of those interviewed openly longed for war, a number said that because the international community has expressed little support for Kashmiri aspirations for independence, they now believe that only a military victory by Pakistan could free the valley from Indian control.

Kashmiris have struggled to define an identity for themselves separate from India for more than 40 years, but in the Indo-Pakistan wars of 1948, 1965 and 1971, valley residents watched quietly while the rival armies clashed along the border. This time Kashmiri militants and civilians would make life difficult for the Indian forces by stepping up guerrilla attacks and sabotaging roads and communications.

"We want the problem to be solved through peaceful means," said a Srinagar teacher. "But if that is not possible, we welcome war."

[From the New York Times, Apr. 22, 1990]

INDIA AND PAKISTAN MAKE THE MOST OF HARD FEELINGS

(By Barbara Crossette)

ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN.—Heirs of a shared ancient history, products of the same colonial administration and home to similar peoples and languages, Pakistan and India might be expected to understand and communicate with each other in times of crisis. Yet more than 40 years after their simultaneous creation, their differences have them once again polishing the words and weapons of war.

The crisis, once again, is over Kashmir, the predominantly Muslim region long disputed between Islamic Pakistan and Hindu-dominated India.

Indians and Pakistanis are drifting toward what many of them feel instinctively is a dangerous state of belligerence because grandstanding is politically useful to two beleaguered Prime Ministers, V.P. Singh and Benazir Bhutto.

There probably will not be a war, at least not in the near future, experienced diplomats and officials say. But this kind of peace is disturbing.

Democracy's normal brakes are failing, as most news organizations in both countries

trumpet the government line rather than examine it. Neither the Pakistani nor the Indian Parliament is debating the issue in any productive way. Myths are thrown around: Pakistan is run by generals. India is out to conquer the region. Neither side seems interested in negotiating.

"South Asians, all of us, seem to have a fatal problem in politics," a Pakistani official said, "We do not analyze and we don't seem to understand where things are taking us. We are driven by events."

Pakistan and India have fought three times over the picturesque Kashmir Valley: in 1947, in 1965 and as part of a larger war in 1971. The last, inconclusive talks on Kashmir followed in 1972. Now, no questions are asked more frequently on both sides of the border than these: Will there be another war? And why?

India says Pakistan is behind a secessionist movement blazing out of control in the Indian part of Kashmir. Indians produce "evidence" of Pakistani training camps and official plots, but diplomats say much of this does not stand up to investigation.

Pakistan, with better evidence and a stronger legal position—New Delhi won't allow a United Nations mandated plebiscite the valley—accuses India of suppressing Kashmiri self-determination.

Separatism began to grow dramatically in India's Jammu and Kashmir state in 1987, when the Congress Party of former Prime Ministers Rajiv Gandhi co-opted the last independent, mainstream Kashmiri party and rigged elections there. In his first crisis after taking office in November, Prime Minister Singh, Mr. Gandhi, successor, freed jailed separatists to secure the release of the abducted daughter of his Home Minister, a Kashmiri Muslim.

With Kashmiris emboldened by the militants victory, unrest grew. New Delhi cracked down and since late January score of people have been killed in clashes with the police. Srinagar, the summer capital, remains under curfew.

The cause of a beleaguered Muslim people is a powerful one in Pakistan, and Mr. Bhutto, her administration drifting from crisis to crisis, has made the most of it. A diplomat said "there is no other single issue that has consolidated her position here as much as Kashmir." Pakistanis say that Ms Bhutto's emotive language recalls the style of her father, the late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, when he fanned the flames that led to the 1971 war with India.

Mr. Singh's brinksmanship is also a matter of political survival. He precarious minority Government depends on support from the Hindu right and ideological left, neither of which wants to concede power to Muslims in Kashmir.

As threats grow harsher, military forces on both sides are getting prepared. Still, the overwhelming military superiority of India would seem a deterrent to conflict. Diplomats here say that the Pakistani military leadership, wary of this, might try to step in to cool the civilian Government's language.

Ms. Bhutto plans a speaking tour of Pakistani Kashmir, a semi-autonomous region, soon to back her party's candidates in elections on May 21. Tension is high there, as Indian Kashmiris arrive from across the cease-fire line with accounts of Indian brutality.

In India, there is also reported to be a cautious attitude among military leaders, some of whom were bruised by getting into the wrong kind of war in Sri Lanka. There are also concerns about a more advanced Paki-

stani Army growing out of its pivotal role in supplying the Afghan rebels.

In a candid interview with the news magazine India Today, Gen. Krishnaswami Sundarji, a former army chief, suggested that India's military edge may have eroded slightly. He also took issue with his Government's assertion that the war of secession in Kashmir was created in Islamabad.

The current conditions are not something that they have engineered," he said of Pakistan. It's something we've also done or not done in the last few years in Kashmir."

A LEGACY OF CONFLICT

1947—When British India is partitioned into India and Pakistan, a Muslim revolt backed by tribesmen from Pakistan flares up against the maharaja governing the state of Jammu and Kashmir, or simply Kashmir, Indian forces are dispatched to suppress the uprising and Pakistan sends troops to back the rebels.

1949—Fighting ends with a United Nations cease-fire. Kashmir is divided between Pakistan and India along the cease-fire line. Pakistan controls roughly a third of the region, in the west and northwest, and India the rest. Repeated clashes break out along the cease-fire line.

1956—A vote by the assembly in the Indian controlled part of Kashmir leads to the formation of the Indian state of Jammu, and Kashmir. India spurns Pakistani protests, backed by United Nations resolutions for a plebiscite on the future of the entire region. Azad Kashmir, or Free Kashmir, remains under the control of Pakistan.

1962—Indian and Chinese forces clash over a portion of northeastern Kashmir where China has built a road of strategic importance.

1965—War breaks out again between India and Pakistan over Kashmir. A United Nations ceasefire ends the fighting.

1971—India again fights Pakistan, wresting independent Bangladesh from what was East Pakistan. A secondary front in the war is Kashmir, where India makes some gains.

1972—India and Pakistan agree to a new cease-fire line along positions held at the end of the 1971 war.

[From the Washington Times, May 14, 1990]

KASHMIRIS SET FOR HIGH-TECH WAR

(By Shamim ur Rahman)

MUZAFFARABAD, KASHMIR.—Calling themselves soldiers of God, the latest batch of Kashmiri youths crossed the porous border with India into Pakistani-controlled Kashmir, claiming to have been primed for battle by Afghan war veterans.

Some of them said they were trained to use rifles, anti-tank weapons and even anti-aircraft guns in their rebellion against Indian rule of Kashmir.

"I can operate Kalashnikovs [rifles], light machine guns and the anti-tank weaponry," Shafiq Ahmed, a 26-year-old militant in the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front, said in a recent interview.

"I received weapons training in the semi-autonomous tribal area" on the Pakistan-Afghanistan frontier, added Hamshal Siddiqi, who comes from Baramula, on the Indian side of Kashmir.

Claiming that he fought with the Afghan resistance against the pro-Soviet regime in Kabul, he said he was trained inside Afghanistan.

"I am now trained to operate the anti-aircraft guns," Mr. Siddiqi said.

These militants, whose fighting skills appear to have been more polished recently, said they started the anti-India fight with "sticks and stones."

"Now we fight with weapons snatched from the Indian soliders or bought from the arms smugglers," the militants said, echoing Afghan resistance tactics.

Those crossing the border call themselves soldiers of God and come with few assets in search of guns and bombs to carry on the armed struggle against "outsiders in Kashmir," the Indian troops.

Their targets are the troops, government installations or pro-New Delhi officials.

Gun trade is easy in the Afghan tribal area, where people can buy arms even with Indian currency. Authorities in the Afghan resistance based in Peshawar, bordering Afghanistan, have no control over the arms dealers and avoid comments on such deals.

"These youth not only got practical training by participating in the Afghan jihad [holy war], but also returned to the occupied Kashmir with substantial weapons," said Ghulam Mohammed Safi, chief of the Kashmiris' Hizbul Mujahideen, which is backed by the Pakistani fundamentalist movement Jamaat-i-Islami.

Mr. Safi, a science graduate and a vocal leader of the multiparty alliance in Kashmir, came here a few months ago, apparently to coordinate with the local Jamaat-i-Islami, which is also well entrenched in Kashmir and India.

Zigzagging hundreds of miles across snow-capped high peaks on the way from Indian-held Kashmir's capital of Srinagar—the hub of the secessionist campaign—thousands of people have reached Muzaffarabad, the capital of Pakistan-administered Azad (free) Kashmir.

The Kashmiris, having blood relations on both sides, never recognized the Line of Control delineated as the border after the partition of the northern Himalayan state in 1949.

As the militancy grew, the perception of the valley's younger generation has also changed. For a sizable number of the educated, unemployed youths it is no longer a question of choosing between India and Pakistan.

They now demand "total independence," although others want to postpone the issue for the moment. But almost all arriving here after an arduous journey seemed united on one point—liberation from Indian rule.

The Indians also seem to have taken a cue from the Kabul-Soviet forces, another militant observed. Like the Soviets, he said, they are indulging in not only house-to-house, but "room-to-room searches."

The action outrages Kashmiri sentiments, as respect for women in the home is important for them, a Jamaat-i-Islami spokesman said.

"More and more people are supporting the struggle," he said, noting the Indians did not realize that "violation of sanctity of women" would lead to a rise in recruits.

KEY TO DEMOCRACY IN AFRICA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the recent victory by the UNITA freedom fighters at Mavinga, illustrates graphically the fact that there is no military solution to the tragic conflict in Angola. UNITA has offered unconditional talks and a reconciliation process, and it is now up to the MPLA government to respond.

The people of Angola were promised democracy in 1975, and had it snatched away from them by Cuba, the Soviet Union, and the MPLA. It is time to give back to the Angolan people their shot at democracy.

I would like to commend to my colleagues this essay about Dr. Savimbi and UNITA by Rev. Maurice Dawkins, distinguished public servant, tireless fighter for civil rights, and former Republican Senate candidate in Virginia.

JONAS SAVIMBI KEY TO DEMOCRACY IN AFRICA

Democracy in Eastern Europe, as an amazing revolutionary process, has startled world opinion and freedom fighters have gained new hope in those countries where one party authoritarian rule still prevails.

Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland and segments of the U.S.S.R. have been joined by Nicaragua and the Philippines as examples of democratization. Free and fair elections in Namibia have encouraged African freedom fighters to continue to struggle for the right to vote and choose their own leaders and determine their own destiny.

Against this background, the question must be asked in the spirit of the late Robert Kennedy—Why not? Why not free elections in Angola? Why not a ceasefire and U.N. monitored negotiations to follow up the Accord between Cuba, South Africa and Angola to make Namibia independence a reality.

Unfortunately, Angola and the freedom and democracy movement led by UNITA's Jonas Savimbi does not get the kind of high visibility coverage that Poland's Solidarity Movement with Lech Walesa has enjoyed.

Instead the high powered well connected U.S. left wing public relations machinery does a superb job of painting a negative picture or even arranging for a complete black out of the "fight for democracy" in Angola.

Their propagandists would have the reader believe that the present ruling Marxist Government does not differ ideologically from the United States Government. The one-party rule, the ruthless seizing of power with the help of four and a half billion dollars of Soviet military power and Cuban mercenaries backed by the Warsaw Pact Countries Technical Assistance is pushed aside. The U.S. commitment to multiparty politics, one man one vote and free and fair elections is not mentioned. The failure of the Dos Santos government to permit opposition political views to be considered is swept under the rug.

Instead those who broke the original Alvor Agreement that called for MPLA-UNITA and FNLA participation in a democratic political process are depicted as reasonable—misunderstood—free market advocates who will make great trading partners for America.

They would have us believe that the hard-line Marxist Leninists in Angola who are more in line with Castro than with Gorbachev are about to become neocapitalists and adopt a conciliatory policy granting amnesty to the "UNITA rebels" who want freedom and democracy so bad that they are willing to die for it.

They smoothly and adroitly avoid any recognition of the MPLA military failure to crush the desire for freedom from autocratic dictatorship and the hunger for independence, self determination, democratic free elections. Hiding behind the smoke screen of American anti-apartheid hatred for South Africa's inhumanity to man—he fails to tell the true facts about UNITA's anti-apartheid position and Savimbi's fierce opposition to South African control of Angola's destiny. He would have you believe that in a 15 year civil war, the only casualties were the victims of UNITA—that the MPLA and the 60,000 Cubans, the North Koreans and East Germans and North Vietnam and Portuguese mercenaries units never killed any Angolan families and children.

They would have you believe that the helicopters and MIG fighters, tanks and artillery under the guidance of Soviet "Advisers" never dropped bombs or fired rounds of ammunition that hit and killed innocent Angolans.

They would have you believe that peace initiatives and offers of political negotiations to open the Benguela Railway to permit economic trade were never undertaken by UNITA even after they soundly demonstrated that there could be no military victory in the Angolan civil war.

Most of all, they would have you believe that Dr. Jonas Savimbi is totally bad and Eduardo dos Santos is totally good. That is not so!

Savimbi, the son of a Christian minister, himself a practicing protestant, has organized or encouraged the organization of Catholic and Protestant churches in Jamba, the capitol of Free Angola territory. This man, a product of the Mao Tse Tung guerrilla training is an efficient military commander fighting a war against tremendous odds. He is also a product of the fight for freedom against Portuguese colonialism, a strong advocate of democracy and free elections to let people determine their own destiny. He also has learned all about communism and like Lech Walesa, Corazon Aquino, and Violeta Chamorro, knows that freedom is not possible under one party Marxist dictatorship. He saw the flaws in the communist system even before Gorbachev did. He has turned to America and the free world for help while the dictatorship in Angola turned to the communist world for help.

Free market economies and one man one vote politics have been adopted as standard brand doctrine by this advocate of democratization.

For the survival of his people who faced total destruction—he accepted help from any source available—a drowning man does not care who throws him a plank or a life preserver. His anti-apartheid convictions were never compromised as military supplies came from South Africa.

This brilliant strategist and tactician is a consummate politician and has earned the respect of even his enemies for his skill in international diplomacy. Privately the African heads of state will tell you he is one of the best products that African politics has produced.

He is an important key to unlock the door of opportunity for democracy in the southern region of Africa. His vision of a Free Angola holding free elections monitored by the United Nations following the Namibia model has captured the imagination and mobilized the energies of Angolans who are willing to fight and die to make his dream a reality. A guerrilla movement cannot survive without the support of the masses of the population.

A free and fair election based on one man one vote in Angola would give independence, freedom and democracy movements in all of Africa a very much needed impetus.

The corrective medicine for dictatorship is democracy. If it is good for Namibia and South Africa, then one man one vote ought to be good for Angola too. What's good for the goose is good for the gander.

Multi-party democracy in Namibia should encourage multi-party democracy in Angola. Who knows, perhaps the dictatorships in Liberia and Ethiopia could learn a lesson from Ortega in Nicaragua and admit that people need to have a right to self-determination. Democracy would have a real future in Africa in the 21st century if the visions of Jonas Savimbi prevails. The Front Line nations in the southern region could perhaps serve as a model in a post apartheid era. Freedom and democracy could perhaps one day break out in Africa as it is today breaking out in Europe. The historical necessity for political economic and social change ultimately could prevail on the African continent. The status quo conservative will perhaps one day accept the realities of freedom as advocated by the reformers.

This vision of peace and brotherhood and the end of black fratricide is what Dr. Jonas Savimbi shared with some of the African-Americans who have visited with him in Jamba. This expression of hope for the future is what this man has shared with African-Americans who have been willing to listen to him when he visited the United States.

Is this a man too dangerous to sit at the conference table with President dos Santos of Angola—I think not! Is this a man that the African Heads of State would have included in any plans for the future of Angola—I think so!

These are the true facts.

The true picture is one where Jonas Savimbi is seen clearly as a key to democracy in Africa.

By Dr. Maurice Dawkins.

Reverend Maurice Dawkins was the Virginia Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate in 1988. He has served in a sub-cabinet position during the Lyndon Johnson Administration. He was Professor of Domestic Policy and Urban Affairs at the Presidents Executive Training Institute at Charlottesville. He was the West Coast Chairman of Martin Luther King Christian Leadership Conference and the Chairman of the West Coast NAACP Convention as well as President of the Los Angeles branch. The late A. Philip Randolph appointed him as West Coast Coordinator for the 1963 march on Washington. He was a founding member of the American Committee on Africa, a board member of the Negro Leadership Conference on Africa, and one of the early members of TransAfrica in its organizing year. He has traveled and visited with leaders in Angola, South Africa and was appointed by President Bush to serve on the observer team at the Namibia elections.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF CHARLES VIOLA

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Mr. Charles Viola who has been selected "All American Commander" by the National V.F.W.

Charles was born and raised in Fort Lee, NJ. He served honorably in the U.S. Army in Korea. He worked for Universal Pictures for 18 years and later was employed as a restaurant manager.

Charles was elected post commander of the Cairo-Barber Post 2342 V.F.W. in 1964, and was elected post commander 13 out of the past 15 years. After joining the post in 1958, he became club manager in charge of all post affairs. He was selected "All State Commander" in 1966 and again this year. He is the only post commander in the State of New Jersey to receive this honor.

This year the post achieved 200 percent of last year's membership. The National V.F.W. chose Charles for their "All American Commander Team." He has received many awards from State and National V.F.W.'s, and he has made Post 2342 a model for all others throughout the Nation. Charles has dedicated his life to serving the V.F.W. and the community of Fort Lee. He served as the chairman of the Memorial Day Parade in Fort Lee last year, and was invited to do so again this year. Charles is one of those special few who truly make a difference in our society.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to this exceptional man and extend my best wishes to him.

TRIBUTE TO "MAN OF THE YEAR" MICHAEL HASHIN

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to one of the most inspiring men in Schuylkill County. I am speaking of Mr. Michael Hashin, who has been selected by the American, Slovak, Ukrainian, Russian Club of Schuylkill County as "Man of the Year." Mr. Hashin has well-deservedly earned such an honor. Through his dedication to his family, church, community, and business, he has served as an exemplary member of the Minersville community.

As a successful businessman, Mr. Hashin has generously contributed his knowledge and expertise to numerous community organizations, such as the Minersville Municipal Water Authority, the Miners National Bank Advisory Board of Directors, the Minersville Merchants Association, and the Nativity BVM High School. Furthermore, serving as a trustee of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church and as manager of its catering service, in ad-

dition to being a member of the Holy Name Society, Shamokin Deanery, Mr. Hashin has been an outstanding church leader.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Hashin has brought guidance, inspiration, and leadership to the community, and he epitomizes the essence of civic and community service. It is only fitting that he be recognized for his contributions to Schuylkill County. Indeed, it is an honor and a privilege to commend Michael Hashin and to say thank you for his outstanding service.

GOOD SHIP ESTHER FOUNDATION

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Good Ship Esther Foundation of southwestern Michigan. The foundation was organized to transform the *Good Ship Esther*, a 36-foot boat built in 1896 for the U.S. Navy, into a solar-powered ship. The ship was totally remodeled by adding 300 square feet of photovoltaic solar panels which would give it a full power to travel 6 knots.

Cofounders of the nonprofit organization, Bruce Herron of Ganges and Richard Orawiec of Pullman, launched the solar-powered ship at South Haven Port, along the shores of Lake Michigan, as part of the opening celebration of Earth Day. The *Good Ship Esther* is an effort to bring worldwide attention to the use of solar power as an alternative energy source. In June 1990, the foundation members plan to sail the solar-powered vessel from South Haven, MI, to Chicago, IL. After its initial voyage, it will continue on route to New York City while stopping along the way to promote the use of solar power.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that my colleagues will want to join me in commending members of the Good Ship Esther Foundation for their efforts in addressing the plaguing energy and environmental problems that we face as a nation. We owe all who continue to participate in this educational effort an enormous amount of gratitude.

TRIBUTE TO THE BOROUGH OF NAZARETH, PA, ON ITS 250TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Borough of Nazareth, PA, on the occasion of its quartimillennial this year.

The land on which Nazareth, PA, was established was known as The Barony of the Rose. William Penn had deeded the land to his daughter Letetia for the payment of one red rose annually.

In the late 1730's, the Moravians left Moravia in what was then Germany and settled in the colony of Georgia to establish a Christian mission. Border uprisings between the Span-

ish in Florida and the English in Georgia led the Moravians to accept the invitation of a Methodist evangelist George Whitfield to relocate in Pennsylvania. Whitfield's purpose was to establish a school for blacks in Pennsylvania.

Fanning out from Philadelphia in search of land, the search led the Moravians to purchase and settle this land which today is Nazareth. The school that Whitfield envisioned was started in 1740 and finished in 1743. It was never used as a school. In 1741, the Moravians bought the entire tract of 5,000 acres to establish a society of brotherhood and cooperation. The Whitfield House was used as a church home from which a communal form of existence took place.

Nazareth Hall, an example of the best form of Moravian architecture, was erected in 1745. It became an elementary and secondary school and then a military academy before closing in 1929. The buildings today are apartments, Moravian craft houses and preserved open space—a beautiful place to visit.

Nazareth remained as a strict Moravian community until a petition was presented to Northampton County Court in 1855, asking for borough status. Borough status was granted in 1856.

Approximately 23,000 people populate the Nazareth area, making a living in various ways. Cement manufacturing has played the most important part in the economy for many years. Other industries have become vital to Nazareth's economy, including textiles, wood-working and agriculture. The process of dehydrating alfalfa was invented in here. Nazareth is also the home of Martin Guitar company, an internationally recognized manufacturer.

Nazareth is also home to world champion race car driver Mario Andretti and his racing family. In 1987, the Pennsylvania International Raceway was opened on the site of the old Nazareth speedway. Drivers, their teams and spectators come from all over the world to participate.

Nazareth boasts a comprehensive educational program from nursery care through senior high school, including vocational-technical training, and school district support of the Northampton Community College. Nazareth is known for the quality of its public education program.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to recognize the civic organizations in the Nazareth area who make an invaluable contribution to the borough through communitary service:

- General Federation Women's Clubs.
- Kiwanis Club of Nazareth.
- Nazareth Women's Club.
- Ladies of Retirement Age (LORA).
- Men of Retirement Age (MORA).
- Nazareth Area Chamber of Commerce.
- Lower Nazareth Lioness Club.
- Lower Nazareth Township Women's Club.
- Nazareth Area Industrial Management Club.
- Nazareth Business and Professional Women's Club.
- Nazareth Heritage, Incorporated.
- Nazareth Lions Club.
- Nazareth Lioness Club.
- Rotary Club of Nazareth.
- Hecktown-Lower Nazareth Lions Club.
- Tatamy-Stockertown Lions Club.
- Buskill Township Lions Club.

Whitfield Lodge 662 F. & A.M.

Moravian Historical Society.

In particular, I would like to recognize the 250th Anniversary Celebration Committee of Nazareth and its officers—Robert Reichard and Robert Danner, co-chairmen; Edith Oswald, vice chairman; Robert Rolling, treasurer and Kathleen Unger, secretary. These volunteers have been the coordinating and driving force behind what is sure to be an outstanding and memorable celebration.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, please join me in congratulating the good people of Nazareth, PA, on its 250th anniversary.

CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWRY

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to participate in the Congressional Call to Vigil for Soviet Jewry. At the outset, I would like to thank my colleagues, Representatives PETER KOSTMAYER and JOHN MILLER, cochairmen of the 1990 Congressional Call to Conscience Vigil for Soviet Jewry, for coordinating this effort.

How ironic it is that glasnost for the Soviet Union, and soaring emigration figures for Jews leaving the Soviet Union, have unleashed the ugly forces of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. Groups such as Pamyat and others openly speak of eliminating the Jewish presence from "Mother Russia," the infamous "Elders of the Protocols of Zion" is sold from bookstores, and prominent Soviet writers, invited by the United States Government to tour America, publicly espouse and defend anti-Semitic canards and half-truths, accusing the Jews of the Soviet Union for many of the problems, past and present, that have plagued all of the Soviet peoples. Glasnost was certainly not meant to produce this anti-Semitic reaction, yet this is what precisely has happened, and not only in the Soviet Union, but in Eastern Europe as well.

Despite the record emigration numbers, and in light of the increasing tide of anti-Semitism, it is vital that all those Soviet Jews who wish to leave, and all refuseniks, be allowed to do so. One such person is Dr. Irena Voronkevich of Moscow. She has been waiting for over 10 years to emigrate, and there is no conceivable reason why a 77-year-old woman, a professor of botany who has not worked in a decade, should be denied a visa for what the Soviet authorities consider are security reasons.

This woman has endured her share of suffering in her lifetime. Stalin's police murdered her father in 1938, her husband fell on the battlefield in 1943, and she raised her son alone for those many years. He was a long-term refusenik, who with his family and her mother first applied for a visa in 1979. They were refused, and told to wait for 10 years. They reapplied in 1987, were turned down again, and told to wait until 1992 to reapply. Now, the date for application has been changed to 1997. In 1989, the son was grant-

ed a visa, but his mother was turned down again.

Mr. Speaker, this world-renowned botanist, who has published in the Soviet Union as well as abroad, does not present a threat to the security of the Soviet State. Her continued incarceration directly violates the Helsinki accords and the Vienna concluding document binding the Soviet authorities to the principle of freedom of immigration. I have written to President Gorbachev asking him to intercede in this case, to help allow this magnificent woman to live out the years she has left with her son and grandchildren. As much as we admire glasnost, we cannot lose sight of the fact that many Soviet Jews, such as Dr. Voronkevich, are arbitrarily denied their fundamental rights. We must, under current conditions, use all and every available means to assist those Soviet Jews who wish to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

RAYMOND W. SMITH HONORED BY THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I have the pleasure to represent Raymond W. Smith, who currently serves as the president and chief executive officer of Maspeth Federal Savings in Maspeth, NY. Raymond Smith was born in Middle Village and has been with Maspeth Federal Savings for 40 years.

Recently, Raymond Smith was honored by the American Cancer Society, Queens division, for his outstanding leadership and effectiveness as a member of the Cancer Society's executive committee. I urge my colleagues to review the following article on the career and achievements of Raymond W. Smith which appeared in a commemorative issue of the Maspeth Federal Savings newsletter. I know my colleagues join me in congratulating Mr. Raymond W. Smith.

HAPPY 40TH ANNIVERSARY MR. SMITH!

In January of 1950, a young man started to work at the local bank, Maspeth Federal Savings, as an Assistant Teller, his name was Raymond W. Smith.

Here is a look at his illustrious career:

- January, 1950: Assistant Teller.
- January, 1953: Teller.
- January, 1960: Auditor.
- February, 1967: Treasurer.
- June, 1969: Vice President & Treasurer.
- November, 1972: Vice President, Treasurer & Personnel Director.
- July, 1974: Elected to the Board of Directors.
- January, 1975: Secretary to the Board of Directors.
- June, 1975: Vice President, Secretary & Personnel Director.
- November, 1977: Executive Vice President, Managing Officer & Secretary to the Corporation.
- October, 1978: President.
- December, 1983-Present: President & Chief Executive Officer.

Raymond Smith was born in Middle Village and in his youth moved to Maspeth,

where he attended Public High School 78. A graduate of Grover Cleveland High School, Mr. Smith served in the U.S. Army during the Korean War.

His wide ranging education in banking and finance includes special programs at the Institute of Financial Education, Adelphi University; Garden City, Hofstra University; Hempstead, LaGuardia Community College; Long Island City and C.W. Post Center, Brookville. He also attended the American Savings & Loan Institute of Indiana University.

A licensed insurance and real estate broker and a Certified Financial Planner, Mr. Smith is a past president of the Queens County Group and the Long Island Group of Savings Institutions. He is also a member of the Financial Managers Society and the Independent Free Appraisers. Is also a past member of the Board of Directors New York League of Savings Institution, and since 1985 a member of the Board of Directors of the Queens Botanical Gardens.

A long time community activist, he is a member of the Maspeth Lions Club and the Catholic Accountants Guild and is on the Executive Committee of the Queens Division of the American Cancer Society, where he serves as Treasurer, and was very recently honored by the American Cancer Society, with the "Medal of Honor".

Mr. Smith and his wife, Dorothy, reside in Glen Head, Long Island. They have two daughters, Kathleen and Janet.

Once again Mr. Smith, Congratulations!

On Saturday, February 24th, 1990, the American Cancer Society, Queens Division, honored Raymond W. Smith, President and Chief Executive Officer, of Maspeth Federal Savings.

At a gala black tie affair, Terrace on the Park, Flushing Meadow Park, Queens, was turned into "The Jewels of India" with a very special Guest of Honor, His Excellency, Dr. Karan Singh, Ambassador of India to the United States.

Mr. Smith is on the Executive Committee of the Queens Division of the American Cancer Society, where he serves as Treasurer. Under his able leadership and direction, the Queens Division financial strength has grown in a constant upward motion for the past ten years, reversing a serious negative cash balance. The fund balance went from below 0% to 100%.

The Division now has the substantial resources to fund the programs and services that Queens Cancer Patients and their families so desperately need.

In addition to providing his financial acumen, Mr. Smith has been a dedicated volunteer in supporting every American Cancer Society activity and event since he joined the Board of Directors years ago.

The Honor awarded to Mr. Smith, the "Medal of Honor", is an award that not only he and his family can be proud of, but one that all Maspeth Federal Savings employees and friends can be proud of also.

Mr. Smith, our hats are off to you! Congratulations!

ADL RESEARCH REPORT

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of the Members a report from

the Anti Defamation League of B'nai B'rith regarding the New Alliance Party: A Study in Deception.

THE NEW ALLIANCE PARTY: A STUDY IN DECEPTION

INTRODUCTION

One of the most visible and vocal groups to emerge on the far left in recent years is the New Alliance Party. Part Marxist sect, part therapy cult, part entertainment enterprise (producer of "talent shows" and "Musicruises" in New York City featuring big name performers), the party is active across the country, running candidates in both national and local elections, and promoting its unique brand of radicalism. New Alliance Party politics is an amalgam of eccentric "therapy" theories, revolutionary rhetoric, black nationalism, and sexual references. It is tainted with anti-Semitism and an intense anti-Israel bias.

Although the party claims to be led by blacks and other minorities and by women, in fact its leadership is centered in one man: Fred Newman.

Like the extremist politics of Lyndon LaRouche (with whom the party was once affiliated), the New Alliance Party has the trappings of a cult: a one-man leadership and authority figure in Fred Newman; a small, devoted following; a wide variety of "front groups" that spread its message; an ability to raise money successfully; and a private agenda not readily evident from the party's public positions.

This report will examine the history and background of the party, its mode of operation, its recurrent themes and doctrines, and the manipulative methods it uses to advance its goals.

EARLY HISTORY

The New Alliance Party (NAP) is in large measure the handiwork of Fred Newman, a one-time college teacher whose therapeutic theory and practice have inspired the formulation of several small, cult-like organizations over the past decade. Newman was a philosophy instructor in the City College of New York when he first came to notice in the radical political community. In 1968 he formed a collective called "If-Then" which boasted that its pamphlets and brochures were the most obscene in New York. "If-Then" evolved into the Centers for Change, a commune that ran sensitivity groups; there, Newman also began a therapy clinic.

In 1974 Newman and his small band of followers joined Lyndon LaRouche's National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC), a bizarre sect making a transition from the far left to the far right. The NCLC at that time had just completed a campaign of violence and intimidation against other left-wing groups and was concentrating on charges that the Rockefeller interests and the CIA were engaged in a massive brainwashing effort. After a brief stay in the NCLC, Newman and his followers resigned to form the International Workers Party (IWP).

The IWP, formed in 1974, called for the formulation of united fronts with working class organizations and movement groups to lead to "international socialist revolution." It claimed to have disbanded in 1976, and its activists formed the New York City Unemployed and Welfare Council, whose president, Joyce Dattner, was a Newman follower. A host of other Party fronts soon appeared, including the Coalition of Grass Roots Women, New York City Union of Lesbians and Gay Men, Federation of Independent Unions, New Black Alliance and Women's Independent Democratic Organi-

zation. Finally, in 1979, the Newmanites organized the New Alliance Party.

EXTENDING THE NAP'S REACH

While there are probably not many more than a hundred hard-core members of the New Alliance Party, several thousand people may be involved in its front groups. The NAP claims to have thirteen thousand dues-payers and a hundred thousand readers of its weekly newspaper, the *National Alliance*. However, the *National Alliance* had a paid circulation of only 6,167 in 1989. On occasion NAP candidates for public office have received a substantial vote. Dennis Serrette and Nancy Ross, the NAP's presidential ticket in 1984, were on the ballot in thirty-three states; the ticket received 47,209 votes. (Serrette broke with the party shortly afterwards. Testifying in a deposition dated May 29, 1987, Serrette described the group as a therapy cult that used Newman's brand of therapy as a means of controlling its members. See Appendix B.)

1988 PRESIDENTIAL TICKET

In 1988 the New Alliance Party presidential ticket headed by Dr. Lenora Fulani was on the ballot in all fifty states. Fulani, the party's most visible and effective representative, is a psychologist and "director of social therapy" for the organization's medical centers. She was certified by the Federal Election Commission to receive federal matching funds of \$205,565.18. She received a national vote of 201,430 or less than one-quarter of one percent of the total vote cast.

NEW YORK CITY: POLITICS AND PRIMARY

The party's center of activity to be on the Upper West Side of New York, where it has tried to be active in community politics. It has focused its attacks on Democratic reformers and occasionally supported some traditional Democrats. For several years its co-chair was New York City Councilman Gilberto Gerena-Valentin of the Bronx. The NAP's goal is to build an independent party to counter "fascism."

The NAP ran candidates in New York City's primary election in September, 1989. The NAP's candidate for City Council President, Rafael Mendez, received 193,842 votes, about 25 percent of the total vote cast. The party's candidate for Manhattan Borough President, Barbara R. Taylor, received 31,968 votes, about 16 percent of the total vote. While these results might be construed by some observers as representing a "protest vote," the party's performance in the primary was an impressive one, and its most significant garnering of votes thus far.

ROLE OF THE "THERAPY CENTERS"

Fred Newman's psychological theory, implemented by what he calls "social therapy," holds that each individual is governed by a "bourgeois ego" that prevents unity with others and encourages self-gratification. The role of the radical therapist is to lead the individual to overthrow the dictatorship of the bourgeois ego and to liberate the proletarian ego by means of a personal revolution.

Newman directs a group of eight so-called "medical and therapeutic" centers in the New York area, as well as individual centers in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Washington, DC, Denver, and Jackson, Mississippi. The party, which claims to have regional offices in 26 states, attempts to be politically active in areas where these therapy centers are located.

The New York Institute for Social Therapy and Research, set up in 1978, became

the headquarters for Newman's therapy practice; its profits appear to be the major source of funding for the New Alliance Party. Party members and supporters have been recruited from patients undergoing therapy at the Institute.

An article in the *Village Voice* of June 1, 1982 observed: The most disturbing aspect of NAP *** has remained consistent from the beginning: the total integration, under Fred Newman's guidance, of psychotherapy and political recruitment. *** With about 300 patients, at least half of whom are NAP members and many of whom pay around \$40 an hour for group sessions, the Institute's annual cash flow may be above \$500,000 a year. A substantial part of that sum finds its way into NAP and its satellites, but there is no way of knowing how much.

Four years later, an article in *Newsday* revealed: But perhaps the most controversial aspect of the party is its network of six therapy clinics, grouped together under the Institute for Social Therapy and Research. The Institute, which sometimes works with Medicaid and Medicare patients, treats 1,500 patients a month, Newman said. Therapists connected with the party follow a "drug-free" program of treatment, stressing the social origins of emotional illnesses, he said.

Also in 1986, the black newspaper, *New York Voice* (Nov. 1, 1986) wrote of the NAP's Harlem center of the Institute for Social Therapy and Research:

The three-year-old Harlem center *** offers group, individual, family, and couples therapy as well as workshops, seminars and medical testing and referral. ***

"Race and class, being a woman or being gay is not neutral to emotional health but must be considered," said Dr. Fulani, who says she was radicalized in the sixties when she realized that the model for excellence was the white upperclass male. *** Therefore, for her and for the staff and clients at the center, the emotional and medical issues they address are seen as political.

Fulani *** has been accused by critics of brainwashing the people who come to the center. In response to these charges, she says: "To some significant extent emotional problems are social and there is a relationship between psychology and politics. We're just more open about it."

The *Village Voice* article noted earlier (entitled "Psychopolitics") provided further insight into the cult aspects of the NAP. The article noted that Newman "has determined [the party activists'] political direction at every turn" and has "treated most of the NAP leaders" with his "social therapy." The article went on:

Understanding "social therapy" from reading works of Fred Newman and his various collaborators isn't a simple undertaking. *** Yet half a dozen booklets and pamphlets Newman has self-published over the past 10 years do offer some clues about what he calls the "practice of method"—which he regards as the best way to teach Marxism. *** the end result, when a cure is achieved, is that "the patient is organized *** [a cure] must result in the patient performing revolutionary acts *** acting in ways which reject *** the mode of understanding, explaining and meaning authoritarily identified with bourgeois ideology. *** This may sound like a formula for indoctrinating patients into NAP, and vice versa—especially because the Institute funnels money into NAP organizations, seeks members at NAP events, and teaches and trains current and prospective members of NAP and its affiliates. ***

Former NAP activist Dennis Serrette has described the group as "basically a threapy cult centered around the person of Dr. Fred Newman." Serrette characterized NAP as "an organization that portrays itself as a Marxist-Leninist organization when, in effect, they were nothing more than a power play by an individual to just exercise control over a large number of people." He described the overall atmosphere of party meetings as follows: "I certainly felt that the folks that were in there were basically under some assumption or intimidation that they shouldn't oppose anything that came from the front. I felt that way, I felt intimidated." (See Appendix B.)

NAP ANTI-SEMITISM: THE JEWISH "DEAL WITH THE DEVIL"

For years the New Alliance Party has been plagued by charges of anti-Semitism—for good reason. In the *National Alliance* of October 25, 1985, Fed Newman referred to Jews as "the storm-troopers of decadent capitalism," and complained that they had "sold their souls to the devil—international capitalism."

Fred Newman's further remarks in this vein about Jews were contained in this *National Alliance* article (a transcript of his speech to the NAP's 1985 regional convention in Harlem), entitled "Breaking a Deal with the Devil":

*** I'm saying all this because I want you to know what happened, what the Jewish people as a people did in response to almost being destroyed. I want to share this with you honestly and openly because it's very painful to say aloud. As a people, we responded to that genocide by selling our souls to the devil.

And the contact with the devil has been clear-cut. It become clearer every day and we have to hear it in New York and have to hear it in Johannesburg, and we have to hear it in the Middle East; we have to hear it throughout the world. The contract with the Jewish people, with the Jewish leadership, has been: "We're going to let you live. We're going to let you survive. We're going to make sure it never happens to you again as long as you function as the stormtroopers of decadent capitalism against people of color the world over! That's the goddamned deal with the devil ***

You make sure that you Jews will be in the forefront in the war against the empowerment of Black people, of Puerto Rico people, in this country. We need you to play that role. We have the right to use you to play that role. We will degrade your struggle and your degradation by waving the flag of your Holocaust in the name of putting down and oppressing other sisters and brothers. ***

A special issue of *Stono*, a new NAP publication, entitled "What of the Jew?" appeared in August, 1989. In an editorial, *Stono*—speaking "as Marxist thinkers and activists"—stated:

The deal with the devil, [i.e., Jews serving capitalism] forged in the wake of the Holocaust, was quite explicitly made; the survivors had the Scylla-and-Charybdis choice of doing the bidding of capital or dying. ***

Elsewhere, *Stono* asserted: "Our anti-zionism needs little explanation: We oppose the Jewish colonization of Palestine."

NAP is a fervent supporter of anti-Semitic Muslim leader Louis Farrakhan. It has claimed that "it was the racist white media which inaccurately portrayed Farrakhan as anti-Semitic." In a statement supportive of Farrakhan at the party's Harlem conven-

tion in 1985, Newman again proclaimed his "devil" theory, this time attacking Zionism:

The history of Zionism, the manipulation that is Zionism, is nothing more than the making of a deal with the devil *** To be saved *** means to follow and build the leadership, the great struggle of people of color all over the world, and in the United States of America, to follow the leadership of the Afro-American people . . . as Jews, as Puerto Ricans, as gays, as straights—because that's the progressive leadership that will end these sick, vulgar, inhuman deals with devils. So as with Minister Farrakhan, our party is about "doing in the devil." And we'll do in the devil in the way that we can. Whatever Minister Farrakhan can do by way of helping us in doing in the devil—we don't turn anybody away!

In 1986 Practice Press, the party's publishing arm, published a pamphlet titled "The Hon. Louis Farrakhan: A Minister of Progress." It is advertised weekly in the *National Alliance*. The introduction to the pamphlet states that Farrakhan and the New Alliance Party "are the leading targets of Zionist terror," and calls Farrakhan "the most progressive religious leader on the American political landscape."

MORE HOSTILITY TOWARD ISRAEL AND JEWS

Regarding Israel, Jews and Zionism, Newman has further stated: As a well-paid client state, Israel's function was always to defend Washington's politics and American capital in the Middle East. The dirty role for the American Zionist Jew, and the new Jew, was to support Washington's advance and survival and to use Israel as a bargaining chip in the ongoing political poker game that was post-war, cold war politics *** the Judeo-Christian God, long controlled by finance capital, authorized the murder and dislocation of the Palestinian people. Israel's right to exist is actually capitalism's might-makes-right to create whatever the hell it needs. *** The so-called Jewish lobby which, myth has it, spends and works feverishly to maintain U.S. support for Israel, is an insult to Jewish intelligence, and especially, Jewish entrepreneurial skills. *** From the West Bank to the West Side of Manhattan international Jewry was being forced to face its written-in blood deal with the capitalist devil. *** The Jew, the dirty Jew, once the ultimate victim of capitalism's soul, fascism, would become a victimizer on behalf of capitalism; a self-righteous dehumanizer and murderer of people of color; a racist bigot who in the language of Zionism changed the meaning of 'Never Again' from 'Never Again for anyone' to 'Never Again for us—and let the devil take everyone else'. *** there was no room for Zion, no less community, no less communism, in Zionism. And international Jewry, which bravely survived German fascism, succumbed to American capitalism. Zionism was the hitman. ***

The *National Alliance* has stridently attacked the Anti-Defamation League. On November 21, 1986, the newspaper described ADL as "A multi-million dollar slander machine against progressive, and Black and Latino leaders, and Arab and pro-Arab organizations, purposely setting these groups up for attack by an increasingly sophisticated Jewish fascist underground modeled on Israel terrorist groups" The paper's lead article in the February 2, 1989 issue was entitled, "The ADL: Jews Without Principles."

In another article attacking the ADL entitled, "ADL May Pay Heavy Price for Attacks on Fulani," the *National Alliance* (De-

ember 26, 1986) stated: Says Fred Newman, a Jew who was viciously attacked by the ADL, "The Anti-Defamation League * * * and many other so-called Jewish leadership groupings are dangerous to be sure. On the other hand they are really a pack of bullies who thrive on scaring progressive-minded Jewish people the world over. If Jews and non-Jews stand up in solidarity to these police agents, these disgraces to Judaism, these liars, the likes of the ADL will be destroyed."

TARGETING THE BLACK COMMUNITY

The NAP is actively involved in courting the black community on many fronts. In addition to its support for Louis Farrakhan, it has attempted to forge an alliance with New York radical activist Rev. Al Sharpton, and its newspaper runs a weekly ad for an "Al Sharpton Defense Fund." The *National Alliance* contains effusive praise both for Farrakhan and Sharpton on a regular basis. Moreover, in general, a great many of the articles in *National Alliance* feature subjects of particular interest to the black community, regarding political, social and cultural events.

Dr. Lenora Fulani has also been a strong supporter of Tawana Brawley, whose 1988 claims of having been raped by a white police officer were later discredited. Fulani marched in Poughkeepsie along with other backers of the New Alliance Party in March 1988, in support of Brawley's "struggle against white male supremacists." Fulani stated of Brawley: "Her struggle is our struggle. Her fight is our fight." (New York *Daily News*, March 8, 1988.)

The group's deceptively named front group, the "Rainbow Lobby," (a name very similar to that of Rev. Jesse Jackson's "Rainbow Coalition"), actively solicits money in black and liberal communities around the country. The organization's entertainment enterprise, "All Stars Talent Show," sponsors talent competitions in black communities throughout the New York area under the sponsorship of another front group, "The Community Literacy Research Project." NAP's most prominent black figure, Dr. Fulani, frequently writes for such black newspapers as *Big Red News* and the *Black American*, and party press releases about Fulani are published in many of the major black newspapers in the New York area. And, as noted, the Institute for Social Therapy and Research has a major facility in Harlem.

INDOCTRINATING STUDENTS

The American Psychological Association's newspaper, the *APA Monitor*, described the party's Barbara Taylor School in its April, 1988 issue. (Barbara Taylor is a leading member of the party.) The school comprises a day care center and elementary school at two sites in Harlem, and purportedly has one hundred students, ages 3-13. The *Monitor* reported that the school curriculum is "scientifically based" on the theories of Soviet psychologist Lev Vygotsky and, among others, party leaders Lenora Fulani, Fred Newman, and Lois Holzman. Key social issues are explored by "visiting courts and government officers, creating mock trials and role plays, and the use of the media." The school states that contributions to it are tax-deductible.

In a profile of the school, New York *Newsday* (October 6, 1988) reported that students were sent to Poughkeepsie to march in a demonstration in support of Tawana Brawley, and to be demonstration in Washington "memorializing those who suffered in the

bombing of Libya." The article reported that the school had "social therapy groups" for its children, and that "numerous leaflets posted on the door promote New Alliance Party activities * * *." *Newsday* wrote:

The Barbara Taylor School seems suffused not just with an unusual educational approach but with a specific political agenda * * *

While the curriculum for social studies is "adapted" from a traditional seventh-and-eighth grade syllabus established by the Board of Education, there is a noticeable twist. "The basic foundation of the curriculum is the perspective of historical materialism," the introduction begins. "It is not the history of great men; it is the history of the organization of production. It is a working class history of the U.S."

RECENT NAP ACTIVITIES

The past year has seen an intensification of NAP activities on many fronts. NAP activities, enterprises and front groups have multiplied.

The party has recently produced two more publications: *Probe*, "the intelligence magazine of the working left," and *Stono*, "an international journal of culture and politics." Both publications are lavishly produced. *Stono*, states it is "anti-Zionist and pro-Jewish * * * we oppose the Jewish colonization of Palestine * * * a brutal settler regime supported by U.S. arms and money." *Stono* runs an advertisement for itself in *Probe* which features a picture of a young black girl holding a large rifle.

A *National Alliance* article referred to some of the other NAP enterprises: "New Alliance Productions, which produces one of the country's largest amateur talent events, the All-Stars Talent Show Network * * * Musicruise, a summer festival of 'music under the stars' on the Hudson River day-line featuring artists like Dizzy Gillespie, Hugh Maskela * * * The International People's Law Institution, which now takes on most contentious human and civil rights cases from Haiti to Harlem." * * *

According to the Boston newspaper, *The Tab*, the NAP's Rainbow Lobby collected money from more than 1,000 people when it knocked on doors in Brookline and Newton in the summer of 1989. *The Tab* reported NAP activist Nancy Ross' assertion that the Rainbow Lobby "ranks as the 11th largest grassroots lobby in the country with about 150,000 members nationwide."

A NEW "CULTURAL CENTER"

The most significant recent development the party has reported is the construction of a new 9,000 square foot complex, the Castillo Cultural Center, in Manhattan's Greenwich Village. A two column banner headline in the *National Alliance* announced: "U.S. Left Opens \$2.7 Million Psychology and Cultural Center."

The newspaper reported that the center would house the group's East Side "Center for Short Term Psychotherapy," which "grosses nearly \$45,000 a month, \$35,000 of which is income directly from the practice of Social Therapy." The Castillo Cultural Center, "a multi-disciplinary collective of radical artists," would occupy about 6,000 square feet. According to the article, the price tag for the space came to "nearly \$1 million." The center will house an "art factory" [sic], a darkroom, a workshop and a publishing house. The article also stated that the Castillo Center "grosses in the neighborhood of \$55,000 a month, or nearly three quarters of a million dollars annually." It announced a series of plays under the

title, "A Festival of Revolution," including one by Fred Newman, "No Room for Zion."

An article in the *Village Voice* (October 17, 1989) referred to several artists and other cultural figures who have lent their names to the Castillo Center, and noted:

One side of Castillo's \$2.7 million (!) loft serves as offices of the Institutes for Social Therapy and Research, run by Fred Newman, also head of the Castillo Center and the mastermind of NAP. * * *

How are they paying for it all? Lenora Fulani * * * told me this is a "white liberal question". * * * Signs on the wall record the total for last month's efforts—\$33,293. At that (unbelievable) rate, the center would have eaten up nearly seven years' fundraising.

If this is an "art factory," where is the theater, the painting studio, the dance space? If this is about building a "multi-racial, multi-ethnic, working people's cultural movement," why haven't community-based art groups been invited to participate?

THE MONEY TRAIL

The *National Alliance* has explained how the New Alliance Party raises money: "[Fred] Newman turned to the Social Therapy Centers * * *. Therapy was the one activity of the political network of which he was the architect that generated a financial surplus * * *. He assembled a team of grassroots organizers—he called them Community Social Workers—who began going door to door with a portfolio of community-based service organizations, soliciting members and contributors. The experiment was oriented towards creating a mass production organizing model that could turn the practice of political organizing into a money making activity which could in turn fund the expansion of the mass organizing * * *."

The article went on to describe NAP's outreach efforts in middle income communities following the formation of the Rainbow Lobby in 1985. "The results," the article noted, "were startling."

Within weeks the canvassers were raising between \$50 and \$100 in one evening shift * * *. Canvassers collected consistently large amounts of money * * *. Nearly 35,000 people have joined the Lobby in the last four years and an additional 90,000 have contributed to its cause. By 1988, the Lobby had dozens of canvassers in the field, was running a telemarketing operation to reach contributors for follow-up donations and grossed \$548,000. In 1989 the Lobby has put 60 canvassers in the field and projects that it will gross \$1.2 million.

* * * The scientifically proven responsiveness of broad cross sections of the population to a door-to-door appeal for more democracy gave Newman the data he needed to design the ground-breaking matching funds drive for * * *. Dr. Lenora Fulani * * *. In 1988 Fulani became the first African American woman in history to qualify for federal primary matching funds. Over 66,000 people contributed to the drive. Her campaign raised a total of \$2,757,548—\$938,798 of which was the matching grant from the federal government. (According to the New York Times of August 17, 1989, the Fulani campaign had adjusted receipts of \$2.15 million and expenditures of \$2.13 million.)

FOREIGN POLICY POSITIONS: THE LIBYAN CONNECTION

The New Alliance Party has maintained sympathetic support for the Libyan regime of Col. Muammar Quaddafi. Dr. Lenora Fulani headed a New Alliance Party delega-

tion at an "international Peace gathering" in Tripoli on April 14, 1987 to "commemorate . . . the genocidal U.S. bombing of the Gulf of Sidra and the Libyan coast." The National Alliance reported on April 24, 1987 that Dr. Fulani stated: "It was so extraordinarily moving, so powerful to be a part of an entire nation's demonstration against U.S. militarism and racism." Highlights of the conference included an appearance by Muammar el Qaddafi.

A simultaneous demonstration was held in Lafayette Park in Washington, D.C. at which the New Alliance Party participated along with the Nation of Islam, the General Conference of Libyan Students in the USA, the All-African People's Revolutionary Party (a radical group headed by Kwame Toure, the former Stokely Carmichael) and several other groups.

In November, 1987, at a tribute to Nation of Islam Minister Akbar Muhammad, Fulani again took the opportunity to express her solidarity with the Libyan people and rail against the "terror of the U.S. government on people of color around the world."

After the shooting down of two Libyan MIG planes by the U.S. in January, 1989, the National Alliance ran a full page article condemning the act. The article stated: "Outside the U.S., few take seriously the American charges that Qaddafi is a . . . terrorist," and "the specter of Libyan chemical weapons [is not] causing the rest of the world to tremble." The article continued, "no country has used chemical weapons against a civilian population on so huge a scale as the U.S." (National Alliance, January 19, 1989).

For the third year in a row, two rallies were held in 1989, in New York and Washington, marking the U.S. bombing of Libya. In New York, a reception was held at the Castillo Cultural Center. Speakers included Dr. Lenora Fulani, Fred Newman, and Dr. El Moakkif, representing the Libyan regime. The speeches condemned "these Democratic and Republican murders" (National Alliance, April 27, 1989). The article stated: "It is not generally acknowledged that the bombing of Tripoli was an assassination attempt against Qaddafi in retaliation for his—and his people's—support for liberation struggles around the world."

Fred Newman stated: "Some so-called progressives do not give unconditional support to the Libyans, the Congolese people, the Palestinians and others. They will not stand up to American imperialism regardless of the political price. That is a criminal act. . . ."

OTHER FOREIGN CONCERNS

In April, 1988, the National Alliance mourned the death of Palestinian terrorist Abu Jihad (also known as Khalil al-Wazir), former second-in-command of the PLO. (Abu Jihad was known for his involvement in Black September, the PLO underground terrorist cell of the early 1970's responsible for the 1972 Munich Olympic massacre of eleven Israeli athletes.) The newspaper published an "In Memoriam" article with a picture of Abu Jihad and Yasir Arafat, and stated that "the international progressive community" was mourning "the loss of one of its greatest political-military tacticians." The newspapers credited Abu Jihad with leading "the first Palestinian guerilla attack against Israel" in January, 1965, and lamented his "assassination by a Zionist murder squad."

The new party magazine, *Stono*, wrote in August, 1989: [W]e recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole, legiti-

mate political representative of the Palestinian people. . . . While the majority of Jews continue to support the repression against the Palestinian nationalist movement, increasing numbers have become disillusioned with Jewish national utopianism."

The other major foreign policy area of concern for the New Alliance Party is the African country of Zaire. The party, its Rainbow Lobby and U.S.-Congo Friendship Committee, are actively involved in a "Dump Mobutu" (the leader of Zaire) movement. The Rainbow Lobby sponsored a forum in November, 1989, at the annual conference of the African Studies Association (ASA) in Atlanta on the subject: "Are Mobutu's Days Numbered?"

SEX AND THE NAP

The New Alliance Party's "therapy" places an emphasis on overt sexuality and its projects and publications reflect that tone.

On November 16, 1989, "Comrade Eugene" wrote to the National Alliance complaining about "x-rated graphics and other pornographic illustrations" in the newspaper. Dan Friedman, managing editor, replied that "[I]t is our duty as revolutionists to destroy the vile and oppressive organization of sex under capitalism. In order to do this work, we can not confine sex to the bedroom, to the toilet stall or to the closet. We must participate in public displays of sexuality. . . ."

Several leaders and members have testified to their "love" for Fred Newman. Dr. Lenora Fulani wrote in the National Alliance (November 16, 1989), "Yes, Fred Newman and I do have a very intimate, close, sensuous, powerful and passionate relationship."

Until late in 1989, the National Alliance ran a weekly column entitled "Sexually Speakin' and Otherwise" by therapist and NAP activist Freda Rosen that dealt with a wide range of sexual issues.

Finally, in an article in *Practice* (Winter, 1990), entitled "The Women I Live With," Fred Newman wrote that he considers himself "an American Marxist/Leninist revolutionary," but also "a controversial revolutionary," noting, "I don't like the institution of the family in any of its forms." After quoting an unnamed critic of the NAP who had asserted that Newman had three wives, Newman observed: "I do not 'have' three wives. In fact I have none . . . But I am terribly, terribly in love and empowered by all the women I live with." Newman's article went on to describe the personalities of, and his relationships with, seven women who have all taken active part in various NAP activities.

TO SUM UP

Given its ability to attract money, votes, attention and acceptance, its tactics of deception and manipulation—as well as its radical brand of anti-Semitism—the New Alliance Party is of concern to the democratic community. It is an organization on the fringe of American politics whose history and propaganda suggests a strong affinity with other anti-democratic and anti-Semitic forces in our society.

APPENDIX A

New Alliance Party front groups and enterprises include the following entities:

*The Rainbow Lobby (Washington, DC).¹

¹ Not affiliated with Rev. Jesse Jackson's National Rainbow Coalition, Inc.

U.S. Congo Friendship Committee.
Musicruise (Boat cruises in Manhattan that feature famous musicians).

All Stars Talent Show Network.
Harlem Institute for Social Therapy and Research.

Bronx Institute for Social Therapy and Research.

East Side Center for Short Term Psychotherapy.

New York Institute for Social Therapy and Research.

Stewart Polk Center.

Free legal clinics (one in Harlem, three in the Bronx).

People's Independent Democratic Club (Bronx).

Association of Progressive Helping Professionals.

The Barbara Taylor School (Harlem).

Castillo Cultural Center (Greenwich Village).

Coalition for a Progressive New York.

International People's Law Institution.

Adam Abdul Hakeem Coalition to Save Our Youth.

New Alliance Productions.

This group also publishes four periodicals: the *National Alliance*, *Practice* (a journal of "psychology and economics"), *Stono* and *Probe*.

The NAP also maintains its "therapy centers" in Boston, Chicago, Denver, Jackson, Mississippi, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX B

AN INSIDER'S VIEW

Dennis Serrette, former NAP presidential candidate, provided an inside view of the party when he was a witness on May 29, 1987 in the lawsuit of plaintiff Emily Carter of the New Alliance Party against the Jackson (MS) *Advocate*. The Mississippi newspaper had run articles critical of the NAP. Questioned by New Alliance Party lawyer Harry Kresky, Serrette said that the only person wielding absolute power in the party was its leader, Fred Newman. Serrette stated: "The inner circle to me was only Fred and those who Fred may have had to share his thinking, who carried out his bidding . . . his wives . . . I think Hazel Daren, Gall Elberg . . . and Debra Greene. Those were the people who live with him . . ."

Serrette stated that another organization, the International Workers Party, was in effect the "underground" apparatus of the party. He testified: "Well, the New Alliance Party was basically an organization put together by . . . Fred and some of those who may have served him, to possibly hide the existence of IWP. . . . it was considered secret . . ."

The group's focus on "therapy" was particularly disturbing to him, Serrette asserted. "They seemed more preoccupied to me around therapy than they did [with regard to] the political." Serrette found many similarities between the behavior of Lyndon LaRouche's groups and the Party, including its use of character assassination: ". . . their attempts to uncover and to defame me by calling up people to talk about my sexual life. . . . I felt that that was sort of like a tactical thing that the LaRouche people might be using . . . there was no other organization I could ever recall that controlled their people the way the New Alliance Party . . . with therapy, had controlled their people, and the National Caucus of Labor Committees [a Lyndon LaRouche group] in my opinion . . ."

seemed to have absolute control of their people in basically the same way. So those are some of the similarities that had me thinking that, well, I really have my doubts about what I was a part of."

"TACTICAL" EFFORT TOWARD BLACK COMMUNITY

Instead of being a "black-led group" as it pretended to be, Serrette said, "the party exploited this imagery, but it was a lie, it was clearly a tactical means of using blacks, and a racist scheme of using black and Latino and Asian people to do the bidding of one man, namely Fred Newman * * * Serrette went on to state the treatment of blacks within the New Alliance Party was "unequal" and "very abusive." He found this similar to the treatment of blacks by LaRouche's National Caucus of Labor Committees.

Serrette stated that he began to be suspicious about who was running things when he noticed that "there was a lot of people who weren't advertised as operatives or officers in the New Alliance Party, which tended to have very high * * * amount of respect within the New Alliance Party and seemed to be giving orders, you know running things, it just seemed far too organized, it seems like the people in charge are not always the people who are making the decisions around here. * * * It was at this point, he said, that he learned of the existence of a "secret organization, and that they were asking me to be a member of that organization, and the nature of it was that it was Marxist-Leninist. * * * I said absolutely, you know, this is great, you know, but what is it?" Serrette stated that this "secret" organization was the International Workers Party, and "They made it clear to me that this was a secret organization."

A SECRET AGENDA

Serrette was queried: "Why was it secret?" He answered: "Well, the reason that I was given was that they didn't feel that an above-ground organization would be able to carry out, you know, changing this country in an effective way, meaning the changing of the social order * * * The New Alliance Party was basically * * * above-ground for the IWP." He went on to state: "It basically served as an electoral function to attract people there and to organize them into organizations and eventually take them in as members of, I imagine the IWP."

THERAPY AS MANIPULATION

Asked about the function that "therapy" played in the group, he said "Fred Newman was the chief therapist. It was my experience that he was, he and whoever he may have appointed for those who trained therapists and generally, it was those he placed in control and in power. Lenora Fulani is the chief therapist, that's the way she was in there. * * *"

Serrette defined the therapy as "a way of controlling every aspect of their lives."

Asked about how the party financed itself, Serrette said that the bulk of finances came from the therapy centers. He was asked: "How much money are we talking about?" He answered: "A lot of money, a lot of money. As a matter of fact, it was stated in one meeting * * * that the organization. * * * had made a million dollars that year."

Serrette was asked: "Do you know or do you have an opinion whether members of this organization would kill if they were so instructed by Mr. Newman?" He responded: "I wouldn't be surprised of anything that this organization might do upon instruction from Fred Newman. I certainly believe that

given the therapy and the way that people have taken directly to him, that they would do anything, just about, that he would ask them to do."

Referring to the group as a "cult," Serrette summed up his opinion of the NAP by characterizing it as "an organization that portrays itself as a Marxist-Leninist organization when, in effect, they were nothing more than a power play by an individual to just exercise control over a large number of people." He described the overall atmosphere of party meetings as follows: "I certainly felt that the folks that were in there were basically under some assumption or intimidation that they shouldn't oppose anything that came from the front. I felt that way, I felt intimidated."

IN RECOGNITION OF DESOTO SCHOOLS SUPERINTENDENT FRANK MOATES

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, on July 1 of this year, Mr. Frank Moates will retire after serving 16 years as the superintendent of public schools in DeSoto, TX. Before all my colleagues, I would like to personally commend and thank Superintendent Moates for his work on behalf of the families in DeSoto.

We entrust no one with a more important assignment than the educators of our children. We ask them to prepare and guide our most precious resource, our children. Frank Moates, throughout his distinguished career has indeed proved worthy of this trust.

A recent profile from the Dallas Morning News summarizes well Superintendent Moates' contributions to the DeSoto community and to our Nation. I would like to share it with my colleagues.

[From the Dallas Morning News, Apr. 29, 1990]

DESOTO'S MOATES RETIRING

(By John Yearwood)

J.B. Boisse was returning to class at Frank D. Moates Elementary School when he spotted a familiar figure strolling down the hall.

The 9-year-old ran past his third-grade classroom to give a big hug to Frank Moates, who held up his hand for a "high five" from the youngster.

"Are you doing well today?" asked Mr. Moates, before hugging J.B. and walking him to class.

Inside the classroom, J.B.'s classmates all ran to Mr. Moates, offering hugs and kisses. "They are all my kids," said Mr. Moates, the DeSoto school superintendent, "and they are all special."

The trip to the school was routine for Mr. Moates. But every visit during the last few months has taken on special significance. On July 1, Mr. Moates will retire after 16 years as superintendent.

He will be replaced by John Moore, 49, assistant superintendent of instruction with the North Little Rock, Ark., Public School District.

Mr. Moates, 59 who was paid an annual salary of \$77,000, will leave the job as one of the district's most popular superintendents.

"I like him a lot. I feel like he's a close friend," said J.B. "He's a real nice guy, and I

really appreciate him. I don't want him to leave."

School board President Gordon Roak said it will be difficult to forget the mild-mannered Mr. Moates and his contributions to the district.

"He has gotten us through a lot of changes and transitions and allowed the district to come out ahead and stay ahead," Mr. Roak said.

During Mr. Moates' 16 years at the helm, the DeSoto district doubled its enrollment, built a half-dozen new schools, improved academic test scores and jumped to Class 5A athletic competition.

DeSoto residents can feel proud to send their children to the district's schools, he said.

"I feel we compare very favorably with surrounding districts. If you look at test scores, we are always above state and national norms," said Mr. Moates. "We are very proud of this. We feel that we more than meet the test of quality schools."

The task of shaping the district into one that earned the respect of others was not always without controversy. Two years ago, school officials won a bitter showdown with some residents in a tax rollback election. Mr. Moates became the district's point man and ended up in the center of the issue.

Mr. Roak said he came to truly admire Mr. Moates during that tumultuous period, as he fended off personal attacks by proponents of the rollback.

"It took a pretty heavy toll on him," Mr. Roak said. "Despite the personal attacks, he stood tall."

Although the rollback campaign became negative, some proponents now say they harbor no ill feeling toward Mr. Moates and they wish him well in retirement.

President Tommy Cole, who supported the rollback, said he has since lost any bitterness he had toward the superintendent and the school district. There was never any doubt, he said, about whether Mr. Moates was doing a good job running the district.

"He has done fine, and I wish him well," Mr. Cole said. "When you are in a town 16 years, you aren't going to make everybody happy. You can't. But right now, nobody's mad at him."

Mr. Moates said he always was careful about how he spent school funds. The tax dispute made him more frugal and sensitive to residents' concerns, he said.

As a youngster growing up in Beaumont, Mr. Moates never thought he would one day be fighting for funds to build schools so children can have a better education. He said becoming an educator was not one of the careers he had "a burning desire" to pursue.

"I was intrigued by law enforcement," he said.

It wasn't until he was a college student in Beaumont that he became interested in teaching.

Mr. Moates said his love for teaching began while he was working as a teacher's aide at an elementary school to help pay his way through college.

"My experience with teachers there and the young people probably had the biggest single impact on the change," he said.

After graduating from the University of Texas at Austin, Mr. Moates went to work for the Burleson Independent School District, becoming a teacher and assistant superintendent.

He spent 10 years in Burleson before being named superintendent of the Malakoff Independent School District.

Mr. Moates was hired as superintendent in DeSoto in 1974 to replace Fred Nickles, who had retired. He said more responsibility and a new challenge brought him to the southwest Dallas County suburb.

"I was looking for a little larger district," he said.

Malakoff had about 2,000 students compared with DeSoto's 2,800.

Dr. Bob Coggins, who was on the school board when Mr. Moates was hired, said he impressed school board members throughout the interview process.

"The thing that impressed me the most was when we were discussing salary," Dr. Coggins said. "We asked him what he wanted to be paid. He said, 'I'll tell you what. You pay me what you want for the first year, and if I don't like you at the end of the year, I'll leave. If you don't like me, you don't have to renew my contract.'"

"That's the way it was left. He was hired at the salary of the outgoing superintendent."

Dr. Coggins, who has since left the school board, gave Mr. Moates high marks for the job he has done.

"I feel like he ran a good, tight ship and did what the board asked him," Dr. Coggins said.

Mr. Moates said he received several job offers during the last 16 years, but always decided to stay with the DeSoto district because of the backing of staff members and the community.

"The public has been very supportive," he said. "It's a comfortable place to be."

He also credited students with his decision to remain in DeSoto. He said he tries to visit the district's 10 campuses often.

At Moates Elementary, principal E. Mac Geren said the high fives and hugs Mr. Moates received from students were genuine.

"The reaction he received today was spontaneous and it would be tomorrow," said Mr. Geren. "He's just very student-oriented and well-liked by students."

THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADA

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, The National Council on Disability is an independent Federal agency comprised of 15 Presidentially appointed members. The Council's mandate is to review policies and programs which impact upon persons with disabilities and make recommendations to the President and the Congress concerning how these policies can be improved. In 1984, the National Council issued a policy statement entitled "National Policy for Persons with Disabilities," which articulated the need for legislation which would provide comprehensive civil rights protections for persons with disabilities. After the publication of this statement, the National Council held numerous forums across the country in which it heard from literally thousands of persons with disabilities about the discrimination they face every day.

In February 1986, the National Council issued a major report to the President and the Congress entitled, "Toward Independence." In

this report the National Council outlined the key components required for comprehensive civil rights legislation protecting persons with disabilities. This report was well received by the Congress and has become central in the development of the "Americans With Disabilities Act" [ADA]. In January 1988, the National Council issued another report, "On the Threshold of Independence," in which the National Council authored the specifics of the "Americans With Disabilities Act of 1988." The goals of the ADA, currently being debated by the House of Representatives, are to remove attitudinal, architectural, transportation, communication, and employment barriers which exist for persons with disabilities in American society.

I agree with the National Council on Disability in its belief that the provisions of this legislation send persons with disabilities a clear message that their dream of equal civil rights protections will soon become a reality.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN M. "MAC" AICHELE

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a Pennsylvania whose accomplishments and contributions to the community are indeed exemplary.

John M. "Mac" Aichele is an example of the spirit of community service. He is retired president and former chairman of the board of the Milton S. Hershey School in beautiful Hershey, PA. This school was founded to provide a home and academic training to orphaned boys. The tradition of dedication to others has continued through the years as countless students have been educated on the school's sprawling campus.

In addition to overseeing the education of his students, Mac has been involved with a long list of organizations, including the Harrisburg Community Theater, the Hershey Symphony Orchestra Association, the M.S. Hershey Foundation, and the Dauphin County Mental Health/Mental Retardation Board. He currently serves on the boards of the Boy Scouts of America, Family and Children's Service, and Ronald McDonald House.

Clearly, Mr. Speaker, Mac is one of the "points of light" on which our Nation depends. His selflessness represents the very best that we can be. On behalf of my constituents, I thank him for his work.

RICHARD COHEN ON "MADNESS AND MALICE" IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the anguishing event of last weekend in Israel in which a mentally unstable Israeli killed eight Palestin-

ians in a reminder to all of us of the irrational tragedies that far too often take place despite concerted efforts of government leaders and officers to prevent them.

Today's Washington Post published an excellent article by columnist Richard Cohen which puts this tragic event in its appropriate context. As Cohen notes, when a similar event took place in 1985 and an Egyptian soldier stationed in the Sinai went berserk and killed seven unarmed Israeli tourists, the Israeli Government responded by deciding that a soldier is not a nation. But in the aftermath of this latest tragedy, Arab leaders throughout the Middle East—including so-called moderates, as well as the PLO—have used the occasion to fan the flames of violence and unrest in Israel.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Richard Cohen's outstanding article be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give it careful and thoughtful attention.

MADNESS AND MALICE

(By Richard Cohen)

In 1985 an Egyptian soldier stationed in the Sinai went berserk, killing his own commander and seven unarmed Israeli tourists. A number of the tourists, including a 10-year-old boy, apparently bled to death because other Egyptian soldiers would not permit an Israeli medical team to aid the victims. For a moment, the Middle East tensed up and then relaxed. In essence, Israel said that one soldier is not a nation. The peace with Egypt was never in doubt.

Now, though, something similar has happened within Israel. There, a former soldier also has gone berserk, killing seven Palestinians. The gunman has been characterized as deranged, attributing his action to the loss of a girlfriend and an alleged rape by Arabs when he was a boy. Nonetheless, both the Palestine Liberation Organization and several Arab governments have not hesitated to use this horrible incident in their propaganda war against Israel.

Kuwait simply labeled the killer a "Zionist" and said his action would "lead to a new cycle of violence in the region." A PLO spokesman called the killings "a message to the Arab summit" about to begin in Baghdad, and a PLO official, Yasser Abed Rabbo, asked Egypt to close the Israeli Embassy in Cairo. "What is happening in the occupied territories is an act of organized crime carried out under the supervision and planning of the Israeli government," he said. From Damascus and Amman have come similar statements.

Well, first of all, the killing did not take place in the Occupied Territories, but in Israel proper. (The victims were, however, residents of the occupied Gaza Strip who had come to Israel seeking work.) In the second place, there is not a scintilla of evidence that the Israeli government had anything to do with the killings. If it had, then possibly the gunman would have been allowed to escape and not have been arrested. The current Israeli government is capable of doing some bonehead things, but not even its severest critic would suspect it of wanting to foment the riots in the Occupied Territories and Israel proper that followed the killings.

Maybe it's understandable that Arab leaders (and non-Arab ones in Tehran) would overreact to the recent massacre. After all, both the West Bank and Gaza Strip are under military occupation, and from time to

time it's a harsh one. The intifada proceeds, and with it comes a daily loss of life, including, of course, children. To some Israelis (and others), these deaths are the inevitable result of rebellious activity, such as stone throwing. To Arabs though, the victims are just kids who want to live in a Palestinian state. It's the occupation that's killed them, not their behavior.

Palestinians long ago made the point that they are entitled to their own state. But they have not yet made another and possibly more important point: that if they get that state they will not continue their war against Israel. Very likely, Arab leaders know that the rampage of a single Israeli does not represent government policy. Yet their followers are a different matter. They are quite willing to believe—indeed, for generations they have been taught—that the so-called Zionists are ruthless killers. Until recently, for instance, the PLO itself did not stoop to distinguish between soldiers and, say, women and children on a kibbutz.

Now both the PLO and certain Arab governments will not distinguish between state policy and a single man who went berserk. By inflaming populations in their own countries and within Greater Israel (Israel plus the Occupied Territories) they show themselves to be more passionate than logical and hardly punctilious when it comes to truth. By claiming that the massacre is anything more than a tragedy, they are propagating a lie.

But there is yet another issue that has to be dealt with. Washington has been putting pressure on Israel to come to the bargaining table and deal with the Palestinians. So far that hasn't happened. But if someday it should, Israel has to be assured that the Palestinian leadership can sell some sort of compromise to its people. Given the performance of the leadership following the shooting, any compromise will be a harder sell. Indeed, Israelis can argue that when it counts, the PLO leadership reverts to the same old rhetoric—and maybe the same old terrorism.

It would have been wonderful if the shootings had been followed by efforts on the part of Arab leaders to calm the situation. It would have been wonderful if they had said that an Egyptian had done something similar. It would have been wonderful if any Arab leader, including Egypt's Hosni Mubarak, had repeated what Mubarak himself said following the 1985 massacre in Sinai: "a limited incident that can happen anywhere, carried out by an insane man."

Anywhere, by definition, includes even Israel.

THE WONDERFUL WOMEN OF HADASSAH

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay a special tribute to Hadassah, the largest Jewish women's organization in the world. The tireless women of Hadassah are indeed great humanitarians and they deserve our support.

The Hadassah Medical Center in Jerusalem is one of the finest medical institutions in the world. In addition, it provides the very best care to Jews and Arabs alike. Many Arabs

wounded as a result of the terrible unrest in the West Bank have been treated at Hadassah. No one seeking treatment has been turned away.

Hadassah has also trained many Arab doctors and nurses from the West Bank and Gaza. The Palestinians, in Israel and in the territories enjoy the highest health care standards of any Arab population in the mideast. I have also been particularly impressed with Hadassah's activities in Africa. They played a key role in the construction of a brandnew, top-notch hospital in Kinshasa, Zaire. They also set up a unique eye clinic in a remote area of Kenya to treat 600 blind patients.

It is my great pleasure to salute the wonderful women of Hadassah, and I would like to enter into the RECORD a press release announcing Hadassah's eye project in Kenya.

HADASSAH DOCTORS BRING GIFT OF SIGHT TO BLIND KENYANS

NEW YORK, March 26.—Six hundred blind men, women and children in a remote section of the African nation of Kenya will see—some for the first time—after a unique expedition, in April, by eye surgeons from Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center in Jerusalem. The doctors will perform free eye operations on blind sufferers of cataracts, retinal detachment and other eye diseases.

In Kenya, leaflets and posters written in Swahili are publicizing the medical expedition, April 12 to 16, proclaiming, "Free Medicine, Free Operations, Free Eye Camp by Hadassah-Hebrew University Hospital in Jerusalem."

Professor Hanan Zauberman, head of the Ophthalmology Department of Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center, in Jerusalem, will lead the team from Israel, which includes senior Hadassah ophthalmologist, Dr. Itzhak Hemo, as well as several Hadassah nurses.

Kenyan doctors and the Nairobi-based Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind will assist the Israeli team. The Nairobi Hebrew Congregation and the Lions Club of Kenya are co-sponsoring the event with Hadassah and the Israel Foreign Ministry.

Altogether some 600 Kenyans are expected to travel to Kabarak, where the surgical team will operate at a compound called President's Farm. Most of the patients will come from the Nekuru area in Kenya. Kabarak is 180 kilometers north of Nairobi.

Hadassah Hospital will loan advanced equipment for the unusual surgical camp, enabling doctors to remove cataracts through three millimeter incisions instead of routine 10-millimeter incisions.

Advanced vitreoretinal surgery will be performed for blind patients suffering from long-standing retinal detachment, according to Professor Zauberman in Jerusalem.

In an exchange component of the program, African doctors and nurses travel to Jerusalem for training in the Eye Department at Hadassah Hospital. Other countries that have received assistance from Hadassah in the field of eye care include, Liberia, Tanzania, Rwanda, Ethiopia and Lesotho. Thirteen doctors from Africa and Latin America are currently studying in the three-year post-graduate course at Hadassah in Jerusalem.

During the past 10 years, the Hadassah Hospital's Eye Department and the Foreign Ministry have established eye centers in three African countries—Kenya, Malawi and Swaziland.

Hadassah's eye-care work in Africa began 30 years ago under the direction of the late Professor Isaac Michelson. Liberia was the initial African nation to establish a relationship with the Eye Department at Hadassah Hospital. Today, there are major Hadassah eye clinics in Kenya, Swaziland and Malawi.

Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, with 385,000 members in 1,500 chapters and groups in the United States is the largest Zionist organization in the world. It supports medical, educational and youth resettlement programs in Israel. In the United States, it sponsors youth groups and offers educational programs for its membership.

IN HONOR OF ANTHONY J. IURATO

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Anthony J. Iurato on the occasion of his retirement as the chief of police of the city of Hackensack.

Tony is a lifelong resident of Hackensack. He has been married for many years to the former Betsy Lee Coffey. They have 3 daughters, Sandra Lynn Sharkey, Angel Stoegner, and Margie Ann Torrance, 13 grandchildren and 1 great-granddaughter.

Tony is a veteran of World War II when he served from 1943 to 1946 as an aerial gunner in the U.S. Army Air Force. He then attended the New Jersey State Police Academy and was appointed patrolman in the Hackensack Police Department on January 3, 1950. He rose quickly among the ranks, being promoted to sergeant in 1953, lieutenant in 1956, deputy chief in 1965, and chief of police in 1966. Tony's hard work and determination to serve the community of Hackensack is clear in that he has dedicated his life to the protection of his hometown.

Tony has attended numerous technical schools in police practice, procedure and administration, including FBI National Academy, Executive Command Course, and Management Seminar. He is a life member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, a life member of the New Jersey State Chiefs of Police, and a member of the Bergen County Police Chiefs Association. He was elected honorary president of Bergen County Police Chiefs Association, he is a member of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, and the International Narcotics Association. He is the cofounder of Bergen County Narcotics Task Force, and member of the American Legion—Honor Legion Police Departments of the State of New Jersey.

Tony has received numerous awards including three Exceptional Duty Medals and Chief's Achievement Award from the Bergen County Police Chief's Association.

He was appointed by the Governor to the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency in 1988. He is currently serving as the deputy

city manager of Hackensack. This is a man who never hesitates to share his time and talent, energy and enthusiasm with the community he so loves.

Mr. Speaker I am proud to join in paying tribute to this exceptional man. He is one of those outstanding few who truly make a difference in society. I extend my best wishes to him on this special occasion.

**COSPONSORS OF HOUSE
RESOLUTION 393**

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 393 which I sponsored concerning the Tiananmen Square massacre of June 4, 1989, in the People's Republic of China passed the House by voice vote on Monday, May 21, 1990.

In the process of considering this legislation, 10 of our colleagues were inadvertently left off the cosponsor list. All of these Members have been leaders in promoting human rights in China. At this point, I would like the RECORD to reflect that the following Members were intended to be cosponsors of House Resolution 393:

- Representative CHRISTOPHER SMITH.
- Representative ENI F.H. FALCOMAVALGA.
- Representative JAIME B. FUSTER.
- Representative SAM GEJENSON.
- Representative FRANK MCCLOSKEY.
- Representative ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO.
- Representative LAWRENCE J. SMITH.
- Representative DOUGLAS BEREUTER.
- Representative ELIOT L. ENGEL.

**VERMONTVILLE MAPLE SYRUP
FESTIVAL**

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Vermontville, MI, Maple Syrup Festival on the occasion of its 50th annual celebration.

Although the festival is celebrating its 50th anniversary, maple syrup production in the Vermontville area actually goes back hundreds of years to members of the indigenous Potawatomi tribe, who later taught some white settlers from Vermont how to produce the sweet syrup. Since that time, syrup has been produced and sold in Vermontville.

During a conversation at a Vermontville barber shop in 1940, Milton Lamb, an area businessman, suggested that the village have a gathering to promote both community spirit and the community's product, maple syrup. Later that year, the Vermontville Maple Syrup Festival Corp. was formed and the maple syrup festival was launched. The first festival was held in the high school gymnasium with approximately 250 people attending the pancake and syrup dinner. More than 2,500

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

people came to see Miss Phyllis Hager crowned the first Maple Syrup Festival Queen.

In the ensuing 50 years the festival has grown from its small beginnings to become one of Michigan's preeminent yearly events—and a major source of community income. The festival now includes carnival rides, parades, arts and crafts, and other events. The pancakes and maple syrup, however, continue to be the main attraction for the many thousands of people throughout Michigan who are drawn to Vermontville for this special occasion.

Mr. Speaker, with the support of the good people of Vermontville, the maple syrup festival has become one of those unique events that help define the community spirit of the small towns of our Nation. It is my sincere wish that this festival continue to enjoy another 50 years of success.

**IN RECOGNITION OF AUSTIN,
TX, MAYOR TOM MILLER**

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would redesignate the Austin Dam located near Austin, TX, as the "Tom Miller Dam."

This dam has been known locally as the Tom Miller Dam since its construction in the late 1930's. The current structure stands on the same site where two previous dams had been built and destroyed. The first was destroyed in an April 7, 1900, storm that brought 5 inches of rain to the central Texas hill country in 15 hours. A second dam was later erected on the same site, but it was destroyed by two floods in 1915. For more than 20 years, the city did not try again to rebuild the Austin Dam. However, in 1936 Mayor Tom Miller initiated the drive to obtain funds for the construction of a third dam at this same location.

Mayor Miller approached the Lower Colorado River Authority for funds in 1936. The LCRA, only 3 years old at the time, was completing Buchanan and Inks dams and had begun construction of Mansfield Dam. Mayor Miller and a contingent of LCRA and local officials joined forces to obtain Federal funds for the new dam. Lyndon B. Johnson, just elected to Congress, and Alvin Wirtz, then general counsel for LCRA, worked with the Public Works Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and other agencies to obtain loans and grants amounting to \$14 million for the reconstruction of this important dam.

The dam was dedicated April 6, 1940 and today remains a vital part of LCRA's flood control system for central Texas. I can remember what life in Austin was like before this dam was built. I was a student at the University of Texas when the flood of 1935 nearly swept the whole city away. And I was attending classes when a second flood devastated the city in 1938. With the completion of the Tom Miller Dam, the people of Austin could utter a collective sigh of relief. This dam has become a symbol of strength and security for the community.

At the time of its dedication, the dam was named by the Austin Chamber of Commerce after Mayor Tom Miller for his part in the rebuilding project; however, the Federal Government does not normally approve of federally-funded projects being named for living persons and denied the chamber's request. Thus, in Washington, the structure is recorded as "Austin Dam." Yet if you ask anyone in Austin, TX, the name of the dam, the answer would be "Tom Miller Dam."

The purpose of this legislation is to officially bestow upon this dam the name it has unofficially had since 1940, the "Tom Miller Dam." It is appropriate that one of the most important structures in Austin should bear the name of one of the city's most colorful leaders. Tom Miller was one of the city's greatest public servants, and Austin owes much of its current prosperity to his judgment and foresight.

Tom was a strong supporter of Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal, and he put himself in a position to support the programs that literally built the modern city of Austin. The dams and lakes above and below Austin stand as evidence of his achievement, and the Lower Colorado River Authority and rural electrification are evidence of the progress he helped to initiate. The lives of all the residents of central Texas have been touched by Tom Miller.

When the history of Austin is written, one of the brightest chapters will be dedicated to Tom Miller. Time cannot obscure the fact that he was truly one of Texas' great leaders, and I hope the Congress will recognize his contributions by acknowledging officially the designation of the Austin Dam as the "Tom Miller Dam."

**TRIBUTE TO CAPT. DAVID L.
COFFY**

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Capt. David L. Coffy, of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio, who is receiving the Congressional Fire Service Institute Heroism Award.

On the morning of April 8, 1990, Captain Coffy rescued twin 3-year-old boys and their mother from their burning home. He arrived at the burning home and began assessing the situation. He learned that the two boys and their mother were trapped on the second floor of the house. Captain Coffy entered the house at the second floor window and immediately located Luke Timko and passed him to a policeman who was waiting on a ladder. He then located the second twin, Daniel Timko, who was also passed out to a waiting police officer.

Captain Coffy entered the house a third time to locate Patricia Timko, the mother of the two boys. He located her in her bedroom and proceeded to remove her from the burning house when a fellow firefighter arrived and assisted Captain Coffy.

Captain Coffy's efforts were valiant and above and beyond the call of duty. He risked

his own life to save the lives of three other people. He displayed outstanding courage and fortitude and he is more than deserving of the Congressional Fire Service Institute Heroism Award. We owe him a great deal for the service and dedication he has given to the Brookfield Township community.

**H.R. 4868, THE SOCIAL WORKERS
ENDORSE SUBSTANCE ABUSE
TREATMENT CORPS ACT**

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, last week, Representatives GREEN, GLICKMAN, GRANT, and I, introduced H.R. 4868, the Substance Abuse Treatment Corps Act. The bill is designed to help students obtain training in alcohol and drug abuse treatment in exchange for service in areas of the country where there are shortages of substance abuse treatment personnel.

I am pleased to report that the National Association of Social Workers has endorsed this proposal and I hope other Members of the House will join us in achieving the enactment of this legislation.

The NASW letter follows:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL
WORKERS INC.,

Silver Spring, MD, May 15, 1990.

HON. FORTNEY H. STARK,
U.S. House of Representatives, Longworth
House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE STARK: On behalf of the 127,000 members of the National Association of Social Workers (NASW), I wish to extend our association's support for the Substance Abuse Treatment Corps Act. Your leadership in introducing legislation which responds to the critical shortage of alcohol and substance abuse treatment professionals is to be commended.

NASW believes that the National Health Service Corps model offers a proven means of recruiting, training and placing the needed professionals in underserved rural and urban areas. In addition, the approach provides the necessary educational assistance by which dedicated individuals who reside in communities with a high incidence of alcohol and substance abuse may become qualified treatment providers, thus encouraging retention of the needed providers once the service obligation is met.

NASW applauds your continuing efforts in developing legislation which responds to the treatment needs of individuals and their families who suffer from alcohol and substance abuse. We look forward to working with you throughout the development of this important legislation.

Sincerely yours,

MARK G. BATTLE, ACSW,
Executive Director.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**TRIBUTE TO WESTSIDE UNITED
METHODIST CHURCH OF PA-
TERSON, NJ, ON ITS 100TH AN-
NIVERSARY**

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the deepest reverence and the greatest sense of pride that I rise today to salute an outstanding house of worship in my Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey which, for a full century, has been a spiritual focal point and a beacon of faith for countless numbers of worshipers in the greater northern New Jersey area.

I am speaking of the Paterson Westside United Methodist Church of Paterson, NJ, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary in 1990. This historic occasion was observed with a special celebration at the church on Sunday, May 20, and was tremendous source of pride to all in attendance, and specially the pastor, Rev. Warren R. Brandt, Resident Bishop Neil L. Irons, and district superintendent, Rev. Hae Jong Kim.

Mr. Speaker, the history of Paterson Westside United Methodist Church is indeed a rich one. For the benefit of you and our colleagues, I would like to insert for the RECORD the history of this truly fine house of worship:

CHURCH HISTORY

Its early roots go back to 1868, three years after the end of the American Civil War, when a Sunday School was first organized. The Stony Road Mission, or the mission on the mountain, was established by the Cross Street Church to serve the western part of Paterson. In 1873 this mission was established by James Steele and Cornelius Velsor. The mission and its forerunner, the Sunday School, met in private kitchens, a wood shed and the depot of the Lackawanna Railroad to serve the religious needs of this determined group of Christians. Finally a small chapel was built in 1876 on the site of the present church.

On April 8, 1890, the Rev. J.H. Robertson was the first ordained minister assigned to the group. True to Wesley's tradition, he rode the Paterson Methodist Circuit serving the Calvary Sunday School, West Paterson (Westside) Sunday School and Cedar Cliff. Preaching in the morning at Calvary, and afternoons at Cedar Cliff, Rev. Robertson finished the circuit by preaching evenings at West Paterson. A month later, May, 1890, the Stony Road mission was organized as the West Paterson Methodist Episcopal Church and on June 1, 1890, 24 members were received from Cross Street Church along with three members accepted on probation.

Calvary and West Paterson shared pastors from 1891 until the spring of 1893 when West Paterson was made a separate appointment and Rev. H. A. G. Westerfield was appointed pastor. The last services were held in the old chapel on July 31, 1904. The new church, which was to cost \$6,000.00 had the cornerstone laid on September 24, 1904.

Rev. H. C. Lytle, who had been appointed pastor in 1903, saw his new church finished by December 1904 and dedicated on January 15, 1905. Within two years the church building debt had been paid off through pledges and chowder sales held by the Ladies Aid Society.

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The enthusiastic congregation had no sooner completed its church when it saw the need for a recreation clubhouse and in 1906 a big frame building complete with a bowling alley and basketball court was constructed. The structure served until fire destroyed it in 1923. It was rebuilt in 1924 being replaced by the present masonry structure and renovated in 1962.

Fire has proved a nemesis not only for the church hall but the sanctuary itself. Fires on January 16, 1924, and February 26, 1939, damaged the structure and repairs were made but the fire on January 25, 1941, completely gutted the building with the cornerstone and some furniture being salvaged. The congregation met in the church hall until the new structure was opened and dedicated debt free on December 14, 1941. The cornerstone from the original church had been salvaged from the fire and capped with a new stone reading "Rebuilt in 1941."

We have gone from wooden shed, to kitchens, to railroad depot, to chapel, to frame church, to brick church . . . We have had our name changed from Stony Road Mission, to West Paterson Methodist Episcopal, to Westside, to Westside United Methodist . . . We have seen generations come and go . . . We have seen good times and bad . . . But the determination of this congregation to worship the Lord and do His good works has and will continue to remain unchanged.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to present a portion of the history of this distinguished church that has remained dedicated to helping others and guiding them spiritually. As Westside United Methodist Church of Paterson, NJ, celebrates its 100th anniversary, I know that you and all of our colleagues here in Congress will want to join me in extending our warmest greetings and felicitations for both the service and guidance it has provided for its community, State, and Nation.

**TRIBUTE TO THE VOCATIONAL
INDUSTRIAL CLUBS OF AMER-
ICA ON THEIR 25TH ANNIVER-
SARY**

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor and privilege to salute the Vocational Industrial Clubs of America on the occasion of its 25th anniversary.

Since its founding on May 8, 1965, in Nashville, TN, VICA has been—and continues to be—a vitally important leader in delivering and improving vocational-technical education in our public secondary and postsecondary institutions.

VICA has provided what our Nation now so eagerly seeks: a labor force imbued with pride in work, and a personal commitment to leadership, citizenship, academic excellence, and quality skill training. Nearly 4 million students have improved their futures through VICA programs. They have enhanced their job and leadership skills to become productive and valued employees and business owners. Many have pursued further education in the course of developing their careers.

VICA's exemplary programs continue to serve their principal partners: employers, teachers, and nearly 250,000 students in 12,500 programs every year. In serving them, VICA serves the Nation as well. I have seen this in my own district where VICA is a major force in our own Quality Valley, USA Program, the Lehigh Valley's community of excellence. In fact, the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania is well represented on VICA's board by my good friend and constituent, Elmer Gates, chief executive officer of Fuller Co. in Bethlehem. In addition to serving as a VICA Industry Councils Chairman, Elmer is the chairman of Quality Valley, USA.

VICA's active partnership with over 250 national corporations, trade associations, and labor organizations have contributed to the furtherance of vocational-technical education. VICA's leadership has also built similar partnerships at the state and local levels.

VICA's members have built and improved their communities through their club activities, using both their vocational and leadership skills.

As the President stated in his proclamation for Vocational-Technical Education Week earlier this year:

If the United States is to remain a leader in the increasingly competitive global market place, it must not only be committed to excellence in the production of goods and services, but also be capable of achieving it. By preparing young men and women for work in highly specialized technical fields, vocational-technical education programs make an important contribution to our Nation's strength and productivity.

VICA's 25th anniversary year theme is "Quality at Work," acknowledging the many opportunities that vocational education provides for fulfilling work that serves the growing needs of our population for professional, and skill services. VICA has been putting the President's words into practice for the last quarter century.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues—and communities across America—will join me in voicing appreciation for VICA. Furthermore, I encourage all educators, students, and citizens at large to support and partake of the vocational education program offered by VICA and to duly note and acknowledge the value this organization contributes to our economic well-being and the well-being of our citizens.

A TRIBUTE TO ERIC FRANKLIN

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing an exceptional young man from my congressional district in Pennsylvania.

Eric Franklin Bush of Muncy will be awarded the rank of Eagle Scout on May 31, 1990. As a member of Boy Scout Troop 21 in Montoursville, Eric has distinguished himself as a leader and a productive member of his community. His 25 merit badges are evidence of his versatility and industry, and his Eagle Scout project, to restore several bus sheds,

benefited local schools and improved the appearance of this township.

Eric's accomplishments extend beyond Scouting. A class officer, he maintains honor roll status at Muncy High School. He works part time, and is involved in several other activities.

Mr. Speaker, Scouting is an honorable enterprise, one which Eric has pursued for 10 years with enthusiasm, dedication, and dignity. We congratulate him on his impressive achievements.

FRANK PRINCIPE—THE "PRINCE" OF MASPETH

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, on May 28, 1990, the community of Maspeth, NY will hold its annual Memorial Day Parade. This year, Frank Principe will serve as the Grand Marshal of the Maspeth Memorial Day Parade. Maspeth is located in the Ninth Congressional District, which I have the privilege to represent.

Mr. Speaker, Frank Principe is a remarkable engineer and an outstanding public servant. West Maspeth's thriving industrial district is largely the work of Frank Principe. At the beginning of World War II, Frank undertook a major development project, constructing 44 buildings in Queens.

Today, at age 81, Frank remains active in his community. As chairman of the West Maspeth Local Development Corp., a nonprofit organization he founded in 1982, Frank works to create new jobs for the unemployed, expand business opportunities, and improve the transportation system in the area. Frank also is a leader in the effort to alleviate the problem of homelessness.

Mr. Speaker, I can think of no one more deserving to serve as chairman of the Maspeth Memorial Day Parade than Frank Principe. I urge my colleagues to read the following article on Frank Principe, which appeared in the Queens Ledger.

[From the Queens Ledger, Apr. 19, 1990]

THE "PRINCE" OF MASPETH, FRANK PRINCIPE TO BE GRAND MARSHAL

(By Brian Winzeworth)

The cluttered desk nestled inside the Spartan trailer in West Maspeth, like the man who has laid claim to it for the past eight years, greets visitors with a sense of dynamics, of many tasks underway at once. A stack of well-used brown envelopes labeled "City Charter" and "The Homeless" occupy its worn surface.

Nearby lie a pile of telephone messages from area residents seeking assistance in bringing lawsuits against the city for failure to repair a sagging street which has caused water mains to leak and rupture.

Above the desk, which remains perpetually pigeon-toed in-between a copy machine and a long narrow table, a diploma from Cornell University proclaims "Francis Joseph Principe, Chief Engineer" for all to see.

For the 81-year-old resident of Maspeth, this "no frills" office is appropriate. His

desk is the desk of a chief engineer, one whose busy career began before the first warehouse in West Maspeth's industrial district even began being built.

Today, the chief engineer no longer undertakes massive construction projects like the 44 buildings he erected in Queens at the onset of World War II.

Instead, Principe, who has been chosen as the grand marshal of this year's Memorial Day parade in Maspeth, busies himself with developing new jobs for the unemployed and improving the local "quality of life."

"The idea is to give local jobs to local people," he said one recent afternoon inside the trailer headquarters for the West Maspeth Local Development Corporation, a not-for-profit organization he created in 1982.

Appropriately, the shiny trailer sits in the front yard of David and Warshol Plumbing on 49th Street, overlooking much of the area Principe helped to mold more than a half-century ago. There, Principe spoke about his beloved Maspeth and, in doing so, revealed some of the personal qualities which have earned him the status as the grand marshal of this year's parade.

Parades have always played an important role for the Principes ever since the family immigrated from Italy to the East New York section of Brooklyn at the turn of the century. His father, Louis, was a brick layer by profession but a grand marshal at heart.

Louis belonged to an Italian Society, a membership which was a source of great joy to both father and, later, son who at the impressionable age of nine enjoyed the opportunity of seeing his dad elected as grand marshal.

"It was a big parade and he was the grand marshal," Principe recalled with a hint of elation in his voice. "I remember my father marching. Now it's happening to me. It's very exciting!"

Indeed, the ensuing years would prove to be very tantalizing for the young Frank Principe. Brooklyn was a place of rapid change during the 1920s and 1930s as the Depression came and went, leaving in its aftermath a housing boom.

The elder Principe, through his association with the Masons, became involved with various business ventures in the borough, particularly major industrial developments like the Bush Terminal near the Brooklyn Navy Yards. Meanwhile, the junior Principe was learning the basic skills for his success in later life at Manuel Training High School, a hands-on vocational institution.

Upon his graduation from Cornell University in 1931, Principe found himself in a unique situation: He possessed an extraordinary vocational background, yet had no actual work background!

His father soon offered him a piece of advice that he never forgot. "You need work? Go to work!"

By that time, Louis Principe had become a builder of citywide reputation, and was involved with a new housing development on 65th Place known as the Ridgewood Gables. It was also at that time many banks failed, casting a shadow on the city's economy which postponed the building of many new homes and slowed the completion of those already in progress.

The Democrats in New York were advocating the so-called "California" homes—sturdy houses for a "cheap" \$4,990—for the middle working class in the Maspeth area during the decade before World War II, Principe recalled. In the interim, he had finished the Gables which his father had

begun and having moved into the six-story apartment complex, became the president of the Ridgewood Plateau Civic Association and built nearby Maurice Park.

After a flurry of negotiations, culminating with a stamp of approval on the hood of a Cadillac (driven all the way from Washington, D.C. for the occasion), Principe managed to obtain the first HFA (Home Financial Assistance) loan in the United States.

The war began and with it a need for fighting men and machine—and builders like Principe.

The area of land known today as West Maspeth didn't exist prior to 1944: in its place was a huge swamp of about 100 square acres. The Maspeth Creek, named after indigenous Indians, ran eastward along where Principe's trailer stands.

As the chief engineer for the project, his task was a simple but arduous one: fill in the creek and adjacent land and build an array of warehouses in a hurry to help the nation's war effort.

"Frank, don't knock yourself out! The war won't last forever!" a superior told Principe when the chief engineer said he wanted to erect structures that would remain standing for many decades. Contrary to his instructions, Principe built them the only way he knew how—the right way.

After the war, the factories which weren't suppose to last fell silent but remained standing, eventually being sold to private industry for other purposes.

In those days, the American Legion began to observe an annual ceremony to the nation's fallen war heroes, with post 783 hosting a memorial day parade through Maspeth.

In September, 1984, Queens Borough President Claire Schulman declared a Frank Principe Day. He was honored along with wife Virginia, their children, son Lee James and daughter Virginia, and four grandchildren, at the Marriott Hotel.

"The past 60 years in local history have been very exciting," said Principe who, in addition to running the development corporation, has become a member of Community Board 5.

Frank Principe, community activist and expert builder, will be at the head of Maspeth's parade come May 28th. It's his parade—and in many ways, his town.

REDUCED SPENDING RATHER THAN INCREASED TAXES

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, the lead editorial in the May 16, 1990, Atlanta Constitution makes the case for reduced spending rather than increased taxes in addressing the problem of the deficit.

Let me just highlight one paragraph:

Truth is, there are literally thousands of ways to cut the federal budget without imposing real harm. It's no mystery. Various political think tanks, such as the Heritage Foundation, have offered examples of unwarranted federal spending for the past decade.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the majority of American people share this same sentiment.

This message is one which I will carry with me to the budget summit talks.

The article follows:

[From the Atlanta Constitution, May 16, 1990]

PRESIDENT SHOULD HAVE SAID: "READ MY LIPS: NO BUDGET CUTS"

In hindsight, we very much regret that President George Bush didn't travel the country vowing: "Read my lips, no budget cuts."

Had he done so, the natural alliance of journalists and politicians inside the Washington Beltway might well have mobilized the country to demand a reduction in federal spending.

Instead, the president promised no new taxes, thereby launching the Washington establishment on its favorite pastime: Demonstrating to the rest of the country that they know more about these matters than the president.

Reams of copy have flowed from inside the Beltway offering eloquent accounts of the impossibility of avoiding higher taxes. The president may not understand politics and the budget, but the Washington media and politicians—whose policies have failed to win the nation's endorsement in five of the last six national elections—certainly did.

The administration and congressional leaders now are gathered in a budget summit with "no preconditions," which Beltway insiders see as the ultimate acceptance of their compelling arguments in support of higher taxes.

We don't have a good feeling about this summit.

Democrats have demonstrated already that they are hopeless captives of a tax-and-spend ideology, proposing as they do to use a non-existent "peace dividend" of money-to-be-borrowed to create new social spending programs.

Mr. Bush, too, has shown a disturbing tendency to propose and compromise, to divide the difference on spending. The result, of course, is that nothing fundamentally changes, except the tax rates.

Truth is, there are literally thousands of ways to cut the federal budget without imposing real harm. It's no mystery. Various political think tanks, such as the Heritage Foundation, have offered examples of unwarranted federal spending for the past decade.

All of them, of course, are protected by some special interest, whether farmers, veterans, the elderly, mayors and governors, or the medical profession. The problem has been that Congress and the administration lacked the resolve to face down special interests.

Having been driven to a budget summit, we hope now that actual cuts in indefensible programs are as much a part of the discussion as higher taxes.

Higher taxes, regardless of Mr. Bush's weakening resolve, are not the solution. The solution was and remains spending reductions and the elimination of programs that have outlived their purpose.

We trust that's the message Sen. Wyche Fowler and Rep. Newt Gingrich are taking to the negotiating table.

NATIONAL MARITIME DAY—MAY 22, 1990

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today, Tuesday, May 22, 1990, is National Maritime Day. This is the day set aside every year to honor the thousands of men and women who have devoted their lives to the American-flag merchant marine. It is also an occasion to remember the thousands of American merchant mariners who lost their lives confronting the natural forces of the wind, weather, and the sea. We also remember and salute those mariners who perished at the hands of the enemies of the United States.

The United States is one of a handful of representative governments which thrive on peace. There is a longing in the American spirit for peace. Individual Americans realize that this is an imperfect world. Armed force is sometimes necessary to ensure the continuation of the Republic, but Americans would rather devote their time and effort to their families, their careers, and the betterment of their communities.

It is a paradox of American history that peace is usually associated with hard times for our shipbuilders and ship operators, as well as for the men and women who crew our merchant vessels. When a national emergency is declared, we look to our ships to deliver the cargoes necessary to support the military. In other periods, this Nation is content to allow unseen and unguided market conditions to undercut the American merchant marine. We must remember that our ultimate security is dependent upon our ability to build, operate, and crew merchant vessels. That is why National Maritime Day is so important.

As chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I ask all who enjoy the fruits of peace and victory to remember the cost at which they were purchased. We are all grateful to those who perished on the *Murmansk Run*, to those who were incinerated delivering petroleum to our allies, to the hundreds of merchant mariners taken prisoner of war. We remember too the men and women who worked in our shipyards day and night to build the tankers and cargo ships which carried the United States to victory. All that sacrifice and all that work must not be forgotten.

And so I ask all Americans to celebrate the true meaning of National Maritime Day, 1990, and remember those who cannot be with us today. This peaceful celebration is possible because the men and women of the American merchant marine answered the call to act in the national interest.

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN A. NEDJEDLY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, for the past 40 years Californians have known the dedication of John A. Nedjedly, a former State senator from Contra Costa County. I would like to take a few moments to highlight the illustrious public career and community service work of Senator Nedjedly.

Prior to his legislative career, John served Contra Costa County in many capacities. These positions ranged from deputy district attorney, city attorney for Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County Counsel, and finally three terms as Contra Costa County district attorney. His ability to assess the needs of the community led him to write the "Little Master Plan", which made it possible for the city of Walnut Creek to develop its central business district.

In 1969, by a special election, John was elected to represent the Seventh State Senatorial District. During his time in office, John wrote bills dealing with law enforcement and administration of justice, local governments, public health and consumer protection. His strongest interest, however, was in environmental protection. John was the author of numerous major pieces of legislation providing for the most effective management of California's natural resources, including the State's most comprehensive solid waste management program. For his leadership and efforts in this area, Senator Nedjedly received the American Motors Award of 1966 as one of the "Ten Outstanding Americans in the Field of Conservation".

Today, John still has an interest in community issues, and is very active in county affairs. He is founder and president of the Contra Costa Youth Association, chairman of the County Board of Supervisors Committee on Pre-Trial Release and Criminal Justice, Contra Costa County Council, director of the Council of Community Services, Park and Recreation Council, County Health Association and Children's Vision Center of the East Bay, just to name a few. Senator Nedjedly, as a Scoutmaster, is actively involved with the Boy Scouts of America, particularly with the Boy Scouts of Contra Costa County. John is an Eagle Scout as well.

On Thursday, May 24, 1990, the Easter Seal Society of Contra Costa, Solano, and Napa Counties will honor John Nedjedly. The Easter Seal Society has established Camp Nedjedly-Hawley Lake, an Easter Seal camp for disabled children, a project close to John's heart.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend Senator Nedjedly for his sincere interest and continued involvement in community affairs. These efforts have certainly earned him the respect and appreciation of the members of the community. I also thank Senator Nedjedly for 40 years of dedicated service to California and to Contra Costa County.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE CASE OF POET JACK MAPANJE

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues the situation of one of Africa's greatest poets, Jack Mapanje. Mr. Mapanje is a Malawian writer and theoretical linguist who has been in prison since September 1987. His crime was to write poetry which too vividly depicted the reality of his country. Malawi suffers under the 25-year long dictatorship of Life President Kamuzu Banda.

The Congressional Committee to Support Writers and Journalists was created to support and defend people, like Jack Mapanje, who are in jail solely because of their written words. I serve as a member of the steering committee of the Congressional Committee to Support Writers and Journalists, along with my colleagues, Congressman BILL GREEN, Senator BOB GRAHAM, and Senator MARK HATFIELD. The bipartisan group includes 74 Members of the House of Representatives and 15 Senators. We have written letters on 175 cases in over 40 countries. Among the cases we have taken up is Jack Mapanje. We have repeatedly urged his unconditional release.

A description of Jack Mapanje, provided by the human rights organization Africa Watch, as well as one of his poems follows:

On September 25, 1987, Malawian police arrested Jack Mapanje, the country's best-known poet. Since then, the internationally regarded writer and theoretical linguist has remained imprisoned in Mikuyu Prison, in southern Malawi, without charge or trial. Despite widespread international protest, the Malawian government has given no reason for Mapanje's detention.

Unfortunately, in a country as fiercely repressive as Malawi, the real reason for Mapanje's detention seems painfully clear: until his arrest, Mapanje had skillfully avoided Malawi's Censorship Board and used his poetry to criticize the 25 year rule of Life-President H. Kamuzu Banda. Even after prohibiting the sale of Mapanje's volume of poetry, "Of Chameleons and Gods," it appears that Banda's government could not tolerate the popularity of Mapanje's metaphorical, personal and political verse.

Malawi's Censorship Board has become universally notorious for its liberal use of the red pencil—literature banned in the country ranges from Marx and Engels, to Ernest Hemingway, James Baldwin, Graham Greene and George Orwell. In such difficult circumstances, it was quite an accomplishment that Jack Mapanje avoided censorship and imprisonment for as long as he did.

Mapanje, of course, was acutely aware of the political pressures facing a poet in Malawi. His first volume of poetry, "Of Chameleons and Gods," was not cleared for sale in Malawi, but was also not banned, leaving the collection in a curious vacuum—individuals could not be prosecuted for possessing the volume, but bookstores could not sell it. This move was made, Mapanje felt, because banning the book outright "would make me a hero, and they didn't want one of those." Indeed, Mapanje was amused at the

thought that attempting to avoid the attention of the Censorship Board may actually have improved his poetry, by forcing him to employ metaphors which broadened the scope of his writing.

On a different level, Mapanje was fearful of a society in which censors decide the content of national culture. In a speech in 1986 at the Second African Writers' Conference, Mapanje said: "In certain parts of independent Africa . . . censorship is deliberately established to discourage the development of authentic culture." He believed, however, that "African writers, artists and scholars must be the custodians of African culture; not the censors and politicians they represent."

Jack Mapanje's self-declared war against censorship reached a critical state in 1987. Earlier, in 1986, he had delivered a speech at a conference in Stockholm entitled "Censoring the African Poem: Personal Reflections", in which he described his ongoing conflicts with the Malawi Censorship Board. By 1987, Mapanje had planned to release a second volume of poetry, provisionally entitled "Out of Bounds." It appears, though, that the Malawian authorities were fearful of the criticism that this volume might contain, and also worried about an invitation extended to Mapanje to become a writer-in-residence at the University of Zimbabwe. It was presumably felt that from the safety of Harare, Mapanje would feel less constrained about openly criticizing the Malawian government.

At the time of Jack Mapanje's arrest, in September 1987, Malawian authorities took him in handcuffs to the University of Malawi, where he headed the Department of English, searched his office and seized various manuscripts. Mapanje's volume of poetry "Of Chameleons and Gods," was also banned.

Jack Mapanje is presently being held at Mikuyu Prison. For the first 20 months of his incarceration, he was not allowed visits from his family or friends, and was not allowed to see a priest—Mapanje is a practicing Roman Catholic. It is believed that international protest over his incarceration may have helped improve these conditions, but Malawian authorities have maintained a steadfast silence on his detention.

The destructive effects of censorship on Malawi, however, continue unabated, damaging not only artists and citizens but also the political leadership of the country itself. For, as Mapanje stated: "censorship ultimately protects African leadership against truth."

Reprinted below is one of Mapanje's poems from his volume "Of Chameleons and Gods." The poem, which several of Mapanje's acquaintances had told him was "too dangerous", describes the situation facing a government minister who has lost his job and has to return to his home village. The ex-minister, in his arrogance, assumed that he would never have to leave the capital and had not tried to improve his village.

MAKING OUR CLOWNS MARTYRS (OR RETURNING HOME WITHOUT CHAUFFEURS)
 We all know why you have come back home with no National colours flanking your black Mercedes benz. The radio said the toilets in the banquet halls of Your dream have grown green creepers and cockroaches
 Which won't flush, and the orders you once shouted

To the concubines so mute have now locked you in.
 Hard luck my friend. But we all know what currents
 Have stroked your temper. You come from a breed of
 Toxic frogs croaking beside the smoking marshes of
 River Shire, and the first words you breathed were
 Snapped by the lethal mosquitoes of this morass.
 We knew you would wade your way through the arena
 Though we wondered how you had got chosen for the benz.
 You should have been born up the hills, brother where
 Lake waters swirl and tempers deepen with each season
 Of the rains. There you'd see how the leopards of
 Dedza hills comb the land or hedge before their assault.
 But welcome back to the broken reed-fences, brother;
 Welcome home to the poached reed-huts you left behind;
 Welcome to these stunted pit-latrines where only
 The pungent whiff of buzzing flies gives way.
 You will find your idle ducks still shuffle and fart
 In large amounts. The black dog you left still sniffs
 Distant recognition, lying, licking its leg-wounds. And
 Should the relatives greet you with nervous curiosity
 In the manner of masks carved in somebody's image,
 There is always across the dusty road, your mad auntie.
 She alone still thinks this new world is going shit.
 She alone still cracks about why where whys are crimes.

**INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION
 URGING UNITED STATES RATIFICATION OF SOUTH PACIFIC
 ENVIRONMENTAL CONVENTION**

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a resolution today entitled, "Urging United States Ratification of the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region." The convention has two protocols dealing with the ocean dumping of wastes and pollution emergencies. The protocols should help to prevent or avert the damaging consequences of the ecological tragedies of oilspills and hazardous waste pollution in the South Pacific.

The United States has an opportunity to demonstrate international leadership in preserving and protecting one of the Earth's greatest resources, the oceans; and specifically the South Pacific Ocean region, by bringing the convention and related protocols into force through U.S. ratification. Not only should the United States be one of the countries which brings the convention into force, but the practical mechanisms provided for by the con-

vention are needed to protect the marine ecosystem.

The United States signed the convention and related protocols in 1986 with 13 other countries. The administration has yet to submit the convention and protocols to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification—10 ratification or accessions are required to bring the convention into force; 8 signatory states have deposited notices of ratification or accession: Republic of the Marshall Islands, May 1987; Cook Island, September 1987; Federated States of Micronesia, June 1988; Australia, July 1989; Solomon Islands, August 1989; Papua-New Guinea, September 1989; Fiji, September 1989; and New Zealand, May 3, 1990.

The resolution calls for the President to submit the convention and—as necessary—the related protocols to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification. The administration has expressed full support for the convention and protocols and is expected to submit them in the near future.

The resolution also urges the Senate to consider the convention and protocols without delay once submitted, in order to permit full participation and cooperation of the United States in the South Pacific Regional Environment Program, including the SPREP Work Program. The resolution states that the United States should commit a fair share of the resources necessary to support the work program and those activities necessary to implement the provisions of the convention and its protocols. The administration has provided an equitable U.S. contributions of \$90,000 to SPREP in 1990.

The SPREP was adopted in 1982 by governments of the South Pacific region at the Rarotonga Conference on the Human Environment in the South Pacific. SPREP was formed under the auspices of a number of different South Pacific regional organizations and components of the United Nations: the South Pacific Commission, the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation, the United Nations Environment Program, and the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the South Pacific.

The combined efforts of these regional and international organizations was considered necessary to help the many small and distant island countries to effectively address potential ecological threats of an increasingly industrialized world. The two principal aspects of SPREP are the convention and the Work Program.

The SPREP Work Program concentrates on the major environmental problems confronting the Pacific island countries: marine pollution, pesticide control, natural resources management, environmental education, climate change and sea level rise. While some continental countries share in these same concerns, the fragile, distant, and often small low elevation island countries are particularly vulnerable.

I want to acknowledge the support of my colleagues who have joined me in sponsoring this resolution, including the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, my good friend from New York, STEVE SOLARZ. Chairman SOLARZ recently issued a report of the congressional delega-

tion to the South Pacific which he led, "Problems in Paradise: United States Interests in the South Pacific." One of the report's recommendations for U.S. policy in the region is to "ratify SPREP Convention and associated protocols." The recommendation was one of several which will enhance U.S. relations in the Pacific.

I also want to thank PAT SAIKI, BEN BLAZ, and ENI FALOMAVAEGA for joining this effort to urge the administration and the Senate to take prompt action to bring into force the convention and protocols to protect the fragile and invaluable marine resources and ecosystems of the Pacific.

The following is the resolution in full:

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Earth's fragile ecological system requires the attentive stewardship of Man;

Whereas water covers three-fourths of the Earth's surface, with the Pacific Ocean containing over half of the total volume;

Whereas the Earth's marine ecosystems are increasingly threatened due to expanding populations and industry and their accompanying residues and wastes;

Whereas Pacific governments adopted a South Pacific Regional Environment Program (hereinafter in the preamble of this resolution referred to as "SPREP") in 1982 at the Rorotonga Conference on the Human Environment, which was formed under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Program, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the South Pacific, the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation, and the South Pacific Commission;

Whereas SPREP has two aspects, the Work Program and the Convention, to address Pacific Ocean environmental concerns;

Whereas the United States is supporting the SPREP Work Program budget directed toward marine pollution, pesticide control, natural resources management, environmental education, climate change, and sea level rise;

Whereas the SPREP Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region was opened for signature in Noumea, New Caledonia on November 24, 1986, 14 countries having signed the Convention;

Whereas the Convention has two protocols on ocean dumping and spills;

Whereas the first protocol, the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the South Pacific Region by Dumping, regulates the deliberate disposal of wastes at sea in the Convention Area, taking into account that under Article X of the convention the parties agree not to dump radioactive wastes or other radioactive matter;

Whereas the second protocol, the Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution Emergencies in the South Pacific Region, provides a regime for preventing and combating pollution incidents through the mutual sharing of information, preparation of contingency plans, and strengthening of response capabilities; and

Whereas the Convention will enter into force with the ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession of 10 of the signatory countries, and 8 signatures have already ratified or acceded to the Convention: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the President should submit the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of South Pacific Region, and (as necessary) the related protocols, to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification;

(2) upon the submission of such Convention and protocols to the Senate, the Senate should without delay consider and give its advice and consent to ratification in order to permit full participation and cooperation of the United States in the South Pacific Regional Environment Program effort to protect and manage the marine and coastal environment, to combat pollution emergencies, and to prevent dumping; and

(3) the United States should commit a fair share of the resources necessary to support—

(A) the Work Program of the South Pacific Regional Environment Program, and

(B) those activities necessary to implement the provisions of the Convention and its protocols.

**THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES**

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on April 20, President Bush issued a statement which recognized "the terrible massacres suffered in 1915-1923 at the hands of the rulers of the Ottoman Empire." The President added, "On this seventy-fifth anniversary of the massacres, I wish to join with Armenians and all peoples in observing April 24, 1990 as a day of remembrance for the more than a million Armenian people who were victims."

While this statement correctly avoided the term genocide, it regrettably makes the same mistake as Senate Joint Resolution 212 (S.J. Res. 212), a resolution sponsored by Senator Robert Dole and debated on the Senate floor earlier this year. Like Senate Joint Resolution 212, a resolution which designates April 24 as a national day of remembrance for the "Armenian genocide of 1915-1923," President Bush's recent statement presents only one side of the Armenian equation.

Therefore, I would like to share with President Bush and my colleagues the historical facts which took place in the Ottoman Empire during that time. There is no doubt that thousands of Armenian civilians died as a result of the terrible conditions and actions of the time. Famine, epidemics and intercommunal fighting, combined with a poorly executed forced relocation policy for the Armenian population, all contributed to a tragic loss of life for Christians and Moslems.

However, it is morally wrong to recognize the suffering of Armenians without acknowledging that it was the result of a civil war initiated by Armenian revolutionaries in collaboration with invading Czarist Russian armies. The goal of these revolutionaries was to impose an exclusively Armenian state in an area of the Ottoman Empire where Armenians were a minority. The civil war took its toll on both sides. Yet, few recognize the 2 million Turks that perished during this conflict, many at Ar-

menian hands. These losses are no less significant than those of the Armenians.

It's time to leave to historians the task of assembling the historical facts and determining what really occurred during this turbulent period of time. President Bush's statement endorses a specific historical version of tragic events about which there remains considerable controversy among historians and scholars. Most importantly, it demonstrates a lack of sensitivity for one of our most loyal allies.

I regret the suffering and tragedy experienced by Armenians. However, it's a great mistake to stoke the fires of ancient grievances. Public statements and congressional legislation will not solve the Armenian issue. After 70 years, it is time to look to the future and not dwell on the past.

EDGAR FLEETHAM

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the longest serving public servant in my congressional district in southwestern Michigan, Mr. Edgar Fleetham, on the occasion of his retirement from elected office.

Ed has been an elected official since 1936, when he won the Sunfield Township treasurer's seat at age 21. Subsequently, in recognition of his remarkable responsiveness and dedication to serving his constituents, he was elected to a variety of other positions—township board member, township supervisor, Sunfield High School Board of Education member, and Eaton County commissioner. It is from his district county commission seat that he is now retiring.

However, this amazing list of public offices only touches the surface of Edgar Fleetham's involvement in public matters. During the last half-century he has also served on the boards of a number of organizations, including the Tri-County Mental Health Board, the Michigan Association of Public Health Boards, the Michigan Association of Counties, and the Michigan Association of Local Public Health.

In addition to his public service commitments, Mr. Fleetham has served as the lay leader of the Sunfield United Methodist Church for 46 years. He is also a loving husband, father, grandfather, and great-grandfather.

Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that Michigan and Eaton County will lose a great public servant when Edgar Fleetham retires this year. His commitment to public service and his responsiveness to his constituents have been his trademarks these many years—and these characteristics have been repaid with the affection and respect his constituents hold for him. We are all in his debt, and I know that my colleagues will want to join with me in wishing Edgar Fleetham all of the best of the occasion of his retirement from public office.

**IN RECOGNITION OF BAY
HAVEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, in today's competitive world, the United States faces a tremendous challenge in preparing our children to lead this Nation into the next century.

In meeting that challenge, we depend upon our communities and the creative dedication of teachers and school administrators, whose work often goes unrecognized and unrewarded. In an era of troubling statistics about our national education system, individual success stories deserve our attention and should become the focus of our efforts to effect positive change.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize one success story—the Bay Haven School for Basics Plus, located in Sarasota, FL. This elementary school has just recently been honored by the Federal Department of Education under the 1989-90 Blue Ribbon Schools Program for "unusually effective" achievement and excellence.

One of 497 schools in the country nominated for this recognition, Bay Haven is 1 of only 221 schools to receive the award, whose purpose is to "identify and call attention to unusually successful public and private elementary schools and, through publicity and other means, to encourage their emulation by other educators."

Those of us in southeast Florida are very familiar with the tremendous contribution the Bay Haven School for Basics Plus makes in getting our youngest students off to a strong start. This type of national recognition is not only well-deserved, but will also help to spread the word about the good work the teachers, administrators, families, and students at Bay Haven are doing every day.

Under the leadership of its dynamic principal, Marilyn Highland, Bay Haven boasts several innovative programs, including a new concept where fourth-grade students visit a nearby University of South Florida campus for a brief introduction to college life. School officials hope such early exposure to higher education will help encourage children to stay in school.

Perhaps one of the school's most unique characteristics is its emphasis on family involvement. In fact, parents are asked to sign a contract with the school underscoring their commitment to play an active role in their children's education.

As a guest at a recent Bay Haven Spirit Day rally, I was impressed with both the enthusiasm and the discipline of the students and the dedication of the staff. Certainly winning the National Blue Ribbon Schools Program Award is a well-deserved honor for Bay Haven, but the real reward for the school's efforts lies in the unmistakable fact that its programs are working.

DEFEAT OF THE PATRIOT ENERGY COAL PLANT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to local officials and concerned citizens in the town of Ayer, MA who banded together to defeat the proposed siting of a 240-megawatt coal burning plant in their town. Unfortunately, I can't be with them to celebrate at tonight's board of selectmen meeting. However, I share their celebratory mood and I will be with them in spirit.

Last week, the Massachusetts Energy Facilities Siting Council [EFSC] hammered the final nail in the coffin of the Patriot Energy proposal by denying Patriot an extension for proceeding with its siting application. While lawyers representing Patriot have indicated that it would be possible for the company to reapply for a siting license, I can assure the town that the proposal is dead. Thanks to the town's success in pointing out the clear and present dangers the facility would have posed to the local environment, the project has absolutely no chance of being approved by either the EFSC or the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection. As a result, any subsequent application by Patriot Energy would simply be an exercise in futility.

I believe that the manner in which the town approached this situation will serve as a model for officials in other towns to follow. Rather than simply saying not in my backyard, town officials devoted a great deal of time and effort to establishing strong ties to the citizens groups who opposed the project. Together, they carefully researched the proposed coal-burning technology, collected and disseminated information on the steps needed to protect their aquifer, and calmly and rationally exposed the inadequacies contained in the draft environmental impact report.

I was honored to work with them in this fight against environmental disaster. While I deal with policy issues relating to clean air and clean water on a daily basis as a result of my seat on the subcommittee that funds the Environmental Protection Agency, I still relish the opportunity to step in at the grassroots level and join my fellow citizens in a fight against something that clearly threatens our environment. I hope that we can build upon this experience not only to stop future threats to our community, but also to work together to provide the environmental quality and economic growth that we all seek for the town of Ayer.

AMELIA—A BIT OF PARADISE IN MY DISTRICT

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I have in the district I represent a "bit of Paradise." I am proud to say that Amelia Island Plantation,

Amelia Island, FL, in my congressional district, has emerged as the Family Resort of the Year (1989) from a Family Circle magazine tally of nearly 6,000 respondents. As well, Amelia Island Plantation, Amelia Island, FL has been designated by the television program, "Lifestyles of the Rich & Famous," as being one of the "World's 10 Most Beautiful Beaches."

"Amelia Island Plantation is a four-star golf and beach resort on Florida's northernmost barrier island spread out over 1,250 woody acres," states Family Circle, and further quoting comments of the voters: "Still has the lush, green, woody feel. Unspoiled.—A.B.W., McComb, Miss." "Excellent program for children: Ours didn't want to come home. Made kids feel special with varied activities and caring staff.—I.O., Kennesaw, GA." "We visit every year. The children enjoy the youth program; we enjoy the relaxation.—S.K., Rochester, N.Y." (Family Circle, April 3, 1990.)

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to vouch for the beauty of Amelia Island and to submit for the RECORD a copy of an article from the local newspaper, the Fernandina Beach News-Leader. It is my pleasure to represent in Congress such a world renown location.

PLANTATION WINS AWARD

(By Ruby Christian)

Readers of Family Circle magazine agree with Amelia Island Plantation's focus on making provisions for family-style vacations, the publication reported in its April issue.

The resort caters to families yet enables parents to get off by themselves or gather with an adults-only group.

The Plantation won the magazine's beach resorts category after 6,000 readers responded to Family Circle's invitation to vote.

The Plantation and four other resorts emerged as overall national favorites.

Plantation General Manager Jack Healan said he believes the winning combination includes the Amelia Island site's natural beauty, professional staff and outstanding recreation department which caters to family needs. Children are not only given care when parents choose to be away from them, activities are provided to keep the youngsters happy, he pointed out.

The Plantation won the first-ever Premier Property Award in 1989 which was given by the Resort and Commercial Recreation Association.

"Through company support and a dedicated staff, our recreation department has grown in size and capabilities," said Karyl Stewart, director of the recreation department on when the Premier Property Award was announced.

GILLIAN MITCHELL AND JACQUALINE BAIRD: STORY OF SUCCESS

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Miami has long been the destination of choice for immigrants from dozens of countries, and these newcomers have contributed greatly to our community. Two who have made a difference are Gillian Mitchell and Jacqueline Baird,

British twins who came to Miami and founded a successful swimwear company called Twins 27 years ago.

I have played tennis for years at Miami Shores with these two women. I never could tell them apart on the court, only in their cars, because they had different license plates: "1st Twin" and "2nd Twin."

I knew they were good tennis players, but not until I read a recent article in New Miami magazine did I learn about their business success. I would like to share this article with my colleagues.

GILLIAN MITCHELL AND JACQUALINE BAIRD— IN THE SWIM WITH TWINS

(By Hope Katz)

Roll after roll of the colors of summertime line the walls of the Twins warehouse in Hialeah, stock for the next generation of bikinis. Fire engine red, marigold yellow, cinnamon, tangerine, snow white, hot pink. These are the shades of 1990.

"This year is going to be our biggest ever, because color is what's selling suits," says Gillian Mitchell. "If a girl is walking down the beach wearing cotton candy pink and another is wearing red hot pink, who would you look at?"

Mitchell should know. Twins, the company that she and twin sister Jacqueline Baird founded 27 years ago, will manufacture a quarter million of the slight swimsuits this year. Sales are expected to exceed \$4 million. And all from the "extremely brief two-piece," as Webster's puts it, which the twins started making as a lark.

The sisters came to Miami Beach in the early '60s, British show girls who arrived in the last the Gleason-era hey-day—by way of Berlin and Cairo.

"We were performing our song-and-dance act as the Hamilton Twins," says Baird, who designs most of the Twins suits. "We were trotting around the globe, performing in theaters and having a wonderful time."

"It was when we were playing a club in Puerto Rico that we got the idea about making bikinis," says Mitchell, the marketing side of the team. "On the beach, all of the girls were asking us where we'd gotten our bikinis. In Puerto Rico, you could wear a bikini on the beach, but not around the pool. Meanwhile, everyone in Europe was wearing bikinis. The girls on the beach knew this, and they asked us if we'd make them some just like the ones we had. That started us thinking."

A few days later the twins had sewn several suits and put them in the Caribe Hotel dress shop, on consignment. The first order sold out, "and that was our entrance into the world of high fashion," says Baird.

That was in 1963, and the sisters decided to set themselves up in the bikini business in South Florida. With an investment of \$10,000 from each of the twins, and an additional \$25,000 from partner Barney Boardman, they opened in the rear of a small boutique in Hollywood, supporting themselves mostly from their evening work at nightclubs in the Fontainebleau and Diplomat hotels.

"For the first year we didn't take a salary. We also didn't have time to sew all the suits ourselves. So, we hired several local ladies to do the sewing for us. We would take them the patterns and materials, then pick up the finished product and drop off the new orders. We spent a lot of time in the car," says Baird.

In the mid-1960s, they decided to move the production under one roof. They moved to their current warehouse in Hialeah, hired a staff of seamstresses and started doing business full-time. "The hardest thing was getting fabric. No one wanted to help us because we had no collateral. A few did help, and we have been eternally grateful. Of course, many didn't, and when they came back trying to sell material to us, we didn't forget that," says Mitchell.

Now the sisters develop a line of about 100 suits each year, which is pared down to a "top 20" list. The suits retail for \$20 to \$55, and are distributed to 1,500 shops in the U.S., Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Venezuela, and most recently, Holland. A large portion of their business also comes from distribution on Royal Caribbean Cruise Line, where their biggest seller is the whole-piece suit embroidered with gold lamé.

Like many twins, Mitchell and Baird often finish each other's sentences and thoughts. With seven children between them, the pair banter and giggle like kids themselves. At 58, they don't show their age. "We love what we do," says Mitchell. "Our employees [95 in all] are like family."

"They were the first to come up with interchangeable tops and bottoms, so that a girl whose bust is not in proportion to her hips could still get a good fitting bikini," says Michael Chitoff, president of the Swimwear Association of South Florida. "They are very contemporary. They keep up with all the looks and are very creative."

The twins say the look for the '90s, especially for juniors, is hotter, attention-getting colors. For the more sophisticated bather, however, the twins say bright neons will be replaced by lavender, coral and violet.

What captures the eye in the 1990s is a far cry from the initial impact their line had in the '60s. "When we first arrived in the U.S., bikinis were new fashion in the States," says Mitchell. "I remember the first time we went to the beach in our suits. We were in Atlantic City, and a policeman came over to us and told us we couldn't be walking around like that. He promptly put us in a cab and told the driver to take us home."

PRAISE FOR LAWRENCE COUNTY HEAD START

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the full U.S. House of Representatives to commend and praise Lawrence County Head Start Inc. of 301 East Long Avenue, New Castle, PA, in my Fourth Congressional District.

Lawrence County Head Start is celebrating its 25th anniversary of servicing deserving children since its inception.

The organization, which has serviced more than 3,000 children and families in the past 25 years, is honoring the occasion with a special anniversary banquet.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of the positive and worthwhile impact that Lawrence County Head Start has had on the entire community and that is why I rise before the House and honor Lawrence County Head Start today.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO MR. BOB ROGERS

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, the Congress has recognized that we must place a stronger emphasis on quality education in our schools. In order to do so, it is necessary that we draw attention to those individuals who, through hard work and tireless service, give so much to the educational community.

Mr. Bob Rogers, an administrator at Claremont McKenna College for 33 years, is retiring today after a rewarding career. The Claremont McKenna College Alumni Association has expressed its appreciation to Bob in the form of the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

Whereas Robert G. Rogers is a 1952 graduate of Claremont McKenna College; and

Whereas he returned to Claremont McKenna College on August 1, 1957 as an Admission Officer under the direction of Emery R. Walker, Jr., then Dean of Admission and Financial Aid, serving both the College and the recently founded Harvey Mudd College; and

Whereas he assisted in the admission of the first three classes of Pitzer College, upon that institution's inauguration in 1963; and

Whereas during the first twenty-five years of his tenure at Claremont McKenna College he served successively as Assistant Dean, Associate Dean, and then Senior Associate Dean of Admission and Financial Aid for both Claremont McKenna College and Harvey Mudd; and

Whereas he also served as Chairman of the School and College Relations Committee of the Western Region of the College Board and as a member of the Executive Committee of the same organization during the late 1960's and early 1970's; and

Whereas he founded an Alumni Admission program in 1974 at the College called the Claremont Alumni Schools Program, or "CLASP", which has become an essential part of the activities of this Association; and

Whereas the Claremont McKenna College Alumni Association, recognizing his many contributions to the College, presented him with its Distinguished Service Award on June 6, 1976; and

Whereas he is now retiring, after 33 years of devoted service to Claremont McKenna College; and

Whereas by reason of his remarkable achievements and inspiration, and as a consequence of the affection which this Association holds for him, our fellow alumnus, and in order to convey to him such gratitude and findings: Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That on behalf of all alumni of Claremont McKenna College, the Claremont McKenna College Alumni Association hereby expresses its sincere appreciation and best wishes to Robert G. Rogers, Class of 1952, as he begins his well deserved retirement.

This 22d day of May, 1990.

By William Woods, 1989-90 President.

EQUINE PROGRAM AT THE NORTH WIND UNDERSEA INSTITUTE

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, this week in my district, a group of wild American mustangs are being brought for the first time ever to New York City to become part of a unique program created by the North Wind Undersea Institute. For the past 2 years, the Equine Program at North Wind has been teaching youngsters about the role of the horse in the development of civilization. The program is one way in which North Wind successfully spreads its message of environmental conservation and awareness.

The interaction that will take place between the students and the wild mustangs is an example of the hands-on educational approach of North Wind. Through the Equine Program, inner city children learn about compassion and respect for all animals. They also learn about our responsibility to help preserve and protect our planet and all living things.

I have been working with North Wind since it came into existence over 10 years ago, and I was pleased to help secure a grant from the Department of the Interior for this program. I know that in addition to making learning fun for our young people, North Wind takes its environmental work very seriously. For example, studies of the wild American mustangs as part of North Wind's Equine Heritage Conservancy Program will explore current environmental issues and multiple-use land management.

The fine work done by North Wind is a credit to the dedication of its executive director, Michael Sandlofer, and his staff. It is always a pleasure to work with people who care so much about the world in which we live.

WHY DON'T THE SOVIETS CARE ABOUT STEALTH?

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, as part of its overall plan for defense spending in the 1990's, the Bush administration argues that the United States should build the B-2 Stealth bomber because—among other reasons—the arms control agreement we are currently negotiating encourages its deployment. Under the counting rules in the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty [START], bombers carrying gravity bombs would count for one warhead, while the warheads carried on air-launched cruise missiles [ALCM's] would be discounted by 50 percent. If, for example, a B-2 bomber were carrying 20 gravity bombs, they would count as one warhead, while 20 ALCM warheads carried by a B-2 would count as 10.

Thus, the Soviet Union has agreed to a treaty that will encourage the United States to deploy the Stealth bomber. Why?

The first possible reason is that the Soviets possess or intend to deploy a large bomber force which will be loaded with large numbers of gravity bombs. However, it appears unlikely the Soviets will expand greatly their bomber fleet. Their newest aircraft, the Blackjack, is equivalent to our B-1B but suffers from substantial problems in crew comfort, weapons system use, and refueling. As a result, production rates have been cut and the Pentagon does not expect the Soviet's future strategic bomber fleet to match ours in size or effectiveness.

Another reason may be the Soviet's existing comparative advantage in Air defense systems. In a large-scale nuclear strike with current arsenals, where air attacks certainly would be preceded by ballistic and tactical missile strikes on the Soviet air defense network, this advantage would be negligible: air defenses would largely cease to exist by the time bombers could arrive to penetrate it.

But in a world dominated by bomber forces, conventional air defenses could play a much larger role in degrading an attack launched through the air. The Soviets maintain such defenses. The United States does not. Which country would benefit most from a treaty that encouraged moving nuclear weapons from missiles, against which there is no defense, to bombers, against which only the Soviets have defenses?

Advocates of the B-2 argue that it will make the Soviet investment in air defense obsolete and, although Soviet defenses could be thickened with additional radars, interceptor aircraft, and electronics to deal with the B-1B, the B-2's special characteristics make it invulnerable to possible system upgrades.

But are the Soviets concerned about Stealth technology? Many analysts claim it can be countered by readily available technology. Just as important, like all bombers a sizable portion of the B-2 force could be destroyed on the ground. Finally, even the Pentagon admits that a major part of the B-2's mission—destroying mobile targets such as missiles—is beyond the reach of current technology.

So there is a third possible reason, that in a fundamental sense the B-2 simply does not matter. Instead, it will play the role of a "rubble bouncer," arriving on the scene only after thousands of nuclear warheads have done the lion's share of the damage. Even under the terms of the proposed START treaty, the United States could retain some 5,000 land- and sea-based missile warheads, more than enough to destroy the political, military, and economic infrastructure of the Soviet Union. The ballistic missile warheads would be backed up by thousands of sea- and air-launched cruise missiles. Seen in this light, the more than 2,000 bombs that could be carried by the B-2 would simply be unnecessary.

In short, the Soviets may have concluded that since the B-2 is irrelevant to the balance between United States and Soviet nuclear forces they have no reason to stop us from wasting tens of billions of dollars on its production and operations.

If so, it would certainly answer this paradox: If, as the Air Force claims, it will be nearly impossible for the Soviets to detect and defeat

the B-2 bomber, why don't they seem to care?

Plagued by high costs, criticized as lacking any real mission, and increasingly irrelevant to a changing world, the B-2 may find itself fulfilling only the singular mission of drawing vitally needed dollars from other national security areas and from growing domestic problems. As we review the administration's proposed defense budget for next year, the B-2 should be the first item to go.

A TRIBUTE TO DAVE
McLOUGHLIN

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, today, I ask that my colleagues join with me in commending and paying tribute to an outstanding public servant as he prepares to retire following a dedicated and distinguished career. Dave McLoughlin will step down from the position of Director, Office of Training at the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] at the end of this month. His departure will leave very large shoes to fill, and will constitute a loss not only for FEMA, but also for the Nation.

In addition to his doctorate in education, Dave possesses a wealth of knowledge and experience in the field of emergency management, from natural disasters to terrorist attacks. Thus he has made invaluable contributions to FEMA and its mission. He began his Federal service in 1957 as an instructor in the Federal Civil Defense Administration's Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Defense School. By 1971, he had been named Deputy Director of the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, region IV, in Battle Creek, MI. His next appointment was to the position of planning staff supervisor on terrorism for the Federal Preparedness Agency in Washington. Through his participation in the Presidential reorganization project, Dave contributed his expertise to FEMA's very creation, ensuring that the Agency evolved into an efficient, comprehensive, and expert response team to all national emergencies. There could not have been a more qualified individual to fulfill his many roles there, from his initial appointment in 1979 to the position of Assistant Director of Training and Education to the present day.

Many of my colleagues, especially from California, have special reason to be grateful to Dave, particularly during his service as Deputy Associate Director of FEMA's State and local programs. Time and again, as flood alternated with drought, California has been threatened, and Dave's expertise provided relief. He always identified the extent of our disaster situations promptly, and expedited needed relief. In addition to professionalism, he always demonstrated caring and concern.

Dave's exceptional contributions have been honored at the highest level. He has received both the President's Meritorious Rank Award in 1986, as well as the President's Distinguished Service Award, in 1989. I am confident that his life will continue to be marked

with successful contributions, no matter what endeavor he undertakes.

In conclusion, Dave McLoughlin embodies all the qualities demanded of a dedicated public servant. I only wish there were many more like him. He will be badly missed but, more importantly, he will be well remembered. I know that my colleagues will be pleased to join with me in extending hearty congratulations to Dave on a job well done, as well as every best wish to him and to his wife, Carol, for fruitful and rewarding years ahead.

GETTYSBURG HOSPITAL
AUXILIARY

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment today to recognize the Gettysburg Hospital Auxiliary. This year will mark the 70th anniversary of this fine organization and the many contributions the auxiliary has made to the growth of Gettysburg Hospital.

The Gettysburg Hospital Auxiliary boasts more than 1,000 members who have given freely of their time and efforts to raise funds for the Gettysburg Hospital. The successful fund-raising efforts have enabled the hospital to purchase new equipment and establish much desired patient services.

I would like to take this time to thank the members of this fine organization on behalf of myself and the citizens of Adams County and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TRIBUTE TO THE PERKINS
SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent an organization from my home district that provides one of the best examples of why we should pass the Americans With Disabilities Act today. The Perkins School for the Blind in Watertown, MA, with some seed money from the Federal Government, has entered into a partnership with major corporations in New England such as Raytheon and New England Telephone to place individuals with handicaps in permanent jobs. The Projects With Industry Program has placed over 220 individuals from all across New England who are visually impaired or blind in jobs such as computer programmers or customer service representatives. These individuals with disabilities would probably be at home on Social Security insurance without this assistance. Perkins School for the Blind, because of its vision and commitment, has opened the door to mainstream society for persons with disabilities. We should learn from this success story and open the doors for thousands more individuals by passing the AWDA today.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE TWO SUPERPOWERS

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, one of the more pleasing benefits of the thaw in United States-Soviet relations is the opportunity for various forms of cultural exchange between the two superpowers. This reality can only serve to enrich the lives of citizens in both countries, while simultaneously fostering further bilateral understanding of each country for the other.

One cultural category which has benefited directly from the new openness, Mr. Speaker, is the circus. An exchange program involving the National Circus Project USA of Westbury, Long Island, recently resulted in American circus artists performing with Soviet circus troupes for the first time since 1967. This breakthrough came on the heels of a National Circus Project Exchange program which saw a Soviet circus entertainer brought to America to perform for and teach circus skills to American schoolchildren.

The two American circus artists who traveled to the Soviet Union, Greg Milstein and John Foss, carried with them greetings and American flags which I and my Senate colleagues, PAT MOYNIHAN and AL D'AMATO, were privileged to provide. At the beginning of their journey, they became the first American circus performers to participate in the Soviet Circus Festival, a competition for circus artists. In the spirit of international friendship. The American artists did not participate in the competition at the festival, but instead gave a demonstration performance of their talents for the Soviet audience.

Later, the pair was invited to perform with the Latvian State Circus, breaking the 23-year drought of American circus performance in Soviet circuses. At the same time, a precedent for future circus exchanges was created, opening up an estimated one-fifth of the world's circus-viewing audience to American performers.

Mr. Speaker, I'm sure that I speak for my colleagues when I congratulate Jean Paul Jenack, executive director of the National Circus Project USA, Mr. Milstein, and Mr. Foss for their respective roles in helping to promote the cause of international understanding through this important cultural exchange. I wish these gentlemen and their colleagues in the American circus industry the best as they continue their efforts to foster international good will through their future projects.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, today, a letter was distributed to all House Members with my signature indicating my support for the Bruce-Oxley CFC amendment to the Clean Air Act.

Unfortunately, my signature was added in error. I would like the record to state that I am not in favor of the Bruce-Oxley amendment and will be supporting the Bates-Boehrlert amendment when the House considers this important issue.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO THE LINDE DIVISION-UNION CARBIDE INDUSTRIAL GASES, INC., COMMEMORATING THE LINDE "ROOTING FOR AMERICA PROGRAM"

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to rise and pay tribute to the Linde Division-Union Carbide Industrial Gases, Inc., for the successful inauguration of the Linde National Rooting for America Program. On May 22, 1990, the national meeting of this program's local coordinators will take place. This occasion gives me the opportunity to honor the Linde Division of Wilmington, CA, for its environmental and economic commitment to the community and the Nation.

At a time when we are all becoming much more cognizant of the environmental degradation of our world, Linde has emerged as a corporate leader in enhancing environmental protection efforts. "Rooting for America" is a 10-year, nationwide initiative to foster environmental awareness, promote the planting and survival of trees, and build community spirit in the towns and municipalities across the country that host Linde facilities. In Wilmington, Linde established a community tree planting council to oversee the program. Under the leadership of the planting council's tree council, with trees and funds provided by Linde, 2,000 trees and seedlings were planted by local school children, scouts, and residents. From the outset of this program, Linde has been a symbol of commitment to environmental excellence in the 1990's. I should note, however, Linde's contributions to the south bay area are not just environmental.

The Linde Division-Union Carbide Industrial Gases, Inc. has been an integral member of the Wilmington and Los Angeles city industrial community since 1967. Linde's air separation plant in Wilmington is southern California's largest producer of oxygen, nitrogen, and argon, and a primary supplier of important resources for the fields of medical and health care, steel production, metal fabrication, electronic and semiconductor manufacturing, oil refining, food processing, and numerous other industries.

In addition to the environmental and industrial contributions to Los Angeles and the south bay area, Linde has contributed over \$69 million in wages; \$230 million for electrical energy, \$70 million for other utilities, suppliers, service, and taxes; and \$58 million for truck fleet operations.

These economic contributions have assisted in making southern California the preeminent economic leader in the country.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure to pay my respect to this company.

Linde's concern for the environment, the safety and health of its employees and the surrounding community has shaped the values of this corporation to the degree that neither profits nor production will come before the safe operation of its plants. When it comes to health, safety, and environmental performance, Linde is second to none. On this occasion, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending my heartfelt thanks to this innovative and valued Wilmington company. We wish Linde many successes in the years to come.

COMMENDING SUMNER HIGH SCHOOL IN KENTWOOD, LA, FOR WINNING FIRST PLACE IN AN ANNUAL NATIONWIDE CONTEST FOR THE BEST ANTI-DRUG PROGRAM DESIGNED AND RUN BY STUDENTS

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend students at Sumner High School in Kentwood, LA, for winning first place in the senior high school competition of an annual nationwide contest for the best antidrug program designed and run by students.

During my many antidrug seminars at local high schools, students universally expressed the need for strong measures to help them to say no to peer pressure that encourages illegal drug and alcohol use. Clearly, the students at Sumner High School have been able to rally other students around an efficient program to combat negative peer pressure.

When you consider that the average age of first use is an alarming 12.5 years old, it becomes paramount to initiate creative antidrug programs in our schools which reach and motivate students to help others to say no to drugs. I am very proud of the students at Sumner High School, and believe that they have set an excellent example on how to work together to stop the serious problem of illegal drug and alcohol use.

Clearly, Sumner High School students have shown excellent leadership. I would also like to extend my congratulations to the principal, faculty and staff, parents, and other community groups who have helped the students put forth this program.

THE CASE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG—THE TRUE TEST OF SOVIET GLASNOST

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, in just a few days Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev will be in the United States for a critical summit meeting with President Bush. While all Americans welcome the changes that President Gorbachev has brought to the Soviet Union

and to the countries of Eastern and Central Europe, there are still serious questions that remain regarding the commitment to democratic reform, freedom of expression, and pluralism in the Soviet Union.

The major test of that commitment to openness, to glasnost is the willingness of the Soviet leadership to resolve the matter of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish hero who saved the lives of as many as 100,000 Hungarians during the Holocaust.

Mr. Speaker, there is a moral commitment for us in the United States to continue to press the Soviets for the release of Wallenberg and a full public accounting of his imprisonment in the Soviet Union since 1945. It was at the request of the U.S. War Refugee Board that Wallenberg undertook his dangerous mission to Budapest in 1944, and in 1981 Wallenberg became an honorary citizen of the United States, the second person after Sir Winston Churchill to be so recognized.

Mr. Speaker, an excellent article on Wallenberg and the forthcoming United States-Soviet summit by Spencer Warren appeared this morning in the Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Warren is a former member of the Policy Planning Staff at the State Department and was formerly counsel to one of our colleagues in the Senate.

I ask that Mr. Warren's outstanding article be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give it careful and thoughtful attention.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, May 22, 1990]

WALLENBERG: A MAJOR TEST OF GLASNOST
(By Spencer Warren)

Glasnost has brought commendable openness to Soviet history. The Kremlin has owned up to the 1939 pact with Hitler partitioning Poland, and has admitted the 1940 Katyn Forest massacre of 15,000 Polish officers and other prisoners.

But there is another crime it has to face. It didn't involve whole nations, but only one man, probably the noblest figure of the 20th century: Raoul Wallenberg.

The exploits of this selfless man are now well known. A 31-year-old architect and businessman, scion of a wealthy Swedish diplomatic and banking family, he traveled to Hungary in July 1944 as a special attaché to the Swedish legation in Budapest. Hungary at the time was an ally of Nazi Germany and was home to the last surviving large Jewish community in Europe. Wallenberg, who had studied in the United States, had been encouraged to undertake his mission by a representative of the U.S. War Refugee Board, which had been created by President Roosevelt, belatedly, in January 1944. The board financed much of Wallenberg's efforts.

When Wallenberg arrived in Hungary, the government of Admiral Horthy had just halted, under international pressure, the Nazi mass deportations (directed by Eichmann), which in two months had carted about 400,000 Jews off to the ovens at Auschwitz. Most of Budapest's 230,000 Jews remained in the capital. With a staff of about 300, mostly Jews, he set up safe houses under Swedish diplomatic protection and gave out Swedish passports to the thousand, saving at least 20,000 people.

In October, the Germans overthrew Horthy after he made armistice overtures to the Allies, installing the fascist Arrow Cross

party in his place. Arrow Cross gangs were turned loose against the Jews, massacring 10,000 to 15,000. On Christmas Day 1944, 78 children in one of Wallenberg's shelters were machine-gunned and beaten to death. He forestalled other attacks, confronting armed thugs and intervening with authorities, threatening retribution after the war.

In November, with the collapse of the rail system, the Nazis forced about 40,000 Jews on a death march west toward Austria. Wallenberg drove along the columns, giving out food, medical, and other assistance, and succeeded in pulling out hundreds and returning them to refuge in Budapest. "He . . . showed us that one human being cared," said one survivor. As the Russian armies approached, the S.S. and Arrow Cross were planning to kill the 70,000 Jews remaining in the ghetto, but Wallenberg's threat of postwar retribution may have been crucial in averting this horror. Thus, this wealthy man who forsook the comfort of neutrality, saved, directly and indirectly, up to 100,000 people.

Eichmann and the Arrow Cross made Wallenberg a hunted man, but he eluded them. Then, in January 1945, he disappeared into Russian hands, never to be heard from again. The Soviet line, issued in 1957, and contradicting an earlier statement denying any knowledge, is that Wallenberg died of a heart attack in the KGB's Lubyanka prison in Moscow in 1947, age 35. Last October, after 44 years, they handed over to a Swedish delegation, which included surviving relatives, his passport, personal effects, and a card registering him as a prisoner in the Lubyanka dated Feb. 6, 1945. Maintaining the 1957 position, they also turned over the handwritten note by a long-deceased doctor attesting to Wallenberg's alleged death.

In the past two years Soviet authorities and journals have discussed the case and lauded Wallenberg's heroism, conceding his arrest was "a tragic mistake that has never been corrected." They attribute lack of further evidence to destruction of records by Stalinist authorities, and argue that millions of Russians also disappeared.

But the family and the many Wallenberg committees around the world reject this and believe he is alive, noting numerous reports of sightings through the years. The Soviets may fear the embarrassment of releasing Wallenberg, or revealing details of his fate (was he tortured?) and the reasons for his arrest (he may have been suspected as a US spy), and could be trying to appease Western opinion by placing the onus on their predecessors.

The Reagan and now the Bush administrations have recognized the US responsibility to pursue this case; Wallenberg's mission was sponsored by the US, and in 1981 he became the second foreigner (Churchill was the first) to be made an honorary citizen. Secretary of State Baker raised the matter with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze last September. Treading a delicate diplomatic path, President Bush must raise it again with Mr. Gorbachev at the summit.

Raoul Wallenberg is our conscience. In mankind's blackest hour, when unsurpassed human depravity seemed to rule, and those who could have helped, including the US, did far too little, he was a beacon of goodness and light. When we see the vicious hatreds of those times rising again in Eastern Europe and Russia, as if the 6 million Jews had never perished, Wallenberg's example forever reminds us that humanity can be redeemed.

**IN FAVOR OF BILL AIDING
HANDICAPPED AMERICANS**

HON. JIM BUNNING

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Americans With Disabilities Act. Handicapped Americans and Americans with disabilities are a tremendous national resource and we cannot afford to lock them out of the Nation's work force or marketplace. This bill will go a long way at fully integrating the handicapped into our society.

When the ADA was first introduced, and in fact when it first came to the House floor, I had some very serious reservations about it. I felt that the definitions in the bill were too vague and that it would invite a flood of law suits against small businesses.

However, over the past few days, amendments have been added to the bill which I think address these concerns. By delaying the enforcement of the public accommodations provisions for small businesses and by specifying that an employer can use a written job description as evidence in determining the essential functions of a job, we have taken away a good deal of the uncertainty that plagued the original bill.

Although I would have liked to have seen the Sensenbrenner amendment and the Olin amendment accepted as well, I do believe the bill has been improved sufficiently to merit passage. I urge my colleagues to vote for this important step toward opening the door of society for the handicapped.

GREAT FRENCH FRY WAR

HON. PAUL B. HENRY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, our U.S. Trade Representative, Carla Hills, met in Ottawa last Friday with the Canadian Prime Minister.

I hope that our Trade Representative was not served french fries at lunch because she would have been in danger of choking if she was aware of the blatant manner in which the Canadians have very cleverly kept American processed french fries out of their market while selling aggressively in ours.

By smokescreen regulation on incoming frozen potato products, the Canadians keep the entire Canadian domestic, wholesale french fry market to themselves—while at the same time they are poised to possibly build two new frozen potato processing plants very close to our border in Maine with their sights on our market. We have no similar lockout provision.

Mr. Speaker, it is necessary for the United States to take action so that the Canadians cannot have their french fries and eat them too.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, May 15, I was en route to the House Chamber for a vote on House Resolution 381, but unfortunately, did not make it to the House floor before time had expired. I would like the record to show that had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 108.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOSEPH
POWER KELLY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, with much pleasure I rise today to recognize a special individual, Dr. Joseph Power Kelly, provost of Webster University in St. Louis, MO. He has contributed 25 years of service to American higher education at Webster University, and many of his finer students have been residents of my Fourth Congressional District in Missouri. Webster University's graduate programs in Kansas City have provided excellent opportunity for the pursuit of master's degrees in teaching and business. Of course, those programs have been managed by Provost Kelly.

As a young man in his home State of Montana, Joe Kelly began an exemplary youth in high school, distinguishing himself as a scholar and an athlete at Butte Boys' Central. He continued to pursue athleticism and academics throughout college at Montana State University, where he became "Jumpin' Joe" for perfecting the new art of the high arcing jump shot. At the same time, he excelled in the study of history and politics.

"Jumpin' Joe" Kelly continued to integrate his interest in history and political science into his life. After finishing his university career, he shared his historical knowledge as a high school professor, until he became the executive director of the Montana Democratic Party.

The lure of being an active leader in politics drew him away from teaching, yet he eventually continued his pursuit of being an educator. He earned his doctorate in political science from Washington University in St. Louis, and in 1965, Dr. Kelly became an administrator at Webster University, where he has become widely known and greatly appreciated throughout a quarter of a century.

Joe Kelly has set an excellent example for students and scholars of my Fourth Congressional District, as well as for the State of Missouri and the Nation. I hope my fellow Members of Congress will join me in congratulating him for his leadership and dedication to education.

THE 28TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE BELLMORE-MERRICK
UNITED SECONDARY TEACHERS
ASSOCIATION

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 28th anniversary of the Bellmore-Merrick United Secondary Teachers Association. At a dinner-dance, June 14, this year's retirees from the Bellmore-Merrick school district will be honored for their many years of loyal and dedicated contributions to the field of education. In addition, professionals from the schools and local communities will be recognized as well for their accomplishments.

Secondary education serves as a critical step in the academic preparation of our young people as they venture out into the world. Whether they go on to college or join the working world, what students learn in high school will help them become active, concerned members of society. Secondary teachers, therefore, have a tremendous influence in shaping our young people into the future leaders of America.

Since the association was established in 1961, it has grown to become a powerful advocate for teachers and helped to foster positive changes to promote learning in the classroom. Therefore, I'd like to extend my sincere appreciation to President Lou DeFilippo and all the members of the Bellmore-Merrick United Secondary Teachers Association for their exemplary work to promote excellence in education. Their significant efforts are deeply appreciated. Thank you, and best wishes on this important occasion.

A TRIBUTE TO JEANNINE SUSAN
BLANCHET

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Jeannine Susan Blanchet, of Central Falls, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman RONALD K. MACHTLEY Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for William M. Davies Jr., Technical High School, in Lincoln, RI.

This award is presented to the student, chosen by William M. Davies Jr., Technical High School, who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Jeannine certainly met these criteria during her high school years. She is the salutatorian for her class and has been a member of the National Honor Society for 4 years. She has also won a Merit Award and took first place in a data processing competition.

I commend Jeannine for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO MRS. ATHELINA
H. LATHAM

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mrs. Athelina H. Latham on receiving an honorary degree from the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence, RI.

Athelina is receiving this degree in recognition of her many outstanding accomplishments and achievements in the world of art and art education. Today at the age of 82, Athelina is still a vibrant teacher and generously shares her talents with others. Her career in art has spanned almost 60 years and has taken place across the country. She has taught in New York City and Chicago and in her home State of Rhode Island in several institutions. She has taught art to people of all ages, from children to senior citizens. Her achievements are not only in the field of art education but also in hat and glove design. In 1940, she opened the successful Latham French Glove Studio in Chicago, IL, where she received national recognition for her unique designs.

It is a great pleasure for me to congratulate Athelina H. Latham on her receiving an honorary bachelor of fine arts degree from the Rhode Island School of Design. I wish her all the best and continued success in the future.

A TRIBUTE TO RHODE ISLAND
GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an exemplary government program that aims at alleviating hunger among our Nation's most needy citizens.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture recently supplied Rhode Island with surplus food to be distributed through State government agencies. I commend the Rhode Island Department of Human Services, the Department of Elderly Affairs, Community Action agencies, and the Office of Food Purchases for a job well done, getting the food distributed quickly and efficiently.

If one child, one senior citizen, goes to bed hungry or undernourished we are condemned with the guilt of failing to provide the bare necessities for our citizens. This is certainly one program that we cannot afford to overlook.

The many dedicated and hard-working people who compose these agencies deserve a good measure of appreciation for their service to our needy citizens. I pledge my support for this program and its efforts on behalf of our Nation's needy citizens.

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN W. TAYLOR

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize John W. Taylor of Middletown, RI, who is being honored as "Elk of the Year" by the members of Newport Lodge No. 104 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

John has been selected by his fellow members for his outstanding and dedicated contributions to many worthy causes throughout the years. John has been instrumental in raising thousands of dollars for many worthwhile charities and has truly distinguished himself in his community. He has given countless hours and days for the sake of others, all for the benefit of his fellow citizens. Among John's accomplishments are raising over \$6,000 for the Muscular Dystrophy Association through a bowl-a-thon that was coordinated with other charitable groups in the area. He also ran a fundraiser for Nicholas Tasso, an 18-month-old child who has a congenital heart condition. Over 600 people from the community attended this fundraiser to help with Nicholas' medical costs.

It is with great pleasure that I salute John W. Taylor for all his exemplary charitable work. His spirit of compassion for his fellow citizens serves as a model for us all.

A TRIBUTE TO KAREN GRECO

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Karen Greco of Cranston, RI, who has been selected to receive one of two national Very Special Arts Young Playwrights Awards.

Her play, "Ritty and Jesus Came to Dinner and Enjoyed a Plate of Borscht," has been chosen as a national winner in the very performance of the play at the Kennedy Center in Washington, DC, on June 4. Very Special Arts was founded in 1974 by Jean Kennedy Smith as an educational affiliate to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Very Special Arts provides opportunities in the arts to individuals with disabilities. Very Special Arts Rhode Island has been working toward this goal since 1986.

Each year young playwrights submit scripts nationwide to the Young Playwrights Program. These scripts must deal with some aspect of disability. For Karen, the play has a special meaning that transcends winning the competition. Karen's play is based on her own experience as the daughter of a mentally ill mother. "Ritty" is a two-character play in which a daughter and her schizophrenic mother speak to the audience. Karen's play is truly a powerful piece, not only for its content but also for its personal nature with Karen.

It is with great pleasure that I congratulate Karen for her outstanding achievement. I wish her the best and success in her future endeavors.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO REV. WILLIAM J. O'NEILL

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Rev. William J. O'Neill of Jamestown, RI, who is celebrating his 25th anniversary of his ordination into the priesthood.

Reverend O'Neill, who is now the pastor of St. Mark Parish in Jamestown, has faithfully carried out his solemn oath for a quarter of a century now. I extend my most sincere congratulations to Reverend O'Neill and wish him all the best in the future.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. ROBERT C. ARRUDA

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize an individual who has so unselfishly given of himself to our Nation's youth.

Dr. Robert C. Arruda of Bristol, RI, is receiving a Fulbright Fellowship for the summer of 1990, in Buenos Aires, Argentina. He is among 20 of America's finest citizens chosen to establish this important cultural and educational bond with Argentina. Dr. Arruda is a college professor of French, Spanish, and Portuguese and has made a lifelong commitment to teaching these languages and cultures to everyone. He firmly believes that global communication is a means toward world peace and has dedicated his career toward promoting this goal. He is a well-respected member of his community and has given countless numbers of hours to many charitable causes.

I would like to thank Dr. Robert C. Arruda for his devotion to his job and his community. He has demonstrated a love for his work that transcends the classroom and pushes others toward better communication. I hope that others may follow his example. I wish him all the best and future success in all his endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO MRS. ELIZABETH G. BRITO

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to congratulate a member of my community for all of her outstanding efforts on behalf of our Nation's most valuable resource—our students.

Mrs. Elizabeth G. Brito of Bristol, RI, has been awarded a Christa McAuliffe Fellowship to continue research and expand a system-wide Thinking/Learning/Study Skills Program currently in place in the Bristol Public Schools.

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Mrs. Brito is the chairperson of the English department at Bristol High School. Her dedication to her profession and her students has continually grown and strengthened as evidenced by her drive to create a learning atmosphere conducive to excellence and achievement. She is also a respected civic leader and has given many hours to a multitude of charitable causes.

I would like to thank Elizabeth for her dedication to her profession and her students. Her love for the work and her community serves as a model for us all. I wish her all the best and continued success in the future.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 4878, THE OCEAN DUMPING BAN EXTENSION ACT

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, during the last Congress, we made the determination to stop the dumping of sewage sludge in our oceans. This is an environmentally sound decision, and I was proud to coauthor the Ocean Dumping Ban Act of 1988, which ended this filthy practice.

But Mr. Speaker, the most well-intentioned plans can and often do go awry. Such a situation is occurring in Nassau County, NY, which I have the pleasure of representing in the Congress. In order for Nassau County to stop the ocean dumping of sewage sludge by December 31, 1991, it has been ordered to build a dewatering facility in Bay Park, a small, residential community.

Bay Park is uniquely unfit for the siting of a sludge dewatering facility. The existing sludge treatment facility is ringed by single family homes. The only access to and from the plant is a single-lane roadway, that winds its way through quiet, residential streets, past a junior/senior high school and three elementary schools. Eighteen-wheel rigs will come roaring through this quiet neighborhood, one every 15 minutes, each and every day.

Nassau County officials are opposed to the siting of the plant in Bay Park. They petitioned the Federal court for an extension of time in which they could enter into contracts with private vendors, so that the sludge could be processed in nonresidential areas without endangering the health and well-being of suburban Nassau County. Unfortunately, the extension request was denied.

Mr. Speaker, my bill is simple: it will grant a 1-year extension to Nassau County so that they may pursue the private vendor option, which is the most environmentally sound manner in which to dispose of sewage sludge. This action is not unprecedented; I understand that the city of New York has been allowed an additional 1 year in which to formulate its alternative to ocean dumping. By granting this additional time, we will afford the residents of Bay Park the opportunity to live without the fear of massive trucks and potentially hazardous sludge endangering the lives of their families.

We pursue environmental policies to better the lives of the people we serve. My constituents are clearly being endangered by the current way in which the Ocean Dumping Ban Act is being implemented. I urge my colleagues to support this truly environmental action, and allow Nassau County's 1.2 million residents the opportunity to devise an environmentally sound method to dispose of sewage sludge.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MOUNT VERNON DARE GRADUATES

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to let you know about a group of future leaders in this country who are attending school in Mount Vernon, IL.

These students have worked with some dedicated adults to complete the DARE Program. They have made a commitment to staying off drugs and learning more about the pitfalls of growing up in this complicated world.

Young people need to know they have the love and support of their families and communities if they are going to take a stand and do the right thing. This is an important first step which I am proud to support.

On behalf of all of southern Illinois, I congratulate the Mount Vernon community for its dedication on this important issue. I wish them continued success in their efforts.

I would like to enter their names into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so they may receive the recognition they deserve.

MOUNT VERNON SIXTH GRADE SCHOOLS

Dr. Lawrence Loveall, Superintendent; Dr. Nick Osborne, Assistant Superintendent; Ron Massey, Mount Vernon City Police Chief; Trooper Dave Turner, Illinois State Police.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL

Principal—Mr. Jerry Clemens; Teacher—Mr. Sidney Milliner. Students—Shanda Boling, Risa Cole, Tina Cooper, Ayanna Dinwiddie, Lisa Drew, Leslie Ellis, Jennifer Eskew, Jacquelyn Goddard, Michael Lynn Heck, Eva Helm, Chris Hudgens, Starla Jackson, Christopher Johnston, Ami Jo Jolliff, Emily Mahan, Jason Ridley, Gentry Rudd, Chevette Sanders, Amy Scarber, Brandi Thompson, Donnell Young, William B. Rustin, Markesha Doggan, Anthony Rainey, Billie Wallis, Stacy Rainey, Melodie Johnson, Teny Karch.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SCHOOL

Principal—Dr. James Upchurch; Teacher—Mike Vaughan. Students—Crystal Austin, Brandi Bowdler, Aaron Bradford, Dameron Brown, Andrew Buckley, Christy Daniels, Anthony Dickey, Jamie Ellis, Kimberly Fares, Susan Hicks, Jamie Hughey, April Johnson, Amanda Leibold, Billy Lockey, Brian Lowry, Mark McKinney, Robert Mooney, Justin Morgan, Kristy Peacock, Shana Ramirez, Lori Ramsey, Holly Reynolds, Kellie Schuster, Paula Scott, Amanda Smith, Hazel Smith, Christina Williams.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN SCHOOL

Principal—Carl Baker; Teacher—Rebecca Krueger. Students—Melanie Aissa, Kenneth Allen, April Bain, Ben Bartolomucci, Alex

Black, John Brown, Charlotte Cotton, Steve Davis, Andrea Dickneite, Jenny Eller, Beth Ellis, Jacque Epperson, Cheryl Glenn, Julie Griffin, James Hargrove, Keshia Harper, Olivia Hart, Alex Hathaway, Tammy Henson, Michael Hicks, Rosalind Hodge, Amy Hopper, John Horner, Lincoln James, Jeff Johnson, Landon Jones, Michael Kroesch, Shareen Ladd, Aaron Lewis, Charles Longwell, Billy Miller, Nina Navarro, Amanda Nixon, Danny Pribble, Raymond Richards, Dennis Riley, Matt Rogers, Nitai Spiro, Matt Sweeten, Wendy Tankersley, Rachel Taylor, Cameron Wagner, Doug Wetzel, Anthony White, Jon Willimzig, Edon Williams, Jeff Wimberly, Sabrina Winter, Kelly Wood.

J.L. BUFORD SCHOOL

Principal—Anson Smith; Teacher—Kurt Strothman. Students—Marc Apostol, Derrick Bell, Chrissy Bolerjack, Lana Catlin, Eric Cho, Danny Day, Dalyn Eggemeyer, Beth Farris, Richard Flanagan, Jessica Hall, Katrina Haslow, Christie Hulbert, Cortell Jennings, Jared Knapp, Colin McLane, Jennifer Mickelsen, Jeffrey Moore, Chris Palmer, Christy Ray, Jessica Scherer, Adam Stowers, Chris Throgmorton, Gavin Turner, Scott Williams, Mary Jo Willmore, Kip Woodgett, Lloyd Neal, Katheryn Ferrall, Shawn Flatt.

Teacher—Sue Nance. Students—Brandon Anderson, Brian Atchison, Christina Barrett, Jason Bowden, Valerie Carr, Sara Coatsney, Nathan Davis, Kenneth Elzy, Melody Etzkorn, Brandon Palsom, Jennifer Galihier, Roger Graham, Sandy Hall, Crystal Hernandez, Josh Johnson, Cynthia Kee, Jennifer McDonald, Michael Martin, Andrew Meyer, David Morgan, Angie Phoenix, Troy Pietsch, Andy Ratcliff, Traci Schell, Amber Strickland, Willie Suggs, Ryan Toliver, Neal Wells, Susanna Widicus, Steven Willis.

DR. ANDY HALL SCHOOL

Principal—Dr. Judith York; Teacher—John Cherry. Students—Michael Barner, Randy Boyd, Kelly Bumpus, Stephanie Caldwell, Broderick Disroe, Tyrone Harris, Stacy Hawkins, Rebecca Hefner, April Hodges, Mat Hodges, Ann Jones, Chris Jones, Michelle Jones, Amy Meeks, Kathy Meredith, Kishia Neal, Misty Odle, Denise Perkins, Kristopher Prior, Scott Scrivner, Earnetta Secrest, Jayson Silliman, Kim Stokes, Larry Wright, Michael Yon, Brad Hale, Keisha Lewis, DeDe Wilson, Wendy Wert.

**"OPERATION JUST CAUSE"
VETERANS REMEMBERED**

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, the month of May has special significance for America's military veterans and their families.

This Monday, May 28, is Memorial Day; a day when the Nation as a whole bows its head in honor of its deceased veterans, particularly those killed in battle.

Earlier this month, on May 8, some of us remembered it was VE Day; the 45th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe.

And, this past weekend, Saturday, May 19, was "Armed Forces Day" when Americans paused to pay tribute to the men and women who now wear the uniform of their country.

In connection with the latter event, I was privileged to take part in a ceremony hosted by VFW Post 5008 in East Pittsburgh, PA, that may have been the only one of its kind in the Nation. The program did more than just recognize today's military personnel. It singled out for special acknowledgment those veterans who participated in "Operation Just Cause" in Panama last December.

Four members of the armed services who took part in that action dedicated a plaque in memory of the 23 Americans killed in the line of duty.

It has been said the Nation which forgets its veterans will itself be forgotten. Let me assure everyone here the people of East Pittsburgh and southwest Pennsylvania have not—and will not—forget them.

On behalf of my colleagues in the Congress I commend those who participated in the remembrance of "Operation Just Cause" and, in the process, remembering all veterans:

Robert Matthews, commander, VFW Post 5008; Frank Marko, adjutant, American Legion Post 2, Guy Bordogna, past commander/service officer, VFW Post 5008; John Biedrzycki, past county commander/past district commander, VFW; Tom Berlich, mayor of East Pittsburgh; the Reverends Robert J. Boyle, Russell Maurer, John Federnock, and E. Jerome Alexis, a former POW.

Helen Marchitello, president of VFW Ladies Auxiliary; Kathleen Adams, president of American Legion Ladies Auxiliary; Rear Adm. John Rohleder, USN retired; State Senator Michael Dawida; State Representative Tom Michlovic; Allegheny County Commissioner Larry Dunn; county recorder of deeds Michael Della Vecchia; members of the firing squad from Turtle Creek VFW Post 207; Curt Verner and David Kaufman, who played "Taps"; Helen Harchelroad, decorations; and members of Woodland Hills Junior Chorus.

Dedicating the memorial plaque to their fallen comrades were 1st Lt. Earl Gentile, U.S. Army, of North Braddock, PA., a neighboring community; and Chiefs Lawrence Barrett, Richard Hansen, and David Knauff, representing the U.S. Navy.

Mr. Speaker, what I witnessed last Saturday made me very proud to be an American, very proud to be a veteran and very proud of the people I represent in the Congress of the United States.

CONGRESS SHOULD STOP DELAYING AID TO CENTRAL AMERICAN EMERGING DEMOCRACIES

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, President Bush has implored Congress to act expeditiously on his request for assistance to Panama and Nicaragua, and has insisted that Congress not leave for the Memorial Day recess until a bill which he can sign is on his desk.

The President is absolutely right, and in fact I wish he had gone farther and threatened to

use his constitutional power to hold Congress in session until such a bill is passed.

It is nothing short of scandalous that Congress has not acted on the President's request for assistance to Panama, which came in January, or for Nicaragua, which came in March. These two countries are in desperate need. President Chamorro of Nicaragua has been forced to the humiliation of sending a cable to the President, begging him for emergency interim assistance. The President has been forced to the humiliation of telling her that he does not have the authority even to provide her country with emergency assistance.

This is outrageous.

These two countries are in the condition they are in because of explicit policies of the United States. This country imposed economic sanctions on both Panama and Nicaragua, supported military efforts in Nicaragua, and mounted our own military effort in Panama to pursue our goal of promoting democracy in Central America. The people of both countries responded in freely held elections by throwing out their dictators and installing democratic regimes and reforms. They have done what we asked of them, and now we refuse to provide them with the assistance they need to restore their economies and to ensure the success of their aspirations for peace, freedom, and democracy. At the same time, the Congress is threatening to cut off aid to El Salvador, a democracy threatened with destruction by a Marxist insurgency.

Have we gone crazy?

It is time to lay the responsibility for this unconscionable inactivity right where it belongs: at the doorstep of the Democrats in Congress, starting with Speaker FOLEY and Majority Leader MITCHELL, and including every single Democrat Member of the House and Senate. The President of the United States has been reduced to pleading and even threatening the Congress to get it to do its duty and to uphold the word and the obligation of this country and to take the initial steps necessary to restore dignity to the people of Central America.

How can we be proud of forcing the duly elected president of a sovereign nation, whose success we applauded, to come begging to Washington for assistance she was long ago promised? How can we be proud of destroying the economies of two countries to further our interests, and then walking away from them when our goals are achieved? How can we be proud of abandoning a fledgling democracy whose very existence is threatened?

Can we conclude from all of this that the Democrats don't want democracy to succeed in Central America, that they want Noriega back in power in Panama, the Sandinistas to return to Nicaragua, the Marxists to rule El Salvador? What other conclusion can we draw?

President Bush, keep the Congress in town until it does its duty. The people of Nicaragua and Panama deserve no less.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1990

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3030) to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for the attainment and maintenance of the national ambient air quality standards, the control of toxic air pollutants, the prevention of acid deposition, and other improvements in the quality of the Nation's air.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, the measure reported out of the Energy and Commerce Committee is a comprehensive, complex, and tough bill. The House compromise is tougher than the administration's proposal, and in some key aspects, tougher than the legislation which passed the Senate.

I am acutely aware of the 10-year stalemate that has plagued previous attempts to reauthorize the Clean Air Act. Much credit of course must be given to the President for breaking that log jam, and much credit must be given to the able leader of the Energy and Commerce Committee, Mr. DINGELL, and the ranking Republican member from New York, Mr. LENT. Concessions have been worked out on a number of issues, including air toxics provisions, a tail pipe standard agreement, and new requirements for ozone nonattainment problems in the most heavily polluted cities. While the auto companies are not wildly enthusiastic, they have a can do attitude about these requirements, at least for the first phase of these requirements.

But, we live in a very complex industrialized society. For every requirement we enact there is an economic impact, there is a job impact, a small business impact, and those tabs must be paid. The Business Round Table recently published a comprehensive analysis of the costs of various clean air proposals. Their best cost estimates using models developed by several organizations range from \$31 billion to \$104 billion. Moreover, a Harvard University report on environmental regulation and U.S. economic growth finds that pollution abatement controls were a significant contributor to the growth slowdown of the 1970's. There is an economic price to be paid, and we must readily acknowledge that the price is high.

The Commerce Department reports that we currently spend \$32 billion a year on environmental regulations. Consequently, we have seen significant improvements in the air quality across the country. For example, today's cars are 25 times cleaner than 20-year-old cars. The Environmental Protection agency reports that since 1978 emission of ambient air-borne lead declined 88 percent. From 1973 to 1988, despite an 85-percent increase in coal use nationwide, sulfur dioxide emissions have decreased 35 percent. Nitrogen oxides have declined 12 percent since peaking in 1978. In my home State of Kentucky, electric utilities have cut sulfur dioxide emissions in half from 1975 to 1985, while increasing the amount of

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coal burned by 17 percent. All these decreases are the result of the current clean air law.

But as we look for ways to continue these improvements, we may well jeopardize the only course that can guarantee a cleaner environment. The solution to our nation's pollution problems is innovation, better technology, and unleashing the power of the human mind in a free society. The results we seek cannot be achieved if we go after them with the heavy artillery of big government. History tells us that closed societies, where Government controls technology and innovation, have dismal success records at achieving clean air goals. I am concerned that we are forgetting the lessons of history. It is not surprising to me that the West Germans have had to waive the air pollutant standards on East German cars. That is a typical problem of command-control economies. We must not move in that direction. The first principle of any clean air bill should be maximizing flexibility for innovation.

Last, Mr. Chairman, but certainly not least, I want to focus on the acid rain title of the bill. Although this title has also been worked out in committee, I remain deeply concerned that title V is not a fuel-neutral bill. Because of the effects of the so-called cap in phase II, the acid rain provisions will severely restrain the use of coal for utilities in high growth States. Although the committee report acknowledges this problem, the agreement does not, in my opinion, address this issue.

Moreover, the economic impacts of the acid rain title on coal communities in Kentucky will be concentrated on Kentucky's small coal towns which are almost exclusively dependent on mining for their economic viability.

In my district, which is sometimes referred to as a low-sulfur coal area, only 20 percent of the coal can meet the stricter 1.2 pounds-per-million BTU standard required in phase II. EPA has greatly underestimated the potential mining-related job loss in its cost estimates. According to estimates from the Clean Air Working Group [CAWG], the potential jobs at risk of being lost from clean air in my district could be as high as 1,400. One coal company in particular is now threatened with extinction because of the uniquely crafted features of the sulfur dioxide emission allowance system. Eight hundred jobs in Whitley and Knox counties are at risk. Ironically, this firm produces 2.5 million tons of some of the lowest sulfur coal in the State of Kentucky, and it generates \$100 million of revenues into the Kentucky economy. That hits us very hard when parts of my district are already suffering with unemployment rates as high as 18 percent. Although I have discussed this problem with committee members at great length, the committee was unable to resolve the problem.

We also know that the acid rain title will mean higher utility rates for Kentucky's rate-payers. The latest estimates from the Kentucky Energy Cabinet reveal that Kentucky's consumers will pay anywhere from 12 to 18 percent more for their electricity, depending on how utilities comply.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, what about the science behind the acid rain issue? Let me close by discussing the National Acid Rain Precipita-

tion Assessment Program [NAPAP] that was established in 1980. This report was planned as a comprehensive 10-year study. Over the decade, the cost of that program has risen to over one-half billion dollars. The NAPAP Program is the most broadly based analysis on the effects and causes of acid rain ever undertaken. The Commission has reviewed over 5,000 documents and studies, more than 300 authors explained their findings, and more than 100 peer reviewers examined the reports.

Although the final report will be out in September, a draft was presented to an international conference of scientists in February. According to the program administrator, there is little probability that any of the conclusions would be changed. Therefore, the report offers very conclusive and significant findings.

The findings under section 18 that deal with forests are, and I quote:

There is no evidence of a general or unusual decline of forest in the United States or Canada due to acidic deposition or any other stress factor. Moreover, there is no case of forest decline in which acidic deposition is known to be a predominate cause.

In turning to the issue of crop yields, the NAPAP report states and I quote:

Ambient sulfur dioxide concentrations by themselves are not responsible for regional scale crop yield reduction in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, these excerpts offer a revealing look at what the scientists are saying about acid rain. This is a \$1 billion problem with a \$1 billion price tag. Unfortunately, the debate in Congress is not about science. The proposal to control emissions that form acid rain—now being debated on the House floor—could cost \$5 to \$10 billion a year; the benefits, in terms of reduced damage, are uncertain and, at best, quite small.

I have a summary of each section of the NAPAP report; and, I insert that summary in the RECORD:

SUMMARY

The following summary comments are keyed to the individual section numbers in the Detailed Comments section which follows:

1. **SO₂ Emission Trends.**—National SO₂ emissions decreased by approximately 25% from 1973-1983 and have remained relatively constant since that time. Without new controls, emissions may increase or decrease by as much as 20% between 1990 and 2010. Emissions are expected to decline from 2010 to about 2030 as pre-NSPS plants retire. New plant growth after 2010 could result in an increase in total emissions after 2030, when all pre-NSPS plants have been retired.

2. **SO₂ Effects Categories.**—Regional scale SO₂ effects are usually evaluated for surface waters, forests, crops, materials, human health and visibility (see items 3 through 8 below).

3. **Surface Waters.**—A percentage (0 to 6 percent of mid-Atlantic, northeastern and midwestern lakes and streams are acidic and a further percentage (0 to 18 percent additional) are highly sensitive to acidification (<50 µg/L acid neutralizing capacity [ANCI]). Florida is a special case. Biological impacts occur in some acidic and sensitive waters. In the Northeast, the time for biological recovery may be long, so that little near term benefit would be expected to

result from rapid emission reduction. In the Mid-Appalachian Region, the time scale of acidification and/or recovery (chemical and biological) is an important unknown. It will be reported in the NAPAP 1990 Assessment. Preliminary findings suggest that in some mid-Atlantic subregions, significant acidification may occur within a few decades.

4. **Forests.**—Impacts from acidic cloud-water in combination with other stresses affect some high elevation spruce forests in the East. However, there is no evidence of widespread forest damage from acidic deposition. Long-term changes in the chemistry of some sensitive soils are expected, although it is uncertain whether this will affect forest health.

5. **Crops.**—SO₂ emissions do not reduce crop yields, except possibly on a local basis near very large sources. Crop plants are not sensitive to the wet deposition of acidic substances.

6. **Visibility.**—NAPAP has not conducted independent research on visibility effects or values. However, visibility benefits should be included in any assessment of SO₂ emissions reduction, and are being included in NAPAP's Integrated Assessment. Atmospheric sulfate particles derived from SO₂ emissions are a significant contributor to reduced visibility and emission reductions will lead to improved visibility.

7. **Human Health.**—NAPAP program has not conducted independent research on the "direct" effects associated with inhalation of SO₂ or its transformation products, which include acid sulfate aerosols. The health risks associated with acid aerosols are being evaluated by EPA for possible inclusion as a National Ambient Air Quality Standard. Reductions of SO₂ emissions would reduce risks associated with current loadings. NAPAP continues to evaluate the results of research conducted on the "indirect" health effects of acid deposition (e.g., related to mobilization of lead, mercury or other metals in acidic waters).

8. **Materials.**—Both wet and dry sulfur deposition accelerates the deterioration of carbonate stone, galvanized steel, paint, etc. Materials benefits would be greatest if deposition in urban areas is reduced, thus local sources need to be considered.

9. **Nitrogen Oxide Emissions.**—NO_x emission control will be beneficial in several regions. This favors the use of technologies that remove NO_x including low NO_x burners and clean coal technology (CCT) compared to the current generation of scrubbers in cases where controls may be required at existing plants.

10. **Impact in Canada of U.S. SO₂ Emissions.**—U.S. emissions reductions intended to benefit effects categories, e.g., surface waters, health and visibility, in the Adirondack area and New England will also benefit geographical areas in northeastern Canada. There is no supportable evidence, however, for widespread impacts on Canadian forests.

11. **Economic Valuation of Benefits.**—No comprehensive benefit evaluation is available, nor likely in the next year. Control strategy evaluations must necessarily involve both economic and physical measures.

12. **Control Strategy Implications.**—Enhanced energy conservation is the lowest cost means of emission reductions. Coal substitution and coal washing (where not already practiced) are low cost options for near term (e.g., by 1995) emission reductions. Clean Coal Technology (CCT) has many benefits (including reduced global climate impacts) compared to current scrubber technology, but will need a post-2000 dead-

line (e.g., 2003-2005) for full implementation.

For its integrated Assessment, NAPAP is evaluating the timing, magnitude, location, and costs of various control options. The issues revolve around the use of currently available techniques such as, fuel switching, coal cleaning, LIMB, duct injection, and scrubbing versus the next generation of clean coal technologies. The Clean Coal Technology Program will be resolving technical and economic questions of emerging techniques so that their performance and penetration rate can be determined.

13. **NAPAP Assessment Reports.**—NAPAP's fully reviewed reports (to appear in late-1989 and 1990) and the NAPAP International Conference in February 1990 are intended to assure credibility for the technical information generated by the program for use by policymakers in the development of acid rain control legislation.

1. **SO₂ Emission Trends—Past and Projected:**

1.1 National SO₂ emission rates have declined by 25 percent (from 32 to 24 million tons per year) between 1973 and 1988. Much of this reduction occurred in Ohio River Valley and midwestern states. Most of the reduction had been achieved by 1983, and national SO₂ emission levels have been approximately constant during the past five years.

1.2 The fraction of SO₂ emissions from tall stack sources increased during the 1973-1988 period. As a result, the reduction in long-range transport has been less than the 25 percent reduction in emissions.

1.3 If no new control legislation is adopted, various projections of national SO₂ emissions during the next 20 years range between ±20 percent or more, compared to current levels, depending upon assumptions about energy demand, fuel mix and new control technology penetration rate at existing power plants. Beyond 2010, there is general agreement that SO₂ emissions will decline, as a result of the retirement of older, higher emitting plants.

1.4 For this memorandum, a maximum emission reduction of 12 million tons per year (50 percent decrease) was considered, in order to comment on the expected benefits in the case of the largest reductions proposed in the current acid rain debates. Smaller total decreases (e.g., 6, 8 or 10 million tons per year) would result in smaller benefits; however, the relationship between emission reductions and benefits may not be linear. Two schedules for the 50 percent reduction case were considered:

2000 Target: 50 percent decline (from 24 to 12 million tons per year) by 2000, with constant emissions after 2000.

2005 Target: A 25 percent decline (24 to 18 million tons) by 2000, a further 25 percent decline (18 to 12 million tons) by 2005, with constant emissions after 2005.

2. **Effects Categories for SO₂ Impacts:**

2.1 The following effects categories are usually considered when evaluating the potential regional benefits of SO₂ emission reductions:

Surface Waters: Effects on lakes, streams, and coastal estuaries—both chemical and biological.

Forests: Effects on unmanaged and commercial forests.

Crops: Effects on agricultural crops.

Materials: Effects on exposed construction materials and cultural resources.

Health: Direct (inhalation) and indirect (other pathways) effects on human health.

Visibility: Effects on visual range through the atmosphere.

2.2 Important Note: Ozone (and other oxidants) and nitrogen oxides also can cause effects in the above categories, as noted in the following sections. Such ozone and nitrogen oxide effects will not be improved by SO₂ emission reductions alone.

The extent of changes in effects which may arise from ozone and nitrogen oxide would depend on the selection of control methods which included reductions in more than sulfur emissions alone.

3. Sulfur Deposition Effects on Surface Waters:

3.1 Current Status of Surface Waters: A percentage (0 to 6 percent) of eastern and midwestern lakes and streams are acidic, and a further percentage (0 to 18 percent additional) of these lakes and streams are highly sensitive to acidification. Regional distributions of lake and stream acidity are summarized in the following table. While this survey information cannot be used to establish the cause of a water body's status, it provides a description of the number of acidic and very sensitive surface waters for the population sampled. Biological impacts are expected in acidic waters and may occur in sensitive surface waters. Snowmelt and intense summer storms can increase surface water acidity and lead to many more acidic waters than reported, particularly during biologically sensitive times of the year.

Region ¹	Status (number of lakes or streams in percent)	
	Acid (ANC < 0 μeq L ⁻¹)	Most sensitive (ANC < 50 μeq L ⁻¹)
Lakes:²		
Northeast.....	5	19
Upper Midwest.....	2	15
Southern Blue Ridge.....	0	1
Florida ³	22	35
Mountainous West.....	0	17
Streams:		
Interior Mid-Atlantic.....	3	11
Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain.....	6	24
Interior Southeast.....	0	5
Florida ³	12	61

¹ Regions reported are as defined in NAPAP and EPA documents. Values reported are regional averages. Proportions of acidic and most sensitive surface waters within defined subregions are considerably lower or higher than this average.

² Small lakes (less than ten acres) were not sampled by EPA but in some areas (e.g., New York's Adirondack Mountains) are more likely to be acidic than larger lakes.

³ Compared to other regions, it is better established that surface water acidity in Florida is the result of other processes in addition to acidic deposition.

3.2 Future Projections:

Indications are that the steady-state hypothesis holds in the Northeast, i.e., taken as a region, surface waters are in equilibrium with sulfur inputs. In the Southern Blue Ridge Province systems are not in equilibrium and are still absorbing sulfur. Assuming these conditions to be true, the following results may be expected.

The relationship between acidity changes and sulfur additions is complex. In general, percentage changes in sulfur will be accompanied by small changes in acidity.

3.2.1 Constant SO₂ Deposition: In the Northeast, little change will occur: few acidic systems will recover and few additional systems will become acidic. In the Southern Blue Ridge Province, significant changes could occur after the protective capacity of watersheds is exhausted (especially sulfate absorption capacity). Biological impacts will generally follow changes in acidity.

The Mid-Appalachian Region (part of the Interior Mid-Atlantic Region) is presently a key unknown. Significant research for this region is being completed and will be included in the NAPAP 1990 Assessment. This research was undertaken when EPA's National Stream Survey showed that sensitive surface waters occurred in some of the mid-Atlantic regions and the additional analyses suggest that significant acidification may occur within a few decades.

3.2.2 2000 Target Emission Reductions: In the Northeast, a percentage of systems will eventually improve chemically. This response will not be immediate since the watersheds will "bleed" sulfur into surface waters and a limited number of systems may continue to acidify. Due to the SO₂ reduction, more systems improve (chemically) than become acidic. Changes in acid neutralizing capacity will not be as large as change in sulfate. Biological recovery (e.g., self-reproducing fish populations) may require additional time. In the Southern Blue Ridge Province, the rate at which acidification occurs is slowed. Although there are few acidic systems at present, it is possible that some systems may become acidic in the future.

3.2.3 2005 Target Emission Reductions: Surface waters in the Northeast will respond similarly to the 2000 target case, except that the responses will be displaced in time, by less than five years. Recovery (chemical and biological) will occur but the response will not be immediate. Systems in the Southern Blue Ridge Province will continue to receive net increases in sulfur for an additional period. More systems may become acidic over this decade, but the additional number of acidified systems would be small.

4. Sulfur Deposition Effects on Forests:

4.1 Current Status: Preliminary indications suggest there is no widespread forest damage from acidic deposition. High elevation spruce forests in the eastern United States are effected by acidic cloud impacts, in combination with other stresses. At high elevations (>3400 ft) in the Adirondack and Green Mountains, the growth of red spruce has declined and mortality has increased (>50 percent dead.) Mortality in the Southern Appalachian Mountains is within the natural range but growth has declined. These forests represent less than 0.01 percent of the total eastern forested area. Cumulative effects of acidic deposition on some soils in the East may affect soil fertility in about 50 years. Sulfur deposition has changed soil nutrient status in the Midwest but this does not appear to have affected forest health.

The finding of "no widespread sulfur damage to forests" is widely acknowledged among most forest scientists, but varies from the views commonly reported in the media. NAPAP's state-of-science critical reports, with extensive reviews by all interest groups, are intended to assure credible findings on forest status. It is generally agreed that ozone reduces forest health in southern California and possibly also in some areas of the eastern U.S.

4.2 Future forecasts

4.2.1 Constant Sulfur Deposition: Continued decline of red spruce may occur at high elevation, although the remaining trees may be genetically more resistant to ozone and acid stress. Effects would occur only in association with another stress, e.g., drought, extreme low temperatures.

Some forest soils in sensitive regions in the East will exhibit reduced fertility from

acidic deposition in about 50 years. This may affect forest growth.

4.2.2 2000 Target Emission Reduction: Current information suggests that only high elevation spruce growth would be improved if sulfur deposition were reduced. Although this represents less than 0.01 percent of the forests in the U.S., it is an important natural resource in our National Parklands. High elevation forests are also important in erosion protection. Possible changes in soil chemistry in sensitive regions in the East would be reduced and delayed if deposition were significantly reduced.

4.2.3 2000 and 2005 Target Emission Reductions: The reduction of stress on high elevation spruce growth would be delayed by a time of less than five years. Long-term (50-year) soil acidification improvement would be delayed slightly. Cumulative changes in the chemistry of sensitive soils would be reduced, but not as rapidly.

5. Sulfur Deposition Effects on Agricultural Crops:

5.1 Current Status: The yield per acre of most crops in North America has increased steadily over time for the past 60 years because of genetic improvements through crop breeding and improved management practices such as fertilization, irrigation and pesticide application. Year-to-year and site-to-site variations in crop yield are principally the results of natural environmental factors and management differences. Research indicates that crop yield is not impacted by acid rain. However, in many regions of the country, ambient levels of ozone reduce the yields of some crops by 1 to 15%.

5.2 Future Forecasts:

5.2.1 Constant Sulfur Deposition: No changes in crop yield are expected if current levels of SO₂ emissions continue.

5.2.2 2000 or 2005 Target Emission Reduction: No agricultural benefits are expected with any reductions in SO₂, except possibly on a local scale (within a few miles) near large smelters, refineries, or multiple point sources.

The benefits associated with the input of sulfur (a plant nutrient) to agricultural regions would be reduced if SO₂ emissions were reduced. This would result in higher sulfur fertilizer requirements to maintain optimal crop growth. Any control strategies that reduce ozone levels (e.g., NO_x reduction) would likely benefit agricultural production.

6. SO₂ Emission Effects on Visibility

6.1 Current Status:

Summertime visibility over much of the eastern U.S. has decreased to a current visual range of generally less than 20km for areas east of the Mississippi River, except for northern New England, where it is 40 to 60km. Estimates of natural visibility in the East suggest background levels of visual range between 60 to 80km; substantially more than current levels in the East but still less than half of current western levels. Degrations in western visibility have not been as severe as in the East. Western visibility generally ranges from 100-200km.

In the rural East, reduced visibility results primarily from light scattering by fine particles, predominantly sulfate particles. In urban areas and in the rural West, light absorption and scattering by carbon particles is also important. The higher humidity in the East significantly increases the light scattering by sulfate particles compared to the West. Scenic vistas are affected by pollution at all 35 National Parks within the contiguous 48 states, and sulfate particles

are the single most important factor in visibility impairment.

6.2 Future Forecasts:

6.2.1 Constant SO₂ Emission: Visual range would remain constant under current SO₂ emissions levels.

6.2.2 2000 or 2005 Target Emission Reduction: Visual range should improve immediately if SO₂ emissions are reduced, although quantification of the relationship is not yet possible. (Quantitative estimates are being prepared for the NAPAP assessment reports.)

7. SO₂ Emission Effects on Human Health

7.1 Current Status:

Both SO₂ and sulfate aerosols can result in bronchoconstriction in asthmatics and changes in mucociliary clearance. The SO₂ National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are met in most regions of the nation, and the remaining SO₂ nonattainment cases are subject to further regulatory control under existing Clean Air Act authorities. In 1985, the SO₂ NAAQS were exceeded in parts of 60 counties in 16 states.

Only a few direct measurements of ambient acidic sulfate aerosol concentrations have been made, and the highest measured levels are slightly lower than the concentrations which cause the effects mentioned above. However, some epidemiological studies suggest the possibility of long-term chronic effects resulting from exposure to high ambient levels of acid aerosol. EPA is currently considering the need for an acid aerosol ambient standard, and NAPAP is developing its analysis in close collaboration with the EPA regulatory decisionmaking.

Violations of the ozone NAAQS occur in many regions in the U.S. and it is likely that decrements in lung function occur in sensitive individuals in these areas.

Several indirect health impact mechanisms are being evaluated, including the possible mobilization of lead in low pH drinking water systems, and of mercury in lakes, with subsequent accumulation in fish used for food consumption. These studies are continuing; reported risk estimates will likely be low, but may not be negligible in all cases. (NAPAP's state-of-science reports to be released for public review in November 1989 will report on these risks.)

7.2 Future Forecasts:

7.2.1 Constant SO₂ Emissions: Chronic effects (if any) from acid aerosols would continue among sensitive individuals.

Indirect health risks (if any) would continue at approximately current levels.

7.2.2 2000 or 2005 Target Emission Reduction: Large-scale (50%) emission reductions would benefit individuals in those localities not currently attaining the SO₂ NAAQS. However, broad SO₂ emission reductions may not be a very inefficient means of achieving these benefits (i.e., if such emission reductions were not otherwise required).

Indirect health risks (if any) would be reduced. If significant indirect risks were confirmed, evaluation of specific emission reduction requirements in the affected regions would be necessary.

8. Sulfur Deposition Effects on Materials:

8.1 Current Status:

Acidic deposition increases the rate of deterioration of some building materials (e.g., galvanized steel and carbonate stone), some surface coatings (e.g., carbonate paint) and cultural resources (e.g., statues). The relationships between acidic deposition rates and deterioration rates for various materials are not well quantified, and are currently being investigated. Because of the large

overall external maintenance costs for structures in the nation, enhanced deterioration from acidic deposition could potentially be significant. This is problematic since no generally accepted estimates of maintenance costs resulting from all air pollution impacts (nor from acidic deposition specifically) are currently available. Also, no credible analysis of consumer maintenance practices has yet been done. Additional information on this issue is anticipated for the 1990 Assessment.

Since most of the nation's materials and cultural resources are in urban areas, the focus of control decisions is similar to health effects, i.e. local sources need to be considered. Emissions from a limited number of remote sources (e.g., power plants) may result in a less than proportional impact on urban structures.

8.2 Future Forecasts:

8.2.1 Constant Sulfur Deposition: Current levels of surface deterioration will continue. Local situations of corrosion and other air pollution impact have been described but larger regional patterns of damage (i.e., those which would benefit from large regional SO₂ emissions reduction) are not well-characterized and constitute a significant gap in our knowledge.

8.2.2 2000 or 2005 Target Emission Reduction: Emission reductions will, at a minimum, provide an additional margin of safety relative to possible regional scale materials impacts from acidic deposition. No estimates of specific benefits are currently available. (NAPAP will report on the materials benefits which may result from sulfur emission controls in its Integrated Assessment in 1990. Because of significant data and inventory limitations, specific projections are unlikely. However, bounding estimates will be reported.)

9. Importance of Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x) Emission Reductions:

NO_x emissions, which result from all combustion sources (i.e., both motor vehicles and stationary sources) can cause three types of effects on the regional scale:

Acidic deposition—typically 10 to 30 percent of that caused by sulfur oxides in the East. However, NO_x may be a major component of acidic deposition to the extent that it occurs in the West.

Ozone (O₃) is produced photochemically by NO_x and volatile organic compounds (VOC). The O₃ production or degradation rate depends on the local ratios and absolute amounts of NO_x and VOC. This is very important because of the widespread nonattainment of the O₃ standard.

Contribution to eutrophication of coastal waters—may be a significant contribution (10 to 20 percent) in some cases.

Nitrates, derived from NO_x, may be important in some acute acidification episodes in surface waters.

In view of the possible effects, the question of NO_x controls should be addressed as part of any evaluation of SO₂ control strategy.

Current SO₂ scrubber technologies remove very little NO_x emissions. However, currently available low NO_x burners may achieve 30-50 percent reductions. Some of the Clean Coal Technologies now being demonstrated (fluidized bed combustors, advanced scrubbers) also remove 30 to 50 percent of NO_x emissions.

10. Impact of U.S. Emissions on Canada:

The principal impact of acidic deposition in southeastern Canada is the same as in the northeastern United States—acidification of a percentage of watersheds and lakes

in geologically sensitive regions. Because of the large number of Canadian lakes in sensitive regions, this is a particular concern. Acidic deposition in both Canada and the United States results from sources on both sides of the border. It is generally agreed that the net transboundary flux of sulfur oxides is from the United States to Canada.

Canadian government representatives frequently assert significant forest damage as a result of acidic deposition. (Indeed, some of the best documentation of severe forest damage from extremely high levels of sulfur dioxide impact come from the Canadian experience near the nickel smelter in Sudbury, Ontario—the world's largest individual SO₂ source.) Most Canadian and U.S. scientists now agree that there is no scientific basis to relate widespread forest effects to current levels of deposition. Long-term cumulative impacts on the fertility of certain soils is being evaluated with respect to possible forest affects.

Canadian representatives have expressed specific concerns about acidic deposition impacts on its sugar maple industry. Current information indicates that insect infestation and management practices significantly contribute to the observed impacts. Note: Canadian production of maple syrup was at a record high level in 1988.

U.S. emissions reductions intended to benefit effects categories (e.g., surface waters, health and visibility) in the Adirondack area and New England will also benefit the principal areas of concern in Southeastern Canada.

II. Economic Valuation of Benefits:

NAPAP has avoided basing its assessments on explicit comparisons of the economic benefits and costs of controls, partly because only limited information is available on the economic values associated with some of the effects. NAPAP is currently conducting economic benefit evaluations in a limited number of situations, and will report on methodologies employed and specific results in its assessment reports.

Because of the impracticality of developing credible benefit estimates for all impacts by 1990, NAPAP is evaluating alternate emission reduction strategies on a comparative basis, in order to report on strategies which achieve largest benefits (as determined by either physical or economic measures, as appropriate) for similar control costs.

Because economic evaluation methodologies are not well agreed upon for all of the effects/benefits categories relevant to acidic deposition, NAPAP's comparative evaluation of control strategies recognizes three categories of benefits. Benefits in individual categories can be cross-compared for the various control strategies evaluated, but cannot be combined into a comprehensive dollar estimate of benefits. The categories are:

(1) Health related benefits—having special public policy importance;

(2) Economically evaluated benefits—including market estimates (e.g., productivity in commercial forests) and behavior base estimates (e.g., recreational use of lakes); and

(3) "Conservation benefits"—including preservation of remote lakes and mountain-top forests, for which economic evaluation methods are not well agreed upon.

12. Control Strategy Implications Resulting From the NAPAP's Effects and Technology Analyses:

The time scale for biological recovery of lakes and streams in the Northeast may be long in the Northeast so that little near

term benefit would be expected to result from rapid emission reduction. The time scale and importance of other effects (lakes and streams in other eastern regions, possible health effects, materials impact, forest response, visibility impacts) is still being evaluated. If the time scale of all significant effects is long, rapid imposition of controls will not result in significant near term benefits. This suggests that slower but less costly control strategies should be evaluated carefully. Specifically:

There is general agreement that moderate emission reductions (e.g., 3 to 5 million tons of SO₂) can be achieved within approximately five years by currently available technology. This includes coal substitution, coal cleaning, LIMB duct injection, and enhancements to existing scrubber technology.

LIMB technology has been demonstrated for wall-fired boilers and is attractive from a cost-effectiveness standpoint for control of SO₂ and NO_x emissions.

Scrubber technology is continuing to advance with a focus on increased removal efficiency and reliability and/or reduced costs. The current technology is ready for implementation with known cost, performance and environmental impacts.

Clean Coal Technologies, including repowering and advanced energy conversion techniques, are being demonstrated. These technologies are potentially lower emitting and more cost effective than current technologies. The demonstration program will help develop these technologies as well as clarify their ultimate performance, cost, and penetration rates.

The Clean Coal Technologies (CCT) currently being demonstrated have several significant advantages compared to the current generation of flue gas desulfurization (scrubber) technologies:

Improved energy efficiency through greater kilowatt output per ton of fuel consumed (less CO₂ emissions and global climate impact).

Significant NO_x emission reduction (30-50 percent in some cases) not achieved by current scrubbers.

More manageable wastes, compared to scrubber sludge.

Potential future export markets (coal and combustion technology) for the United States.

Wide deployment of CCT instead of scrubbers would require an extension of the deadline to achieve the full planned emission reduction beyond 2000 (i.e., to 2003-2005) unless a "crash program" of technology demonstrations is pursued.

13. Future NAPAP Assessment Reports on Benefits and Strategy Evaluation:

NAPAP will complete a large series of State-of-Science and State-of-Technology reviews, and an Integrated Assessment reporting on comparative evaluations of control strategy options, during the next 16 months. All NAPAP documents will have extensive review by U.S. and foreign scientists, and interest groups concerned with acid rain issues. These NAPAP reports will provide the following:

Credibility.—This is the most important scientific product of NAPAP's work. Reasonable national agreement on the major cause-effect relationships, and the effectiveness of the planned control strategy, is most important. NAPAP's extensive scientific and public review procedures address the need for credibility. The NAPAP International Conference on Acid Rain, scheduled for February 1990, will be the most visible part of the extensive review process.

Completion of scientific, technological and economic studies.—NAPAP will continue to provide decision-makers currently available information upon request, for analysis of legislative options, while its several key cause-effect analyses and other studies are being completed.

Comparative evaluation of strategies.—These analyses will aid decision-makers in the evaluation of legislative options until a law is adopted, and will guide regulatory management in the years ahead.

H.R. 2273

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I am so happy to see this momentous legislation finally come to the floor for a vote. It has been a long time coming—too long in my opinion—but it looks like the handicapped community is about to receive the same civil rights guarantees that the rest of us already take for granted.

Mr. Speaker, I have long been a cosponsor of H.R. 2273, the Americans With Disabilities Act, and feel that the rights and protections that it provides for the thousands of handicapped individuals amongst us is long overdue. Most of us do not know and, therefore, cannot empathize with the plight of the handicapped in our society. We do not know, for example, how it must feel to be unable to travel back and forth to work or school, how it must feel to be unable to get a drink of water because the fountain is too high, or to be unable to use a restroom because it is not properly equipped to accommodate a handicapped person.

Passage of the legislation before us will make life a little easier for those who already have it hard. It will make it easier for these people to function independently in a society that is always in a hurry and does not have time to lend a helping hand.

We have heard a lot of economic concerns in relation to this bill; about how much its going to cost a local government or a private company to abide by the regulations that the ADA will impose. Economic considerations are very real; I share them and I personally know the Public Works Committee, of which I am a member—as well as the other committees of jurisdiction I am sure—has tried to be reasonable in terms of effective dates and phase-in requirements so as to ease the financial strain of meeting the ADA.

However, what we are talking about here is no less than civil rights guarantees for the handicapped. What we are talking about is the right to work, the right to travel, the right to be independent in America—the country that the world looks to for freedom and opportunity. After all, denying the handicapped the rights of the ADA because of financial considerations is akin to denying blacks the vote because it would cost a lot of money to register them and to establish more polling places to accommodate the additional voters.

The ADA is right, Mr. Speaker, and it is badly needed throughout America. I stand ready to fully support the intent of the bill and sincerely hope that it will help to ease some

of the stress and burden in the lives of our handicapped.

**LET US COMMEMORATE THOSE
BRAVE CHINESE WHO HAVE
SACRIFICED FOR HUMAN
RIGHTS IN CHINA**

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago thousands of brave, youthful, Chinese peacefully demonstrated in Tiananmen Square in Beijing. Far from attempting to be disruptive, they wanted nothing more than to engage in dialogue with those who claimed to rule in the name of the people. The demonstrators wanted to offer their input into solving the corruption that permeates the Chinese leadership; they wanted to offer their support for reformist elements in that leadership. They merely expressed their desire that the leadership of their country be more responsive to the expressed needs of the people.

As we are so painfully aware, their peaceful and reasonable demands were met with a brutal and unconscionable reaction by the Chinese leadership. Hundreds were slaughtered; many thousands more were hunted down and arrested. Confessions and self-incriminations were extracted and the guilty were executed or thrown into prison, where many languish to this day.

I would like to draw attention to the case of Su Ding. Su is dean of the East-West Art Institute of the Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences and was arrested last August while trying to leave China to serve as a visiting scholar this year at Arizona State University. He was charged with having engaged in anti-party activities during the time of the Tiananmen Square demonstrations and with favorably recommending a book that was labeled "Anti-party." Su is believed held incommunicado. I became aware of this case through the efforts of my distinguished colleagues, Mr. TED WEISS and Mr. JOHN MILLER who have initiated an "adopt-a-prisoner" crusade to draw attention to individual cases of repression in China. I urge my colleagues to join us in doing so.

Last week, the Human Rights, Asia and Pacific and International Economic Policy and Trade Subcommittees of the Foreign Affairs Committee heard testimony from many reputable sources concerning the current human rights situation in China. All agreed that in the year since the crackdown in Tiananmen Square, the situation has gotten worse. To now, the Chinese leadership has been unresponsive to United States efforts to encourage them to improve their human rights record. Now, Congress must increase the pressure on the leadership of China to do so.

Today we have before us House Resolution 393 and I commend my colleague Mr. GUS YATRON, for having introduced it. This resolution expresses the sympathy that all Americans feel for those Chinese who were murdered for daring to stand up for their beliefs. It expresses our support for those Chinese still

fearing reprisal for having expressed their yearning for democracy, and commends those who have incurred risk in continuing that struggle. This resolution calls on the Govern-

ment of China to release those still imprisoned for their beliefs and to respect internationally accepted human rights now and in the future. I am an original cosponsor of this legis-

lation, and I respectfully urge all my colleagues to join me in support of it.

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