

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A SALUTE TO PARTICIPANTS IN
THE JOBS FOR OHIO'S GRADU-
ATES [JOG] PROGRAM

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues an exciting and very beneficial program which has proven successful in my congressional district and throughout the State of Ohio. The Jobs for Ohio's Graduates [JOG] Program operates in 14 Ohio cities. This unique school-to-work program assists high school seniors in developing valuable job skills. These skills include employment interviews, decisionmaking, public speaking, and telephone techniques. More importantly, the program instills in our youth the confidence, determination, and incentive that is necessary to enter the competitive job market.

JOG is the largest consistently applied youth employment program in the country. Recently, the Cleveland Regional Competitions for JOG were held. I am pleased to take this opportunity to commend and congratulate the schools and students who participated in the competitions. In particular, I want to congratulate Terrelle Howard, the State winner of the competition.

Mr. Speaker, it is good to know that the JOG program is enjoying tremendous success in the State of Ohio and throughout the Nation. It is a much needed and positive vehicle for our youth.

CLEVELAND REGIONAL COMPETITIONS FOR JOBS
FOR OHIO'S GRADUATES

Cleveland Heights High School: Karen Bundy, Kathryn DeMoss, Brandon Edwards, Chavae Moon, Sean Patterson, and Lucretia Payne.

Shaw High School: Melina Exsentic, Markeisha Carmichael, Ladona Jackson, Donita Lovelace, Aaron Ross, and Bernard Wren.

Jane Addams Business Careers Center: Curtis Bloodworth, Halle Gordon, Angela Kemp, Watenna Lauderdale, Fawn Rozar, and Janeen Sanders.

Health Careers High School: Jeffrey Dean, Oscalane Dickerson, Sonja Jones, Nicholas Parries, Janent Spivey, and Sheronda Williams.

Aviation High School: Terrelle Howard, Cedric Little, Jermaine McKee, Audrey Rice, June LaShonda Stone, and Robin Thomas.

GEORGIA WINS BICENTENNIAL
COMPETITION

HON. BEN JONES

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. JONES of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend 35 seniors and one extraordinary teacher from Clarkston High School in Clarkston, GA who recently competed in the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Rebecca Chambers is the kind of teacher who brings great honor to her profession. Besides the rigorous curriculum of advanced placement American Government, Ms. Chambers spent about 60 hours of class time teaching constitutional history and theory. The students should also be commended for spending over 100 hours outside of class reading and researching constitutional law. The students worked after school almost daily throughout March and April in preparation for the contest. Then, in what little spare time they had, they raised the money needed for the trip, almost \$23,000.

The culmination of their efforts was a few weeks ago, when the competition took place here in Washington. Forty-three State teams participated and the team from Georgia won the Southeastern Regional Award, designating them No. 1 out of the 11 Southeastern teams. The students were given 10 minutes to impress the august panel of constitutional experts, and were judged on their understanding of history, their knowledge of constitutional applications, their ability to link answers to contemporary issues, and their ability to work as a team in concert.

Clarkston's success speaks well for the Georgia Department of Education, the Clarkston community which supported their efforts, and the school administrators who cultivated interest in this competition, but above all, this achievement reflects upon the excellence of Ms. Chambers and her students. These students have shown scholarship, dedication, and perseverance that sets a shining example for our State and will serve them well in all their future endeavors.

I congratulate them for their achievement and for reflecting so well upon their school and the Fourth District of Georgia.

CONFEDERATION OF CUBAN
UNIVERSITY PROFESSIONALS
IN EXILE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I come before you today to recognize the contributions of a group of intellectuals who have been keeping the tradition of Cuban academia alive while in exile from their native island home.

The Confederation of Cuban University Professionals was an organization which existed in the Republic of Cuba to provide assistance and guidance to those of the professionals class.

After the Cuban Revolution, the group reformed in exile in Miami, FL, not only to continue their service to those professionals which had escaped Castro's tyranny, by helping them acquire the necessary licenses to practice their profession in the United States, but also to fight for the cause of Cuban liberty.

The confederation recently initiated a new board of directors: Engineer Ernestino Abreu, president; Dr. Ramón de la Cuesta, vice president; Architect Carlos I. Bertot, secretary; Engineer José Morcate, vice Secretary; Mr. Oscar Cedeño C.P.A., treasurer; Dr. Manuel Pérez Martínez, vice treasurer; Dr. Fernando Soto, director; Dr. Rolando Espinosa, director; Dr. Roberto Rodríguez, director.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud these men and the other members of the Confederation of Cuban University Professionals in their commitment to preserving the Cuban scholarly pursuits. It is my sincere hope that one day, in the near future, the chains of communism which have oppressed the people of Cuba will soon be broken. When that day comes, it will partly be due to the heroic efforts of organizations such as the Confederation of Cuban Professionals in Exile.

TROY SHEAFFER TO BE AWARDED
THE EAGLE SCOUT AWARD

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to a young man from my congressional district who will soon be awarded the Eagle Scout Award.

Troy Sheaffer is a resident of Selingsgrove, PA. For the past 7 years Scouting has been an integral part of his life. As a Cub Scout he earned the Arrow of Light, and the God and Family Award. As a Boy Scout he attended

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Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

summer camp each of the last 4 years. He was selected to participate in Brown Sea II leadership training and was part of the group at the National Boy Scout Jamboree at Fort A.P. Hill, VA, last summer. He will also join the contingent that is going to Philmont Scout Ranch in New Mexico this year.

Troy has been inducted into the Order of the Arrow. He has received the World Conservation Award, the 50-mile canoe patch, the Mile Swim Award, and the Historical Trails Award. He has earned a total of 44 merit badges, has camped out 90 nights, and has hiked over 120 of Pennsylvania's trails.

For his Eagle project, Troy has made additions and improvements to Major Anthony Selin Park in Selinsgrove. This project consisted of: assembling and placing five wooden benches around the park; construction of a playground with swing, sliding board, and monkey bars; laying out and constructing a volleyball court and horseshoe pits; and relocating numerous trees.

In addition to all the Scouting activity, Troy is very active in his church and school. He is treasurer of the Youth Group and a member of the Youth Choir. He has just finished his freshman year at Selinsgrove High School where he earned a J.V. letter in soccer and participated in the bowling and track teams as well as the chorus and band. Despite these extracurricular activities, Troy has still managed to achieve academically—he has been on the distinguished honor roll every semester.

This young man is an example of the Scouting spirit. His respect and appreciation of the outdoors and his thoughtfulness of others is the core of this spirit. It is a relief to know that people such as he will help shape this country's future, for Scouting fosters positive values, moral strength, confidence, and ambition.

I congratulate Troy Sheaffer and wish him well.

EXCLUDING THE DISABLED

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in light of the recent passage of the Americans With Disabilities Act [ADA] it is of utmost importance to keep the real costs of such Government intervention in perspective. Programs aimed at helping the disabled have frequently proven to add to the burden of the disabled persons by introducing prohibitive costs of living. It is important not to let our judgment be clouded by good intentions. The fact is, benefits of the ADA may soon be negated by the increased costs of implementation; costs that are invariably passed on to the consumer including the disabled.

I would urge my colleagues to read the following article, "Excluding the Disabled," from the April 20, 1990, Wall Street Journal to assist in future consideration of aid to the disabled:

EXCLUDING THE DISABLED

Before Congress passes the sweeping Americans With Disabilities Act it might consider the unintended consequences of its most recent efforts to help the disabled. Amendments to the Fair Housing Law passed in 1988 mandated that all multifamily housing units built in this country from now on must be accessible to the handicapped. Several groups representing the disabled warn that the new rules are so expensive that many disabled people will be priced out of the housing market completely.

Congress didn't worry much about costs or definitions of "accessibility." Senator Paul Simon put the cost at "pennies a month," while Senator Tom Harkin assured that the amendments included only "low-cost or no-cost features." Then reality hit.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development, given the actual task of implementing the congressional edict, proposed guidelines in January. These require that every public area be accessible to the handicapped; that kitchens, bathrooms and doorways all be designed to handle wheelchairs; and that hilly sites be regraded and ramped for better access. The guidelines would add at least four inches to doorways, increasing the size of apartments by more than 5 percent. They would also require that all bathrooms be enlarged. Up to 90 percent of hilly housing sites must be regraded and fitted with long ramps.

Jack Powell, executive director of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, says he was shocked by the proposed guidelines. His group estimates the cost of the HUD rules at \$900 million a year. He has an alternative. This past fall, a coalition of home builders and 13 disabled groups formed a task force to draft guidelines for accessibility that both sides could live with. They said, for example, that one accessible bathroom in each unit would be enough. HUD instead turned over drafting of the guidelines to a group of building inspectors.

Mr. Powell says the HUD proposals would cost twice the amount of his task force's recommendations—adding between \$1,300 and \$3,700 in costs for each walk-up apartment and from \$3,200 to \$4,300 for a high-rise unit. That comes to typical increases between 2 percent and 5 percent. Each \$1,000 costs adds \$10 a month in rent.

"That rent increase could be as big a barrier to the handicapped as a two-foot curb," says Michael Rose, a Maryland builder confined to a wheelchair. "Affordability is part of accessibility." He notes that the disabled tend to have lower incomes and are most in need of affordable housing.

But HUD officials say they are bound by Congress's vague command to make housing accessible without taking cost into account. White House officials say they will review the economic impact of the HUD regs but make no promises. Meanwhile, activists for the homeless have been strangely quiet on these new higher housing costs.

Congress and President Bush need to do some hard thinking about what benefits the disabled and what just placates the extreme activists. Just one provision in the Americans With Disabilities Act, that buses install lifts and toilets for the handicapped, will cost at least \$200 million—more than the entire industry's annual profits. Many unprofitable routes likely will be dropped.

Affordability is key to accessibility. The disabled won't be helped if physical barriers are replaced by the economic barriers of excessive regulation.

A TRIBUTE TO SIDNEY J. BROWN

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity to congratulate Mr. Sidney J. Brown for his efforts on behalf of Jewish education and accomplished career in the real estate industry.

Mr. Sidney J. Brown, a prominent real estate investor and lawyer, has supported numerous philanthropic organizations. He has served as an active leader of many charitable groups and committees throughout his professional life. For many years he has also been a leading contributor to such organizations such as the American Cancer Society, the Kennedy Center, the Hebrew University, and the American Israel Public Affairs Committee. He is currently serving as honorary president of the Hebrew Academy.

Therefore, it is with great pleasure that I pay special recognition to Mr. Sidney J. Brown. His service and generosity have enabled many organizations to achieve goals that would be otherwise unattainable. May he continue to inspire the best in all that he touches.

A GOOD EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, thousands of times a year, heroic acts that save lives are performed by people who are in the right place at the right time.

We do not really know how many because so often the good deeds go unreported. But each year the American Red Cross issues over 300 certificates to people who have used lifesaving techniques to rescue someone so they may live another day. Once in a great while, the Red Cross has a repeat winner. But when they heard of a man in my district even the Red Cross was pleasantly surprised.

Mr. Gary Boles is the circuit clerk in Marion County, IL. He taught school and coached sports for 17 years before taking on the form of public service he provides now at the courthouse.

Gary has been in the right place at the right time for three different people. Several years ago a woman driving by his house had her pacemaker go out and her car went off the road. Gary was outside working and saw all of this happen. He reacted instinctively, and helped resuscitate the woman and kept her from dying. Gary's father-in-law was also the beneficiary of emergency help when he choked on some food. The family called Gary, who had to come from about 3 miles away to help save his father-in-law's life. Gary gave him mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, and literally brought him back to life. Most recently, a visiting businessman was eating lunch in a restaurant where Gary just happened to be. This

gentleman also choked on some food, and as fate would have it, Gary was there to perform the Heimlick maneuver, and helped keep this visitor from suffocating.

Gary is modest about these accomplishments. Although his exploits have been reported in the local media he is not interested in gaining personal attention for these good deeds.

But he hopes his experience inspires even one more person to become trained in CPR and other lifesaving techniques.

Gary remembers demonstrations in the schools, where he taught, but would not describe his training as formal, and never really thought he would have to use what he had learned. But it sure came in handy for three different people.

The American Red Cross suggests there are some groups of people who should be especially familiar with these procedures because of their jobs or living environment.

All parents, especially those with young children, anyone who cares for children or does any babysitting, and anyone who takes care of someone elderly should have some basics and skills in life-saving techniques. This is also a good idea for someone who works in a large office or comes in contact with a lot of people while at work. Employers should think about having one of every five persons trained in CPR in event of that emergency that no one wants to have happen but is impossible to predict.

The old line "Is there a doctor in the House?" works well in the movies, but in real life, we often depend on the Gary Boles of the world to see us through until professional help can arrive.

I salute Gary for his achievements, and hope his example will inspire others to learn the basics of these valuable techniques.

FREE TRANSIT FOR SOVIET JEWS

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, the enormous goodwill at the United States-Soviet summit last week should not overshadow the disturbing comments President Gorbachev made at the final news conference at the White House. Citing intense criticism from Arab States, President Gorbachev said that further issuance of exit visas for Soviet Jews might be dependent on whether Israel prohibits the settlement of these emigrants in the occupied territories. Although there have been subsequent indications that the Soviet Government will not reduce the current rate of emigration, the fact remains that the Soviet legislation has still failed to codify any free emigration legislation—an assurance which was given to visiting Jewish leaders as far back as November 1989. If the doors to freedom can be shut at any time, for any reason, then Jews in the Soviet Union will always live under the specter of fear and persecution.

As you may recall, last March, under intense pressure from the PLO and Arab terror-

ist organizations, the Soviet Union and Hungary caved in to demands that the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel be disrupted. Moscow has never consummated its agreement with Israel to provide direct air links to Tel Aviv. And the Hungarian flag carrier, Malev, suspended direct flights between Budapest and Tel Aviv. Only recently did the Hungarian airlines agree to resume the regular flights—and charter flights continue to be on hold.

I fear that there is something more ominous occurring here. The underside of perestroika in the Soviet Union has been a resurgence of very ugly and vicious anti-Semitism. The Jews of the Soviet Union are afraid, literally, of a new wave of pogroms. And in Eastern Europe, the underside of the push for democracy and freedom has been the emergence of a strain of nationalism that at times targets the Jewish communities of these countries for ostracism.

Because of our concern that these disturbing trends may portend further difficulties for Soviet emigrants, my good friend and colleague, Mr. SMITH of Florida and I proposed an amendment to support the emerging democracies bill for fiscal year 1991 which was adopted by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The amendment itself is very simple: It provides permissive authority to the President to suspend or reduce aid authorized for Eastern European countries if such countries systematically impede the free transit of Soviet Jews to Israel. Further, it calls upon the President to engage in multilateral negotiations with these countries and our other Western allies to facilitate the most expeditious passage of Soviet Jews from the U.S.S.R.

Having said this, I would also like to commend the government of Poland which is acting in exemplary fashion. Prime Minister Mazowiecki has announced that Poland will give free transit to Soviet Jews and this is precisely the example we want all countries to follow.

Finally, there should be no confusing this issue—free transit for Soviet Jews—with the question of their settlement in the occupied territories. American policy should not endorse such settlements. We can, and should, deal with this question separately, as I am sure we will. But it would be shameful not to encourage the fulfillment of something all of us have been committed to for so long—freedom for Soviet Jewry—because of a collateral issue that affects barely 1 percent of those reaching Israel. None can contest the right of Soviet Jews to live in Israel. This amendment encourages that—no more and no less.

Again, it is my sincere hope that the authority under this amendment is never used. It is permissive authority—not mandatory. But the countries of Eastern Europe have to know that democracy and freedom are not born in capitulation to blackmail and that our financial and economic support for them can be conditioned accordingly.

HERBERT C. GODFREY, JR.

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, on May 23, 1990, the American Association of Airport Executives and the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics honored Mr. Herbert C. Godfrey, Jr. as the Jay Hollingsworth Speas Award recipient for this year. This award is presented annually to the person or persons whose work has significantly improved the compatibility of airports with the surrounding environment.

Mr. Godfrey was commended this year because of his unique contribution and leadership in the Greenbelt project at the Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport. His efforts led to the reduction of aircraft noise, conservation of natural resources, promotion of community development, and the improvement of the environmental quality of the airport.

Herbert C. Godfrey, Jr. joins the distinguished ranks of the following previous Jay Hollingsworth Speas Award recipients: Representatives NORM MINETA, former chairman of the House Aviation Subcommittee; Mickey McPike of Douglas Aircraft Co.; Robert Doyle of the planning firm Peat Marwick & Main; Paul Barkley, former chairman of the board and chief executive officer of PSA; Byron Miller, former vice president of PSA; Timothy D. Ward, former director of aviation, Robert Mueller Airport, Austin, TX; and John E. Wesler, director of aviation program development for Wyle Laboratories.

BUSH SHOULD END DIALOG WITH PLO

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, today I made remarks during the portion of the day set aside for 1-minute speeches urging President Bush to end the United States' dialogue with the PLO after the most recent incident of PLO approved terrorism. On Wednesday, the Boston Herald ran a strongly worded, cogent editorial on the same point.

The Herald editorial makes this important point with justified vigor and I ask that it be printed here.

EMPTY THREATS TO THE PLO

The campaign promise George Bush has broken most directly is the one he broke first.

In September 1988, Bush vowed: "As for the PLO, I will insist that unless the PLO . . . abandons terrorism and changes its covenant calling for Israel's destruction, the United States will not recognize or have any discussions with that organization. I will insist . . . because it is the right thing to do."

The PLO never met those conditions. It refuses to change its covenant, which declares Israel's creation "null and void" and calls for an "armed struggle" to abolish it.

And Chairman Yasser Arafat's grudging renunciation of terrorism in December 1988 has not stopped numerous terrorist infiltrations across Israel's border.

All the same, the Bush-Baker team's first foreign-policy step was to get the U.S. "dialogue" with the PLO started. The State Department has more than once cautioned Arafat and his deputy, Abu Iyad, that a resumption of PLO terrorism would mean an end to the dialogue. But it has never made good that warning—not even after State's own report to Congress last March conceded that at least nine terrorist attacks against Israel since December 1988 "involved constituent groups of the PLO."

One such group—Abu Abbas' Palestine National Front—mounted what was intended to be a spectacularly bloody massacre on May 30, when six armed speedboats made for Israel's crowded Mediterranean beaches. They were intercepted, fortunately, in the nick of time.

The Bush-Baker dialogue, we have argued before, is worse than dishonest, it is dangerous. By greeting each new act of terrorism with an unfulfilled threat to end the dialogue, the Americans merely signal that further attacks will be winked at, too. The result is a climate more, not less, hospitable to terrorism.

Following last week's near-atrocity—two years in the planning, Abu Abbas said—the State Department is making threats again: The PLO must condemn the Abu Abbas raid and expel those responsible or the dialogue will be halted. But Arafat and Abu Iyad no longer worry about State's idle warnings. "We are not responsible, as the PLO, for this operation," Arafat said, declining to so much as criticize Abu Abbas, let alone expel him from the PLO.

Americans know Abu Abbas as the evil mastermind behind the Achille Lauro hijacking, in which the elderly Leon Klinghoffer was shot dead in his wheelchair and thrown over the side of a cruise ship. ("Maybe he was trying to swim for it," Abu Abbas cracked.) But to Arafat & Co., Abu Abbas is a comrade in arms, an honored leader of the Palestine National Council (the PLO's "parliament"), and a member of its executive committee. Why would they turn against him? He, like they, is in the terrorism trade.

Unchastened, Abu Abbas threatened last week: "This operation is the beginning." Unlike Bush and Baker, he intends to keep his promise.

TRIBUTE TO HOGAR CREA INTERNATIONAL OF PENNSYLVANIA

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Hogar Crea International of Pennsylvania on the occasion of its First Crusade of Faith and Hope and on the celebration of its ninth anniversary.

In 1968, Juan Jose Garcia Rios, who was then living in Puerto Rico, founded Hogar Crea, a re-education center for those addicted to drugs and alcohol. Mr. Rios, a former addict, saw a need of individuals with addictions to be given a second chance: an opportunity to restructure their life. He realized that

many people become addicts because they lack a positive home environment that fosters discipline and self-respect. Juan Jose's desire to create such an environment drove him to create Hogar Crea, which in English means a center for the re-education of the addict. The literal translation of Hogar is home and Crea means to create, thus Hogar Crea International created a community-supported, nonprofit home that re-educates the addict in a therapeutic environment.

In 1976, Juan Jose organized a steering committee to open Hogar Crea's first center in the United States, in Bethlehem, PA. The Bethlehem center was opened and incorporated in 1981 and the name was changed to Hogar Crea International Inc. of Pennsylvania in April 1990 and is currently a women's center. In the Lehigh Valley, centers are currently operating in Allentown, Bethlehem, and Freemansburg. The contributions each center makes in its individual community is unmeasurable and Hogar Crea is beginning to branch outside the Lehigh Valley. Centers are currently operating in Lancaster and a steering committee is in place in Reading, with hopes of opening a facility by the end of 1990, in Jersey City, NJ and Hartford, CT. Hogar Crea operates centers in seven countries worldwide.

All of Hogar Crea's centers are directed and operated by ex-addicts and their concern for those who have a desire to change their lives, is real. Having lived the lifestyle of an addict, they understand the pressures faced by addicts and know what must be done to get back on the straight and narrow. In sharing the daily life routines of residents of Hogar Crea, the employees set an example for those hoping to break the vicious circle that is addiction. Hogar Crea graduates approximately 30 individuals per year and they enjoy a success rate of 92 percent.

Hogar Crea's First March of Faith and Hope will be the starting point to focus additional attention on the problem that exists in cities and small towns all across America. By working with officials of the cities of Allentown and Bethlehem, the State of Pennsylvania, representatives of the Government of Puerto Rico and local civic organizations, Hogar Crea will spread their message through the March of Faith and Hope—that it is possible to conquer the vise-like grip of drug dependency.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the community volunteers who donate their time to serve on Hogar Crea's steering committees as well as the core group of individuals responsible for Hogar Crea's success: Juan Jose Garcia Rios, president; Basilio Huerta, vice president; Anna Cessna, director, Bethlehem Center; Dantero Galindez, director, Allentown Center; and Stephen Thompson, director, Freemansburg Center.

I would also like to recognize Anita Amigos, the key motivator behind the steering committee at the Bethlehem Center, Martin Cotto, the executive treatment director of the U.S. centers and John Brenier, director of the Lancaster center.

I personally visited the Hogar Crea facilities in Puerto Rico where they are significant contributors to the well-being of their surrounding communities.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, please join me in congratulating Hogar Crea on the leadership in their fight against substance abuse.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990—AUXILIARY AIDS AND SERVICES

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, the ADA requires the provision of auxiliary aids and services in public accommodations, if providing them does not pose an undue burden on business operators.

Auxiliary aids and services can include alternate forms of written text, such as braille, large print, or readers, to assist persons with visual impairments. They can include features like telecommunications devices for the deaf [TDD's] or decoders, used by deaf TV viewers to be able to read captions available on closed-captioned TV shows, and qualified interpreters and assistive listening devices to assist persons with hearing impairments.

For example, it would be appropriate for a large hotel to maintain several TDD's and decoders for use by deaf patrons on demand. Also, it would be appropriate for museums which provide portable tape recorders for use during self-guiding tours, to add braille labels to the buttons on a portion of the tape recorders so that they would be usable by visually impaired persons.

CUBAN LAWYER DAY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the eighth of June has traditionally been recognized in my native home of Cuba as Lawyer Day. It is a day in which people take time to appreciate those who have devoted their lives to the esteem profession of law.

The National College of Cuban Lawyers in Exile will hold a celebration to commemorate this day and the 50th anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba of 1940. This Constitution, was considered the most advanced and progressive document of its day. It is the hope of the Cuban Lawyers in exile that this constitution will one day reign again as the supreme law of Cuba.

This organization should be commended for its long and honorable tradition of defending the rights of the individual and seeking the betterment of society. Among the people who should be commended for organizing this event are: Dr. Carlos Marquez Sterling Guiral, Dr. Santiago C. Rey Perna, Dr. Emilio Ochoa, Sr. Primitivo Rodriguez Rodriguez. Also to be commended is Father Ramon O'Farrill who will be given the invocation of this joyous event.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud these men and the other members of the National College of Cuban Lawyers in Exile for their commitment to preserving the honorable tradition of law and for the betterment of society. We all hope that their dream of freedom and justice will again be reality in Cuba.

CHANGE, PROGRESS, DANGER

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of this past weekend's summit meeting between the two superpowers, I believe it is important not to lose perspective. Headlines over the weekend using adjectives such as "warmth," "understanding," and "confidence," are nice but we must not allow them to overcome our sense of good judgment. President Mikhail Gorbachev is presently in a situation in which he has been essentially forced to deal with and become a true friend of the United States. Gorbachev's predicament back home can only be described as bad and getting worse. Boris Yeltsin, Gorbachev's biggest rival, has been elected President of the Russian territory; the United States holds firm on a unified Germany joining NATO; and the state of the economy in the Soviet Union causes Gorbachev's popularity there to steadily decrease. These are just a few of the indicators that should be alerting American policy makers that Gorbachev's stability is deteriorating.

I commend President Bush and President Gorbachev on this past weekend's negotiations, but I would recommend that we not let ourselves get caught up in the euphoria. Being aware of the reality of the situation is our most important pursuit. I urge my colleagues to read the following article, "Change, Progress, Danger" from the 1990 Hillsdale Magazine. The article is especially enlightening because it is written by a gentleman with first hand knowledge and understanding of the Soviet citizen's point of view.

CHANGE, PROGRESS, DANGER

Dr. Alexandras Shtromas, who joined Hillsdale's faculty last fall as a professor of political science, was one of the Soviet Union's leading legal scholars, until leaving the USSR in 1973. While studying law at the University of Moscow, Shtromas became acquainted with a fellow student named Mikhail Gorbachev, whom he recalls as a young "peasant" in those days, and whose career he has followed closely ever since.

Shtromas is a man with a wide range of experiences in both his profession and his personal life (as noted in the accompanying article). He was an inmate in a Nazi concentration camp, an avid Marxist advocate, and a dissident Soviet writer, active in the underground samizdat press. His varied and turbulent background gives him a unique perspective on the changes taking place in the USSR, a perspective often at odds with the optimistic accounts of Soviet progress in the Western media. Shtromas offered his views recently in an exclusive interview with Hillsdale Magazine. (Editor's Note: With the swift movement of events in the Soviet Union, the reader should bear in mind that

the comment presented here reflect developments through mid-January.)

Hillsdale Magazine: Dr. Shtromas, the past year we've seen exciting changes throughout the communist world. We've witnessed the opening of the Berlin Wall, the toppling of totalitarian regimes, and other changes which many of us thought would never happen. The Cold War seems to be over. Yet, you have said that we've now entering what may be the most dangerous period yet.

Shtromas: When resources in Soviet-dominated countries are exhausted, as they are now, the situation is volatile. The Soviet Union itself needs help. They realize that they have no way to feed their people, and the people who have lived under communist regimes have lost their illusions about what the system will do for them. The system and the bureaucrats are self-seeking, but the lies of the system won't work politically, now. I predict that the next stage of communism is force and violence against the people. There will be violence everywhere.

Are you saying we can expect to see a general repression? Will the Red Army be called out to reassert firm Communist Party control?

I think the violence will be very focused, very purposeful. They will not call out the army across the country, but rather will apply force selectively to quell disturbances and reassert authority in individual regions, as we have seen in Azerbaijan. Party leaders fear a military coup, and for good reason. The military is the best guarded prisoner of the party, and the most resentful. It is the only organization that is parallel to the party, yet, a party official is stationed with each commandant. The military would love to get rid to the party apparatus. Communism is running out of options, and the military knows it. The military is instinctively concerned about chaos, and if order breaks down, they might turn their guns of those who invited them in the first place.

Your observations about the Soviet military's attitude toward the Communist Party might be surprising to a lot of people. We tend to think of the USSR as a unified, monolithic power. Do you feel that people in the West are generally misinformed about the Soviets?

The West does not understand the communist system. Russia is not the Party, and the Party is not Russia. The Western media make Gorbachev and the system look so attractive, contrary to the facts. American television is full of trash, yet we take the words of the media at face value. The Soviet people are sick of communism. And Gorbachev is the leader of the system, not the people. We fail to make this distinction. Western commentators and politicians think the people love Gorbachev, and it's not true. The leaders in the Soviet system have no vision for Soviet society, which is totally anti-communist. The leadership works only for its own survival.

But with glasnost and perestroika, we have seen significant political changes within the Soviet Union and what would appear to be remarkable concessions of power made by the Communist Party.

The current "concessions" are mostly cosmetic, not really substantive. Gorbachev's policies now are aimed at making the system survive. If Gorbachev is successful in leading the American media into thinking that things are different now, he can finagle financial help from Western governments. So, much of what we are seeing is just a good public relations image. It's important

to remember that, even in evaluating the changes taking place in other communist countries. Don't forget, for instance, that in Czechoslovakia, ten of the new 21-member ruling committee are communists. The prime minister is a communist, and communists still control the military and police.

Gorbachev has certainly built strong support in the West. Many companies, both here and in Europe, are eager to invest in the Soviet Union, and there is enormous political pressure on Western governments to provide help and encourage change inside the USSR.

We need to encourage real economic change, to offer the kind of guidance and assistance that helps get economics away from politics. But the West absolutely must not bail out communism, as it has already done many times in the century. If the West sends the economic aid the Communist Party wants, communism will just remain in place longer. The communist system is well-known for its flexibility. The historical pattern for the Soviets is to make concessions, to retreat, and then to launch a new attack. Lenin did this with the New Economic Policy in 1921, which was really capitalism. He kept the political power, and eliminated even the church, but allowed a limited amount of market economics, for a time. After Lenin's death, the attack against capitalism was mounted again under Stalin in 1929. Thus it has ever been. The communist system develops in cycles. The leaders introduce elements of liberalism, which produce some results, but the concessions do not undermine the system's infrastructure. The leaders reap the benefits of these superficial reforms, then launch another crusade against the enemies of the system. And this is the part of the cycle we are in now.

Even if the party views the changes as only a tactical retreat, it's clear that forces have been set in motion which threaten the stability of communist power in the USSR, and that threaten Gorbachev's personal position, as well.

What do you think we can expect to see on the Soviet political scene?

It is wrong to put our hopes on Gorbachev. He is lost, politically. Gorbachev is the head of the system, and if the system goes down while he is in power, he will go down with it. If, on the other hand, he uses force to stay on top, then he will fail as well, because force will fail. The only thing Gorbachev can do is prolong the system's collapse by bringing in money, so he projects the right image to the West, in order to receive the economic aid he needs to survive.

In 1977, I wrote a piece called "Strategy for Peace in a Changing World," in which I predicted the collapse of communism. One of my reasons for saying it would collapse was my experience with Soviet workers. When they can pocket a profit, they work like hell. Cab drivers, who on their own shifts hardly work at all because what they make is turned into the state, will bribe the garage that owns the cabs so they can keep the cars for a few extra hours. Then they work terrifically, because they make a good profit even after paying the bribe. There is a constant strike against the state. When they receive real money for work, instead of worthless rubles, they will really work.

In the next five years we may see communism disappear as a political system. That is if it's not bailed out. We are still in search of the best communist leader available, but bailing them out will only prolong the misery of the Russian people. It is preposterous to think, as some do, that the system

will collapse from the outside in. Only when we hear that the Kremlin has given up communism will we know things have changed, from Berlin to Vladivostok, and not before. The regime can survive despite the hatred of the people. It has done so repeatedly. But communism is not organic to Russia, and it is a political system in deep trouble.

Soviet domestic problems aside, what do you think are the prospects for US-USSR relations? Is the Cold War really over?

The Soviet military has no interest in attacking the United States, because they perceive the Americans as friendly. The problems are ideological. We have been fighting with the Soviets not over natural interests, but for the future world order. Will it be for liberal democracies or for communism? As countries, we are natural friends, and this was always the case. The American people and the Russian people are natural allies, going all the way back to the Crimean War, when the Americans supported the Russians against the British and the French. How else do you think you got Alaska, Northern California, Oregon and Washington? For helping Russia during that war. The Soviet military has Islamic fundamentalism to worry about, and we both have Asia to worry about—the Japanese and the Chinese.

If a new government formed in Moscow this year, what would it have to do to be successful?

Any government that followed the current Soviet regime would have to do three things: (1) Create a civil society separate from the state. The economy and the culture must not be under political control. The state must be the servant, not the master. (2) Accommodate all the internal nationalities and nations of the USSR. They must be given independence or autonomy in exchange for respect for Soviet national interests. (3) Produce reconciliation between the USSR and the West, including America.

The most important requirement is that any government, of any complexion, would have to be free of the Communist Party. It would have to have total democratic autonomy.

IN SUPPORT OF THE LEVINE AMENDMENT

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of the Levine amendment which would extend the current export restrictions on Alaskan crude oil to crude produced in California. I do so because I believe this amendment will protect the Nation's energy security by maintaining the longstanding policy of preserving U.S. crude oil to meet domestic needs. This is vital since our dependence on foreign oil is roughly 40 percent of domestic demand and is expected to increase.

If exports of California crude are allowed, every barrel will necessarily be replaced by offsetting imports.

The threat to energy security would be particularly serious if the long-term adverse economic impact of exporting California crude oil hurt refiners to the extent that we lose refining

capacity, and must then replace exports with imports of foreign refined products. Domestic refining capacity has already declined to a level of marginal adequacy to meet domestic needs, and we simply cannot allow further capacity to be lost.

Furthermore, without a viable domestic refining industry to process crude oil in the strategic petroleum reserve, this emergency supply would be useless in the event of a foreign supply interruption. The amendment by the gentleman from California will help protect our domestic refining base to ensure that we have the capacity to produce gasoline and other necessary products. I urge its adoption.

THE UNITED STATES-PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION DIALOG

HON. LARRY E. CRAIG

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, again the Palestine Liberation Organization has shown that terrorism continues to be its weapon of choice. Last week's attack by the Palestine Liberation Front, a faction of the PLO, was the most flagrant disregard to date of the terms of the United States-Palestine Liberation Organization dialog.

According to newspaper reports, the administration has demanded Arafat denounce the attack on Israel and expel Mohammed Abbas from the PLO for his leadership in the terrorist act or face suspension of the dialog. I commend the administration for taking this position. Given the terms of the dialog, and Arafat's promise to abandon terrorism, I add my support to the administration's request, and strongly urge a firm stance against terrorism.

**IRA MICHAEL HEYMAN, A
SMITHSONIAN REGENT**

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege for me to join today with my House colleagues who serve on the Smithsonian Institution's Board of Regents to introduce a House joint resolution for the appointment of Ira Michael Heyman of California as a Smithsonian Regent.

By the way of introduction, Mr. Heyman is the chancellor of the University of California, Berkeley. He has held that post for years, and will be retiring this month as chancellor and returning to teaching at University of California, Berkeley Law School and the department of city and regional planning.

Before becoming vice chancellor of University of California, Berkeley in 1974, Mr. Heyman held a series of law school teaching posts at Berkeley, Stanford, and Yale Universities, as well as serving as a professor of city and regional planning at the University of California, Berkeley since 1966. Mr. Heyman's career before academia included a U.S. Su-

preme Court clerkship for Chief Justice Earl Warren; clerking for the chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, the Honorable Charles E. Clark; private legal practice; and serving as legislative assistant to a U.S. Senator, the Honorable Irving M. Ives. Suffice it to say, Mr. Heyman's honors, memberships and publications are too numerous to list.

In sum, Ira Michael Heyman is well suited to become a member of the Smithsonian's Board Of Regents. He will bring to the Board of Regents a wealth of hands-on experience in running a culturally, racially and ethnically diverse university with 6 museums, 10 exhibit areas, and numerous collections. In addition, his legal and political expertise will be a great asset to the Smithsonian, as will his personal experience with private development efforts and defining the evolving role for universities and museums in our rapidly changing world.

Because of his great qualifications and wealth of experience, I strongly urge my colleagues to support the joint resolution we are introducing today to name Ira Michael Heyman to the Board of Regents as a citizen regent for a 6-year term beginning on October 18, 1990.

On that date, the term of the Honorable A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., will expire and Judge Higginbotham has indicated that his judicial duties will prevent him from accepting reappointment as a Regent. While the Board of Regents will miss Judge Higginbotham's wisdom and thoughtfulness greatly, I believe that Michael Heyman will be a fitting replacement for him on the Board.

REFINANCING OF CERTAIN SMALL BUSINESS DEBENTURES

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will assist some small businesses which are burdened with exorbitant interest rates on debentures guaranteed by the Small Business Administration.

The basic problem is that the affected small businesses want to refinance these loans but cannot do so due to the high prepayment penalties charged by the Government, prepayment penalties which exceed those charged by the private sector.

Certified development companies [CDC's] issue debentures, with an SBA guarantee, and use the proceeds to provide funds to small businesses for plant and equipment. Since Public Law 99-272, these debentures are now sold to private investors and are not a problem; however, those issued prior to this Public Law were guaranteed by SBA and sold to the Federal Financing Bank. Some of the debentures, issued in the early 1980's, bear interest at 13- to 15-percent rates and the small businesses would like to prepay; however, the Federal Financing Bank imposes exorbitant prepayment penalties, sometimes equal to 30 or 40 percent of the amount of the loan, and this effectively precludes prepayment.

For example, a California small business participated in the CDC Program in 1982 and borrowed \$500,000 for 25 years at an interest rate of 14.6 percent. In order to prepay that loan, the Federal Financing Bank required payment of a penalty of \$202,000 or 43 percent of the balance outstanding at the time of prepayment.

Another small business participated in the CDC Program in 1982 and borrowed \$415,000 for 20 years at 15 percent interest. The loan is now paid down to slightly more than \$370,000 and yet SBA has computed the prepayment penalty at an additional \$108,000. This amounts to a penalty of 29 percent.

A similar problem affects another SBA program, the Specialized or Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company [MESBIC] Program, under which MESBIC issues debentures, which SBA holds in-house, and uses the proceeds to provide venture capital to socially or economically disadvantaged small businesses. Some of them also have interest rates in the 15-percent range. Although SBA permits prepayment of them without monetary penalty, it too extracts a severe penalty. If a MESBIC prepays, SBA will not purchase any new debentures from the MESBIC until the expiration of the original term of the prepaid debentures.

Mr. Speaker, the net result is the same as under the CDC Program.

A New York MESBIC, for example, was funded for \$294,000 for 10 years in 1984 at an interest rate of 13.5 percent. The extra interest which will be paid by that during the next few years will be approximately \$46,000 or almost 16 percent of the amount of the loan.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that these small businesses should be able to walk away from their obligations. However, I believe that we ought to be reasonable in the amount of a penalty we are going to charge them to prepay the loan.

The private sector today purchases the financings previously held by the Federal Financing Bank through the CDC Program. The program serves the same purpose, and the debentures are still guaranteed by SBA, but the difference is that these loans or debentures are sold to private investors rather than to the Federal Financing Bank. Each of these loans or debentures carries a provision to permit prepayment, upon the payment of a reasonable penalty. That penalty, if the loan is prepaid within 1 year from the date of issuance, is the equivalent of 1 year's interest. Should it be prepaid in later years, the amount of the penalty goes down and is completely eliminated if the remaining life of the loan is less than one-half.

And, as of this year, we have similarly converted MESBIC debentures to private sector financings with a Government guarantee.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we should not extract more of a penalty from those who do business with the Government than the private sector would require. Accordingly, my bill provides that any participant in the CDC or Certified Development Company Loan Program or a participant in the MESBIC of Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company Program may prepay the debentures providing they pay a penalty for this privilege. This pen-

alty would be the equivalent of 1 year's interest payments, with a reduction being made for each year of the maturity of the loan which has already elapsed.

This would give small businesses the ability to restructure their debt servicing requirements and continue their role as job creators.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 4991

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

**PREPAYING, DEVELOPMENT
COMPANY DEBENTURES**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title V of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 is amended by adding after section 506 the following new section:

**"PREPAYING DEVELOPMENT
COMPANY DEBENTURES**

"SEC. 507. (a) For purposes of this section, the term 'issuer' means the issuer of a debenture which has been purchased by the Federal Financing Bank pursuant to section 503, and the term 'borrower' means the small business concern whose loan secures a debenture issued pursuant to such section.

"(b) The issuer of a debenture purchased by the Federal Financing Bank and guaranteed by the Small Business Administration under section 503 shall, at the election of the borrower, prepay such debenture by paying to the Federal Financing Bank prior to October 1, 1994, the unpaid principal balance and accrued interest due on the debenture at the coupon rate on the debenture: *Provided, That—*

"(1) the debenture is outstanding on the date of enactment, and neither the loan that secures the debenture nor the debenture is in default on the date of prepayment is made;

"(2) State or personal funds, including refinancing under the programs authorized by sections 504 and 505, are used to prepay the debenture;

"(3) the issuer certifies that the benefits, net of fees and expenses authorized herein, associated with prepayment of the debenture are entirely passed through to the borrower; and

"(4) the issuer pays to the Federal Financing Bank at the time of prepayment a penalty in an amount equal to the original principal amount of the debenture times the interest rate thereon times the number of years remaining to maturity divided by the number of years to maturity when originally issued, reduced by the amount of any fees paid pursuant to subsection (c): *Provided, That* the borrower shall pay the issuer the amount of the penalty plus the amount of any fees assessed pursuant to such subsection.

"(c) No fees or penalties other than those specified in this section may be imposed as a condition of such prepayment against the issuer, the borrower, or the Administration or any fund or account administered by the Administration. If a debenture is prepaid or refinanced other than through section 504, the issuer may require the borrower to pay a fee to the issuer in an amount equal to one percent of the unpaid principal balance of the debenture. If a debenture is refinanced with a guarantee pursuant to section 504, the issuer may require the borrower to pay a fee to the issuer in an amount equal to one-half of one percent of the unpaid principal balance of the debenture.

"(d) Debentures refinanced under section 504 shall be limited to \$75,000,000 per year of the amounts otherwise authorized by the Small Business Act. Refinancing shall also be subject to all of the other provisions of section 504 and 505 and the rules and regulations of the Administration promulgated thereunder, including, but not limited to, payment of authorized expenses and commissions, fees or discounts to brokers and dealers in trust certificates issued pursuant to section 505: *Provided, however,* That the issuer shall be deemed to have waived any origination fee on the new debenture to which it otherwise would have been entitled."

(b) NEW CREDIT AUTHORITY.—Any new credit authority provided for in this Act is subject to amounts provided for in advance in appropriations Acts.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for title V of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"Sec. 506. Prepaying Development Company Debentures."

**SEC. 2. PREPAYING SPECIALIZED SMALL BUSINESS
INVESTMENT COMPANY DEBENTURES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 is amended by adding after section 322 the following new section:

**"PREPAYING SPECIALIZED SMALL BUSINESS
INVESTMENT COMPANY DEBENTURES**

"SEC. 323. (a) Any small business investment company which is the issuer of a debenture purchased by the Administration under section 303(c) may elect to prepay the debenture by paying to the Administration prior to October 1, 1994, the unpaid principal balance and accrued interest: *Provided, That—*

"(1) the debenture is outstanding on the date of enactment and is not in default on the date the prepayment is made;

"(2) personal funds, including refinancing with proceeds of guaranteed debentures under section 303(d) of this Act, are used to prepay the debenture, except that if new guaranteed debenture proceeds are utilized, the length of time of the interest rate reduction authorized by such subsection (d) shall be reduced by the length of time the issuer received an interest rate reduction on the debenture being prepaid; and

"(3) the issuer pays to the Administration at the time of prepayment a penalty in an amount equal to the original principal amount of the debenture times the interest rate thereon times the number of years remaining to maturity divided by the number of years to maturity when originally issued.

"(c) No fees or penalties other than those specified in this section may be imposed as a condition of such prepayment against the issuer, the Administration or any fund or account administered by the Administration.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of title III of such Act is amended by adding after the item relating to section 322 the following new item:

"Sec. 323. Prepaying specialized small business investment company debentures."

SEC. 3. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) BORROWER'S OPTION.—The provisions of this Act are exercisable at the option of the borrower under section 1 or at the option of the small business investment company under section 2 and are in addition

to any prepayment options otherwise authorized by law.

(b) REGULATIONS.—within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Small Business Administration shall issue regulations to implement this Act to facilitate the prepayment of debentures pursuant to sections 1 and 2. The Small Business Administration shall ensure that such regulations—

(1) facilitate such prepayments of debentures, and the underlying loans if the debentures are prepaid pursuant to section 1;

(2) provide for full processing of each request for scheduling of prepayment under section 1 or prepayment under section 2 of this Act within 60 days after its submission to the Administration, unless the requested prepayment involves a refinancing of a debenture under section 503 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 and the amount would exceed the annual limitation specified in section 507(d) of such Act of 1958;

(3) except as specifically and directly provided herein, impose no restriction that increases the cost to issuers or borrowers of obtaining financing for prepayment under this Act, or delays the full processing of prepayment requests, or inhibits the ability of such issuers or borrowers to prepay under this Act; and

(4) preserve any prepayment options which issuers and borrowers, as defined herein, or small business investment companies have under other provisions of law.

DOLVIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL RECEIVES HONOR

HON. BEN JONES

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. JONES of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to commend an outstanding school in Georgia's Fourth District, Dolvin Elementary School in Alpharetta, GA. Dolvin was recently selected by the U.S. Department of Education as a blue ribbon school.

Dolvin serves about 1,140 students from kindergarten through fifth grade. The 45 teachers and the administrators have created a stimulating academic environment, in which the students thrive. The school applied for and received a \$14,000 science grant from GE/ELFUN, group funded by top management in GE who support and encourage further study of science in schools. This grant paid for student field trips, a school butterfly garden, terrariums and aquariums in each classroom, and a school sun dial. Dolvin's teachers enthusiastically used these new opportunities to demonstrate the wonder and importance of science.

Local civic and parent groups have volunteered over 5,000 hours during the last year, ensuring Dolvin's continuing success. Dolvin's students have benefited from Project Self Esteem, a program to promote positive self-concept. This program was created, written, and implemented by the local service league. The PTA, also very active at Dolvin, sponsors after school mini courses for enrichment in the arts, horseback, karate, and other subjects. These courses allow the students the opportunity to explore new activities and to discover their hidden talents.

Dolvin Elementary can teach us all some important lessons about how schools can succeed. The dedication and enthusiasm of Dolvin's talented teaching staff and administrators are the most important ingredients to success. Dolvin also draws much strength from the surrounding community, which has dedicated its time, energy, and ideas to the excellence of its neighborhood school. At Dolvin, teachers and administrators are involved in a collaborative effort to manage the school. Together, they craft the school's philosophy, design new academic and extracurricular programs, and implement those programs as a team.

Everyone involved with Dolvin has played a part in making the school the example of excellence that it is today.

CLIFTON A. MOORE

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, on June 1, 1990, the Airport Consultants Council announced the selection of Mr. Clifton A. Moore for its first Aviation Award of Excellence. This important recognition has been created to acknowledge the contribution of the person or persons whose vision and innovation has significantly enhanced airport development in the United States.

Mr. Moore has worked with the city of Los Angeles Department of Airports for 31 years and has been that department's executive director for 22 years. During his tenure Clifton A. Moore has been a strong proponent of intermodal and long-range transportation planning. Under his leadership the city of Los Angeles acquired 17,500 acres of land near Palmdale, CA, for the development of a major international airport to serve the United States. The Palmdale Airport has now been built and may handle up to 2 million passengers per year within the next decade.

In addition to the development of Palmdale Airport, Mr. Moore has earned the respect of the State of California for effectively managing several of southern California's most important transportation assets. Perhaps most importantly Clifton A. Moore is responsible for the operation of Los Angeles International Airport, which handles in excess of 40 million passengers and 1.7 billion pounds of cargo annually. He has gained the respect of the aviation industry and nearby communities as he has worked through the many controversies inherent in managing a large urban airport.

TRIBUTE TO NANCY ADAMS MOSSHAMMER NEUMAN

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a woman who

has served her community and her country over the past several decades.

Nancy Adams Mosshammer Neuman, of Lewisburg, PA, has served the League of Women Voters in varied capacities from 1967 until today. As she steps down as president of the League of Women Voters of the United States, we may reflect upon an extensive list of accomplishments.

Nancy has been a vital part of her community, from her first days as president of the League of Women Voters of Lewisburg in 1976, through her dynamic leadership on some 20 committees in Pennsylvania. She has demonstrated her expertise and vision in a broad range of issues, most notably, of course, her activities with the judiciary. Time and again Nancy has been the choice of politicians and judges to enact justice, when necessary, on those who defend it. Her efforts in this and many areas have been invaluable to Pennsylvanians statewide.

Nancy Neumann is a dear friend, and I speak for the 17th District, the League of Women Voters, and all of Pennsylvania when I say thank you for your selfless dedication and untiring efforts throughout these many years. Your presence will be sorely missed at the league; I know I am sure to find you joyfully immersed in some new project in the near future.

TRIBUTE TO ALICIA SCHOELLHAMER

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sorrow that I note the passing on June 4, 1990 of Alicia Schoellhamer. She was truly a gifted and generous person, known and loved throughout her community for her tireless charitable work and her devotion to bettering the lives of those around her, especially those in greatest need.

She was born Alicia Vitolo in New York City in 1920, the eldest of six children. Particularly during the Depression years, she knew economic hardship first-hand, but also knew the strength that strong family ties and close neighbors can bring.

In the early 1940's, when World War II uprooted so many in this country as people moved about for military training or assignments, she met in New York and married Jack Schoellhamer, a life-long Californian. After the war, California became her new home.

In 1958, they moved to Los Altos, CA, where they lived until 1979. It was during these years that I came to know Alicia and her family. She was a strong voice for the values in which she most believed: education, self-betterment, fairness and compassion toward others, and involvement in the public affairs of her community.

In 1979, she and her husband, after his many years of service to the U.S. Geological Survey, retired to a small farm near Watsonville, CA. Even in retirement she devoted a large amount of her time to community and charity work, most notably to the Watsonville

Volunteer Bureau, where she was a major part of efforts to feed and house the poor and, most recently, the large number of earthquake victims in the area. All this despite the fact that she was for the past 12 years waging her own personal battle against cancer.

Mr. Speaker, I join with her family and friends, and with all those with who she has worked and all those who have benefited from her work, in expressing my deepest admiration for her strength and vision and courage. I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our condolences to the Schoellhamer family. Alicia Schoellhamer endures as a model to us all.

A TRIBUTE TO WAYMAN PRESLEY

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I wish you could have known Wayman Presley. I'm certainly glad I did.

As my predecessor on this job, former Congressman Kenneth J. Gray said, "A giant has died." Yes, sadly, Wayman Presley has departed from this Earth, but he left behind a tremendous legacy of public service.

Anyone who spends any amount of time in southern Illinois soon learns about Wayman Presley. And since I was fortunate to meet him and get to know him on a more personal level, I consider myself among the luckier ones.

Mr. Presley was always dreaming about how to improve the quality of life in southern Illinois. But what set him apart was not just that he dreamed, but he dared to act, and carried through on his vision. That's what we'll remember about Wayman Presley. It's nice to imagine what might be done "if only"; but it's truly meaningful when imagination turns into reality and you succeed at completing the task at hand.

His philosophy on life; "Row your boat away from shore into the exciting unknown; too many people spend their entire lives near the safe, well-known but unexciting and crowded shoreline." In his distinguished career as a tour operator, Wayman Presley took thousands on that boat with him. And here closer to home, he helped provide a boatload of inspiration for thousands more.

If you couldn't like Wayman Presley, I don't see how you could like anyone. Of course, not everyone always agreed with him, but people who have the courage of their convictions are not always agreed with. But you had to like him, many loved him, admired him, and certainly now, miss him a great deal. I know I do.

But great men leave behind a legacy on which we can build, and from which we can draw wisdom and inspiration when those qualities are running in short supply. We are able to do that with Wayman Presley.

His family has lovingly prepared an obituary on the occasion of Mr. Presley's passing. I am proud and honored to enter it here in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to help contribute to the lasting legacy he left for my area of southern Illinois, and the entire Nation.

WAYMAN PRESLEY DIES: BUILT BALD KNOB CROSS OF PEACE, JULY 15, 1896-MAY 19, 1990

Wayman Presley, southern Illinois humanitarian, humorist, business man and builder of the Cross of Peace died today in Carbondale, Illinois. He was 93.

Wayman Presley was honored by Ralph Edwards on the national network television show, "This Is Your Life," for the successful achievement of a boyhood dream: The Bald Knob Cross at Alto Pass, Illinois. The 111-foot cross was built on land he bought with an \$11,000 loan that he promptly persuaded 110 people to donate \$100 a piece to repay.

To raise money for construction of the \$250,000.00 project, he raised pigs, giving piglets to Illinois farmers who in turn fattened and sold them and donated the proceeds to the Bald Knob Cross Construction Fund. This landmark has become a much loved site for non-denominational religious services and is visited annually by travelers from all over the world.

The State of Illinois first Man of the Year, listed in "Who's Who in America" and recipient of numerous honors and commendations was the son of a sharecropper. Born in a log cabin in Union County, near Makanda, Illinois, he called this location his "most favorite spot on earth." Makanda, he was fond of saying, "is located right behind the Presley Tours Office." Years of travel did not change his feelings.

Wayman Presley realized the opportunities available in providing people with interesting, safe and comfortable ways to travel. Thus Presley—one part showman, one part genius, one part world traveler and one part family man—combined his talents into Presley Tours. He built a family-operated travel operation with the opportunity to entertain, teach, fill a need and make a living for himself and for his family. His children and grandchildren still operate Presley Tours in the tradition established by Presley.

An animated and creative talker, Presley's talent was the vital catalyst in his life and in his business. "Waymanisms" and anecdotes have become a Southern Illinois/Presley Tour trademark. At the request of friends and clients he incorporated these stories into "The Adventures of a Traveling Country Boy." This book brought the Presley warmth and humor to all parts of the world.

Presley won early honors in school as an expert "cipherer"—adding large columns of figures quickly. He earned a teachers certificate from Southern Illinois Normal University (now Southern Illinois University-Carbondale).

After teaching for a year and following service in World War I in the Air Corps as an airplane rigger (on loan to the Royal Airforce), he returned to work as a salesman, restaurant counterman and a railway postal clerk.

Presley married Tressie Rowan in 1922, and as their children began to arrive, along with the need for additional income, he became an independent trucker selling produce to wholesalers as far away as St. Louis, Missouri, and Memphis, Tennessee.

At the height of the depression, Presley accepted a job as postmaster in Makanda. Gradually consolidating four mail routes into one, he became the area's only mail carrier on what was described as the most rugged mail route in Illinois. He retired from the Postal Service at the age of 62 to devote more time to his tour business.

Wayman Presley is survived by his wife Tressie Rowan Presley, his sons Robert and Donald, and daughter Myrna, and a sister

Dartha Mae Davis. A son, Clyde, died in 1978; five grandchildren and nine great grandchildren also survive. Funeral services will be conducted in Cobden, Illinois at the Lutz & Rendleman Funeral Home.

NEW OFFICERS FOR LADIES AUXILIARY OF VFW POST 10212

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 9, the Ladies Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 10212 in Miami, FL, will conduct their installation ceremony for their newly elected officers. The ceremony will be held at the AMI Kendall Medical Regional Center Auditorium located at 11750 S.W. 40th Street at 2:30 p.m.

Those who will be inducted Saturday include Iris Martory as president, Caridad Beruvides as senior vice president, Josefina Cue as junior vice president, Miriam Molleda as treasurer, and Elda Torriente as secretary. Also being installed are Elicira Morales as chaplain, Linda Vazquez as conductress, Luisa Porras as guard, and Mercy Frases as patriotic instructor. The trustees of the ladies auxiliary are Agnes Gongora, Mercy Martinez, and Herminia Batille.

The Ladies Auxiliary of VFW Post 10212 has a long history of charitable work for veterans and the community. Their list of achievements is extensive and includes distributing Easter gifts for patients at the local Veterans' Administration hospital and hosting garage sales for future projects. They also provided assistance in the organization of a Memorial Day Parade which was held on May 28 in West Miami.

It is a pleasure to recognize these fine women who contribute so much of their time to the improvement of our community. By educating citizens and initiating public spirit, they represent the true colors of America.

GORBACHEV MUST KEEP EMIGRATION PROMISES

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, the National Conference on Soviet Jewry sent a cogent, well-reasoned and accurate telegram to President Gorbachev about his very disappointing remarks about Jewish emigration.

His threat to cut off Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union is a sad retreat from his own professed principles, and it should have been vigorously challenged by President Bush.

President Gorbachev must understand the negative implications of his remarks on emigration for United States-Soviet relations, and the telegram from the National Conference on Soviet Jewry makes this point well.

I ask that the telegram be printed here so that the Soviet leadership will understand that

it speaks for a large majority of the Members of Congress in its sentiments on this issue.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY,
New York, NY.
His Excellency MIKHAIL SETGEYEVICH GORBACHEV,
President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Consulate General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, San Francisco, CA.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As you prepare to depart from the United States, we extend best wishes for a safe trip home.

The National Conference on Soviet Jewry welcomed your visit to the United States as an opportunity to advance the cause of world peace and to provide for discussions of a wide array of issues, including those relating to Soviet Jewry. We have also welcomed the recent practices of the Soviet Government which have permitted increased Jewish emigration and greater opportunities for the development of Jewish religious and communal life. It is against this backdrop that the National Conference is prepared to support a Presidential recommendation of a waiver of the Jackson-Vanik amendment if the President has assurances of Soviet policy regarding Jewish emigration in four priority areas: a) Sustained high levels of emigration; b) Resolution of long-term refusenik cases; c) Resolution of strict limitation on "State Secrecy" as a ground for denial of emigration applications; and d) Resolution of the Poor Relative question.

The National Conference believes that you have it in your power and authority to ensure that Soviet practices and policies will permit the President to conclude that the time is ripe to recommend a Jackson-Vanik waiver, and we encourage you to work to these ends following your return to the U.S.S.R.

Mr. President, we are deeply concerned over the warnings, contained in your June 3 press conference, that Jewish emigration from the U.S.S.R. could be restricted if Israel does not provide a guarantee that Soviet Jews would not be resettled in the territories. Should the Soviet Government take such action, it would be in violation of its international commitments, including those flowing from the CSCE process, which makes the right to emigrate from one's country a basic human right. It would also represent an unacceptable bowing to outside pressure and is a false issue since only a minuscule number of Soviet Jews are setting in the territories of their own volition, and not as part of policies or practices of the Israel Government. Such action, if taken, would be cause for the National Conference, representing 47 national Jewish agencies and 300 Jewish communities around the country, to reconsider its stance on a Jackson-Vanik waiver and would clearly complicate prospects for congressional consideration of a Presidential recommendation of a Jackson-Vanik waiver. We trust that the Soviet authorities will avoid any hasty decisions and will weigh this issue carefully before acting.

Sincerely,

SHOSHANA S. CARDIN,
Chairman.
MARTIN A. WENICK,
Executive Director.

H.R. 4424, THE LANGUAGE OF GOVERNMENT ACT

HON. LARRY E. CRAIG

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, Winston Churchill once said, "The gift of a common tongue is a priceless inheritance and it may well some day become the foundation of a common citizenship." Not only is it a priceless gift, but the most fundamental basis for a democratic government. The pillars of American society, our freedoms, rights and the opportunities available in this Nation, revolve around the free flow of ideas. Communication Mr. Speaker, our common language, brings together the many nationalities that have arrived on our shores—it is "The foundation of a common citizenship."

Most Americans consider English the official language of the United States, but this is not the case. We recognize it by custom, but not by law. A number of States have passed legislation designating English as the official language of their State. However, this has yet to be done at the national level.

That is why I am here today in support of H.R. 4424, the Language of Government Act, introduced by my colleague Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, the goal of the bill may be simple, but it is also very important. It would establish the English language as the official language of the United States. The legislation creates "an affirmative obligation to preserve, protect, and enhance the role of English as the official language."

TELLING THE TRUTH

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in an age of rising medical costs, many people have placed blame upon physicians for these soaring costs. In his article, "Telling the Truth," Timothy Norbeck sheds light on the true causes of increasing medical costs and suggests that U.S. physicians should no longer be used as a scapegoat. Medicare costs have far exceeded any original expectations, but this should not seem all that surprising considering our aging society, increasing access to facilities, expensive modern technology, inflation, and "a population with a penchant for self-abusive lifestyles." When looking for answers to why health care costs have increased, we must realize that the age group over 85 years old is the fastest growing segment in our society. Moreover, they are a segment which is estimated to increase by over 66 percent in the next 11 years. We also must consider that the American self-abusive lifestyle has taken its toll. A recent report estimates that approximately "80 percent of illnesses can be linked to smoking, alcohol consumption, illicit drug use, poor diet, obesity, and sexual promiscuity." I urge my fellow colleagues to give these

factors the credence they deserve before they place sole blame upon physicians.

[From Private Practise, Feb. 1990]

TELLING THE TRUTH ABOUT RISING HEALTH-CARE COSTS

(by Timothy B. Norbeck)

Bureaucrats, businessmen and the media continue to blame physicians for the rising cost of medical care in the United States. It's time for somebody to tell the American people the truth.

Those of us who labor with and for physicians constantly are reminded of a quote from German poet and writer Johann Wolfgang von Goethe: "The truth requires constant repetition, because error is being preached about us all the time."

Rising health-care costs are a fact of life for all Americans, but they especially concern the corporate and governmental third-party payers who foot the bill for much of our medical care. Politicians, bureaucrats and businessmen—in their unending search for scapegoats—denigrate our health-care system in general and physicians in particular.

But the facts point elsewhere: to an aging society, increased access to care, costly new technology, inflation, and a population with a penchant for self-abusive lifestyles.

Congress created Medicare in 1965 in an effort to provide the elderly with universal access to health-care services. As with all governmental programs, actual expenses far exceeded original estimates. In 1966, federal soothsayers predicted that the program would cost \$8.8 billion by 1990. The actual figure will be in the neighborhood of \$95 billion.

The fact is, if the elderly have access to an effective health-care program, they will live longer and, hence, will need more medical care as they grow older and frailer. As a result, the cost of such a program will continue to rise. But rather than acknowledge this reality, some public servants prefer to blame physicians for the runaway cost of Medicare. Unfortunately, as Eugene McCarthy once suggested, "Anything repeated three times in Washington becomes fact."

Doctors are not to blame for Medicare's financial problems. Indeed, the rate of growth in expenditures for physicians' services has declined substantially in the past few years; Part B spending increased by only 5.4 percent from 1987 to 1988.

Of course, the overall cost of the Medicare program is escalating. Approximately 500,000 new enrollees are added every year, and the percentage of those who seek care rose 28 percent in the past 10 years. The total number of visits to physicians by patients over 65 increased 17 percent from 1983 to 1987. In addition, the 85-and-over population has expanded by almost a million in the past nine years. This is not bad news—indeed, it is a tribute to the quality of the medical care received by U.S. senior citizens.

When asked recently by a newsman what life was like in her day, a pert octogenarian snapped, "My dear boy, this is my day." And well it is; thanks to quality medical care and new technology, the 85-and-over group is the fastest-growing segment of our population—it is expected to expand from today's 2.9 million to 5 million in just 11 years. It is not surprising that the elderly account for approximately 36 percent of this nation's health-care costs despite comprising only 12 percent of the population. These numbers will continue to grow even if inflation

doesn't. Four-generation families, once the exception, now are the norm.

Nevertheless, captious critics continue to lambaste America's medical-care system because the U.S. "ranks 16th in the world in life expectancy and 17th in infant mortality." But it should come as no surprise that a huge, heterogeneous nation would rank so low in these categories. Indeed, U.S. infant-mortality rates are more a reflection of reporting mechanisms, teen pregnancies, intractable poverty, and drug and alcohol abuse than they are of the quality of our health-care system.

These same critics claim that U.S. health care is not superior to that in other countries. If this is true, perhaps they can explain why patients travel to the United States from all over the world to receive prompt, high-quality medical care.

It is true that life expectancy in the United States is below that in some other countries. However, this cannot be blamed on our health-care system; much of the fault lies with our affluent, self-abusive lifestyle. There is something to the Japanese proverb that "good medicine always has a bitter taste." Maybe that's why the stoic Japanese lead the world in longevity.

AN EARLY START

Our tendency toward self-abuse starts at an early age. For example, the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports reported that in its tests of children ages 5 through 8, 40 percent already showed risk of heart disease, while among 400 teenagers, only 36 percent passed a basic fitness test in the National Children and Youth Fitness Study. A Chrysler Fund/Amateur Athletic Union Physical Fitness program director concluded that American children are becoming more sedentary. Meanwhile, the Centers for Disease Control noted that the proportion of adults ages 18 through 65 participating in vigorous 20-minute exercise three times a week should be 60 percent; the actual figure is a paltry 8 percent.

According to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, six of the 10 leading causes of death in the United States are linked to diet. The committee concluded, "Americans are risking their health by eating too much fat, sugar, cholesterol and salt, and not enough fruit, vegetables and grain products."

Robert Blank, author of "rationing Medicine," says that approximately 80 percent of illnesses can be linked to smoking, alcohol consumption, illicit drug use, poor diet, obesity or sexual promiscuity. "Furthermore, 4 percent of the people in the United States account for 55 percent of all hospital costs," he adds. But government has paid little heed to the wise adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." In fact, less than 1 percent of our national health-care bill goes for health education and promotion.

Paying more attention to prevention can have a huge effect on health-care costs. For instance, worried about the skyrocketing cost of premature births, Sunbeam Corp. established a mandatory prenatal course that slashed the average cost per baby by nearly 90 percent. The Quaker Oats Co. cut its employees' hospital costs by 58 percent with health education and a fitness program. Johnson & Johnson reported that after 25 percent of its employees stopped smoking, hospital costs plummeted 35 percent and absenteeism was reduced by 20 percent.

It is obvious that American business can save far more money on health care by following the examples of these companies

than by questioning the judgment of physicians. For instance, the Kimberly-Clark Corp., which has a wellness program that includes fitness facilities and confidential counseling for substance abusers, also has employee health costs that are about half the national average in the paper industry. "Cure people's ills," goes an old Chinese saying, "and make them healthy for a day; teach them to stay well, and make them healthy for a lifetime."

Despite our sloppy personal habits and self-destructive lifestyles. Americans have a fierce desire to live as long as possible—the cost be damned. In a recent Louis Harris poll, 71 percent of the respondents opposed letting insurers set financial limits on life-saving medical treatments. And a survey of intensive-care unit patients in a Chicago hospital showed that a surprising number—some 70 percent—were willing to undergo intensive-care treatment again, regardless of the cost, to live for even just another month. Only 8 percent were unwilling to undergo such life-prolonging care.

This lust for life translates into a further strain on our health-care funding resources. Perhaps that partially explains why 25 percent to 35 percent of Medicare's funds are spent on 5 percent to 6 percent of enrollees who will die within a year. Indeed, it was reported recently in *Business Week* that on average, 85 percent of an individual's health-care expenses occur in the last two years of life. Physicians have little control over such expenses. Clearly, the American people want more money—not less—spent on their health care.

How good is that expensive technology that bureaucrats are so quick to criticize? Good enough to make productive taxpayers out of people who, a decade ago, would have been only names on tombstones. An extreme example is the New Jersey woman who received seven artificial joints: two shoulders, two hips, two knees and an ankle. Thanks to modern medicine, this real-life bionic woman danced at her daughters wedding. According to the National Center for Health Statistics, 556,000 shoulder, elbow, wrist, hip, knee, foot, toe and finger joints were replaced in the United States in 1987. Though the cost certainly was well worth it to the recipients of these operations and their families, it probably was unacceptable to the government and corporate rationers of medical care.

DOCTORS ON THE DEFENSIVE

Today, more than 80 percent of newborn babies weighing from 1.2 to 2.2 pounds survive; just 15 years ago, 70 percent of them died. But despite modern technology and physicians who are better trained and more highly skilled than ever before, malpractice suits continue to proliferate. Indeed, defensive medicine—a necessity to ward off such suits—adds \$30 billion a year to the U.S. health-care tab. Part of this problem stems from the attitude that medicine should be able to accomplish anything. According to philosopher Leonard Peikoff, today's standard, in effect, demands of doctors omniscience and omnipotence, not simply responsible care.

As Robert Samuelson noted, "High-technology medicine is both the glory and the curse of our health-care system." Perhaps this paradox can be explained in the words of George Bernard Shaw: "We have not lost faith, but have transferred it from God to the medical profession." Flattering though that may be, physicians—unlike God—are not immune to prosecution.

Once referred to as the "flowers of our civilization" by Robert Louis Stevenson, physicians now fit Ambrose Bierce's description: "one upon whom we set our hopes when ill, and our dogs when well." Abuse is being heaped upon physicians by the media, government, business and unions. The third parties who finance our health-care system are unimpressed that their money is buying better access, better health and longer life. Their agendas begin and end at their own bottom lines.

There is no question that health-care costs are higher than they should be, and that they will continue to rise. But why blame doctors for this problem? Inflation has affected health care just as it has affected every other commodity. A 1986 dollar was worth only 22 cents when compared with its 1950 counterpart. If nothing else had changed, health-care costs would have quintupled due to inflation alone.

Another reason for rising health-care costs is that, for some people, access has become too easy. Former White House adviser William Roper, MD, maintains that most employer health plans encourage excessive use of medical services by providing first-dollar coverage. This insulates employees from the full impact of rising costs and destroys any incentive to use services economically.

Physicians' fees, a favorite target of physicians' critics, increased only 5 percent in 1989 and, for the seventh time in 10 years, won't even keep pace with the cost of living. According to *Medical Economics*, median practice net income was up just 1.2 percent in 1988, while inflation rose 4.4 percent. And it should be noted that physicians' services account for about 20 percent of all health-care expenditures, a proportion that has remained unchanged since 1950.

What else would anyone expect in America but rapidly rising health-care costs, with 3 million desperate drug abusers at large on our streets, 18 million alcohol abusers loose on our highways, 55 million tobacco abusers causing 1,000 costly, painful deaths every day, and nearly 1 million new cases of venereal disease adding to our society's existing burden every year? But that's not all. Waiting in the wings are growing crises involving long-term care, homelessness, Alzheimer's disease, and the uninsured and underinsured working poor, not to mention the burgeoning tragedy of a million or more men, women and children infected with the AIDS virus.

According to a study carried out by the Northwestern National Life Insurance Co., residents of Utah are healthier than those in any other state. They are ranked the lowest in overall disease, and they have the lowest incidence of cancer and the second lowest incidence of coronary heart disease and mortality. Utah residents also have the lowest prevalence of tobacco and alcohol consumption, and they rank second in physical exercise.

For too long, public officials have avoided offending voters with the simple truth: Our destructive lifestyles are one of the biggest problems with our health-care system. It is easier to ignore the truth and blame physicians and hospitals for rising health-care costs.

THE COURAGE TO TELL THE TRUTH

Who will be courageous enough to say that we must either spend more for the damage already done or pay the piper by rationing the quantity and reducing the quality of health care? Who will acknowledge

that the public's desire for more—not less—health-care is a legitimate goal for an affluent, generous and peace-loving people?

Who will tell the truth to the American people, that our health-care system is a huge, wholesome, vibrant sector of our economy, employing 8.5 million compassionate Americans at every skill level and in every city, town and hamlet?

It is true that our health-care costs are approaching 12 percent of our GNP, but these expenses are worth every dollar. That's why it's so important that our health-care system be protected from those in government and business who would gut our hospitals and medical centers and undermine the relationship between doctors and patients. What other sector of the economy is more deserving of public and private support than our health-care system?

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, on May 22, the House passed the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990. Title I of the bill protects people with disabilities from employment discrimination on the basis of their disability. There is already a growing recognition among many in the business community as to the contributions that qualified people with disabilities can make to the performance of their enterprises.

The Human Resources Center, a nonprofit organization providing job training and placement services to people with disabilities, is located in Albertson, NY, not far from my congressional district in New York City. As a part of the outstanding work that it has done benefiting both people with disabilities and businesses, the Human Resources Center has recruited a membership of 130 businesses and labor organizations nationwide to participate in its industry-labor council, which I am submitting for inclusion in the RECORD. I think this list provides some sense for my colleagues in the Congress and the public at large of the large and growing degree of interest and sophistication on the part of many in the business community on the value of hiring qualified people with disabilities.

The Human Resources Center is the recipient of a Federal grant under the Projects With Industry Program [PWI] authorized under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The Subcommittee on Select Education, which I chair, has responsibility for that piece of legislation on the House side. Each PWI recipient designates a business advisory council [BAC] which, in conjunction with the grant recipient, implements the project to place and/or train people with disabilities in jobs and develop a network of other businesses interested in hiring people with disabilities. It is this dynamic partnership between the grant recipient and the business advisory council that is in large part responsible for the consistently outstanding evaluations the PWI Program has received from the Department of Education's Rehabilitation Services Administration. Business interest in and ownership of the program is high; busi-

nesses have a real role to play and derive a clear benefit. I am also submitting for the RECORD a list of the members of the business advisory council for the Human Resources Center. I want to congratulate Dave Engel of Bertan Associates and the members of the council for their forward thinking and positive actions in turning to this untapped source of qualified job applicants, the many people with disabilities in the New York City area who are only now beginning to have the opportunities to show what they can do in the work force. Their understanding of how to both meet the special needs of people with disabilities as well as recruit qualified new employees for their firms provides businesses who want to do likewise an invaluable source of expertise, information about available services, and point of contact from within the business community.

I want also to congratulate Edwin W. Martin, Ph.D., president and CEO of the Human Resources Center, Mr. Michael Pascucci, chairman of the Board, Roberta Housman, vice president, and the entire staff of the center. You are leaders in your field, and your exceptional efforts in planting seeds in this newly plowed American soil will offer a rich harvest to those who choose to learn from your example.

INDUSTRY-LABOR COUNCIL ON EMPLOYMENT AND DISABILITY MEMBERSHIP ROSTER

Our Nation's leading corporations and labor unions are expressing their commitment to improving employment opportunities and the quality of life for persons with disabilities through membership in the Industry-Labor Council.

AFL-CIO.
AT&T Company.
Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.
Aetna Life & Casualty.
Alabama Power Company.
Aluminum Company of America [ALCOA].
Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union.
Amex Inc.
Amerada Hess Corporation.
American Airlines, Inc.
American Electric Power Service Corporation.
American Express Company.
American General Life Insurance Company.
AMOCO Corporation.
Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc.
Apple Computer, Inc.
ARCO.
Automatic Data Processing, Inc.
BASF Corporation.
Backer Spielvogel Bates, Inc.
Baker Hughes Inc.
Becton Dickinson & Company.
Bell Atlantic Corporation.
Booz, Allen & Hamilton Inc.
Bristol-Myers Squibb Company.
CIBA-GEIGY Corporation.
CIGNA Corporation.
Caterpillar Inc.
Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.
Cincinnati Bell Telephone Company.
Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company.
CITICORP.
CITICORP TTI.
Colgate Palmolive Company.
Combustion Engineering Inc.
Commonwealth Edison Company.
Communications Workers of America.

Consolidated Freightways, Inc.
Continental Corporation.
Deere & Company.
The Dime Savings Bank of New York.
DOW Chemical USA.
Dresser Industries, Inc.
Eastman Kodak Company.
Eaton Corporation.
Engelhard Corporation.
Eveready Battery Company.
EXXON Company USA.
Federal Express Corporation.
FERMI National Accelerator Laboratory.
First Card Services, Inc.
Ford Motor Company.
General Electric Company.
General Motors Corporation.
The B.F. Goodrich Company.
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.
Grumman Corporation.
H.J. Heinz Company.
Hoechst Celanese Corporation.
Holiday Corporation.
Honeywell Inc.
IBM Corporation.
ILC Data Device Corporation.
International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
International Union of Operating Engineers.
Johnson & Johnson.
KGF Corporation.
Keebler Company.
Kellogg Company.
LTV Steel Company.
Lockheed Corporation.
Long Island Lighting Company.
McDonnell Douglas Corporation.
MERCCK & Co., Inc.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
Mobil Corporation.
Monsanto Company.
Morton International.
NCR Corporation.
Nabisco Brands Inc.
NALCO Chemical Company.
Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company.
New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.
New York City Central Labor Council.
New York Life Insurance Company.
New York Telephone Company.
North American Philips Corporation.
Northeast Utilities.
Northern States Power Company.
Northern Telecom Inc.
Northrop Corporation.
NYNEX Corporation.
Occidental Petroleum Corporation.
Oscar Mayer Foods Corporation.
PMI Food Equipment Group.
Perkin-Elmer Corporation.
Pfizer Inc.
Philip Morris, Inc.
Polaroid Corporation.
Port Authority of New York & New Jersey.
Potomac Electric Power Company.
The Prudential Insurance Company of America.
Quaker Oats Company.
RKO General, Inc.
Republic National Bank of New York.
Roadway Services, Inc.
Ryder System, Inc.
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., Inc.
Sundstrand Corporation.
TRW Inc.
Texaco Inc.
Time, Inc.
The Travelers Companies.

Trump Taj Mahal.
Unisys Corporation.
Unun Life Insurance Company.
United Airlines, Inc.
United Auto Workers Union.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America.
United Telecommunications, Inc.
Unocal Corporation.
Warner-Lambert Company.
Westinghouse Electric Corporation.
Xerox Corporation

INDUSTRY-LABOR COUNCIL ON EMPLOYMENT AND DISABILITY

Listed below are those corporations joining the Industry-Labor Council since January 27, 1990.

Burlington Industries, Inc., Greensboro, NC.
Citibank Delaware, New Castle, DE.
GenCorp, Fairlawn, OH.
Reliance Federal Savings Bank, Garden City, NY.
Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN.
Thiokol Corporation, Ogden, UT.
Trans World Airlines, Inc., Kansas City, MO.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COUNCIL, HUMAN RESOURCES CENTER, PROJECTS WITH INDUSTRY STEERING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Dave Engel, Bertan Associates.
Mario Panzarella, Grumman Data Systems.
Charles Watkins, Norden Systems.
Mary Simpson, Algorex.
John Maxwell, PWI/HRC.
Roberta Housman, Human Resources Center.
Francine Tishman, Human Resources Center.
Nick Mukherjee, Human Resources Center.

Participating Companies

A.U.L. Company.
Administrators for the Professionals
Aetna Life & Casualty.
Algorex Corporation.
Amerada Hess Corporation.
American Express.
American Software Development.
American Technical Ceramics.
Amprobe Instruments.
Arkwin Industries.
AT&T.
Automatic Data Processing.
Axel Electronics.
Bankers Trust Company.
Bayside Federal Bank.
BBDO, New York.
Bertan Associates.
Bethpage Federal Credit Union.
Booths Memorial Medical Center.
Brookhaven National Laboratory.
Brooklyn Union Gas.
Cablevision.
Canon USA, Inc.
Chase Manhattan Bank.
Chemical Bank.
Cigna Insurance Company.
Citicorp.
CMP Publications.
Commission for the Blind and Visually Handicapped.
Con Edison.
Coopers & Lybrand.
Databit, Inc.
Del Laboratories.
Design Strategies Corporation.
Designatronics.
Dime Savings Bank of New York.

Doubleday & Co.
Dreyfus Corporation.
Dynasen Electronics.
Eastern States Bankcard Association.
Eaton, All Division.
EDO Corporation.
Elroy Enterprises.
Empire Blue Cross/Blue Shield.
Entenmann's Bakery.
European American Bank.
Federal Aviation Administration.
First Card Services.
Friendly's Ice Cream.
General Instruments.
Grumman Data Systems.
Hartman Systems.
Hayt, Hayt & Landau.
Hazeltime.
Henry Schein, Inc.
Hewlett-Packard.
Hoffman Industrial Products.
IBM Corporation.
ILC Data Device Corp.
INHILCO, Inc.
Internal Revenue Service.
ISI Systems.
Key Bank of Long Island.
Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.
LILCO.
Lockhead Data Communications.
Long Island Savings Bank.
Lumex, Inc.
Lundy Electronics.
M/A-COM Microwave Power Devices, Inc.
MAI Basic Four.
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.
Marine Midland Bank.
Marriott Corporation.
McGraw Hill Inc.
Mercy Hospital.
Merrill Lynch.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
Micronics Technology.
Morgan Guaranty Trust.
Multiwire.
Nassau County Parks.
N.W. Ayer Company.
National Westminster Bank.
NEC America.
Newsday.
New York Passport Office.
Norden Systems.
Norton Associates, Inc.
North Hills Electronics.
NYNEX.
New York State Vocational and Educational Services for Individuals With Disabilities.
Oxford Resources.
Paine Webber.
Panasonic Corporation.
Paragon Securities.
Parker Hannifin Corporation.
Philip Morris.
Pickering & Company.
Pickwick Motor Inn.
P.M.I. Motion Technologies.
Port Authority New York & New Jersey.
Porta Systems Corp.
Prudential Property & Casualty Insurance Co.
Queens County Savings Bank.
Regional Education Center for Economic Development.
Reliance Federal Savings & Loan.
Republic National Bank of New York.
Sandata, Inc.
Shea & Gould.
Spectrum Health Care Solutions.
Tektronix.
The Depository Trust Co.
Thompson Industries.
Time-Life.
Trac-Line Software.

Travelers Insurance Co.
U.S. Custom Services.
U.S. Department of Education.
U.S. Office of Personnel.
U.S. Post Office.
Ultra.
Underwriters Laboratories.
United Parcel Service.
Unisys Corporation.
Ventarama Skylight Corporation.
Viacom Cablevision.
Wilhelm Technical Training and Consulting.
Winthrop University Hospital.

THE BELLEVUE LIONS CLUB

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Bellevue, MI, Lions Club on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. The Bellevue Lions Club has been an active service organization since June 18, 1940.

Throughout its long history, the club has contributed generously to a multitude of community projects that have been greatly admired by all the community's residents. It has developed a very special relationship with the Bellevue community schools which has culminated in several thousand dollars worth of scholarships each year to area students.

Mr. Speaker, the Bellevue Lions have answered the call of those in need many times throughout their 50-year history. I know my colleagues will want to join me in expressing gratitude to the Bellevue Lions Club for its many years of dedicated community service.

TRIBUTE TO THE BETHLEHEM CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN BUSINESS WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION ON ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Bethlehem, PA chapter of the American Business Women's Association [ABWA] on the occasion of their 25th anniversary.

The ABWA's mission statement is simple: To bring together businesswomen of diverse backgrounds and provide opportunities to help themselves and others grow personally and professionally through leadership, education, networking support and national recognition. The Bethlehem chapter has carried out its goals admirably. Started in 1965 with approximately 46 members, the chapter has grown to over 400 members and is continuing to grow in membership and in its impact in the Lehigh Valley's business community. The professionalism they encourage and the excitement they generate is felt both in the work place and the home.

I congratulate chapter President Dorothea G. Klotz on her success and I thank the mem-

bers of the Bethlehem chapter for their commitment to developing an agenda, team building and developing decisionmaking skills. Dorothea has guided the organization to its present statute as a viable organization within the business community and she has ensured the future viability of the local chapter.

I also wish to recognize Walter F. Williams, chairman, president and chief executive officer of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. Walt has been selected to receive the Bethlehem chapter of ABWA's Boss of the Year Award. Walt started with Bethlehem Steel after graduating from the University of Delaware in 1951. He moved through the ranks of the corporation as a management trainee in the fabricated steel construction division, went on to become a project engineer and construction supervisor and then was promoted to assistant vice president. Walt then moved on to become president, chief operating officer, chief executive officer ultimately, was elected chairman in 1986.

Walt's contributions to the community as an active local officer of the Boy Scouts of America is a testament to his understanding as a corporate leader of the importance of community service. His contribution to the city of Bethlehem does not stop at the Bethlehem Steel gate: his understanding of the needs of his employees is enhanced by his volunteer service in the community.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, please join me in congratulating the members of the Bethlehem chapter of the American Business Women's Association on their 25th anniversary and Walt Williams on his selection as boss of the year.

PRIME MINISTER MITSOTAKIS USHERS IN A NEW ERA IN UNITED STATES-GREEK RELATIONS

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I want to extend a warm welcome to the new Prime Minister of Greece, His Excellency Constantine Mitsotakis. I was honored to have a private meeting with the Prime Minister and congratulate him on his recent election victory. His commitment to rebuilding United States-Greek relations is a breath of fresh air. I firmly believe that his visit to the United States marks the beginning of a new and cooperative partnership between Athens and Washington.

His visit to the White House is a historic occasion. The last time a Greek leader came to Washington was 27 years ago. I regret to say that the longstanding ties that linked our two great nations were weakened in recent years. Unfortunately, the previous government resorted to anti-American rhetoric, boycotted NATO exercises, ignored United States requests for expanded cooperation in antiterrorism efforts, prolonged United States-Greek discussions on a defense agreement, and allowed socialist economics to seriously weaken the Greek economy.

I am pleased that the Prime Minister will deal with the United States as an old friend

that respects Greece and values a close relationship between our two democracies. Disagreements among friends should be aired privately, not in the headlines of morning newspapers. I understand that the new Greek Government intends to participate fully in NATO activities and cooperate fully in combating terrorism. The Prime Minister will soon make a determination about the case of accused Palestinian terrorist Mohammed Rashid, whose extradition to the United States was approved by the Greek Supreme Court. The United States Government wants him to stand trial for an explosion aboard a Pan Am airliner over Hawaii in 1982 that killed a Japanese teenager and wounded many others. Terrorists must be treated as international criminals and punished to the fullest extent of the law.

The Prime Minister knows the tragedy of terrorist violence. He lost his son-in-law in an attack reportedly staged by "Revolutionary Organization 17 November," a Greek domestic terrorist group. Pavlos Bakoyannis, age 35 and a member of the Greek Parliament, was gunned down in Athens 9 months ago by members of November 17, the same organization that killed CIA Athens station chief Richard Welch in 1975. My heart goes out to the Mitsotakis family for their terrible loss and to the families of other victims of mindless terrorism.

The Prime Minister's government also recently concluded talks on the United States-Greek Defense Cooperation Agreement and initiated that important document, which permits United States air and naval bases to continue to operate for 8 more years in that country. Two United States bases in Greece, Hellenikon and Nea Makri, will soon be closed.

As the wave of free market economics sweeps through Eastern Europe and beyond, the new Greek Government is also turning its back on the failed promises of socialist economics that produced a crisis in that country. The Prime Minister has already introduced major economic policy changes that are designed to rehabilitate that country's lagging economy. I am confident that his new economic plan will succeed, and I wish him luck as he leads his nation into the united Europe of 1992 in the midst of a rapidly changing world.

The Prime Minister deserves our admiration for his recent decision to extend de jure recognition of the State of Israel. He is also committed to bringing about a resolution of the longstanding Cyprus problem, a dispute that has troubled me since the 1974 Turkish invasion and illegal occupation of the northern half of Cyprus by 35,000 soldiers. We all know that the key to peace on Cyprus is in Ankara. It is time for the administration to put the Cyprus problem on the front burner and tell Turkish officials that they must no longer remain indifferent to that tragic problem. As a first step, Turkey should remove half of its well-armed troops from that island.

I wish Prime Minister Mitsotakis godspeed as he improves Greece's image around the world, rebuilds his relationship with America, and addresses pressing issues at home. It is time to start a new page in America's relationship with the cradle of democracy.

THE COALITION AGAINST DRUGS: A NEW LEGISLATIVE STRATEGY

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a valuable strategy formulated by the Coalition Against Drugs. It will be of assistance to each of us as we work with the tough crisis that is confronting our Nation in the problems associated with substance abuse.

FROM THE COALITION AGAINST DRUGS: A NEW LEGISLATIVE STRATEGY

In order to win the battle against drug addiction and drug-based crime, we must recognize that the programs of the past and present, focused mainly on interdiction and punishment, have failed. This failure is grim, expensive, and total; as the expenditures increase, the disaster continues to widen and worsen. To a significant degree, this failure is a betrayal of the trust placed in the leaders of government to solve our most serious and immediate domestic problem.

From dialogues among hundreds of citizens, both lay and expert, comes a new approach, based on understanding of the problem and on many successful experiences in our communities. This new strategy will require legislation to implement it and to fully fund it, at the federal, state, and local levels.

We are convinced that effective elimination of drug addiction and the problems spawned by it, must be based on radical reduction of demand. This requires addressing two very different needs: (1) lifelong rehabilitation of existing addicts, and (2) prevention of the creation of new addicts. These needs require a major dedication of resources to programs of treatment and education.

PREVENTION REQUIRES A NEW APPROACH TO EDUCATION AGAINST DRUG USE

We must recognize that the most crucial single point in the life of every addict and his family is the first use of a drug. After that, the odds against rehabilitation are large. Our primary focus must therefore be on preventing each non-addict from reaching the point of first use.

Legislation at the state and local levels must mandate the development of graphic curricula (using materials and experiences of successful local projects) to provide a program of instruction and discussion for all public schools. This should be a permanent program for grades kindergarten through twelve, to provide all students, with strong psychological and factual armament against the myths and seductions of drug use. It should be scheduled within the regular school day, daily in all schools meeting an established criterion for high risk (for example, within one mile of a known drug market), and at least weekly in all other schools. Systematic training, with frequent updating, must be provided to all teachers in these programs.

In addition, programs must be developed—for inclusion in elementary, junior high, and high school curricula—that address values, self-esteem, academic preparation, and meaningful legitimate careers, with these

resources being devoted mainly to high-risk youth.

We must also bring an end to government promotion of an environment that induces drug use by the young. It is urgent that federal and state income tax laws be amended to limit the deductibility of business expenses for companies selling substances the sale of which to minors is prohibited; the cost of advertising to a general audience which includes minors should not be a deductible business expense. Zoning laws, mainly in the province of state legislatures, should be changed to prohibit the use of billboards to advertise substances the sale of which to minors is prohibited.

REHABILITATION REQUESTS A NEW APPROACH TO TREATMENT OF ADDICTS

Drug addiction is a contagious disease. Effective treatment requires recognition of the epidemic, and a comprehensive, well-managed approach to eradicating it. The era of voluntary rehabilitation is over. The only method with a convincing record of success is residential comprehensive treatment for a period of about a year. These successfully rehabilitation regimens characteristically include medical treatment, and psychological, educational, occupational, personal management, and spiritual counseling. They remove the addict from the locus of his addiction, preferably at a centralized facility where needed resources can best be mobilized.

Legislation at the federal and state levels is needed to implement a five-part strategy for ending drug-based crime:

(1) A basic "1 + 5" formula which will apply to most convictions: For every conviction of a non-violent crime where the convict tested positive for drugs, the basic prescription should be one year in a secure rehabilitation center, followed by five years of supervised probation, with the court having authority to vary this for individual cases.

(2) For every conviction of a violent crime where the convict tested positive for drugs, the mandatory prescription should be one year in a secure rehabilitation center, followed by a return to court for sentencing. This sentence should generally include, as a minimum, five years of supervised probation.

(3) Courts should be encouraged to allow arrested individuals who test positive for drugs, considering the nature of the crime and the availability of resources, to undergo rehabilitation prior to trial. The individual would be housed at a secure rehabilitation center for a maximum period of one year, and then return to court for trial. Such persons could return to court at any earlier time for trial.

(4) Every individual who is addicted to drugs must have the right (contingent on availability) to enter a fee-free residential treatment center and remain for as long as the professional staff considers appropriate. (As facilities are developed, this right should be extended to individuals currently imprisoned.) Every individual who is not addicted but has a drug problem must have a right to fee-free nonresidential counseling and treatment.

(5) There should be no drugs in the prisons of America. Procedures must be mandated to end the free flow of drugs into prisons. Prisoners can and must be made drug-free by physically preventing the carrying of drugs into prisons and by isolating prisoners who test positive for drugs.

These steps will quickly begin to counteract the spread of drug use and the crime associated with it. In addition, the costs of new facilities and new programs will be sub-

stantially counterbalanced, not only by the decrease in prison population corresponding to placements of convicts in secure treatment centers, but also by the radical reduction in recidivism as the level of addition in the population is reduced. In addition, resources will be saved that are now being wasted on ineffective treatment modes. Further, the paralytic clogging of criminal courts will be immediately relieved by the adoption of these procedures.

We urge Congress, the Executive, and state and local leaders, to move quickly, that our people may be freed from the scourge that is on us.

OUR INFANT-MORTALITY RATE IS NOT AS BAD AS IT SEEMS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, many critics of the U.S. medical system have cited the infant-mortality rate in comparison to other industrialized countries as an indication that we should move toward socialized medicine. Dr. Harry Schwartz argues that we should reconsider our normal evaluation of this statistic in light of other more fruitful comparisons. A more practical comparison can be made with the Soviet Union, which, similar to the United States, "occupies nearly half a continent and has a diverse population of more than 250 million." Furthermore, more emphasis must be placed on the positive strides the medical profession has made in bringing down the infant mortality rate by over 66 percent in the last 23 years. I urge my colleagues to read and consider Dr. Schwartz' article, "Our Infant-Mortality Rate Is Not as Bad as It Seems."

[From Private Practice, October 1989]

OUR INFANT-MORTALITY RATE IS NOT AS BAD AS IT SEEMS

(By Harry Schwartz, Ph.D.)

Infant-mortality rates in the United States are not nearly as bad as some people would have us believe. In fact, we're much better off than the only country to which a useful comparison can be made.

Infant-mortality rates have been used innumerable times to smear the U.S. medical-care system. You know the argument: The United States is 18th—or 20th or 25th, depending on the source—in the world infant-mortality sweepstakes, proving to some that we should establish a system of socialized medicine or at least that American medicine needs a radical overhaul.

This argument always has struck me as one of the weakest in the intellectual armory of doctor bashers. Most of the nations glorified as doing better than us in infant mortality—Finland, Sweden, Norway and Holland, for example—have small homogeneous populations. How can you compare them with the United States, which occupies nearly half a continent and has a diverse population of more than 250 million?

Those who champion this argument against American medicine usually ignore the fact that U.S. infant-mortality rates have declined rapidly during the past generation. In 1965, 26 infants died for every 1,000 born in this country; by last year, the rate had been reduced to about 9.9 deaths

per 1,000. A two-thirds decline in 23 years seems like an admirable record to me.

However, what bothers me most about this unwarranted attack on American medicine is that our infant-mortality rate is rarely compared with that of the Soviet Union, which, like the United States, is highly industrialized, occupies a vast land area and has a large and diverse population. Of course, the enemies of American medicine scrupulously avoid comparison on infant mortality between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Anyone who wants to compare American medicine with the Soviet Union's brand of socialized medicine should read an article that appeared in the Aug. 14 edition of *The New York Times*.

The piece was written by a *Times* correspondent who visited the Kara-Kalpak autonomous republic in Uzbekistan in Soviet Central Asia, the area with the unenviable distinction of having the highest infant-mortality rate in the Soviet Union last year: 60.1 deaths per 1,000 live births. This is almost three times higher than in the District of Columbia, which has the worst infant-mortality rate in the United States.

According to the *Times*, as a whole, Soviet Central Asia had the country's worst infant-mortality rate last year: 53.3 deaths per 1,000 births in Turkmenistan; 48.9 in Tadzhikistan; 43.3 in Uzbekistan; 36.8 in Kirghizia; and 29.2 in Kazakhstan. Since these areas also have the highest birth rates in the Soviet Union, their predominantly Moslem populations are growing rapidly in relation to the entire Soviet population.

In the Caucasus, on the western side of the Caspian Sea, the infant-mortality rates range from a high of 26.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in Azerbaidzhan, which has a predominantly Moslem population, to Armenia's 25.3 and Georgia's 21.9.

The lowest infant-mortality rates among Soviet republics are to be found in the Baltic States, which are among the most Western parts of the country both in location and culture. They also have been part of the Soviet Union for the shortest period of time, having been incorporated into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1945. In the Baltic States, the lowest infant-mortality rate is found in Latvia with 11 deaths per 1,000 births, followed by Lithuania with 11.5 and Estonia with 12.4. However, the Baltic States also have the lowest birth rates among Soviet republics.

The point is that even Soviet republics with relatively low infant-mortality problems have rates significantly higher than the United States average of 9.9 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Those who use the so-called disgraceful infant-mortality rate in this country as an argument for socialized medicine should study what socialized medicine has brought to the Soviet people.

THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1990

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, last January, I led a 13-member delegation to Central Europe to witness firsthand the democratic revolution

occurring there, and to assess how America could best help. All of us came back recognizing that Central Europe represents both a moral imperative and economic opportunity for the United States at this moment in history.

The political revolutions of 1989 are now being institutionalized through parliamentary and local elections during 1990. But as dramatic and heartwarming as political events continue to be, economic reality continues to be sobering: the hardest part is yet to come.

As we know, Poland is already embarked on a courageous course to decentralize its economy and bring market forces to bear as quickly as possible. But social costs in terms of unemployment and substantially reduced purchasing power is already apparent, and the pain—at least over the short term—will be considerable.

Hungary and Czechoslovakia are taking a more cautious approach; but still the transformation is remarkable. And the success—or failure—of all these efforts may ultimately determine the scope and speed of the Soviet Union's economic restructuring.

Needless to say, the stakes are enormous—not only for the people of Central Europe, but also for the political and economic stability of the world.

For that reason, the Bush administration and the Congress have been working together over the past year to assist this process: Most favored-nation status has been conferred; trade restrictions have been moderated; Ex-Im Bank and OPIC guarantees have been extended. And the Peace Corps is on the way. Of course, much, much more needs to be done. The House will soon consider the SEED II bill to expand assistance programs authorized last year, and I have introduced a Central European outreach initiative to promote increased U.S. trade to the region.

But today, as chairman of the Committee on Small Business, I am introducing legislation which is specifically targeted at building an enterprise culture in Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.

In meetings with dozens of political, academic, labor, and business leaders from these countries, one message was loud and clear—Central Europe's greatest need is for information and practical training in how a market economy functions. This basic economic infrastructure must accompany—if not precede—whatever trade and finance assistance may be forthcoming from industrialized countries.

After more than four decades of a centralized command economy which relied mostly on heavy industry, there is almost no experience in how to manage a decentralized, entrepreneurial system. The desire and will of the Polish, Hungarian, and Czechoslovakian people to become entrepreneurs is overwhelming; and the United States is best positioned to provide this specialized expertise.

When members of my delegation spoke to these people, it was not Japanese or German discipline and efficiency which was their model for a better life—it was the American entrepreneur, with the freedom to succeed—or risk failure—based on their own initiative. While our country is not now well positioned to provide private finance or public funds for major projects, we can still lead the way in helping to develop an enterprise economy.

Therefore, I am pleased to introduce legislation which would amend the Small Business Act and help to establish a series of enterprise development centers in Central Europe. These centers would draw upon the expertise and experience of similar programs developed in the United States through Small Business Development Centers [SBDC].

The SBDC Program was established by legislation enacted in 1980 to provide management and technical assistance to existing or potential small business owners in all 50 States. It is designed to utilize the expertise and talent of local universities and other educational institutions; and relies extensively upon the private sector to determine small business needs and to ensure that they are met. And over the past decade it has provided direct assistance to more than 650,000 American small business owners.

I believe that a similar network of centers to help provide basic information and hands-on technical assistance to emerging entrepreneurs would greatly complement the programs authorized by SEED I and SEED II.

My legislation would also establish an American Entrepreneurial Corps. This group would consist of volunteers who are expert in their field and who are willing to contribute their time to train entrepreneurs one-on-one in Central Europe.

I believe that this effort would be fully consistent with President Bush's call for greater private sector involvement in these countries—particularly from the Polish-American, the Hungarian-American, and Czechoslovakian-American communities throughout the United States.

Americans are interested in helping the courageous people of Central Europe to put the Communist nightmare of political repression and economic deprivation behind them. The American Entrepreneurial Corps would provide a framework for this volunteer spirit.

Mr. Speaker, the full text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Central European Enterprise Development Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. The Small Business Act is amended by adding the following new section:

"SEC. 24. (a) There is hereby established a Central European Small Business Enterprise Development Commission (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Commission'). The Commission shall be comprised of three members: the Administrator of the Small Business Administration or the Administrator's representative, a representative of the Association of American Universities, and a representative of the Association of Small Business Development Centers.

"(b) The Commission shall develop in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary (hereinafter in this section referred to as 'designated Central European countries') a self-sustaining system at in-country educational institutions to provide small business owners the education and information they need to learn the principles and develop the management skills to start and sustain their businesses. In carrying out this program, the Commission shall—

"(1) determine the needs of small businesses in the designated Central European

countries for management and technical assistance, including but not limited to, marketing, finance, business planning and development, international trade, technology transfer and health and environmental management;

"(2) evaluate the appropriateness and suitability of programs now existing at educational institutions in the United States which have been funded by the Small Business Administration as Small Business Development Centers which might be replicated in order to meet the needs of each of the designated Central European countries;

"(3) identify and assess the capability of at least two educational institutions in each such country to develop a Small Business Development Center type program to provide the assistance necessary to fill the needs determined pursuant to paragraph (1); and

"(4) formulate and arrange for the establishment of a three-year management and technical assistance demonstration program in the designated Central European countries.

"(c) The Commission shall have the following powers and duties—

"(1) to contract with one entity as a general contractor to study and make conclusions and recommendations on the items enumerated in paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (b);

"(2) to approve, disapprove or adopt in modified form the recommendations submitted to it pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (b);

"(3) to contract with the same or a different entity to implement the program specified in paragraph (4) of such subsection; and

"(4) to form a separate corporate entity called the 'American Enterprise Corps' (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Corps').

"(A) The functions of the Corps shall be to—

"(i) recruit volunteers with substantial business expertise who are willing to contribute their services to provide a wide range of management and technical counseling to individual small businesses in the designated Central European countries;

"(ii) accept gifts of monies and other property to form a revolving fund;

"(iii) sponsor entrepreneurs from the designated Central European countries and pay their expenses for receiving training in the United States; and

"(iv) provide reimbursement to Corps' members for their actual expenses, including travel.

"(B) The Corps shall be composed of five members to be selected by the appropriate appointing officials within 90 days of the effective date of this Act as follows:

"(i) one member shall be appointed by the President of the United States;

"(ii) one member shall be appointed by the majority leader and one member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate; and

"(iii) one member shall be appointed by the Speaker and one member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

"(C) Appointments shall be made from individuals who are specifically qualified to serve on the Corps by virtue of their education, training, and experience, particularly in the area of international trade, who have done business in or with at least one of the designated Central European countries.

"(D) Each member shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing official and shall serve without pay for such service. Members shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in carrying out their functions in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in the Federal Government are allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

"(E) Three Members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Meetings shall be at the call of the Chairperson who shall be elected by the members of the Corps.

"(F) The Corps shall not have any authority to appoint staff, but upon request of the Chairperson, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of such department or agency to the Corps to assist in carrying out the Corps' functions under this section without regard to section 3341 of title 5 of the United States Code. The Administrator of the General Services Administration shall provide to the Corps, on a reimbursable basis, such administrative support services as the Corps may request.

"(d) In order to be eligible to participate, the educational institution in each designated Central European country shall—

"(1) agree to provide partial financial support for the program either directly or indirectly, during the second and third years of the demonstration program; and

"(2) agree to obtain private sector involvement in the delivery of assistance under the program.

"(e) Members of the Commission shall serve without pay, except they shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in carrying out their functions in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in the Federal Government are allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

"(f) Two Commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Meetings shall be at the call of the Chairperson who shall be elected by the Members of the Commission.

"(g) The Commission shall not have any authority to appoint staff, but upon request of the Chairperson, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of such department or agency to the Commission to assist in carrying out the Commission's functions under this section without regard to section 3341 of title 5 of the United States Code. The Administrator of the General Services Administration shall provide to the Commission, on a reimbursable basis, such administrative support services as the Commission may request.

"(h) Except as otherwise prohibited by law, the Commission may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to carry out its duties under this section. Upon the request of the Chairperson, the head of such department or agency promptly shall furnish such information to the Commission.

"(i) The Commission shall contract to complete the activities specified in paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (b) of this section by July 1, 1991, and shall contract for the performance of the activities specified in paragraph (4) of subsection (b), with commencement by September 1, 1991.

"(j) The Commission shall report to Congress not later than July 1, 1991, and annu-

ally thereafter, on the progress in carrying out the provisions of this section.

"(k) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Small Business Administration the sum of \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1991, 1992 and 1993 to carry out the provisions of this Act. The Commission may transfer to the Corps not to exceed \$1,000,000 per year to provide for the expenses of the Corps in carrying out its function as provided in subsection (c)(4) of this section. Such sums shall be disbursed by the Small Business Administration as requested by the Commission."

Sec. 3. Any authority to enter contracts or other spending authority provided for in this Act is subject to amounts provided for in advance in appropriations Acts.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR THE LIVING

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, the current health care system makes it very difficult for many people to pay for needed medical care. The Pepper Commission report released in February revealed that there are no easy solutions to solving the financial problems associated with health care.

In view of this, I have asked the Congressional Research Service [CRS] to study the idea of providing predeath payment to policyholders that meet certain health-related conditions. I believe that this is a reasonable approach to helping individuals relieve some of the financial burdens they encounter when medically ill. I would ask that a summary of the CRS report "Life Insurance for the Living" be submitted to the RECORD for my colleagues' review.

[MEMORANDUM]

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE,
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, DC, May 16, 1990.

To: The Honorable William J. Coyne, Attention: Coleman Conroy.

From: Jean Rosales, Economic Analyst, Economics Division.

Subject: Summary of Information on Accelerated Benefits Riders on Life Insurance Policies.

You requested a two-page memorandum providing information on and a brief analysis of the pros and cons of accelerated benefits life insurance policies, with a discussion of treatment of such policies under the U.S. Tax Code.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR THE LIVING¹

Among the newest products offered by life insurance firms in the United States are products called, variously, "life insurance for the living," "living benefits," or "accelerated benefits." Like traditional insurance policies, accelerated benefits policies pay beneficiaries on the death of the insured. These policies, however, also provide for a pre-death payment to the policyholder if he

¹This material is drawn from U.S. Library of Congress, Congressional Research Division, *Life Insurance for the Living*, by Jean K. Rosales and Jack Taylor. Washington, 1990. (CRS Report No. 90-141 E)

or she meets certain health-related conditions.

There are two basic types of accelerated benefits policies: the "lump-sum distribution" type and the "long-term care" type. Under the first, the "lump sum distribution" type, the policyholder receives some percentage of the death benefit associated with the policy once he/she has met some qualifying condition. The most commonly included qualifying condition in lump-sum distribution accelerated benefits policies is the "dread diseases" trigger. If the policyholder is diagnosed as suffering from one of more of the diseases specified in the policy, he/she receives a lump sum distribution. The most commonly specified dread diseases are heart attack, stroke, cancer, and renal failure. Other diseases that have been specified less often include Alzheimer's disease, blindness, organ transplants, surgery performed as a result of coronary artery disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, AIDS, and AIDS-related conditions. Another condition that is often included as the trigger of a lump-sum distribution is diagnosis that the policyholder is facing imminent death or has contracted a terminal illness.

Under the other general type of accelerated benefits policy, the "long-term care" type, the insurer pays a fixed monthly sum for the expenses of a policyholder requiring nursing or other assistance because of a health problem. Most long-term care accelerated benefits policies cover care in a skilled nursing or intermediate care facility, with some insurers also covering stays in custodial care facilities. A small number of insurers also cover home convalescent or adult day care. Under most policies, the benefits begin when the policyholder can submit proof that he/she is confined to a facility covered by the policy and that the care has been certified by a physician as medically necessary.

Accelerated benefits policies offer the advantage of allowing a shift of financial goals, such as from protecting a family's income during the parents' earning years to protecting assets from catastrophic health or long-term care costs, that could make whole-life insurance policies more attractive. They may also provide more incentive (and more funds) for more reliance on private rather than government provision of such care. Many State regulators, however, are uneasy over the implied combination of life and health insurance, both because of the difficulties facing the underwriters and the possible problems for consumers. Some insurance companies are also hesitant about the underwriting difficulties, including inexperience, the possibility of induced demand for the insured care, and the effects of inflation.

The tax treatment of distributions of accelerated benefits is seen by the industry and by policymakers as an important consideration. Insurance has traditionally held a number of significant advantages under the income tax laws. Investment income credited to a life insurance policy is generally not taxed to either the insurance company or the policyholder. Benefits paid because of the death of the insured are usually not taxed. Medical benefits paid by accident and health insurance policies are also tax-free, and other benefits and distributions may be.

Because accelerated benefits are a relatively new phenomenon, their tax treatment is to some degree uncertain. Several bills have been introduced to assure tax benefits for such policies, and industry spokesmen

have called tax relief necessary. If accelerated benefits policies are seen as a part of the solution to long-term and catastrophic care problems, there seems no public policy reason for making the results so dependent on the terms of the contract. A category of tax-free distributions particularly designed to allow the use of life-insurance inside build-up to pay long-term and catastrophic care expenses would further this goal (and might even be relatively costless to the Federal Government, since most of the benefits would probably have been paid out as tax-free death benefits anyway).

On the other hand, life and health insurance are already heavily favored under the tax code as savings vehicles. Other financial intermediaries now consider themselves at a competitive disadvantage and would surely question the decision to encourage yet more saving in the form of insurance. It is difficult to think of a public reason why saving for future long-term care needs should be tax-free only if done through an insurance company.

Policy makers might be concerned over the decision to enhance the tax treatment of distributions if there are no limitations on the use of such funds. The promotional material distributed by certain insurers recently suggests that the policyholder could use the early distribution to pay for a trip to visit relatives around the country or for a long-desired trip around the world while the policyholder is still able to travel. Other companies have suggested that accelerated benefits policies could be used to provide partners in a company with the cash to buy out the share of a partner who suffers a dread disease. It is possible that Congress or the IRS might want to consider whether accelerated benefits that have no restrictions on their use are in keeping with Congress' intent when exempting life insurance benefit distributions from income taxes.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ENTERPRISE ZONE JOBS CREATION ACT OF 1990

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by my colleagues, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. SCHULZE, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. GUARINI, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. COYNE, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SUNDQUIST, and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut in introducing H.R. 4993, the Enterprise Zone Jobs-Creation Act of 1990. This bill represents the administration's enterprise zone proposal, drafted under the direction of our distinguished former colleague, Jack Kemp, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Although this bill differs from H.R. 6, the enterprise zone legislation I introduced earlier this Congress, a bill cosponsored by over 200 Members, we are introducing this bill today because as the administration's statement about enterprise zones it represents an important step forward in the effort to see the concept become a reality.

I believe that we are all convinced that the Tax Code can when properly drafted be a

useful tool in encouraging important economic and social goals. Sometimes these tax provisions encourage useful investment that drives the engine of our economy. Other times it encourages the provision of services for those less fortunate. Enterprise zones is a program that would both encourage useful investment and bring opportunity to those who have heretofore been outside the economic mainstream in both urban and rural areas. We know this because when implemented at the State level enterprise zones have proven even without additional Federal incentives that economic incentives and regulatory relief can spawn new life into some of the most stagnant areas of the Nation.

What enterprise zones do is to create opportunity. Opportunity for entrepreneurship, creative capitalism, and individual initiative. They are a weapon against the war on poverty and the failure to produce the opportunity for those mired in rural and urban poverty. What is most inviting about this effort is that it is done with a minimum of bureaucracy and a maximum of individual initiative and choice.

But, the choice is now ours. We must set as priority the creation of opportunity. Opportunity through tax incentives to bring out of poverty and despair and into the economic mainstream both rural and urban communities. Enterprise zones have proven they can bring good jobs, real wages, and economic opportunity to some of the most distressed areas with a minimum of government interference and a maximum of individual initiative. It is this dignity brought to those affected by the zone that is perhaps the most important impact that this program can have by the choice we make.

This legislation will depend on the development of small business to achieve its goals. Small businesses are the cornerstone of our economy. They generate two-thirds of all new jobs in the private sector. They also offer the greatest opportunity for someone to control his own destiny. The legislation is designed to enable a small business to raise sufficient capital to get off the ground and running and to lower the cost of operating the business.

I know that the inner city is replete with small businessmen and women often operating in a thriving underground economy. We ought to tap the talent of these people for a productive effort that will one day cement them to the mainstream of our economy.

I say that it is time that we opened the door for those who seek a way out of poverty and a path to economic independence. We can provide the type of tax incentives that will create opportunity merely for taking the initiative. Enterprise zones legislation can do so. I am proud of H.R. 6 and I am proud today to introduce this bill that the President and his very worthy Secretary of Housing and Urban Development have given their full support.

I hope that as the economic summit proceeds that there will be an understanding that Enterprise Zones should become a part of any package that we are asked to develop and endorse. I believe that even in this time of tight budgets, it will be an investment that will soon pay its way over many times.

A TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM "RED" RECTOR

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to William "Red" Rector who passed away on May 31, 1990, at his home in Knoxville, TN.

Many people around the world knew Red through his music. He performed with most of the greatest bluegrass musicians. He even toured Europe every year.

However, I was fortunate enough to have known Red Rector all my life. He was a close personal friend and one of the finest men I have ever known.

Mr. Speaker, Red Rector will be dearly missed by his family, his neighbors, and fans around the world. I share their grief in his passing.

I ask that the commemorative editorials which appeared in the Knoxville Journal and the Knoxville News-Sentinel be printed in the RECORD.

[From the Knoxville Journal]

"RED" NEVER WORE OUT HIS WELCOME AT HOME

It's hard to be a hometown hero.

The Bible says prophets are without honor at home.

Thomas Wolfe said you can't go there again.

Robert Frost said it's where you go when nobody else will have you.

William Eugene "Red" Rector, however, was an exception to the rule.

He came home every summer from his annual European tour and made the transition from celebrity abroad to neighbor down the street as easily as slipping into a comfortable old pair of shoes.

He was a good-natured, friendly man who blushed at the slightest compliment and never demanded and rarely received special privileges or attention back home, no matter how much he was honored abroad. When privileges came, he seemed a little embarrassed, even slightly amused.

Many of his North Knoxville neighbors likely didn't realize Rector was one of the world's premiere bluegrass musicians, that his quicksilver hands had earned him the reputation as the world's fastest mandolin player—indeed, in the minds of many, the world's best mandolin player.

How many ways can you say he was the best?

Rector's old friend and boss Cas Walker remembers when he hit town in 1947, a carrot-topped, lightning-fingered 16-year-old who already had a wife and a national reputation as a musician.

"He was just a young fellow when I first met him, not over 16. It was kind of a joke about him getting married so early. And he started playing when he was 9 years old, back in Asheville."

Rector had been recruited by Charlie Monroe, brother to bluegrass king Bill Monroe, to come to Knoxville to play on Lowell Blanchard's Midday Merry-Go-Round.

With partner Fred Smith, he became half of the comedy duo, Red and Fred, and hired on with Walker's Farm and Home Hour a

few years later. Rector remained with the show even after he and Smith no longer performed together. He stayed until Walker went off the air in the early 80's.

"You just couldn't find one better than Red Rector," Walker said. "He was the best there was. Everybody felt the same way about it. He was just strictly a number one man—didn't smoke, drink, take no pill or nothing. He could do anything. He actually was the best."

The 88-year-old Walker, who has spent much of the last decade in nursing homes, says Rector always took the time to stay in touch.

"He come to see me better than any of them," Walker said.

Rector could play anything with strings and all kinds of music.

He worked as a side man for musicians as diverse as Chet Atkins and Vassar Clements, Stephane Grapelli and Django Reinhardt.

In an industry cheapened by flavor-of-the-month players who call themselves artists and whose greatest talents lie in self-promotion, Rector relied on his mandolin to do his talking.

And he went on with the business of making a living for his family.

"He never made the big money," Walker said. "But he was a good business man. And wasn't only a good man himself, he had a good family. His boys are all about 6 foot tall."

Rector, who turned 60 last December, died Thursday while cutting the grass at his home on Fairway Drive.

His friends and country music colleagues turned out for his funeral this weekend, and the sad mountain songs he loved filled the air when they put him into the ground.

He will be missed by music lovers around the world, and by his family and friends at home, where he never wore out his welcome.

[From the Knoxville News-Sentinel]

A MASTER MUSICIAN PASSES

News of a death in North Knoxville this past week has touched off a wave of mourning that saddens music lovers in Knoxville and around the world.

William "Red" Rector, 60 suffered a heart attack while he mowed the lawn of his home on Fairway Drive. By the time family and passerby got him to St. Mary's Medical Center, he was dead.

Rector, an internationally known bluegrass musician, was considered one of the finest mandolin players in the world.

A North Carolina native, Rector began playing guitar at age nine in Asheville. At 13, he switched to mandolin and within the year was heard on a British Broadcasting Company program that include folk legends Woody Guthrie and Burl Ives.

Teamed with Fred Smith as Red and Fred, Rector came to Knoxville to perform on WNOX radio's Mid-Day Merry-Go-Round and the Cas Walker Farm and Home Hour on both radio and television.

He played with most of the bluegrass greats, with Dolly Parton and with country stars as a sideman.

His fame grew throughout his career, which took him regularly on tours across the United States and to Europe.

For the people who met him, Rector's music was not his only positive quality. He was known as much for his good nature as for his musical talent.

Rector "always seemed to be happy, jolly, . . . I admired him because he was honest," said Bill Carlisle, a fellow veteran of the

Mid-Day Merry-Go-Round and a Grand Ole Opry player.

At a performance, it was hard to believe Rector could coax the kind of sounds he did from mandolin strings. His stubby fingers seemed to roll across the fretboard, rather than playing specific chords.

When he played, Rector smiled warmly, acting like there was nothing to making the sweet music pouring from his instrument.

The heart attack that silenced Rector's mandolin has left music a little poorer, but his career as a music-maker has already enriched the world more than it can measure.

INDIAN DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT ZONE ACT OF 1990—ATTRACTING NEW BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR NATIVE AMERICANS

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Indian Development Investment Zone Act of 1990, legislation that will provide economic opportunities for native Americans who continue to suffer from a critical shortage of jobs in their communities.

Plagued by the same or greater economic troubles affecting many folks in rural America, native Americans struggle to find even an inkling of the prosperity and growth that most of the country has enjoyed over the past decade.

Many Indian reservations have been decimated by a combination of high unemployment rates reaching well over 50 percent and equally troubling poverty rates. There are people willing to work, but can't, simply because no jobs are available in or near their communities. Many people are forced to leave their homes to look for work in metropolitan areas. And that only compounds the problems of urban America.

I believe that the legislation that I've introduced will help to turn things around for our native Americans by fostering new business development on Indian reservations. Challenging and profitable new employment in distressed Indian communities should help to revive a reservation's local economy and provide tribal members with an opportunity to work near their homes.

My bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to designate development zones in certain impoverished Indian communities. Once development zones are designated, the employment-related tax incentives found in my bill are designed to attract new businesses and to retain old ones located within the designated development areas. The incentives include:

An employment tax credit of 10 percent for increased spending on qualifying wages.

An investment tax credit of 10 percent for certain depreciable real property used in a trade or business within a development investment zone.

Credit for wages paid to economically disadvantaged individuals working in development zones.

These targeted incentives for areas of highest unemployment and poverty will stimulate

the kind of economic growth so desperately needed to improve the quality of life for native Americans. They will also help to shift Federal involvement from welfare to workfare.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring the Indian Development Investment Zone Act of 1990, to assist tribes and tribal members to build a self-sufficient future.

SUMMARY OF THE ACT

DESIGNATION PROVISIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT ZONES

Areas must be nominated by a tribal government for designation as an Indian development investment zone.

Final authority to designate nominated areas as development zones lies with the Secretary of the Interior.

Designations are based on the degree of poverty, unemployment and general distress.

Areas must be within the jurisdiction of tribal government and determined by the Interior to be an Indian area.

State and local governments must submit an inventory of the historic properties within a designated development zone.

The area must be located wholly within the jurisdiction of a tribal government.

Tribal commitments are also required, including reduced tax rates, streamlined governmental requirements, local services and technical assistance.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX INCENTIVES

Credit of 10% for qualified increased employment expenditures.

Credit of 10% for new development investment zone construction property.

Credit for wages paid to economically-disadvantaged individuals located in Indian development zones.

OTHER PROVISIONS

The Foreign Trade Board shall consider any application to establish a foreign trade zone within a development zone on a priority basis.

Waiver or modification of Interior rules are permitted in certain circumstances in order to further job creation, community development and economic revitalization objectives of the zones.

A TRIBUTE TO TYSON WILLSON, JR. OF CARPINTERIA SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the outstanding and dedicated career of Tyson Willson, Jr., the principal of Carpinteria Junior High, who is retiring after a 35-year career in education, and who is admired as someone who motivated young people as a teacher, counselor, and principal.

Tyson will be honored for his service and impact on the community in the areas of education and civic service. He served his country during the Korean conflict and is now a retired Colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve. He graduated from University of California, Santa Barbara, where he received a B.A. before pursuing his M.A. in school administration at California Polytechnic State University at San Luis

Obispo. He began his service in the Carpinteria Unified School District as a teacher and counselor and graduated to become principal of Carpinteria Junior High. His educational career has been outstanding and he played a important role in the lives of the faculty, co-workers, parents, the community, and especially the students.

We also pay tribute to Tyson for other reasons—he and his wife, Betty are the parents of two grown sons, Scott and Tyler. He also lent his considerable talents to a wide variety of civic organizations. He chaired the committee to raise funds for the Boys' Club Gymnasium and serves on the board of directors. He is a past president and 10-year member of the Carpinteria/Summerland Fire Board. As a 28-year-member of the Carpinteria Lions Club, he has been president and frequently serves on the Lions Student Speaker Committee. In 1983, for his commitment and impact on educational and civic activities, he was named "Carpenterian of the Year." As an educator, he is dedicated to providing the best education system to foster the needs of our young people and ultimately, our needs as a nation.

It is a great privilege for me to express my admiration and respect for the leadership of Tyson Willson, Jr. He has enhanced, enriched, and improved the quality of education for each student. He is admired as someone who always takes the time to talk and spend time with everyone and who can find a way to solve even the most difficult of problems. I commend him for his achievements and good works and wish Tyson and his wife, Betty all the best in the future.

THE EXPORT FACILITATION ACT

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, I voted for H.R. 4653, the Export Facilitation Act. The bill eases current restrictions on exports to our allies in Western Europe, the emerging democracies in Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union. I strongly support this bill not only because it will facilitate democracy and economic reforms in Eastern Europe but also because it will greatly benefit Oklahoma's high-technology companies. To address legitimate national security concerns, the bill is carefully crafted to ensure that the most sensitive technological advances are not freely exported.

The Export Facilitation Act will enable Oklahoma's high-technology firms, which employ thousands of people, to expand their export opportunities. Telecommunications firms will most likely benefit the most from this legislation. The Oklahoma Department of Commerce has identified telecommunications as a key industry and is working to expand the role of this industry in Oklahoma's economy. Under the new law, Oklahoma companies should be able to take advantage of the emerging democracies in Eastern Europe's desperate need for technology such as adequate telephone systems.

The world has changed. Eastern European countries have embraced democracy and free

market economics. It is time for our high-technology export control laws to reflect this new reality.

I opposed the amendment offered by my colleague from California, Mr. LEVINE, which would prohibit the export of California crude oil. Certainly I can appreciate his concern that exporting California crude, as the Department of Commerce has recommended, might necessitate the United States importing a like amount. I understand his concern that such action might appear at odds with an overall policy designed to reduce United States reliance on foreign crude and products. Nevertheless, there may be legitimate reasons for approving some exports of California crude which have not been fully explored here today.

Moreover, I am not convinced the restriction imposed by the Levine amendment should be undertaken in a vacuum. The Department of Energy is now in the process of crafting a proposed national energy strategy, which is due out in just a few months. The issue of exporting U.S. crude oil or natural gas is only one of many that must be considered in the overall context of a national energy strategy. For instance, issues such as U.S. production and exports, the sources of our foreign supplies, OCS leasing, the state of our energy infrastructure, and evolving domestic and international energy markets are all integral to any long-term energy strategy. I feel strongly that a sound policy must consider these and many other energy-related issues in concert—not as isolated questions as the Levine amendment would do.

For the same reason, I would strongly urge the administration not to act hastily on any export authorization for California crude oil. Instead, I believe they should await the Department's long-term strategy to see how the export issue is addressed in that proposal, and to have the benefit of public and congressional reaction to it.

WHOSE TERROR TEAMS, MR. ARAFAT

HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, it has been over a week since the terrorist attack against Israeli civilians vacationing on the beaches of the Mediterranean—an attack planned by Abu Abbas, a member of the PLO Executive Committee. We can thank God that no innocent people were killed in this latest attack, but the potential for loss of life was extraordinary.

And what have we heard from Yasir Arafat? Back in December 1988 we heard that he renounced all forms of terrorism. But after a West Bank citizen forced a bus off a cliff killing 16 people, Arafat proclaimed this terrorist as a martyr. And after terrorists attacked an Israeli tour bus on the way to Cairo killing nine, we heard the PLO blame Shamir.

So now where is Arafat?

Where is his renunciation?

Arafat has said "That the institution and official forces" of the PLO were not involved. But Abu Abbas is on the executive committee.

Khaled Hassan, another executive committee member for Fatah, Arafat's faction, has criticized the raid because it ignored Israeli radar capabilities.

Abu Iyad, Arafat's No. 2 man said "For our people now, they consider Abu Abbas a national hero."

Some renunciation.

Where is the condemnation?

Where is the expulsion of Abu Abbas that would disassociate Arafat from terrorism?

Where is the credibility of Arafat's words?

It appears the same place that U.S.-PLO dialog is—nowhere.

As Arafat shifts the diplomatic focus of the PLO to Iraq, the country that has threatened to use chemical warfare against half of Israel, I urge the President to disengage from this dangerous dialog. Iraq's Hussein has put out the welcome mat and Yasir Arafat is knocking at his door.

Additionally, I would like to enclose the following editorial from the New York Times which excellently summarizes the present situation in the Middle East.

WHOSE TERROR TEAMS, MR. ARAFAT?

It was not just another random raid by Arab zealots. The Palestinian terror teams intercepted by Israeli forces as they tried to land on civilian beaches Wednesday was part of a carefully planned, elaborately equipped attack. That blunt fact forces Yasir Arafat to make a fundamental choice: Take strong action against the responsible terrorist faction of his Palestine Liberation Organization or forfeit direct dialogue with the United States, thus his best chance to advance the Palestinian cause.

Although Mr. Arafat denies involvement in the raid, the Bush Administration has told Mr. Arafat that he must condemn Abul Abbas, who claims credit for dispatching the hit team, and expel him from the P.L.O. Executive Council. President Bush can do no less. The U.S. is pledged to cancel direct contacts with the P.L.O. if Mr. Arafat cannot keep his vow of December 1988 to forgo sponsorship of an association with terrorism.

The credibility of three parties is at stake. Mr. Bush has resisted recent Israeli charges that the P.L.O. remains in the terrorist business, arguing that the evidence is ambiguous. Now, unless Mr. Arafat completely disassociates himself from Abul Abbas, there can be no ambiguity. The President cannot let Mr. Arafat off the hook, and retain the confidence of Americans and Israelis who want Mr. Bush to press for peace talks.

Arab credibility is also on the line. The Abul Abbas spokesmen say the hit team was launched to avenge the killing of seven Palestinians on May 20 by an Israeli. But the killer was not an instrument of the Israeli Government. He is a deranged man whose act is condemned by all Israelis. For moderate Arab leaders to equate the two events is to damage their reputations and credibility.

These leaders have just lost the chance to do good by endorsing the Baghdad communiqué of the Arab summit meeting just ended. That communiqué unfairly blames Washington for failing to press Israel toward negotiations with Palestinians. It also crudely and wrongly condemns Israel's right to receive Jews from the Soviet Union.

If the moderates truly wished to advance the Palestinian cause, they would restrict their criticism to Israel's settling of immi-

grants in the occupied territories. Moderate Arabs will not help the cause by condoning terrorism in any fashion, or by standing silent. They can help by keeping all parties focused on the need for negotiations.

Here is where Israeli credibility is being tested as well. As soon as a new Israeli government is formed, Mr. Bush will have every reason to push it hard to deal with the realities of Palestinian nationalism and Palestinian rights.

But before anyone else's credibility can be tested, Yasir Arafat has to define himself by the way he responds to the terrorist raid. If he wants Palestinians to have a place at the negotiating table and a place in their own sun, he will have to choose the olive branch, and not the gun.

NATIONAL SAFE BOATING WEEK

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this is National Safe Boating Week. Congress designated this period to remind our citizens of the importance of safe boating practices, and to highlight the significance of recreational boating to our villages and towns.

With the summer months upon us, our thoughts turn to enjoying the great outdoors. For many Americans, boating is the preferred recreational activity. That is emphasized by the fact that the number of recreational boaters continues to increase every year. Boating fosters an appreciation for the delicacy of the aquatic environment. It reminds us that clean rivers, lakes, and coastal waters are valuable resources that we must protect for future generations of Americans.

For all the beauty of the water, we must learn to respect it as well. Perhaps the main goal of this week is to encourage all boaters to take certain precautions while enjoying boating. Every boater should be educated in safe operation of his vessel, the proper use of safety equipment, and administration of first aid techniques.

The Federal Government plays an extremely important role in the promotion of safe boating. The Federal Boating Program, funded through the Wallop-Breaux trust fund, has provided millions of dollars to the States for the support of boater education programs. The Coast Guard and the Coast Guard Auxiliary have provided life-saving assistance to an enormous number of boaters. Additionally, the selfless efforts of State boating officials, volunteers, and members of power squadrons, help assure that boating is a safe, fun-filled activity, rather than a life-threatening endeavor.

We can take pride in the fact that even as the number of recreational boaters increases each year, the number of yearly boating fatalities has continued to decrease. While all of the partners in safe boating must maintain and enhance our cooperation, boaters must remember that they are the ones who really make the difference. They must strive to make their sport safer this year than ever before.

While the safety of lives is uppermost in our minds this week, we cannot forget the signifi-

cance of the recreational boating industry to our coastal towns. Boating supports thousands of businesses, from major boat manufacturers to marina operators to the local bait shop. A vast number of our communities thrive on the economic activity generated by boaters.

During this National Safe Boating Week, I am pleased to recognize boating for its recreational and economic significance. I hope that my colleagues will join me in encouraging our boating constituents to take advantage of the many training programs and to take those extra precautions—to take a minute and save a life.

SWEET TASTE OF VICTORY IN MURPHYSBORO, IL

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I know the Texans and Carolinians around here believe they have good barbecue. And of course, my friend from the Memphis area lay claim to barbecue that's this side of wonderful.

But for real barbecue you are going to have to come to Murphysboro, IL, because that's where the trophies are from the Memphis in May barbecue cookoff.

The Apple City barbecue team not only won the overall grand prize but also claimed first place in the rib division. Quite an accomplishment considering the competition. But despite the reputation that other areas hold, southern Illinois has more than its fair share of fine barbecue, and from Cairo to Murphysboro to Vandalia you can find homemade favorites and secret recipes to make your mouth water.

I'm proud to congratulate the Apple City team, and wish them continued success with their concoction. I am already looking forward to the annual apple Festival in Murphysboro so I can taste this champion blend.

The team members are Mary Ann and Don Stanton, Sue and Mike Mills, Jim and Jean Tweedy, Pat and Aliene Burke, Mary Jane and Bob Williams, and Dale Pierson.

I will enter an article that appeared in the Southern Illinoisan newspaper when the team's victory was announced so you can get the full "flavor" of this accomplishment.

BEST BARBECUE IN THE WORLD: MURPHYSBORO TEAM OF COOKS CAN RIGHTFULLY CLAIM THAT TITLE NOW

(By Phil Brinkman)

Victory as sweet as Southern Illinois apples came to the traveling barbecue team from Murphysboro as they won overall grand prize and first place in ribs during the international Memphis in May barbecue cookoff Saturday.

"We couldn't believe it!" Jean Tweedy hollered into a pay phone from Memphis Saturday night after her team won with its apple-juice based barbecue sauce.

Tweedy is a member of the now world-famous Apple City Barbecue of Murphysboro. Besides Tweedy, the team consists of her husband, Jim, Mike and Susie Mills, Pat and Aliene Burke, Don and Mary Ann Stanton and Dale Pierson.

The cookoff, which drew an estimated 300,000 people, is called the "biggest barbecue championship in the world," according to the Guinness World Book of Records.

The A-City team swept aside 179 contenders from throughout the U.S., France, England, Ireland and the Soviet Union to become this year's grand champions. The award carried with it a \$5,000 prize.

About 100 supporters, including the ubiquitous Captain Applesauce himself, came by bus and car to cheer the team since their arrival at the riverside festival in Memphis on Wednesday. The cookoff was Saturday.

Though other teams cooked shoulders or whole hogs, Tweedy's team stuck to their specialty: ribs. Using a sauce made with apple juice and cooking the ribs over apple wood, the team beat out 53 other entries in the rib category before going on to win the grand prize.

"They (the judges) said they couldn't remember when anybody who entered in ribs won it, instead of whole hog," Tweedy said.

The teams scored points for appearance, taste and flavor. The apples, of course, came from Southern Illinois.

"It has a very faint apple flavor, but I wouldn't say it tastes appley," Tweedy said.

The team did not score in the only other contest they entered, the Anything But contest (that is, anything but pork); the judges apparently were not inspired by the group's eggrolls, eggdrop soup and shrimp.

Residents of Murphysboro will remember the crew as the one that started the annual barbecue championship in Murphysboro, which will be held this year in September for the third time.

The team is due back in town this afternoon around 1 p.m., and a "big to-do" is scheduled for 3 at the 17th Street Bar and Grill, owned by team member Mike Mills.

Like any cooking team, Tweedy hedged a little when asked what her secret ingredient was.

"We do use apple juice," she said. But the real secret, she said, was "dedication and hard work."

TRIBUTE TO THE BANK OF GUAM

HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, in a time when banks are in trouble throughout our country, I rise to applaud the spectacular growth and success of the Bank of Guam, a locally chartered bank in Guam whose economic development has paralleled the political development of our island.

As you know, for so many years the people on Guam were not even able to elect their own Governor. Likewise, for so many years, the financial needs of the community in Guam were served only by branches of large banks headquartered in other parts of the country. We all know how frustrating it can be to deal with such branches. Certain decisions can't be made without the concurrence of superiors in other offices; managing personnel are transferred in and out, so they never really get to know the community; and only a small part of the spectrum of needs within the community are adequately served.

In 1972, Americans on Guam were finally allowed to exercise a basic right granted other Americans and for which the War of Independence was fought in 1776—the right of self-governance. For the first time, these Americans in the periphery of the republic were granted the basic right to elect their own Governor from among their community.

Just 1 year later, in 1973, two Guamanians founded the Bank of Guam in the spirit of entrepreneurship that has always propelled this nation forward. With just \$1.5 million in capital and a mobile home as an office, Jesus Leon Guerrero and Jose Untalan started the first and still the only locally chartered bank on Guam. Messrs. Guerrero and Untalan acted to make available to the residents of Guam the same sort of banking opportunities enjoyed by other American communities. Their goal was uncomplicated: To establish a local bank that was sensitive and responsive to the needs of all the people of Guam. If this goal sounds familiar, it is because it is based upon the principle of community banking embedded in the foundation of banking history in America.

Americans on Guam responded to both developments with equal fervor. The election of the Governor of Guam has become the focus of ardent campaigning and a voter participation rate above 75 percent. Far from taking for granted their long-delayed right to vote, these proud Guamanians have exercised their right and actively encouraged others to do the same.

Likewise, the Bank of Guam has grown and expanded far beyond the expectations of many people back in 1973. From a mere \$1.5 million capitalization and a staff of 13 employees, this local bank has grown by over 20 percent every year, so that they now have resources close to \$500 million and a work force of over 500 employees. The bank moved quickly into a permanent headquarters building, but soon outgrew that. Just this year, the bank opened its new headquarters building, a 10-story jewel which commands a stunning view of the capital city of Agana.

The Bank of Guam has extended its reach beyond Agana, providing services throughout Guam and its neighboring islands. Its branches and automated teller machines serve residents throughout Guam and its mobile branch facility brings banking to those in Guam who cannot come to the bank. Elsewhere, the Bank of Guam has brought modern banking services to the residents of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Saipan, Tinian, and Rota. The bank has also established branches in the nearby and newly independent island nations of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia as well as the Republic of Belau.

Seventeen years old, this bank has grown from a brave dream facing banking behemoths to a powerful competitor in its own right. It has grown from a project to serve the needs of the community to a vibrant organization that serves the local and international banking needs of its customers. Its growth rate for resources will place it among the billion dollar institutions within the near future.

Much of the reason for this American success story in Guam is the drive and business acumen of Mr. Jesus S. Leon Guerrero, its

president and chairman of the board since the founding of the bank. Through the years, Mr. Guerrero has carefully guided the bank through troublesome growing pains experienced by all corporations as well as the roller-coaster fluctuation of the local economy. All the while, he has kept the faith of the community in the Bank of Guam, allowing the bank to grow without forgetting to serve the needs of the community.

Mr. Guerrero's dynamic leadership has also provided opportunities for leadership for so many other residents of Guam. By working at one of the many branches of the Bank of Guam and rising through the ranks, many local residents have assumed managing positions in the bank or have developed business skills that they now use to benefit other business in the community. With Mr. Guerrero at the helm, the community has reaped benefits far exceeding the original investment in the bank.

It is significant that the Bank of Guam is the nearest American banking institution in Asia. With Hong Kong preparing to revert to mainland control and with the countries of Asia and the Pacific enjoying unparalleled economic growth, the Bank of Guam is poised in an ideal position to become one of the premiere banking institutions of the central and western Pacific.

But the Bank of Guam is more than a marvelous success story. It is a symbol of the "new Guam." This will be a Guam at once politically autonomous and economically self-sufficient. The success of the Bank of Guam represents the dedication and determination of a people who, despite all odds, have brought about this remarkable transformation.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I congratulate and salute Mr. Jesus Leon Guerrero and the Bank of Guam for their commitment and dedication to the people of Guam, and for their commitment and dedication to the people of Guam, and for their earnest and successful development of a modern and local bank that has contributed to the steady economic growth of Guam. The Bank of Guam is more than a Guam success story. It is an American success story and it is so because of the vision, dedication, and commitment of outstanding leaders such as Jesus Leon Guerrero who started as a bank clerk and ended up being the chairman of the board.

INTRODUCING A HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION COMMEMORATING THE WEEK OF NELSON MANDELA'S UNITED STATES VISIT AS "SOUTH AFRICAN FREEDOM WEEK"

HON. CHARLES A. HAYES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. HAYES of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on February 11, the World watched Nelson Mandela walk out of 27 years of captivity as a political prisoner. He is now back among his people with his dignity intact, and his resolve stronger than ever to see an end to the inhuman

system of apartheid. He is not a bitter man for his incarceration. He is not seeking revenge and although he is now free from the prison walls that held him for those 27 years, he is by no means a free man. Until the bondage of apartheid is erased from South African society, Nelson Mandela and his 28 million brothers and sisters who make up the black majority in that country, will never enjoy true freedom.

The examples Nelson Mandela has set, both by his actions before being jailed, and now, after being released, are a testament to his unyielding commitment to freedom and democracy—values which Americans have cherished since the founding of this country over 200 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, these are indeed remarkable times. Democratic reforms are taking place in Eastern Europe almost on a daily basis. Arms control treaties are being put forth, not only by our country, but also by our cold war opponent, the U.S.S.R. Now we have a South African President opening opportunities for positive change in his country. We also have an African National Congress leader, expressing kind words for a South African President. These are indeed remarkable times, Mr. Speaker.

It is my hope that this Congress, the Representative body of the World's most progressive Democracy, will take time to officially recognize one of the World's foremost freedom fighters, Nelson Mandela. Just as we have welcomed freedom fighters in the past, including most recently Lech Walesa, it is only fitting that we do the same for one who champions the dreams and aspirations of 28 million of his brothers and sisters who long for true democracy.

In celebration of Mr. Mandela's visit, I am today introducing a resolution designating the week of his visit as "South African Freedom Week". It is my hope that all of my colleagues will join me in this salute to a true champion of democracy.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO REV. JEEN SHOUNG PARK

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a most respected spiritual and community leader in the South Bay area. Rev. Jeen Shoung Park will be honored by the Long Beach District of the United States Methodist Church [UMC] on June 10, 1990, for his many years of service to the Christian cause. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my deepest appreciation for his many years of commitment and service to the South Bay community.

Since coming to the United States from Korea in 1955, Rev. Park has dedicated his life to spreading fellowship and goodwill. Shortly after coming to the United States, he attended Marion College in Marion, IN, and Christian Theological Seminary, a Disciple of Christ Seminary in Indianapolis. He was ordained a minister in the Disciples of Christ Church in 1962. After his ordination, he

served Christian churches in Iowa for 16 years, from 1962 to 1978. Later, after spending close to 4 years organizing the San Diego Korean United Methodist Church, he was appointed to his pastorate in Los Angeles. He has spent the past 5 years serving as superintendent of the Long Beach District of the UMC.

Reverend Park's work, and his message, have blessed thousands of lives in Long Beach and the surrounding area. In particular, he has dedicated himself to bridging the gap between the American and Korean societies through his Christian fellowship. His Korean heritage, characterized by hard work and determination, is reflected in his statement, "I think that the Koreans in this country should make some very good contributions to the American society. Koreans are a very religious people, a very productive people, and we need to make outstanding contributions to this country." I say to my colleagues today, Rev. Park has remained true to his words. There are few in the South Bay area that have given as much to the community as he has.

In addition, to his unending selflessness to God and the community, he is also the proud father of two daughters, Michelle and Christy, by his lovely wife Song Ja. It is not just Reverend Park to whom I pay tribute, it is to his entire family. It is my true feeling that behind every successful man, is a loving and supportive family. Therefore, in honor of Rev. Jeon Shoung Park, Song Ja, Michelle and Christy, my wife Lee, joins me in extending our heartfelt thanks and congratulations. We wish the Park family all the best in the years to come.

HIGHER EDUCATION IS THE PATH TO BETTER LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENT

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend to our colleagues an interesting article which appeared on Monday's Los Angeles Times. The distinguished chairman of the Public Works and Transportation Committee. The gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON] addressed the graduation at California State University at Long Beach. His observations are especially important in light of his over four decades in elective office. While he wasn't around at the turn of the century, he has witnessed many of the changes to which he eloquently refers.

[From the Los Angeles (CA) Times, June 4, 1990]

COMMENCEMENT 1990—CAL STATE LONG BEACH

Cal State Long Beach held its 41st commencement with nine separate ceremonies on campus over a three-day period beginning last Wednesday. Degrees were conferred on 6,496 graduates, with 5,521 receiving bachelor's and 975 receiving master's degrees.

The Graduate Center for Public Policy and Administration held its commencement on Friday with U.S. Rep. Glenn M. Anderson (D-Harbor City) (UCLA, 1936), as its speaker. From his prepared text:

"Early in this century, only about 5 percent of our young people enrolled in institutions of higher education, and these were overwhelmingly of one race and one gender. Today about half of the generation between 18 and 25 are enrolled in colleges or universities. The majority of these are women—once largely excluded. A very substantial number are from minority groups. And whatever its shortcomings, and despite its critics, education, particularly higher education, remains the path to a better life and high achievement, particularly for those who are struggling to emerge from poverty and prejudice."

CATCHING THE CROOKS, SAVING TAXPAYER MONEY

HON. STEPHEN L. NEAL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. NEAL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the American public is outraged that crooks, con men, and hot money artists have stolen tens, maybe hundreds of billions of dollars from our savings and loan associations—largely because of a failure of supervision—and have been allowed to get away with it.

The public is almost equally outraged that most of these crooks are not being brought to justice. So am I. The Justice Department has been excruciatingly slow in pursuing and prosecuting most of these cases. Each day they dawdle, we lost opportunities for successful prosecutions and for actions that might recover at least some of the money that has been stolen or squandered. For the American taxpayer, this is adding insult to injury.

At last report, the Federal Bureau of Investigation had taken no action on more than 21,000 referrals and complaints alleging financial institution criminal misconduct, even though at least 234 of these cases are said to involve losses of \$1 million or more.

Furthermore, the FBI has taken only minimal action on about 2,500 open investigations that it has placed in inactive status because of inadequate staff resources.

Hundreds of billions of dollars are at stake, and the taxpayers deserve to see action taken now.

Congress ordered plainly in the S&L bill last year that the crooks be pursued and prosecuted, and that money be recovered when possible. But under our Constitution, Congress has no authority to enforce the law. This is an important point. Congress is not allowed to hire even one person to enforce a law. We have to depend on the Justice Department for that. And it's quite clear that the job is not getting done.

Mr. Speaker, we know that the FBI and the Justice Department need more personnel and resources to work through this backlog. That's why Congress, in passing the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 [FIRREA] authorized \$75 million for each of fiscal years 1990 through 1992 for S&L civil and criminal law enforcement.

To our astonishment, at budget time, the Attorney General requested only \$50 million of the \$75 million authorized.

Based on internal surveys of 59 FBI divisions and 93 U.S. attorneys offices in March 1989, the Justice Department knew that \$50 million would only supply half of the resources needed to pursue these financial institution cases. But the Department withheld this information from Congress and sought only \$50 million. This has been documented by the Government Operations Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer, and Monetary Affairs, chaired by Congressman DOUG BARNARD. The subcommittee staff has done outstanding work on this issue.

The Attorney General approved only 47 percent of the additional agents the FBI said it needed for financial institution fraud cases. He approved only 51 percent of the additional assistant U.S. attorneys requested for this task. For fiscal 1991, he has proposed no increase in the number of criminal division attorneys or assistant U.S. attorneys and has asked for only minimal increases in FBI personnel for these matters.

A number of U.S. attorney's offices have received no new personnel to assist in prosecuting numerous cases involving losses of \$100,000 or more.

For some reason, the Justice Department has not made a full commitment to this urgent task.

Mr. Speaker, this situation cannot continue. The American people must see some action taken to catch the crooks and to recover whatever funds can be retrieved.

Therefore, I am today introducing bipartisan legislation to require that the Justice Department speed up the investigation and prosecution of S&L crime and misconduct. Our bill would:

Require the Attorney General to take appropriate action to investigate and/or prosecute at least half of the pending 21,000 S&L misconduct referrals and more than 2,500 open investigations by the end of 1990—and all of these by the end of 1991;

Require the Attorney General to take appropriate action to recover, or obtain restitution for, amounts lost by S&L's as a result of fraud or embezzlement;

Require the Attorney General to appear quarterly before the House and Senate Banking Committees to report on the number and status of investigations, the number and disposition of prosecutions and civil actions, and the progress made in recovering these lost funds.

We are determined to see that these investigations and prosecutions are pursued vigorously until all S&L criminals are brought to justice.

We cannot afford to let these cases drag on month after month, year after year. The S&L cleanup requires an immediate, large-scale mobilization of law enforcement. If the Justice Department does not act soon, we may never be able to obtain prosecutions, convictions, and recovery of funds in many of these cases. The taxpayers deserve action now.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this will be a thoroughly bipartisan effort. I am seeking the House leadership's support for this bill, and I hope that we can put it on a fast track to passage.

IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF
OUR SENIOR CITIZENS

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues read these two editorials that appeared in the Washington Post and the Wall Street Journal earlier this week. I feel it is time to release our senior citizens from the unfair earnings cap placed on them because they want to work after the age of 65. It is time that we brought H.R. 2460, the Older Americans' Freedom to Work Act to the floor for a vote and show our senior citizens that we care.

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 4, 1990]

STALKING ROSTY

The last time House Ways and Means Chairman Dan Rostenkowski tried to block a tax cut for the elderly—the catastrophic health-care tax repeal—a group of seniors besieged him inside his car in Chicago until he fled in his car.

Now, Rosty's committee has become the main obstacle to the repeal of one of the most unfair laws in the U.S. tax code, the earnings limit for Social Security recipients. Illinois Republican Dennis Hastert has 226 cosponsors for his bill to repeal this tax on people over age 65. A House majority is only 218. Yet Rosty, abetted by subcommittee Chairman Andy Jacobs of Indiana, won't even let the legislation come to the House floor for debate. Maybe Congress should consult the Supreme Soviet for a lesson in democracy.

The earnings limit amounts to a surtax on the working elderly. For every \$3 earned by a retiree over a certain limit, he or she loses \$1 in Social Security benefits. The limit in 1990 is \$9,360 for seniors between age 65 and 69; it's \$6,840 for seniors age 62 to 66 (who lose \$1 in benefits for every \$2 earned above the limit). The special tax expires at age 70.

This means in practice that retirees face an outrageously high marginal tax rate. A man in the 15% federal tax bracket who works at McDonald's can face a marginal rate of 55%. Since the earnings-limit tax also cuts his wife's Social Security benefits (even if she doesn't work), the marginal rate for the couple can reach 105%. And this doesn't count state and local taxes. The couple ends up paying the government for the privilege of working. As that Soviet emigre comedian likes to say, what a country!

It gets worse. The tax applies only to "earned" income, the sort that comes from working for a wage or salary. If income derives from interest or dividends, no Social Security benefit is lost. So the rich elderly can have a lower marginal tax rate than the average working stiff. Democrats used to care about such matters of "equity," but nowadays they'd rather be the tax collectors for the welfare state.

Rosty and his comrades are petrified that repeal might "cost" the Treasury revenue. In the static computer models of the Congressional Budget Office, repeal would "cost" \$3.6 billion in the first year, and \$26.2 billion over five years. This assumes repeal wouldn't change anyone's behavior. Former Treasury economists Aldona and Gary Robbins, who do consider behavior,

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

have estimated that enough seniors would happily work more and that the federal government would gain revenue. Not surprisingly, labor-participation rates among the elderly are the lowest right around the income levels worst hit by the earnings-limit tax.

The earnings limit is an artifact of the Depression area, when the U.S. wanted seniors to retire so scarce jobs would open for younger people. But many parts of the U.S. now have a labor shortage. The skills and experience of the elderly are one of our most underutilized assets, and will become even more valuable as the Baby Boom generation retires. The punitive taxation of the earnings limit sends the message to seniors that their country doesn't want them to work, or that they are fools if they do. It's time for another run at Dan Rostenkowski's limousine.

[From the Washington Post, June 4, 1990]

UP AGAINST THE EARNINGS CAP: SOCIAL SECURITY TEST SEEN HAVING LITTLE IMPACT ON WORK DECISIONS

(By Spencer Rich)

For years many older workers and some organizations of the elderly have rallied against limits on how much a Social Security beneficiary can earn from a job without a reduction in benefits.

Critics contend that the ceiling on earnings, which is actually a test of whether a person is retired and should receive retirement benefits, unfairly forces workers to retire when they prefer to keep working and need the money. The critics claim that millions of workers are ready, willing and able to continue fulltime work if the earnings limit is lifted.

"Because of the earnings test, seniors are being forced out of the work force and into the rocking chair," Rep. J. Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) said recently. "All because of a Depression-era fossil no one has the courage to change."

Now, however, the latest issue of the Social Security Bulletin looks at all the studies and experiments to date and concludes that the notion of many millions of Americans waiting to work is a fantasy.

"Virtually all this research indicates that . . . eliminating the test would have a minor impact on the work activity of older Americans," writes Michael V. Leonasio of the division of economic research of the Social Security Administration.

Under the law, a worker age 65 through 69 can earn \$9,360 a year from a job without losing benefits. For earnings above that, benefits are cut \$1 for each \$3 earned. For persons 62 through 64, the limit is lower, and there is no limit once a person reaches his or her 70th birthday. Income such as dividends and interest is not counted as part of earnings. About 750,000 affected people now earn more than the current limits.

Leonesio said various studies suggest that factors other than the earnings test are far more important in a person's decision about whether to retire.

These include whether the person has a liberal private pension and fairly high Social Security benefits, his or her health and physical capacity to continue working, job opportunities at a given moment, and whether it is necessary to stay home to care for an ill spouse.

And there are ways to mitigate the law's impact. For example, if a person chooses to work past 65, he or she can delay receipt of benefits and get a special permanent increase in benefits when they begin.

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Moreover, if a beneficiary works and loses some benefits as a result, part of them may be recouped later because the added years of work may improve the basic earnings history on which subsequent benefits are recomputed.

"In sum, arguments that the retirement test substantially deters work by older persons are unsupported by credible evidence," Leonasio said.

The new report could influence an existing congressional dispute over the earnings limit. Senate Minority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.) and other Republican congressional leaders earlier this year held a news conference to press for repeal of the earnings limit, which would cost \$25 billion over the next five years.

In the Senate, a more modest provision has been approved, based on a proposal by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.), to raise the 65-69 earnings limit this year to \$10,560.

In the House, a Ways and Means subcommittee has endorsed a smaller increase, to \$10,200 next year.

Although Social Security Commissioner Gwendolyn S. King favors some liberalization of the earnings test, she said, "Any responsible change in the earnings test must recognize the seriousness of the current budget deficit and be structured in such a manner as to be revenue neutral and not jeopardize the long-term financial solvency of the Social Security program."

ENGLISH, THE TIE THAT BINDS

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, the United States is proud of its melting-pot society. Cultural diversity and ethnic pride continue in this land of tolerance and democracy. We are a tapestry of multicolored threads that stretch from coast to coast. Each thread is important to the whole and should never be unraveled.

But we begin to wear away at those threads when we try to deny our commonality. First among the ties that bind the tapestry together is our Constitution and Declaration of Independence, with the resultant law of the land. And second, is our common language, English.

Science fiction envisions a time when we will communicate without language, mind to mind. But until that future vision becomes reality, it is imperative that we be able to communicate in any area of this Nation, at any time, with anyone.

Listening to the recent summit talks between Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and President Bush, I was struck by how difficult it is to listen to a speech when it must be interpreted. The flow is broken and the ideas seem disjointed because of the delivery.

Mr. Speaker, we welcome the flow of immigrants who have helped to make this country great. But they cannot participate fully in what this country has to offer unless they can communicate effectively.

A recent article in the San Diego Union honored a group of soldiers from World War II. These soldiers were the Navajo talkers who

spoke in a code that could not be broken by the enemy. We owe them a debt impossible to repay. Their ability to retain their native tongue helped us stymie the enemy. But their further value came in the fact that they could also speak English fluently.

By the same token, I feel that as a nation so involved in the world, Americans should learn to speak a foreign language.

I have added my name to H.R. 4424 to make English the official language of our country. I believe it is a necessary piece of legislation and I believe others in this Nation have come to that realization, most recently the State of Alabama.

BLIND WORKERS EMPOWERMENT ACT

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to amend a certain feature of our Social Security System—a feature that serves the ironic function of denying disability benefits to blind individuals who choose to work beyond a given, and quite modest level of income. I speak of the so-called cliff effect: That loss of all Social Security benefits—and possibly of Medicare coverage as well—for blind beneficiaries who earn even \$1 above the amount of exempt earnings, presently capped at \$9,360.

It should never be the intention of any benefits system to undermine, or as in this case, to utterly stifle the impetus or the ability of any of our citizens to work. The blind community in particular has consistently distinguished itself for the enormous and varied contributions it makes professionally. Blind individuals overcome a number of daunting challenges, both physical and social, to remain productive members of our work force. This fact alone compels us to ensure Social Security provisions that do nothing to compound the enormity of these challenges.

Specifically, my bill, the Blind Workers Empowerment Act exempts blind workers from the substantial gainful activity [SGA] criterion—that standard designating a level of income, which if exceeded, results in a complete loss of one's Social Security benefits. There are currently approximately 90,000 blind people on the Social Security disability insurance rolls, the majority of whom are over 50 years of age. As is the case with older workers aged 65 to 69—who suffer a similar, but less drastic reduction in benefits on income earned above a certain level, many of these blind persons are willing and able to work, to pay taxes, and to provide their experience and talents to employers. We should not permit the Social Security to perpetuate this economic barrier to productivity and employment.

Removing the earning limitations for blind individuals also makes a good deal of economic sense for the U.S. Treasury. For those who can return to the labor market, their earnings will benefit the economy through increased taxes paid and payments made to the Social Security and Medicare trust funds,

through reduced transfer payments from entitlement programs, and through the general advantages of an increased worker participation. Additionally, the Social Security Administration will save by the elimination of administrative costs presently required to maintain an elaborate system needed to track the earnings of a blind worker, reach agreements on expenses necessary for work, and make the determinations of substantial gainful activity.

Mr. Speaker, this bill enjoys the unanimous support of the disability community. Among those groups who have lent their endorsement to my measure are: The National Industries for the Blind, the American Federation for the Blind, and the California Council of the Blind. It is my hope that many of my colleagues will join with this coalition in encouraging all citizens to participate fully in the professional life of our country.

SUPPORT THE SENIOR NUTRITION PROGRAM

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Senior Citizen Nutrition Program that seniors across the country rely on for more than 150 million meals a year.

I think all of my colleagues would agree there are few programs as effective as the Congregate Meals Program in our effort to secure a decent retirement for seniors. In my district, the Macomb County Senior Nutrition Program currently serves 1,700 seniors. However, two sites will be shut down if State and Federal funding shortfalls continue.

Seniors are threatened with hunger and isolation as underfunded nutrition sites are forced to close. We've got to begin today to restore support for this program and the seniors it serves. I am appalled that President Bush continues to propose to underfund the Senior Nutrition Program. We must support a substantial increase in funding if we want this program to continue nationwide.

Sites are threatened because Federal funding has failed to keep pace with inflation and the increasing demand for senior nutrition services. Meal providers have less money but must serve more people.

For several years, meal costs have risen dramatically. In 1989, meal prices rose by 2 cents to as much as 75 cents per meal. For average projects that serve 170,000 total meals, this meal cost increase alone represented over \$15,000 per project.

Even now, seniors are waiting to get into nutrition centers. There are 2,000 people on Kentucky waiting lists, 4,000 on Michigan lists, and 16,000 on Maryland lists. In three States alone, that is 22,000 hungry seniors. Without new funding, the program will never be expanded to feed these seniors.

The Senior Nutrition Program allows senior citizens to meet regularly with friends to enjoy a freshly prepared meal which is both nutritious and satisfying. For some seniors, this is their only meal of the day. For others, it is their only time away from home. For all of

them, it is important to their financial and physical well-being.

In 1965, Congress made a special commitment to senior citizens when it passed the Older Americans Act. Since then the act has grown to encompass many services for seniors, none more important than its nutrition programs. I urge my colleagues to join me in seeking an increase in funding for the Senior Nutrition Program.

EFFECT OF CLEAN AIR LEGISLATION ON RURAL AMERICA

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, when finally approved, will be a long overdue step toward ensuring that all Americans breathe clean air. As a member of the Group of Nine, I have worked for several years to help break the legislative impasse over new clean air legislation. I am extremely pleased that the House has approved a strong, sensible new air pollution control bill.

For the first time, Congress will approve controls on emissions of sulfur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen for the purpose of reducing acid rain. And, the bill approved by the House will rehabilitate the largely ineffective program of air toxic emission control that has been on the books since 1970.

Despite the heavy focus of previous legislation on controlling smog problems in urban areas, the need for this new, more prescriptive legislation is clear, 101 cities that have failed to attain the national ambient air quality standard [NAAQS] for ozone, and 44 cities continue to be in nonattainment status for carbon monoxide.

While I strongly support effective legislation to deal with smog problems in our cities, I must point out that many other areas of the country are already in compliance with the NAAQS.

I am concerned that the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] will implement a number of the policy directives in the clean air act amendments through uniform, national rules. A uniform national approach will ease administration and enforcement but would also impose substantial and unnecessary costs on rural areas that are in attainment with air quality standards. While uniform standards may be an easy way out for regulators, I submit that the attendant costs placed on rural citizens would be too high.

During the process of writing the House bill, I worked to establish as a clear policy objective the differentiation of regulatory approaches between attainment and nonattainment regions of the country. To the maximum extent practicable, the EPA Administrator should regulate in attainment areas only when there is a significant air quality benefit. Such a policy would simply minimize unnecessary new regulatory costs on rural areas and other areas already in attainment.

I am pleased that the House-passed bill does include an important and unprecedented

first step in that direction. The Administrator would be required to distinguish between attainment and nonattainment areas in establishing a maximum gasoline Reid vapor pressure during the high ozone season. In the rule that would be required by H.R. 3030, the Administrator could not set gasoline RVP below 9 pounds per square inch. in attainment areas. Compared with the 7.8-pound-per-square-inch standard that would be promulgated without this language for Kansas and other Southern States, the 9-pound per-square-inch standard will mean millions of dollars in savings for farmers, rural residents, and others living in attainment areas.

It is unfortunate that we were unable to agree on how to accomplish the broader objective. I hope that the Administrator will take this first step as a strong signal that solutions are to be sought that minimize unnecessary regulation on citizens that are not part of the problem.

I think I speak for all rural Americans in saying that we want every American to be able to enjoy clean air and that we are prepared to do our part where we can make a difference. Certainly this legislation has many provisions that will require rural America to make major investments to improve air quality. But let's make sure that the costs imposed on rural citizens are absolutely necessary to improve air quality.

My district, as is the case with all rural districts, is faced with a number of major challenges: A slowly recovering agricultural economy, a badly deteriorated infrastructure, and a lack of vital human services, including medical care. I don't want to see scarce resources misdirected away from these vital challenges through environmental regulations that do little or nothing to help improve environmental quality.

I would like to thank Chairman DINGELL, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. SHARP, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. WHITTAKER, and other distinguished colleagues representing rural areas on both sides of the aisle who worked with me on this issue.

I would also like to express my appreciation for the efforts of a number of agricultural organizations that worked hard to raise this issue and joined me in searching for a reasonable solution—the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, the National Grange, the National Farmers Union, the National Milk Producers Federation, Farmland Industries, Inc., Genex, Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, National Cooperative Refinery Association, Riceland Foods, Inc., Missouri Farmers Association [MFA] Oil Co., Southern States Cooperative, Inc., Growmark, Inc., Countrymark, Inc., and Agway, Inc.

I personally intend to continue to work with these organizations during the implementation of this legislation to encourage the EPA Administrator to be sensitive to need to differentiate between attainment and nonattainment areas whenever possible. A great deal is at stake for rural America.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWSPAPER WINS PULITZER

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I am calling to your attention the second of 10 editorials written by Tom Hylton of the Pottstown Mercury in Pottstown, PA.

These editorials on the subject of farmland preservation won this year's Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing, and I commend them to my colleagues.

DENSELY POPULATED ENGLAND PRESERVES ITS COUNTRYSIDE—WE SHOULD TOO

Pictured below is the English city of Bath, founded by the Romans about 45 A.D., a few years after the death of Christ.

The city was already ancient in the days of King Arthur, and more than 1,000 years old when Richard the Lion Hearted returned from the Crusades.

Bath looks much the same today as it did when Richard Brinsley Sheridan made it the setting for his 1775 play, *The Rivals*, and Jane Austen devoted 19 chapters of her novel, *Northanger Abbey*, to it in 1818.

But the English have not only preserved the buildings. They have preserved the countryside around it. Bath has more people living in it—80,000—than Reading, Pennsylvania, yet the city is completely surrounded by open fields.

As soon as the city ends, the countryside begins. Most of England is like that.

That's because the English, as well as other Europeans, have learned to preserve and protect their most irreplaceable resource—their land.

England is more than twice as densely populated as Pennsylvania.

If the English allowed developers to gobble up woods and farmland for unplanned development as we do in Pennsylvania, their farms would have disappeared decades ago.

But the English have managed their land so wisely that Americans take vacations to their small island to enjoy unspoiled countryside.

As the world's leading exporter of food, the United States would love to see the English turn their country into another Delaware County—with wall-to-wall congestion—and buy their food from us.

But the Europeans, who went through a terrible famine after World War II, rightly believe that food security is a vital part of national security.

They also know that once a farm is turned into a housing development, it can never be replaced.

Despite a growing population, the English have preserved their rural society through determined and conscientious planning.

Shouldn't we be doing the same?

The sale of prime farmland to developers may produce huge profits for landowners and foster a booming economy, but at a dreadful price.

We are squandering our most precious resource—forsaking our heritage, ruining our environment, and crippling our biggest industry, which is agriculture—by allowing the developers to pave over the farms.

The English have shown that it is possible to accommodate growth without destroying the countryside.

It is a lesson we must learn soon—or it will be too late.

UNITED STATES-SOVIET CHEMICAL WEAPONS AGREEMENT

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, at their recent Washington summit, President Bush and President Gorbachev signed a historical pact to eliminate their current stocks of chemical weapons and end all new production. This agreement represents an achievement of major proportions for President Bush who has championed chemical nonproliferation for over a decade. It also leads the way to real progress at the Geneva negotiations where over 40 nations try to agree on a multilateral chemical weapons nonproliferation accord. Such an accord would include a ban on the production and usage of chemical weapons.

One of the leaders in the Congress on the issue of chemical nonproliferation and the U.S. chemical weapons program is DANTE FASCELL, the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Over the years, Mr. FASCELL has shown great foresight and wisdom as he has attempted to craft our chemical weapons program in a way that would not stifle the prospects for a nonproliferation agreement. He also played a pivotal role in preventing the United States from proceeding with full-scale production of new binary chemical weapons that suffer from intractable technical difficulties and flawed logic and would not serve our national security interests.

Following the initiation of the agreement last week, Chairman FASCELL issued an excellent statement that I commend to all of the Members of the House.

SUPERPOWER AGREEMENT ENHANCES GLOBAL CHEMICAL DISARMAMENT

(By Representative DANTE B. FASCELL, June 1, 1990)

President Bush and President Gorbachev have just made a momentous decision on chemical arms control and disarmament. At the Washington Summit, they signed an agreement not only to begin destruction of their chemical weapons but also to immediately stop the production of these indiscriminate weapons.

This affirmation of long-standing bipartisan congressional efforts to stop chemical weapons production and use eliminates the inconsistencies and contradictions that plagued the Reagan administration's policy on chemical weapons. For the first time, Congress has effectively stopped the production and deployment of a major weapons system. Secretary of State Baker should be commended for obtaining a concurrent Soviet position at the Moscow ministerial last month.

Secretary Baker has accurately described the U.S. Soviet chemical weapons ban as "a trailblazing agreement." It gives the superpowers a unified stance on the critical issues of destruction and nonproduction. By establishing an unambiguous leadership role for both the United States and the Soviet Union at the multilateral chemical talks in

Geneva, it significantly enhances the likelihood of convincing other states to support a worldwide ban on the production and usage of chemical weapons.

This is an unprecedented and unique arms control agreement. It is unprecedented because it provides for U.S.-Soviet cooperation in destroying their respective chemical weapons stocks. It is unique because both superpowers agree to immediately stopping chemical weapons production thereby providing the best hope for a negotiated global ban.

As the superpowers lay down their chemical gauntlet together, they are challenging all countries to do the same. No more carping and sniping at the superpowers. No more grumbling about past U.S. hypocrisy of wanting to produce new binary chemical weapons while simultaneously expecting others to foreswear these weapons. The moment of truth has come when all nations must exert their political will and courage necessary to ban these inhumane weapons once and for all. Anything less is simply not acceptable.

It has been a long hard eight-year struggle for the House of Representatives to finally convince the executive branch of the foreign policy logic, arms control rationale, and good common sense of its position opposing the production of new binary chemical weapons.

It was simply foolish to spend billions on new chemical weapons that were:

Technically flawed and consistently failed DOD's own testing standards as documented by GAO; rejected by our European allies; demonstrated to have no practical military value; and morally repugnant to civilized mankind.

Contrary to persistent Pentagon contentions that binary chemical weapons would somehow add to U.S. security, the only thing they added to was the Federal deficit! Consequently, congressional action effectively stopped a new generation of chemical weapons from being produced and deployed.

This congressional action combined this week with a summit signature of a U.S.-Soviet agreement to halt chemical weapons production and to begin destruction stakes out a new credibility and leadership for the United States on this issue.

When Presidents Bush and Gorbachev laid down the chemical weapons gauntlet at the Washington Summit and signed a chemical arms control agreement, it was an historic arms control achievement. It will signal the greatest hope for the beginning of the end for chemical weapons.

This arms control achievement is a great confidence-building measure—both between the two superpowers and between the superpowers and the rest of the world. It represents a concrete example of superpower cooperation at its best. It represents a turning point because, now, other nations have no excuse for not joining the superpowers in ridding the world of all chemical weapons by the beginning of the 21st century.

A TRIBUTE TO MSGR. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the

inspiring service of Msgr. Thomas Francis Meagher of Upland, CA. Monsignor Meagher will be honored in the coming days upon his retirement after 50 years of dedicated service to the church.

Monsignor Meagher was born during the early war years on June 20, 1915, the oldest of 11 children. Some years later, he was destined to begin his service as a priest in Manchester, England, as the guns of war thundered and German bombs were dropped upon the cities of England. The Irish priests ordained for San Diego Diocese and other dioceses in the United States were unable to secure transportation and thus Father Tom volunteered as an assistant and chaplain to Ancoats Hospital where he attended the casualties of Hitler's bombing raids. Because they were in short supply and desperately needed, he later became an Army chaplain.

Following the war years, Father Meagher began his U.S. ministry in San Antonio, TX. He then joined the San Diego Diocese for which he was ordained on June 9, 1940. Father Meagher enjoyed a temporary stay at St. George's in Ontario under the pastorship of Father Casey who hailed from the same seminary, St. Patrick's, Thurles. His first parsonage was Jacumba, the poorest and least endowed parish in the diocese. He then spent 2 years in Lake Elsinore before going to Rialto where he pastored before a loving congregation for 10 years. Seeking an environment conducive to contemplative rest and study, Father Meagher migrated to the Indian Mission of Yuma, AZ. He then moved to Sunny-mead where he spent 10 years before being assigned to St. Anthony's in Upland. He began his service there on June 1, 1982.

Monsignor Meagher has often been overheard declaring, "I have had a great life, serving in many extensions of church ministry. I have found wonderful people wherever I have gone. The priesthood is the world's greatest calling, rendered outstandingly wonderful by being privileged to work for people, delightful and wonderful."

Mr. Speaker, I know the people of St. Anthony's and many others whose lives he has touched share in wishing Monsignor Meagher well in the coming years. I ask that you and my colleagues join me today in recognizing this wonderful, giving man who has truly blessed so many people. It is fitting that the House of Representatives pay tribute to him today.

JAMES M. COUGHLIN HIGH SCHOOL CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize James M. Coughlin High School of Wilkes-Barre, PA, on its 100th anniversary.

During its 100 years of existence, Coughlin High School has experienced a number of changes. Incorporated in 1890, the school originally occupied the third floor of a building on the corner of Washington and Union

Streets in Wilkes-Barre, PA. It was known as Union Street High School.

In order to accommodate the demands of an expanding student enrollment, a new building was added in 1896. The students used an enclosed bridge to pass from one building to the other. Construction on a larger building to house the entire school began in 1909. In 1911, the school settled into its new facility.

In 1925, the school was dedicated in memory of James M. Coughlin who has served as superintendent of schools in Wilkes-Barre from 1890 to 1918. The school continued to grow and 30 years later, in 1954, the school was renovated and an annex constructed.

Over the past 100 years, Coughlin High School has granted diplomas to 28,000 students with the first class consisting of 10 graduates. Distinguished graduates of Coughlin High School include Adm. Harold R. Stark, class of 1898, commander of U.S. Naval Forces operating in European waters and Dorothy Andrews Kabis, U.S. Treasurer.

Currently, Coughlin High School's student body is comprised of students from the following seven municipalities: Bear Creek Township, Buck Township, Lafflin Borough, Laurel Run Borough, Plains Township, Wilkes-Barre Township, and the city of Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to congratulate the principal of James M. Coughlin High School, Mr. W.T. Schwab, its faculty, and students on this happy occasion. I hope that Coughlin High School has continued success in educating the young men and women of northeastern Pennsylvania to be the future leaders of the region and the Nation.

FRANCIS STEIN, AN OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY LEADER

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to call to the attention of our colleagues an outstanding citizen who has been a leader to many and a great leader to the young men in his community.

Francis Stein is native of Washingtonville, NY. He continues to reside in the town of Blooming Grove, NY and is principal of an elementary school in Rockland County. He is married, has six children, and also three grandchildren.

As a boy, he walked the scouting trail through to the rank of Eagle Scout. An educator for more than 35 years, he returned to Boy Scouting 7 years ago as an adult leader and as Scout Master of Troop 416 for the past 3 years.

As a leader of boys he has taught values and commitment and inspired many boys to extend their efforts to advance and to succeed. His ability to relate with all types of boys is evident in the accomplishments of the boys whose lives he has touched. He has led the way for 20 Eagle Scouts, 4 of whom will receive their Eagle Awards in June 1990.

As an adult leader, Francis Stein became a member of the O.A., earned the Scout Mas-

ter's Key and was named Scout Master of the Year for the Minisink District in 1989. He earned the adult religious award for his faith. The values he has taught the boys of Washingtonville, as well as the adults who have worked with him, can be best summed up in the phrase that Troop 416 has adopted as its motto: "Share the Spirit."

Mr. Stein will be honored on Sunday, June 10, for his exceptional work in Scouting and the community.

Mr. Speaker, it is with distinct pleasure that I salute the achievements of Mr. Francis Stein and offer my best wishes to him in the future.

A SALUTE TO SONIA THOMPSON

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sonia Thompson, a very special woman who has devoted more than a decade of service to the preservation of our environment.

Her commitment and efforts have directly benefited all of us who have enjoyed the peace and solitude of the Santa Monica Mountains. Sonia served on the Comprehensive Planning Commission that defined the borders of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area in 1978. Later she became the first deputy director and budget officer of the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, which was established by the California Legislature in 1980 to acquire land and operate programs for park, recreation, and conservation purposes in the mountains.

Sonia also has been vitally instrumental in developing many of the conservancy's programs, procedures, and acquisitions. Her efforts to work with special groups such as hikers, equestrians, and mountain bikers have made their input part of the cooperative park-planning process.

Sonia Thompson has been a true and loyal friend of the Santa Monica Mountains. Because of Sonia's years of dedication, the Santa Monicas today provide thousands of acres of open space and natural beauty just minutes away from the homes and businesses of millions of residents of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. In addition, Sonia has led the fight to secure funding for the Recreational Transit Program, which enables up to 25,000 people a year to enjoy the mountains.

Mr. Speaker, Sonia Thompson is an inspiration to us all. I'm certain my colleagues join me in saluting her tireless commitment to the preservation of our mountain resources, which will be treasured and enjoyed by generations to come.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate St. Joseph's Elementary School in Astoria, which was recently honored by the U.S. Department of Education with the Blue Ribbon Schools Award. This award is the top prize in the nationwide elementary school recognition program. St. Joseph's is the only school in New York City and one of only 221 schools nationwide to be so honored for academic excellence and community involvement.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of St. Joseph's graduating class of 1946, I have long been aware of the invaluable contributions that St. Joseph's makes to the Astoria community. At a time when many Americans are concerned about the quality of our Nation's educational system, it is imperative that we recognize and learn from schools like St. Joseph's which are succeeding in today's educational environment. I believe the shining record of St. Joseph's Elementary School should serve as a model for educators across the United States. In that regard, I would like to commend the New York Daily News article entitled, "Grade E for Excellent" which describes St. Joseph's formula for success to my colleagues attention and ask that it be included in the RECORD immediately following my remarks.

[From the New York Daily News, June 6, 1990]

GRADE IS 'E' FOR EXCELLENCE—ST. JOSEPH'S OF ASTORIA WINS HONORS

(By John Garcia)

St. Joseph's School in Astoria is a little Catholic institution having a big effect on its community.

Besides teaching at a level of excellence recently praised by the U.S. Department of Education, St. Joseph's offers counseling to students and parents and recreation for everyone during its 14 daily hours of operation.

The end of the school day doesn't mean students leave the building at 28-46 44th St. for very long. Within 30 minutes after school lets out, many have returned—for ballet classes, student club meetings and other after-school activities.

In the afternoon, parents are trained to use computers so that they can work on reading and writing with their children. Classes are taught on parenting and parents are helped with job-hunting.

ON TARGET

"This is exactly what (Schools Chancellor Joseph) Fernandez is talking about when he mentions community-based education," said Herbert Stupp, the U.S. Department of Education's regional representative in the city.

Sister Virginia Anne, the principal of St. Joseph's, even has a network of "informants" who tell her what street corners the children should avoid because of drug sales there.

One visiting educator, who recommended the school be honored with a national Blue Ribbon Schools Award, said that St. Joseph's, "wrote the book on schools and community involvement."

"It makes sense that a community helps make a school what it is and vice versa," Sister Anne said. "We've been serving this community for over 100 years (108 to be exact) and we know what these people need."

St. Joseph's is the only school in New York City to win the Blue Ribbon Schools Award, the top prize in the nationwide Elementary School Recognition Program. New York State schools accounted for 18 of the 221 schools chosen around the country.

Schools chosen for national Blue Ribbons must meet achievement criteria in math and reading. St. Joseph's was rated by independent auditors from outside the city on parent and community support (very high rating), teacher environment and leadership.

But this year, special attention was given to geography education. This is where St. Joseph's might have had an unfair advantage.

Nestled quietly among houses built during the early part of the century, St. Joseph's has always served as the community center for a continuous stream of immigrants settling in Astoria. At the beginning of the century, they were mostly Italians and Irish. Now there are large numbers of Dominicans, Colombians and Koreans.

"We started out helping immigrants and we're still doing it," Sister Anne said.

Almost 30 nationalities are represented in St. Joseph's 531-member student body, though Italians still make up a large part (49%) of the school's registration. Many feel that it is this richness of cultures that has helped forge the school's complete educational system.

RACIAL DIVERSITY

"We celebrate racial diversity here and that helps the teachers, parents, and students inter-relate," Sister Anne said. Any tour of the school includes a stop at each class' "Family of the Week," which includes a picture and a few words on that family's customs and culture.

"Everyone in that class prays for that family," Sister Anne says proudly.

The school, which offers kindergarten through eighth grade, emphasizes two premises in its approach to teaching geography: people come from around the world and the world is a creation of God encompassing the people of God.

Masses at St. Joseph's Church located several blocks away at 26-46 44th St. are said in English, Spanish, and Italian.

OTHER AREAS

The system of community-based education seems to attract interest outside the little tight side streets of Astoria. Though a neighborhood school, St. Joseph's attracts students from throughout Queens, Brooklyn, Manhattan and Long Island.

Within one week of the announcement that the school had won a Blue Ribbon, word spread that the parents had made the right choice.

"This is your basic, neighborhood school, so people have a lot of pride around here," said alumna Mary Ann Stanko, whose three children also benefit from the school's education. "It seems that people are not concerned just about their kids, but about other kids in the school."

COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MILTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Milton Police Department, of Milton, MA, which will be celebrating its 100th anniversary on Sunday, June 10.

For the past 100 years, the members of the Milton Police Department have worked to protect the citizens of their community. These brave men and women daily risk their lives to insure that the people of Milton can live without fear, free from the threat of danger or violence.

The Milton Police Department will celebrate this special day with an open house at the Milton Police Station. Other area police departments will join the Milton Fire Department, ambulance companies and the Norfolk County Sheriffs Department in paying tribute to their colleagues.

The open house will feature demonstrations by the Department's K-9 and mounted units. Members of the Department will conduct fingerprinting of young children to improve identification of lost children. There will also be a number of displays, including a police helicopter, motorcycles, a police robot, and a number of antique police vehicles. In addition, the new Milton Police museum will be completed for the Open House, and the Department's history book "Pride in Blue" will be available.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that my colleagues join me in honoring the members of the Milton Police Department, and I urge the people of Milton to visit the open house and pay tribute to these brave men and women.

ABSENCE ON AMTRAK VETO OVERRIDE

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, the vote to override the Presidential veto of H.R. 2364, the Amtrak Reauthorization Improvement Act of 1989, is to occur on June 7, 1990. This legislation has passed the House twice overwhelmingly and it is my hope that a veto override will prevail.

Unfortunately, I have had to request a leave of absence for this date in order to attend funeral services for Commissioner Edward Tilghman of Baltimore, MD. Commissioner Tilghman recently succumbed to a long-time illness and will be severely missed by the entire Baltimore community.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to go on record in favor of a veto override of the Amtrak Reauthorization Improvement Act of 1989.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A SALUTE TO JOSEPH PENKALA

HON. RONALD K. MACTHLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. MACTHLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Joseph Penkala, of Warren, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Warren Public High School, in Warren, RI.

This award is presented to the student, chosen by Warren Public High School, who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Joseph has clearly met these criteria by his participation on the student council throughout high school, as a representative in 9th and 10th grade and as president in 11th and 12th grade. In 10th, 11th, and 12th grades he competed on the math team and was selected as a Voice of Democracy Winner and a member of the National Honor Society. Other academic achievements include being a finalist in the Gardner Medal Contest in his sophomore and junior years, winning second place at the State level in the American Legion Oratorical Contest in his sophomore year, and being the recipient of the U.R.I. Book Award in his junior year. Along with all of these awards and responsibilities, Joseph volunteers for the American Heart Association and Catholic Charities Drive and is a member of the Community Drug Abuse Education Committee and the school department Equal Opportunity Task Force. He plans to attend West Point in the fall.

Joseph is truly one of Rhode Island's brightest students. I commend him for his outstanding achievements and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

A SALUTE TO DR. H. FRANK COLLINS

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Dr. H. Frank Collins, senior pastor of Calvary Baptist Church in Bellflower, CA, for his 7 years of spiritual leadership and community activity. Dr. Collins, the youngest of 12 children was born in a farming district of northwestern Alabama. In pursuit of an education, he attended schools in Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois. Dr. Collins holds doctorate degrees from Bob Jones University, California Graduate School of Theology, and Pacific Coast Baptist Bible College.

In July 1951, Dr. Collins was ordained, and pastored churches in Franklin, IN and Greenville, SC. He served as assistant to the president of Baptist Bible College of Springfield, MO, until he answered the call to be the pastor of Calvary Baptist Church of Bellflower, CA in June 1963. This congregation, under his guidance grew from less than 500 members to its present followers of approximately 3,000, and supports 52 missionaries world-

wide. In addition to its missionary work, Calvary Baptist also supports three educational institutions, two of which honor Dr. Collins by naming dormitories—Collins Hall—as a testament to his good work and caring for his fellow men and women.

Prior to his ministry, Dr. Collins, a professional musician, enjoyed a career on radio and television, and continued in the media as a speaker on radio and television for a program "Meet In Time at Calvary", on Channel 9 in Los Angeles and heard on several radio stations in the Los Angeles area for over 15 years.

Dr. Collins married the former Bernice Scott of Indiana in 1946. She was a professional singer with the CBS Network and radio station WHAS of Louisville, KY. Of this happy union, two children, Sandra Gale Lapham of Bellflower, CA and David Scott Collins of Lubbock, TX were born.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege and honor to ask you and my colleagues to join with me and my constituents in the 31st Congressional District of California, in acclaiming Dr. Collins, a leader in the community, a role model for us all, and an inspiration to the congregation at Calvary Baptist Church.

SALUTING THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT AWARDEES OF THE "THANKS TO TEACHERS" PROGRAM

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate three teachers from the Fourth Congressional District of California, which I represent, who are being honored as part of the National Thanks to Teachers Program, a program to honor our Nation's outstanding teachers. I was pleased to attend the Sacramento area kickoff for this program last February and would like to offer my best wishes on their selection as outstanding teachers.

One recipient, Jayne Marlink, is an English teacher at Highlands High School, in North Highlands, CA, with 13 years of teaching experience. She holds a B.A. in English and an M.A. in education/English language development from California State University, Sacramento.

A mentor teacher in writing and chair of the English department from 1986 to the present, Jayne is also producer of Writers in the Spotlight. She has also been honored with the Sacramento County Office of Education Exemplary Program Award in 1986 and supervised publishing of Multilingual Voices 1985, 1986, and 1987, which received honors by the National Council of Teachers of English. Among her professional activities are the National Writing Project Area 3 Writing Project.

A second winner from the Fourth Congressional District is Susan E. Laskey, a literature and history teacher for the eighth grade at Andrew Carnegie Middle School in Orangevale, CA. A 20-year teaching veteran, Susan holds a B.A. in social science from California State University, Sacramento.

Susan Laskey was one of 30 participants slated for the First Educator's Institute, sponsored by the Library of Congress in 1989, and through her initiative, the Library of Congress selected Carnegie to pilot the American Memory Project. Among her numerous other accomplishments, Susan is Model Technology School curriculum coordinator, mentor teacher, and was selected constitutional mentor by the Center for Law Related Education.

The third awardee from the Fourth Congressional District is Jim Carvalho, a fourth and fifth grade teacher at Orangevale Open School, in Orangevale, CA. A graduate of St. Patrick's College, Mountain View with a B.A. in philosophy and an M.A. in early childhood from San Jose State University, Jim has 11 years of teaching experience.

Again, I wish to offer my congratulations to these three outstanding teachers. Each deserves our acknowledgement and appreciation for the job they do in teaching our children and should be proud of this award.

ISRAELI CIVILIANS ATTACKED BY PLO GUERRILLAS

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, on May 30, Israeli troops intercepted a Palestine Liberation Front attack on Israeli civilians. Two speed boats, filled with 16 guerrillas were launched from a ship which had sailed from Libya. Fortunately, they were detected and intercepted by Israeli forces. For over 2 years, this administration has justified its dialog with the Palestine Liberation Organization based partly on the principle that the PLO had disavowed the use of terrorism against Israel.

To claim, as Yasser Arafat has, that it is the result which determines whether an act is terrorist or not is absurd. There is no shadow of doubt that Abu Abbas, the notorious mastermind of the Achille Lauro hijacking that resulted in the heinous murder of Leon Klinghoffer, meant for innocent Israelis to be murdered by his operation.

Mr. Speaker, the PLO has been speaking with a forked tongue. While they try to sell to the United States in English that they have really changed, they continue to advocate violence against Israel and Arabic. The PLO wrongly thinks they need to convince the United States they are sincere. If the PLO hopes to play any constructive role in bringing peace to the Middle East, they must convince Israel and not the United States administration or the United States Congress they are willing to be constructive. The time has come for the administration to look hypocrisy in the face and to cease making a mockery of our foreign policy.

TRIBUTE TO NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to one of New York's finest institutions, New York University [NYU], an outstanding school part of which is located in my congressional district. This past Tuesday, June 5, the university inaugurated the pending construction of its new biomolecular medical research building in a special groundbreaking ceremony.

That building is NYU's largest financial commitment and is expected to bring in eminent research scientists to utilize what will be a state-of-the-art laboratory facility.

I ask my esteemed colleagues to join me in offering sincere congratulations to New York University. With the addition of the new biomolecular medical research building, I have every expectation that NYU will build on its past achievements and will continue to be a leader in the field of science and medicine.

THE REAL VICTIMS OF THE S&L SCANDAL

HON. BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, one of the true wonders of the S&L scandal is how difficult it has been for people to separate the good guys from the bad. To me, this should be the easiest part. It has always seemed to me that the crooks responsible for the bailout; the embezzlers, swindlers, over-appraisers, and speculators, are the bad guys. On the other hand, I think it is pretty clear that the victims of this whole mess—the good guys—are the depositors.

Common sense would dictate, then, that in our efforts to address the thrift crisis we should seek to punish the swindlers while protecting the depositors.

If we look around us today, however, it is pretty clear that something has gone awry in our attempts to do this.

The Resolution Trust Corporation, the giant quasi-governmental agency designed to oversee the bailout, has hired hundreds of questionable former thrift industry employees to help with this task. In other words, the wolves are back watching the chicken coop.

And while the bad guys are being given well-paying desk jobs, what is being done for the victims of this crisis? Not much. The administration seems to be of the mind that insuring deposits is as much as it needs to do for taxpayers and depositors. While insuring deposits has at least prevented the bank runs that characterized the crippling financial insolvencies of the Great Depression, I believe that taxpayers deserve more.

After all, whether or not they had money in a S&L, taxpayers will be hit with a \$2,000 per

person bill for the cost of the bailout. The administration seems to have no qualms about collecting money to pay for the losses of the thrift industry, yet it seems reluctant to go after the people who stole the money in the first place.

The more I read about the lax pursuit of the crooks responsible for the thrift crisis, the more I can understand the frustration of the man who stood up in anger on television one day and cried, "Don't make the taxpayers pay for the bailout! Make the government pay!" If the administration chooses to forgive the crooks involved in the thrift crisis by not going after them, then the voting public will have no choice but to hold the Bush administration accountable.

I don't feel like spending the rest of my congressional days bickering about who is to blame for the thrift crisis, and I don't think the American people feel like listening to the debate. I, like they, want action, not more words. I never liked the bailout bill, and it is apparent that the American people don't either. We owe it to the taxpayers, however, to go after the people who are responsible for this mess. It is clear who the bad guys are, so I say to the Bush administration; let's go get them.

A CEASESCU LEGACY: WAREHOUSE FOR CHILDREN

HON. LES AU COIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. AU COIN. Mr. Speaker, for 6 months now, winds of change have swept aside tyrants and dictators and curtains of iron, and replaced them with the dream of democracy. Captive peoples are now beginning to taste the benefits of freedom and for the first time to make choices that will determine their own destiny.

These are thrilling changes and they create for us tremendous opportunities—political and economic and humanitarian—to participate in the birth of new democracies. But along side these changes, we are now coming to see some of the darkest, most tragic aspects of the discredited tyrannies coming to light.

One of the worst tragedies occurred in Romania, where thousands of orphaned and abandoned children are being held in dungeon-like institutions in conditions that are reminiscent of concentration camps.

During the evil dictatorship of Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian women were required to have at least four babies—with no access to birth control.

Thousands of these unwanted children are still being held in asylums, in cages and unheated rooms, naked or wrapped in sheets. For a daily feeding they receive a slimy mixture of beans, corn, and rancid fat.

Recently I was able to assist in guaranteeing \$4 million in emergency funding to begin helping these children. To ensure success, I organized a coalition of 60 House Members to push for aid, and with their support, \$4 million was attached to the foreign aid bill that

passed both the House and Senate and was signed into law by President Bush on May 26.

I'm delighted at our success and thank the Members that signed on and supported this effort. Under the terms of the bill, the Agency for International Development [AID] will distribute the funds to UNICEF and the International Red Cross who will be responsible for the relief effort.

Today, the Washington Post, published an article that describes the living hell these children have been subjected to. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD. I am grateful that relief is on its way.

[From the Washington Post, June 7, 1990]

A CEASESCU LEGACY: WAREHOUSES FOR CHILDREN

(By Mary Battiata)

VIDELE, ROMANIA.—On the second floor of the state-run institution here, dazed toddlers lie or sit in iron cribs in closed, stuffy rooms. Their foreheads are speckled with flies and with scabs and bruises that come from banging their heads and mouths on crib rails. Some cry, but most are silent and appear bewildered behind their bars with the doomed air of laboratory animals.

Down the hall, other cribs hold smaller children, pale skeletons suffering from malnutrition and disease. Despite the heat of the day, several of the children are wrapped in dirty blankets. From one still bundle, only a bluish patch of scalp is visible. Asked if the child inside is alive, an orderly says, "Of course," and pulls back the cover. The tiny skeleton stirs, turns onto its side and groans.

This is one of Romania's homes for abandoned, malnourished and disabled children, one of the human warehouses filled by the policies of the late Romanian dictator Nicolae Ceausescu. It is called the Home for the Deficient and Unsalvageable. Thousands of families, forced by the state to produce babies, deposited infants in institutions like this.

Six months after the revolution that toppled Ceausescu, little has changed in these homes, despite the intervention of international relief organizations. Conservative estimates of foreign relief officials suggest that 15,000 children—and possibly as many as 30,000—are still living in conditions that one French doctor described as "something between Auschwitz and Kampuchea."

French, Dutch and Swiss medical organizations came across these homes in February while trying to trace Romania's infant AIDS epidemic. They were stunned.

"I had never seen anything like this—not even in the poorest countries in the world," said Guilhem Delmas, director of a medical team from the French relief organization Doctors of the World stationed in Bucharest. "It was unbelievable to me that such conditions could exist in Europe at the end of the 20th century."

International relief organizations working to compile a complete list of the orphanages and homes estimate that there are 350 to 500 of them. Romanian government statistics indicate that 15,000 children are housed in orphanages alone.

Delmas said there could be as many as 40,000 children in such facilities, if homes for the mentally handicapped are included. In one home, 40 percent of the children died last year of infectious disease and neglect, Delmas said.

The children are the legacy of a 1965 Ceausescu decree that forbade birth control or abortion and closely monitored pregnant

and fertile women to see that the law was obeyed. Some of the children were injured during botched abortions or deliveries in Romanian hospitals. Most arrived because their families, faced with shortages of food and heat, felt unable to provide for them.

"Children were abandoned because mothers were forced to have children," said Dr. Gheorghe Jipa, director of Bucharest's Victor Babes hospital. "In our country, it was very frequent, because of the misery and bad living situation we were in. Even girls in the eighth grade were compelled to have a child when they became pregnant."

The home in the village of Videle, a 90-minute drive southwest from Bucharest, is not considered among the worst. Yet a staff assistant said matter-of-factly that "about 30" children, or nearly one-fourth of the total 135 child residents, die each year. The home's handful of orderlies have little or no medical training and scant knowledge about the causes of death.

"Sickness, agitation," suggested one.

Since discovering the homes, teams of doctors and international charities have been visiting them, delivering medicine and supplies and urging Romania's post-revolutionary government to help make improvements.

Romanian state television showed pictures of one home, but otherwise the government has been slow to respond, Delmas and others said. There have been a few improvements, but mostly in homes nearest Bucharest, the ones visited by foreign television teams.

In many of the homes, leaky roofs still funnel rain water onto children's beds. Food is sometimes served by throwing it on the floor. Staffers hardly know their charges' names, much less their medical problems. Children are handcuffed to beds so tightly that the cuffs eat into their wrists, according to doctors. Those too small or unable to feed themselves often waste away because their nursing bottles, propped on piles of rags, slip away and there is no one to right them.

"They die of hunger, of very dirty environment, of nobody touching them and of never getting out of their beds," Delmas said.

They also die of AIDS. About 65 percent of Romania's 428 cases of infant acquired immune deficiency syndrome are abandoned children who went to hospitals from orphanages and state homes to be treated for severe malnutrition and were transfused with contaminated blood or hypodermic needles, according to the most recent Romanian government figures. Hepatitis B also is rampant.

The home at Videle contains both the malnourished and the handicapped. Once they arrive, children rarely see their families again.

"In the beginning, when they bring the child here, they have a hard time leaving it. But then they become accustomed to this, and they miss the child less and less," said Rodica Jancu, the home's director.

Once inside the system, it is almost impossible to get out. At the age of 3, abandoned children go through what Romanian officials call a "switching center"—a cursory examination that shuttles them off to homes for handicapped or to children's asylums where they may learn a task, such as basket-making. After that, there is virtually no diagnostic testing in the homes for the handicapped and little teaching or physical therapy.

"The only 'cure' is death, and that does not cure very quickly," said one doctor.

At Videle, children who have mild epilepsy or polio-splayed legs are put together with those who suffer severe autism. The blind or deaf sit in rooms all day with those who cannot control their bodily functions.

Valentin Kovacs, a friendly, mildly retarded 15-year-old boy, spends his days wandering the halls. He was curious and friendly with a visitor, following closely, and was fascinated by a pair of eyeglasses.

"I have shoes!" he exclaimed, showing off a pair of moccasins donated by a Dutch charity. Asked what kind of things he likes to do, he thought for a moment and answered: "To sing, to count and to go back to my mother."

Vasilica Bogoju, 14, is "almost normal," staffers say. Her only obvious defect is physical: Her lower legs are badly twisted and cannot support her body, so she walks on her knees. She is shy but able to speak clearly, and the orderlies have become fond of her. They keep her fully clothed and have even given her a pair of earrings. They had hoped she would be allowed to go to a special school and learn basket-making.

But she was turned down. Why? "Her legs," said a nurse.

The Videle home received a shipment of clothes and toys from a Dutch charity in March. Yet about half the older children squatting in the dayroom recently were naked. Only a few pairs of shoes have been distributed, and those only last week. The toys are displayed in a closed room on the first floor where the children do not go.

"Oh, they destroy their clothes," an orderly said. "We would have to have a new set of clothes for each child each day."

The orderlies—there is one for every 60 children—are mostly older women from the village. They do not seem embarrassed by the conditions, but said they could use more help. There is one teacher, and the director said the home recently has tried to establish a kindergarten.

The state gives them 50 cents a day to feed the children. "What can you do with that?" asked one orderly standing in the stairwell as a boy ascended carrying a bucket of cold stew of tomatoes, water and bread heels.

For recreation, the children play on concrete floors in a bare room. At the sight of a visitor last week, a group burst into a loud chorus of the song that was the anthem of the revolution: "Ole, ole, ole! Ceausescu is no more!"

Foreign doctors working here are increasingly critical of the new Romanian government's inaction, while many Romanian officials chide foreign doctors as being alarmist. One foreign doctor said he was told to calm down because "things are surely worse in Ivory Coast."

Doctors with wide experience say, however, that Romania's system—with its combination of neglect, bureaucracy and haphazard medical care—is in a class by itself. Even in the poorest countries in Africa, they say, mentally and physically disabled children are not left alone in bare rooms for hours every day, deprived of the sound of human language or physical contact.

That kind of treatment, the doctors say, can be blamed on a totalitarian system that made a cult of physical labor and encouraged the idea that anyone unable to labor for the state was not quite human.

"As soon as someone here was considered unproductive—unable to work for the state—he was completely abandoned. It's something typically totalitarian," said Delmas. "To this day, in many hospitals

they don't understand why AIDS children should be kept clean, because in their minds these babies are going to die anyway."

In the beginning, foreign relief teams were patient with the Romanian government's halting steps. But while they once made allowances for the country's poverty and the aftereffects of Ceausescu's terror, they now are increasingly blunt in citing bureaucratic inertia and an erosion of compassion that may be Ceausescu's bleakest legacy.

Other critics note that while spending on the children's homes has increased only slightly, the new government, since January, has spent \$440 million importing luxury electronic goods, such as color television sets and videocassette recorders.

Last week, frustrated by the lack of progress, a delegation of French doctors, the International Red Cross and the U.N. Children's Fund met with Romanian officials to demand more effort from the Health Ministry. Some have begun hinting they will pull their teams out of Romania unless the government makes a concerted effort to improve the situation.

When an earthquake struck Romania last week, it was lunchtime. On the top floor of the Videle home, orderlies spooning gray porridge into the mouths of some crib-bound toddlers dropped what they were doing and, with a visitor, raced down four flights of stairs and outside the cement-slab building. After the shaking stopped, the staff stayed outside, waiting for a feared aftershock, which they said could come in two or three hours.

At windows, the puzzled faces of children could be seen. From open windows came the wails of smaller children, raging at the interruption of their meal.

Asked whether it was important to get the children out before the aftershock hit and possibly damaged the building, staffers looked puzzled. They knew the history of the area, they said, and aftershocks are usually less strong.

"Besides, there are only eight of us and 135 children, so how would we get them out?" one orderly asked.

"Many of them don't have clothes, so if we brought them out we would be exposing them to other diseases," agreed Ion Iordache, a local man who became a bookkeeper at the home after the revolution.

"Don't wave them down here," he advised. "You will only scare them."

SUPPORT THE LANGUAGE OF GOVERNMENT ACT

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the Language of Government Act, a statute declaring English as the official language of the United States. I am an original cosponsor of this bill, H.R. 4424, introduced to the House of Representatives in March.

Many sound reasons for this statute exist, a few of which I would like to review briefly. First, for decades, English has been the de facto language of the United States. In recent years in the United States, 18 States have designated English as their official language. On June 5, voters in Alabama overwhelmingly

approved a constitutional amendment that would make English the official language.

Second, as a nation of immigrants, the American population is comprised of peoples of all races, nationalities, and languages. All of these people can find a common means of communication in the English language.

Finally, by passing this legislation, we will create an affirmative obligation to preserve, protect, and enhance the role of English as the official language. Our Government will then be required to provide opportunities for those who do not speak English to learn the language.

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

RECOGNIZING THE CAPITOL CITY JUNIOR RIFLE CLUB ON ITS 15TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOSEPH E. BRENNAN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. BRENNAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend the Capitol City Junior Rifle Club on its 15th anniversary. The club located in Augusta, ME, has been at the forefront of teaching youngsters the importance of firearms safety in hunting and target shooting. Another important aspect of the club's efforts with the young members has been a program used to cultivate good sportsmanship—a quality needed in all facets of life.

One individual deserves special recognition on the club's 15th anniversary, and he is Julian Beale III. Mr. Beale is a nationally acclaimed expert in firearms and marksmanship, who has been tireless in his work with the young members of the club. At a time when our youth needs people to work with them to promote worthy efforts, like the teaching of good sportsmanship, Mr. Beale deserves our special appreciation.

As the Representative of Maine's First Congressional District, I join with my fellow Mainers in paying tribute to the Capitol City Junior Rifle Club on its 15th anniversary and wish it continued success.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF PROJECT HEAD START

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, May 18, 1990 marked the 25th anniversary of President Lyndon B. Johnson's signing of the Executive order which began Project Head Start. Project Head Start began 25 years ago as an effort to help economically disadvantaged children achieve their full potential.

Head Start's unique approach to helping children by emphasizing strong parent involvement and comprehensive child development service delivery has withstood the test of time. Head Start has helped over 11 million children who enter school healthier and more ready to

learn than they would have been without the program. In addition, there is a measurable benefit of this human investment. For every \$1 spent on Head Start, there is a \$6 return.

Nationally, Head Start serves 451,000 children. In the State of New Jersey, approximately 10,000 children are enrolled in Head Start. In my own district in Newark, NJ, members of the Newark Pre-School Council, Inc., have served over 50,000 children in Head Start programs. Many of the children have gone on to heights never imagined.

In honor of its 25 years of service, the Newark Pre-School Council is sponsoring a silver anniversary celebration. The celebration will take place on June 24, 1990 at the Terrace Ballroom at 3 p.m. I commend the Friends of Newark Pre-School Council, Inc., for their efforts in sponsoring this 25th anniversary celebration. I would also like to commend Mrs. Annette O'Flaherty, program chairman and Mrs. Rebecca Andrade, dinner chairman for organizing the event.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in praising the Newark Pre-School Council, Inc. for its 25 years of success.

COLA'S, THE BUDGET, AND H.R. 3914

HON. ALFRED A. (AL) McCANDLESS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, a large number of my constituents spent their working years in the service of the United States, as members of the military and the Federal civilian work force. As retirees, most of them strongly objected to the portion of the President's budget proposal which assumed no Cost of Living Adjustment [COLA] for military and Federal retirees in fiscal year 1991, and reduced COLA's in the future.

As I have in the past, I support full COLA's for military and Federal retirees.

On numerous occasions, I have pointed out that a budget resolution is nothing more than a set of numbers. While Congress is bound by those numbers, it is not bound by any assumption used to arrive at those numbers. Assumptions do not become law when a budget is adopted. Each assumption must be enacted into law in the regular legislative process, which is completely separate from the budget process and comes after the budget is in place.

In addition, during the budget debates, the House of Representatives does not vote on individual portions or assumptions in a budget. Each vote is for or against a complete budget proposal for funding the entire Federal Government. Consequently, in every budget proposal I have supported, there have been portions or assumptions of the overall budget which I opposed. Likewise, in every budget proposal I have voted against, there have been portions and assumptions that had my strong support. This is not the process that I would choose, but it is the process dictated by the Rules Committee and its membership of nine Democrats and only four Republicans.

Prior to the adoption of the budget resolution for fiscal year 1991 by the House on May 1, 1990, a number of my constituents contacted me and asked me to cosponsor legislation, H.R. 3914, which according to information they had received, would guarantee that COLA's for military and Federal retirees were included in the fiscal year 1991 budget. Although I support COLA's, I was reluctant to cosponsor H.R. 3914 for two reasons.

First, under the Budget Act of 1974 and the rules of the House of Representatives, H.R. 3914, although well intended, did not and could not guarantee that COLA's were included in the fiscal year 1991 budget. In fact, the rules of the House would not allow H.R. 3914 to even be considered until after the fiscal year 1991 budget resolution had been adopted. Because the effect of H.R. 3914 was widely misrepresented to the point of deceiving a large number of retirees, I was reluctant to cosponsor it.

My second reason was, because the budget process is complex, most people do not know that the House does not vote on individual portions or assumptions in a proposed budget. Many people are very surprised when I tell them that during the time I have served in Congress, there has not been a single time when the House has voted directly on the issue of COLAs during a budget debate. It is unfortunate that some groups and organizations have used votes on an entire budget proposal as a means of listing a Member of Congress for or against a specific assumption. Because there are literally thousands of assumptions in each budget proposal, such an interpretation generally is neither fair nor accurate. As there is only one vote—up or down—on each budget proposal, each proposal must be considered in its entirety, and not just on the basis of one or even a handful of assumptions.

Based on past experience with previous budget votes, many constituents would interpret cosponsorship of H.R. 3914 as a commitment to vote for any budget proposal that assumed a full COLA for Federal and military retirees. At the risk of repeating myself, I support full COLAs, but I cannot and will not vote for a horrible budget proposal just because it assumes a COLA. Examples of when I have voted against bad budget proposals are the last two fiscal years when Congress used a host of budget gimmicks, tricks, and other procedures to make the deficit look smaller than it really was. Well, "the chickens have come home to roost," and because of Congress' unwillingness in the last 2 years to confront the deficit, we have a budget crisis. We are facing a deficit of \$150 billion for the current fiscal year when the Gramm-Rudman deficit target is \$100 billion. The fiscal year 1991 budget resolution which passed the House on May 1, wasn't any better. Consequently, for reasons totally unrelated to COLAs, I voted against the budget resolution.

If I had cosponsored H.R. 3914 and then voted against a budget resolution which assumed a full COLA, I was very concerned that many constituents, who may not fully understand the budget process, would feel betrayed. That simply was not acceptable to me.

Having said that, allow me to outline where we are as of today in the budget process and

the issue of COLAs. The House has passed a Budget Resolution which is currently pending in the Senate. That resolution assumed a full COLA for fiscal year 1991 and the following years. That assumption represents the position of an overwhelming majority in the House in support of full COLAs for Federal and military retirees.

Since the House has completed that part of the budget process, H.R. 3914 can now be considered, and because H.R. 3914 may expedite the process for the consideration and enactment of COLAs, I have cosponsored H.R. 3914.

Mr. Speaker, I understand and appreciate the strong sentiments behind this issue. It has been my practice during my 20 years in public office to listen to the concerns of my constituents, and in response, share my thoughts and position with them. It is my hope that my comments here will serve that purpose.

**WILLIAM KAHN, FRIEND OF THE
COMMUNITY AND AN EXAMPLE
TO US ALL ON THE EVENT
OF HIS RETIREMENT**

HON. JACK BUECHNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. BUECHNER. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed my pleasure to honor one of my constituents, William Kahn. Mr. Kahn is retiring July 1, 1990, as the executive vice president of the Jewish Federation of St. Louis. He is known worldwide as a phenomenal fundraiser for human services and a social advocate. His commitment to the elderly, the poor, the hungry, the sick, the needy, and minorities is well respected.

Bill had dedicated his life to bettering the lives of Jews in Israel, the Soviet Union, and across the world, including, of course, the St. Louis area. Bill has been an advocate for human rights for all peoples and has been at the forefront defending these rights.

Most recently, as the professional leader of the Jewish Federation in St. Louis, he is helping to coordinate the emergency Operation Exodus campaign to rescue Soviet Jews. I spoke at the May 6, 1990, rally on the ballfields of the Jewish Community Centers Association and was quite impressed with the devotion of the community to this issue.

Bill served as executive vice president of the St. Louis Jewish Community Centers Association [JCCA] from 1958 to 1978. Bill was instrumental in building the current beautiful complex in Creve Coeur that is now known as the I.E. Millstone Jewish Community Campus. It was Bill's vision and leadership that helped make this complex a reality.

Bill accepted an offer in 1978 as executive vice president of the Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh, his hometown area, and then went on to the prestigious position of executive vice president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York in 1981.

Longing for the St. Louis community, Bill decided to move back to St. Louis in 1986. That year he became the executive vice president

of the Jewish Federation of St. Louis where he has served since.

Since Bill's return to St. Louis, the Jewish Federation has been instrumental in expanding day care services and addressing the needs of disadvantaged Jews.

We in St. Louis are fortunate that although Bill is retiring, he is remaining in the St. Louis community and will continue his dedication to human services.

Thank you, Bill, for all your efforts and may your retirement be as successful and happy as your marvelous career.

**ASIAN-PACIFIC AMERICAN
HERITAGE MONTH**

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to have been able to attend a special ceremony this past Monday, May 7, 1990, at the White House where the President signed an official proclamation to proclaim this month as Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month, a special tribute to all Americans who are of Asian-Pacific heritage descent.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you will join hands in celebrating this historical event. As Asian-Pacific Americans, we have a key role to play in helping America maintain its world leadership into the Pacific century, otherwise known as the next American century.

The Federal Asian-Pacific American Council is an interagency group organized to provide a focus for Asian-Pacific American activities within the Federal Government. The council, through its interagency membership, is responsible for spearheading training awareness of the impact of Asian and Pacific cultures, work ethics, and behavior as related to employment in the Federal work force.

Over the past 5 years, the ability of the council to plan, coordinate, and implement successfully, ambitious activities—including the first 1986 national training conference and the 1987; 1989 recognition luncheons for Asian-Pacific Americans holding senior military, public health, civil, and Foreign Service executive positions—is attributed to: first, the enthusiasm and dedication of council members; and second, their overwhelming agency support. I can state with confidence that both are essential the council's continued success.

Asian-Pacific Americans bring to the national workplace a diversity of cultural perspectives and work ethics; however, they are often misinterpreted which results in barriers to communication, productivity, and advancement.

In an effort to overcome these barriers, I am proud to announce the council's sponsorship of the Third National Federal Asian-Pacific American Heritage Training Conference. The conference will be held in Bethesda, MD, May 30, through June 1, 1990.

Mr. Speaker, I would call upon my esteemed colleagues to commend the Federal Asian-Pacific American Council for their past accomplishments, their efforts to enhance educational and employment opportunities for

Asian-Pacific Americans, and to actively support their endeavors.

YASSER ARAFAT RENOUNCES TERRORISM

HON. TERRY L. BRUCE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, terrorism has no place in today's world of negotiations and nonviolent change.

In December 1988, Palestinian Liberation Organization Chief, Yasser Arafat renounced terrorism and agreed that the use of terrorist tactics would violate the conditions of U.S.-PLO dialog.

However, on May 30, 16 Libyan-trained, Iraqi-supported, PLO terrorists targeted civilian areas of Tel Aviv and launched a merciless attack. In fact, the Iraqi-based Palestinian Liberation Front, a unit of the PLO which is closely associated with Yasser Arafat, formally took responsibility for the operation; an operation which, in the words of one of the terrorists, was intended to "kill as many civilians as possible."

Although Israeli coastal radar detected the oncoming assailants and swiftly intercepted the attack, Yasser Arafat remains ultimately responsible for the PLF's terrorist attempt. Here in the United States we have been expecting him to publicly condemn these brazen terrorist tactics and strictly discipline those directly involved.

Mr. Speaker, we've waited over a week now. Without Mr. Arafat's acknowledgement of this flagrant breach of the conditions for U.S.-PLO dialog, the United States has no choice but to review our policy of communicating with the PLO. Otherwise, how can we expect others to trust our commitment to anti-terrorist policy and successful peace talks?

END PLO DIALOG

HON. VIN WEBER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, last week's attempted assault by PLO terrorists against civilians and civilian installations in Israel clears up once and for all any remaining doubts that the Palestine Liberation Organization is still committed to a policy of terrorism and violence. The fact that this action was carried out during a religious holiday, in order to maximize the number of casualties, makes the crime all the more heinous.

The mastermind behind the attack, Abu Abbas, proudly claimed responsibility for it. Abbas, leader of the Palestine Liberation Front—a PLO faction—and a member of the PLO executive committee, is the same man who planned and executed the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro*, in which an elderly, handicapped American, Leon Klinghoffer, was savagely murdered and his body thrown into the sea. Yet, while Abbas was loudly proclaiming his latest handiwork, PLO Chairman Yasser

Arafat, who promised in December 1988 to renounce terrorism, has remained silent. He has not condemned the attack, nor has he taken steps to expel Abbas from the executive committee. In the absence of these actions, Arafat has broken his promise once again and exposed his hypocrisy in claiming to seek a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

Arafat is not the only credibility at stake. The United States cannot press for peace talks while continuing to ignore the PLO's flagrant use of terrorism. The State Department cannot continue to excuse the violence perpetrated by the PLO and pretend that Arafat is unaware of it. It is exactly this kind of attitude that permits Arafat and the PLO to push the limits of U.S. indulgence to the point where an attack on innocent civilians is possible, without fear of repercussions from the United States.

This latest outrage is clearly the last straw and requires a change from our current policy toward the PLO. That's why I'm proud to be an original cosponsor of legislation that would end the dialog with the PLO established over a year ago. The United States cannot continue to maintain a dialog with the PLO as long as it continues to sponsor and condone terrorism. As long as Arafat refuses to condemn those associated with him who practice violence, the United States should refrain from doing business with him.

TERRORIST ACTIONS ENDANGER MIDDLE EAST PEACE DIALOG

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I was among the many skeptics in Congress and throughout the Nation when the State Department proclaimed in March that the Palestine Liberation Organization had adhered to its commitment to renounce terrorism and was worthy of continued participation in negotiations with the United States. It's no secret that the decision in 1988 to open a U.S.-PLO dialog sent shock waves throughout Israeli society, which has been so devastated by terrorist attacks from the PLO for more than 20 years. But our country's foreign policy makers were apparently so optimistic over Yasir Arafat's almost-recognition of Israel and his almost-renunciation of terrorism, that they gambled on taking the peace process in a new direction by opening a direct dialog.

What little hope remained about the reliability of the PLO as a partner in peace was shattered by last week's attempted attack by Palestinian guerrillas on beaches near Tel Aviv. Fortunately the Israelis, who have not let their guard down, succeeded in neutralizing the attack.

Arafat could have done a great deal to enhance his credibility by condemning this attack in no uncertain terms, and taking action against the archterrorist who masterminded the action, Abul Abbas, head of the Palestine Liberation Front and a specialist in cowardly violence against unarmed civilians. In case

anyone has forgotten, this is the same Abul Abbas who organized the *Achille Lauro* hijacking and the murder of Leon Klinghoffer. The PLF is, of course, part of the PLO coalition.

There are two possible conclusions we can draw about Yasir Arafat in reaction to last week's attack: Either he is not really sincere about transforming the PLO into an instrument for promoting peace in the Middle East, or that he is simply not in control of the many factions of the PLO. Whatever the case, the United States should immediately suspend its dialog with the PLO and not resume that dialog until American conditions are met. And in the meantime, we must continue to support Israel's security so that our ally can maintain its defenses against these kinds of attacks.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 7, 1990

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, proponents of a National Health Insurance Program similar to the programs in Canada and Great Britain, should read the following article, "National Health Insurance: It Will Backfire On American Industry," from the April 1990 issue of *Private Practice*. The article, by Dr. John C. Goodman, analyzes the costs, in real terms, to American industry should such a plan be adopted. The statistics should prove beyond a shadow of a doubt the negative effects of implementation of such a program on American industry.

The article follows:

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE: IT WOULD BACKFIRE ON AMERICAN INDUSTRY

What's going on in America's executive suites? Bethlehem Steel Corp. and General Electric Co. favor a national health-care plan. American Airlines endorses government-mandated health insurance. The auto industry is calling for full-blown national health insurance. Other businesses are hinting at similar ideas. The fundamental mistake being made by these "pro-free-enterprise" captains of industry is that they naively believe they can turn over the cost of their employee health plans to U.S. taxpayers. What corporate executives tend to forget is that they also pay taxes. And, under national health insurance, most large companies and their employees would pay more in health-related taxes than they currently pay for private health insurance.

Suppose the United States adopted a health-care plan similar to Canada's. Assuming that health-care expenses will not increase—an unrealistic assumption—the cost of government-provided health care for American workers would be about \$388 billion, not including services for people covered by the Medicare and Medicaid programs. That means that the federal government would have to collect \$388 billion in new taxes.

Some new tax revenue would be generated because deductions for private health insurance would be eliminated. For example, last year, General Motors Corp.—which has one of the most lavish health-insurance plans found anywhere—paid about \$4,100 per worker for health care, all of it tax-deducti-

ble. With the need to buy private health insurance eradicated, GM might increase employee wages by \$4,100. If the automaker did that, the federal government would collect as much as \$1,763 per worker in additional income and payroll taxes. On the other hand, if GM tried to keep the \$4,100 per worker as profit, the government would grab a good chunk of that amount in additional corporate income taxes.

Overall, the abolition of private health insurance would immediately cost American industry about \$48.5 billion in new taxes. That leaves about \$339.3 billion to be raised through a new national health-insurance tax.

Because the amount of money needed would be so large, national health insurance would almost certainly require a broad-based tax, such as a payroll, income or consumption tax. The payroll-tax rate, for example, would have to rise from its current level of 15 percent to at least 29 percent. The income-tax rate would have to increase by at least 14 percent, raising the highest rate from 33 to 47 percent. If national health insurance were funded by a consumption tax, the price of everything we buy would rise by 9 to 10 percent.

The burden of new taxes needed to pay for national health insurance would not be spread evenly across all sectors of the American economy. High-wage industries would pay above-average taxes, while low-wage industries would pay below-average taxes—even though all workers would get the same benefits.

To see what all this means for U.S. employers and their employees, Aldona and Gary Robbins recently completed an industry-by-industry calculation for the National Center for Policy Analysis. The results of the study should be shocking, especially for the auto industry, which would pay about \$5,641 per employee in national health insurance payroll taxes. Add the loss of the current deduction for private health insurance and the total rises to \$6,824 per auto-worker. Since the industry now pays only \$3,055 for private health insurance, national health insurance would more than double the cost of health care for U.S. automakers.

Not all industries would lose under national health insurance; indeed, some industries—including those that currently provide small health-insurance benefits and thus receive little tax subsidy for health insurance—actually would gain. Ironically, some of the industries that would benefit are in direct competition with manufacturing industries that are calling for a government health-care plan. Other things equal, for example, foreign auto dealerships would gain a substantial cost advantage over domestic auto producers.

Some people argue that health-care costs are making our products less competitive in the international marketplace. For example, it often is said that health-care costs are adding \$700 to the price of every new U.S. automobile.

In fact, there is no evidence that health-care costs add to the price of a new car—or to the price of any other product. Health insurance simply is one element in the total compensation package received by auto-workers, a fringe benefit that is an alternative to the payment of additional wages. During the last two decades, fringe benefits for most American workers have grown steadily in real terms, while real wages have stagnated, reflected the preference of employees for non-taxed benefits over taxed wages.

National health insurance would affect our ability to compete because it involves more than the purchase of health care. It represents a redistribution of income among producers in different industries. On the whole, national health insurance would impose extra taxes on U.S. exporting industries and use the proceeds of those taxes to subsidize health care in the importing industries. In other words, national health insurance would increase the cost of our exported goods and lower marketing costs in the United States for our foreign competitors.

NCPA cost estimates are conservative because they assume that under national health insurance, health-care costs would not rise. In fact, the introduction of national health insurance in other countries always has led to a big surge in demand. Our own experience also suggests that government is a cause of—not a solution for—rising health-care costs:

Personal health-care expenditures as a percent of gross national product have grown at a 33-percent faster rate since Medicare came into existence.

Since the introduction of Medicare, 67 cents of each health-care dollar has been consumed by inflation.

Government projections have seriously underestimated the cost of new health-care programs.

Medicare's prospective payment system has been hailed as an effective way of controlling inpatient hospital costs. Since the PPS was established, however, Medicare outpatient expenditures have exploded.

The U.S. government, the nation's largest employer, has been ineffective in controlling its own health-insurance costs. Federal budget projections show federal health-insurance costs tripling between 1987 and 1991.

The federal government has been an ineffective hospital administrator. The average

length of stay in Veterans Administration hospitals is twice as long for the same procedures as that in private hospitals.

WINNERS AND LOSERS UNDER NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE: SELECTED INDUSTRIES¹

Industries that win	Initial change in cost per production worker	Decrease in total production costs	
		Amount	Percent
Retail trade (non-mfg.).....	-\$1,488	\$25,989,408,000	5.26
Hotels and other lodging places.....	-1,387	2,007,543,800	4.85
Amusement and recreation services.....	-1,346	1,339,539,200	4.83
Personal services.....	-1,280	896,256,000	2.25
Apparel and other textile products (mfg.).....	-1,161	1,081,703,700	4.16
Leather and leather products (mfg.).....	-738	87,969,600	2.30
Banking.....	-670	852,508,000	.87
Credit agencies other than banks.....	-486	331,014,600	1.68
Textile mill products (mfg.).....	-417	264,544,800	1.14
Auto repair services and garages.....	-411	305,619,600	.68

Industries that lose	Initial change in cost per production worker	Increase in total production costs	
		Amount	Percent
Motor vehicles and car bodies (mfg.) ²	+\$3,523	\$951,914,600	4.11
Tires and inner tubes (mfg.) ³	+3,242	211,378,400	6.18
Petroleum and coal products (mfg.).....	+3,203	350,728,500	.90
Tobacco.....	+2,793	98,034,300	.55
Photographic equip. and supplies (mfg.).....	+2,490	125,745,000	3.43
Telecommunications (non-mfg.).....	+2,254	1,485,386,000	1.19
Primary metal industries (mfg.).....	+2,007	1,215,238,500	2.89
Chemicals and allied products (mfg.).....	+1,939	1,206,251,700	1.35
Mining (non-mfg.).....	+1,901	977,114,000	.99
Computer and data processing services (non-mfg.) ³	+1,609	949,149,100	3.85

¹ National health insurance tax burden minus health insurance benefits. The calculations presented here assume that the excess burden of national health insurance is borne by employers and that national health insurance is funded by a payroll tax. Similar calculations assuming that the full burden falls on workers produced similar results.

² Based on the contribution to gross national product in each industry. Industry GNP for 1987 was taken from the Survey of Current Business, July, 1988, Table 6.1, and adjusted to 1989 levels using the growth in overall GNP between 1987 and 1989.

³ Indicates an estimated industry GNP using the share of that industry's production workers in that of the larger industry group. For example, motor vehicles and car bodies account for 40 percent of the larger industry group, motor vehicles and equipment.

Source: Aldona and Gary Robbins, "What a Canadian-Style Health Care System Would Cost U.S. Employers," NCPA Policy Report NO. 145, February 1990, National Center for Policy Analysis.