EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

STOP THE SEXUAL VIOLATION OF CHILDREN

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, on September 15, the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families held a hearing on child abuse and neglect in conjunction with the Ninth Annual Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, in Denver, CO.

Marilyn Van Derbur Atler, a former Miss America, described the childhood terror she endured as a victim of incest, and the years of emotional turmoil and devastation that have lasted well into her adulthood. Earlier this year, she made her victimization a matter of public record and shared her story with the Select Committee. I can't overstate her courage and contribution to lifting the veils of secrecy about child sexual abuse.

I would like to share her testimony with my colleagues and urge all of us to emulate her courage and act to prevent the tragedy of abuse once and for all.

STATEMENT BY MARILYN VAN DERBUR ATLER

My name is Marilyn Van Derbur Atler. I was an incest victim from age 5 to age 18. I am now a 54-year-old incest survivor. Every day and night of my life have been dramatically impacted by incest.

It would not be possible to know or understand me unless you knew about the sexual violations I endured as a child/teen. Many people would call it "child abuse." I find those words misleading and understated. I call it what it is—child rape! By legal definition, I was raped as a child from age 5 to age 18. To say I was "abused" as a child is to demean and diminish the experiences I have endured.

I have been asked to write about my experiences and address prevention and treatment and how I view a child's options in the 1990's vs. when I was a child in the 1940's.

In order to stop the sexual violations of children, we need to know that it is happening. Children have to tell us. It would be rare, indeed, for any other family member to tell.

But children don't tell because they don't perceive there is anyone who will believe them, or because they know no one will stand up to their violator, or because they are terrorized. Usually, as in my case, because of all three reasons.

I wasn't afraid of my father, I was terrified of him. One time, when I was about 4, my father was beating my 10 year old, oldest sister, Gwen. My mother cried out, "Van, you're going to kill her." I'm sure I believed my mother . . . that he was going to kill her.

At about the same ages, one of us took a flashlight apart. When he found out and no one would admit it, he began knocking our heads together—cracking them together until a sister cried out, "I did it, Daddy." When he left, she sobbed to mother, "I didn't do it but I knew he wouldn't stop hitting us until one of us admitted to it." (I am the youngest of four daughters)

When I was 7, Gwen was 13 and ready to start 9th grade. Because she was defiant, he sent her away to a Catholic boarding school in Kansas City. I learned only recently that he would then take her to the Meulbach Hotel for weekends.

When my father died, in 1984, and my sister and I returned to the home we grew up in, I asked Gwen. "Did he hit us often?" (At that time, I had very few memories of my childhood.) She said, "There was a stick above every door." And she turned and pointed to the ledge above the doorframe. The blood drained from her face. She said, "Oh, my God, it's still there." And she stretched and lifted down a 2 ft. to 3 ft. wooden dowel that he used to hit us.

I learned as a very small child that if you defy, you get beaten and sent away. I was so terrorized that by age 5 or 6, I split into a daychild and a nightchild so that only my nightchild would have to endure being pried open and violated. Although my daychild was also terrified, she lived in a happy and carefree world that she made up in her head. It is not unusual for a survivor who has "dissociated" to explain dissociation by saying she learned how to take her head off of her body.

Until I was 24, my daychild had no conscious knowledge of my nightchild.

Children don't tell because they are threatened, beaten, terrorized, traumatized. That's why children don't tell!

Most children know that if they do tell, they will not be believed. Are they justified in believing that?

I was 48 years old when I told my mother. She said, "I don't believe you. It's in your fantasy." If she wouldn't believe me—an adult—with my father dead, what chance would I have had that she would have believed me with him alive and powerful and intimidating and in charge?

In 1985, my mother was forced to believe me only when my sister came forward to validate my 13 years of incest, with her 10 years of incest. Without my oldest sister validating me, I would have been labeled "mentally unstable." "Suffering from childhood fantasies."

Most children are terrified of what the consequences will be if they tell. Was I justified in feeling terror? I only spoke to my father about it once. I was 40 years old and I had been hospitalized for the better part of three months with paralysis. I didn't know, at that time, that the paralysis was being caused by memories starting to come up. The traumatic memories coming up and my subconscious terror of facing them, put my body into paralysis.

While in the hospital, I had a recurring daydream of him in a casket and me standing over him saying, "Too late. Too late. You died and we never spoke of it." I knew that, when I was able, I would have to speak with him about it.

When I asked to talk with him privately and he knew why I was there, he excused himself and went upstairs to his room. I knew he had a gun in his pocket. After talking with him, he pulled out the gun and said, "If you had come in any other way, I would have killed myself." I understood "any other way" to mean—if you had come to expose me.

If I had told a teacher who told social services who told the police who came over to take my father in for questioning, would that have been the best thing for me? There is no question in my mind that I would have had even more severe consequences if I had told than I did by remaining silent. My life was traumatized by incest but, in my opinion, I would have been institutionalized or he or I—or both of us—would have died.

If you think those are bizzare comments, you have never lived in an incest family. Terror reigns. Not fear. Terror.

The nights were so frightening to me that still, at age 54, after hundreds and hundreds of hours of therapy, I am still unable to fall asleep. Sleep is too dangerous a state. Sleep is when a man can do anything to you that he wants and you have no power.

Years of hypnosis, acupuncture, acupressure, hypnotherapy, rolfing, deep massage, sessions with psychologists, psychiatrists—nothing can ease the deep seated terror I had as a child—the terror of the night.

If I *had ever* told, I guarantee you, I would have run back to the lawyer or the judge and said "I lied. I lied. I made it up. It isn't true." So frightened would I have been of my father and so unprotected would I have been by my mother.

I know a little girl who did tell. In Denver. Three years ago. I will always be in awe of her courage.

She was 8. I have known her all her life. Two years ago, she took a cassette to school and asked her teacher to listen to it. The next day the little girl waited but the teacher had forgotten. She forgot the next day, too. Finally, on the third day, she turned the cassette on and heard a child screaming and screaming and screaming. The child, "Sandy" had recorded the screams of her younger sister being beaten.

The cassette was given to the principal who gave it to social services. The five children were picked up immediately after school. The father was picked up when he returned from work. Within a few hours, the children were released to their father and mother. When her mother saw Sandy, she said, "Look what you have done to our family." That was in October. The hearing was set for July. The charges were dropped.

Did telling save her? Did the system protect her? Do I want you to know her real name so that you can be sure the system works for her? No. I don't want the system to traumatize her again. She will never speak up again. Well meaning adults revictimized her. She knows her parents have all the power and there is no one to help her or hear her.

I'm not saying that there aren't dedicated people who are devoting their lives to making things different for children. Child advocates, social services workers, school counselors . . . I know there are dedicated people. It's just that no matter what choices a child is given, almost always, she remains the victim.

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The charges are dropped and she is left in the home with her parents and is more terrorized than before.

Or she is picked up and taken away from her brothers and sisters, her parents, her neighborhood, her school, her friends, her pets—everything, and she is placed in a home with people she knows nothing about—people we hope will be kind and loving to her.

Or the father is found guilty and sent to jail. The mother and other family members then turn to the child and say "Look what you have done to our family. We are shamed. We have no income. Look what you have done."

I'm sure there are other scenarios but no matter what happens, if the child speaks up, and the authorities are brought in—which our laws require, the child has devastated the family. The child is to blame.

It would be the rare mother, indeed, who would say "Oh, I'm so grateful you came forward." I'm sure those mothers exist but I haven't met them. An incest family is a dysfunctional family.

Would society have believed me as a child? Let me give you an indication by telling you what happened only three days after my story became public on May 9, 1991. I was back on the front page of the paper again because my oldest sister, Gwen, came forward to say that she was an incest victim from age 8 to age 18.

When my husband and I were jogging around the track later that morning, a woman stopped me and said, "Thank you for what you are doing. And I'm so glad your sister came forward this morning. It was so important." I asked, "Why?" She said, "Because yesterday on one of our most popular radio talk shows, they were talking about you and a man called in and said, "Why should we believe her?' Now people will have to believe you!"

I was too stunned to respond. For thirty years, I have been one of the outstanding women in our State. I had excelled in athletics, academics, and in my 30 year career.

If they weren't going to believe ME, at age 53, who, dear God, would believe a CHILD? Who would believe a child whose father was one of the pillars of the community? A man who had been so outstanding and honored that his obituary was on the front page of the paper?

As disheartening as it is for me to state, for me, in my family, I believe nothing would be different if I were a child today than it was for me in the 1940's.

If I believe the outlook is bleak for children, then, what can we do?

Dr. Richard Krugman, Chairperson of the U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect has stated many times that "we have a national emergency." I know that is true. But I believe we can't expect a national outcry until America understands the pervasiveness of the problem and the extent of the damage that occurs when a child is sexually violated.

This means that adults need to pour forth by the millions—literally, by the millions and talk about the long terms effects . . . how sexual violations age 5 or 7 or 15 have affected every aspect of their lives . . . for decades.

As long as society keeps asking these questions, we KNOW they do not understand.

"Why didn't you tell?"

"Why can't you get on with your life. It happened so long ago?"

"What do you mean, you can't remember. It either happened or it didn't happen."

But adults will not begin to pour forth until they believe it is SAFE. Until they know they will be believed and not judged.

I believed if I came forward, my life, as I knew it, would be over. I would be able to talk to other survivors but my 30 year career would be ended and I would be looked at with disgust and disdain.

The fact that society can't understand why I believed that for 53 years, only underscores how little is understood about what happens to a mind and a soul when a young body is invaded and violated . . . when her soul is murdered. Our belief systems are shattered. We learn that we are dirty, ugly, unacceptable, unlovable, and guilty.

How long does this belief system last?

This week I received a letter from a woman 71 years old. It is typical of the belief system of an incest survivor. She wrote:

"I am a widow now after 46 years of marriage. I never told my husband. I never thought he would understand and it sure did affect me. Everytime my husband got close to me, I'd get flashbacks. I was too ashamed and embarrassed to speak to him about my feelings."

How long do we hold in our secrets? Too long. A women 73, read my story in her local newspaper in Santa Barbara, California. She wrote:

"I picked up the phone and told my best friend. It was the first time I had ever told anyone. I sobbed all day. Tonight, I have never felt so emotionally exhausted or as peaceful."

Do we, the victims, feel guilty and shamed? When my youth minister uncovered my secret when I was 24, he insisted that I tell the boy I had loved with all my heart since I was 15. I believed he would never want to see me again.

When I told my precious 13 year old daughter, I believed she would never want me to be her mother anymore.

I carry the pain and the shame.

A woman from Iowa wrote: "I have read and re-read the article about you in people Magazine. Every time I read it I cry. Like you, I had no memory of my "night child" until I was 50 years old. And I still can't tell anyone because even though I know better, "It's all my fault." The secrecy that is built into incest is so hard to overcome. Why should I protect that dreadful abuser? But I do. Secrecy is so ingrained in me that when I bought the people Magazine. I hid it and showed it only to my therapist. When I discovered a page was missing from the xerox I had made for myself, I made a copy at the public library but hid the cover of the magazine and waited until there were no other people at the xerox machine. I felt as furtive and defensive as if I gone to xerox a pornographic magazine . . ."

The secret of incest is held too long within our bodies and our souls. The almost 2,000 letters I have received these past weeks from incest survivors, tell me that most—I would estimate over 90% have never reported the sexual violations. What is even more shocking is that most have never even told their own families!

A woman in Boston wrote: "I am 45 years old and have been in therapy for 6 years. I still have not told any of my family.

If 73 and 71 and 45 year old women still cannot speak of it, can we expect a child still living with the violator to speak of it? We cannot turn to the children and ask them to speak if we haven't role modeled for them over and over and over again.

And until society understands the lifetime of pain that can be caused by one or two sexual violations or 10 to 15 years of violations, will society KNOW that the sexual violations of children must stop!

The first way to make major changes, in my view, is to make it safer and more acceptable for survivors to come forward and tell their stories.

As a woman in San Francisco wrote: "We are watching you and we are stunned at the responses you have been getting."

I believe she is "stunned" because other survivors who have come forward were judged harshly. Betsy Petersen, an incest survivor, has just published her autobiography entitled "Dancing with Daddy." It was reviewed on August 4, 1991 in the Los Angeles Times Book Review section. The review states:

"Somehow I imagine that the experience of reading "Dancing with Daddy" is like watching open heart surgery on a stranger. It pushes the boundaries of comprehension—all the while, you can't help but feel that what you've witnessed is too personal to be made public. Petersen certainly isn't the first, nor, sadly will she be the last, to write an account of childhood sexual abuse. . . The awkward question is what this revealing memoir means for the rest of us. Was Petersen's rage so deep that only an exorcism in front of an audience would purge it?"

But when Jill Ireland wrote of her battle with breast cancer, a book reviewer wrote that it was a "stirring personal testimony."

Too often, an incest survivor is accused, not respected by sharing her lifetime of pain so that society might understand what society definitely and absolutely does not understand—how a life can be devastated by even one sexual assault as a child.

As we begin coming forward one by one, others are watching to see if we are accepted or condemned. I will be forever grateful that the Denver media was sensitive and compassionate as my story unfolded. But a close friend of mine said, "Why did you want to destroy your father's reputation? You should have done it anonymously." Other survivors are met with "Your poor mother. This must have been devastating for her." The victim is blamed.

We cannot expect children to speak up until adults have had the courage to speak up and make the path easier and safer for them.

Another reason why we must educate America is so that perpetrators can never, never use any excuse to invade a child. "I wanted to teach her." or "She enjoyed it." Or as my father said to me "If I had known what it would do to you, I never would have done it." I was 40 years old when he said that to me. It was the only time we ever spoke of it. Let no violator ever take comfort in that vicious excuse. Let no 76-year-old man or 15-year-old boy ever again be able to say "I didn't know what harm it would do."

We must educate every man, woman and child about the long term effects of the sexual violations of children. And state clearly and concisely why a child must never be violated.

How do we do this? The same way we started to change the drinking and driving habits of Americans—with slogans and facts. "Don't Drink and Drive." "Buckle up". "Use a designated driver." Education was done in the schools, thru print media and thru public service announcements.

I believe public service announcements are the most powerful way to communicate with the largest and most diverse socio and economic groups. We need to drive home slogans like "Never violate a child. Please. Never violate a child." And we need to hear how survivor's lives were devastated by childhood sexual violations.

Public Announcements:

My name is Becky Smith. I was 9 when my brother sexually violated me. He was 15. By the time I was a teenager, I had gained 50 lbs., tried to kill myself three times and finally dropped out of school. Never violate a child. Please. Never violate a child.

My name is Marilyn Van Derbur Atler. My father sexually violated me from age 5 to age 18. One of the long term effects is that I have never fallen asleep. I either lie awake all night or I take a sleeping medication. Even with a sleeping medication, I had night terrors until I was 51. Never violate a child. Please. Never violate a child.

My name is John Raymond. My cousin sexually violated me when I was a child. I was 45 before I could tell anyone. I wish I had had the courage to talk about it years ago. If you have been violated, join with other survivors as we role model for children who will be violated this very night. We need to begin breaking the silence. We're not alone anymore. The time has come for us to stand up and speak our names—one by one. Let's make the children's path easier than ours has been. Let's do it for the children.

My name is Marilyn Van Derbur Atler. My father sexually violated me as a child. He knew I would never tell. He was wrong.

These public service announcements will:

1. Help society understand how a violation at age 8 can cause a suicide attempt at age 48 . . . how flashbacks at age 54 can be a result of an assault at age 14.

2. Let incest survivors know that they are not alone and that it is finally OK to speak about it. And encourage survivors to rise above the shame and humiliation they have lived with as they see others speak of the incest or rape without shame.

A woman in California wrote:

"I began therapy when I was 47 after being diagnosed with an ulcer and suffering with migraines for years along with being hooked on Darvon for pain. After about a year in therapy, to my horror, I discovered incest. My greatest fear was that my husband would abandon me if he learned the truth about me. This year (at age 49) I finally got the courage to talk to my husband and he hasn't abandoned me."

If two magazine articles and a few television interviews have brought forth so many hundreds of survivors saying they have been given hope, they feel less shame, they feel more courageous about breaking their silence, they were given the courage to begin therapy * * * if limited exposure can bring forth these actions, these dramatic changes, imagine what public service announcements would do.

Most survivors cannot afford the years of therapy needed to cope with sexual abuse. PSA's can bring about major changes just by educating their families and friends as to why they are so overwhelmed with intense pain—just having people understand, can make a major difference in their lives. PSA's can tell their violators what they are not able to say, "What you did to me as a child has traumatized my entire life."

If I had known that my father was watching the same TV show I was and that he had seen a PSA telling him how violently he had murdered my soul, it would have done what 50 sessions with a psychiatrist could not have done. Confront my father with the truth! Forcing him to see what he had done to too many lives. There is incredible healing in that for an incest victim.

3. Make perpetrators think twice before they quietly turn the doorknob to enter a child's room and body.

4. Let violators know that they must get help today or suffer dire consequences tomorrow. We are no longer going to allow secrets to protect them. And that even though they terrorize a child tonight, someday, that child will speak their name. The most important sentence that was written to me was by a woman who began her letter by saying, "Oh, Marilyn, perpetrators are not sleeping as peacefully tonight because of you!"

5. Finally, we need to let the children know they are in our hearts.

Public Service Announcement:

My name is Julie Jameison. I was sexually violated by my grandfather from age 8 to age 14. If you are a child being violated by a brother, cousin, grandfather—yes, even mother, I want you to know that I, and other survivors, are finally finding the courage to talk about incest. We know what it's like to feel alone and scared. I'm sorry if this is happening to you. As we gather our strength, we will try to find better ways to protect you. We will try to stop adults from hurting you. You are not alone anymore.

Hundreds of letters poured in from survivors after my story was in People Magazine saying "I sent your article to my family members so they could finally understand what I have been going through."

The most important phone call I received was from a woman who said, "I confronted my father some years ago. He hasn't spoken to me since then. He picked up the People Magazine article, read it, and then picked up the phone and said, "Let's talk!"

We must sell the American public vividly and relentlessly before we can stem the tide of the sexual violations of children.

PSA's would educate legislators, judges, attorneys about the long term effects. Sentences would be "stiffer" just as they became "stiffer" when MADD began demanding that drunk drivers be held accountable for their actions.

And they would begin to understand that it is normal for children who have been sexually violated at young ages to not remember—to "dissociate"—to repress, as I did, all conscious knowledge of childhood trauma's for years.

My repressed feeling and memories began coming up when I was 39. Of the almost 2,000 letters I have received, most survivors are between the ages of 35 and 50 when their childhood pain begins to bubble up. And once the "recovery" process begins, it is rare that the memories can be pushed down again. The bubbles turn into a gushing up—a vomiting up of overwhelming despair. Most of us go thru years of pain so devastating that, many days, we think we cannot survive.

A 37 year old woman from Louisiana wrote:

"I am a victim of sexual abuse by my father . . . Until 2 years ago, it was something I would not allow myself to think about much less talk about. From then until this day, it's like a demon that chases my being day and night. The horrors of what happened seem to be taking control of me. I feel myself changing so fast I can't keep up and I'm scared. I feel so alone.

I feel as if I don't have a heart or a soul . . . The only person I've ever told is my sister. He did it to her, too. She's an alcoholic and a drug user. She's a good person but that's her way of dealing with it. Suicide has been a constant thing on my mind. The love I have for my 10-year-old son keeps me from it but eventually, I'm afraid even that won't be enough to stop me."

She is in recovery. Every aspect of her life is affected—her ability to mother, to keep a job, her marriage relationship, her relationship to everyone in her life.

We can give this woman as much support as she would receive in months of therapy if we had public service announcements educating society.

I spent months anguishing because my family and friends just couldn't understand why what happened to me when I was 9 was shutting my life down when I was 49. Their inability to understand only increased my despair.

The PSA's will do more to support children, validate survivors, intimidate and stop perpetrators, and educate the general public than anything else that can be done. It is only one part to the educational process, but, in my view, the most critical part.

And only when Society is convinced that this is a national emergency . . . a national epidemic, will we begin to turn the tide of rampant sexual child assaults.

And, lastly, we need to rewrite one of the Ten Commandments. It should read, "Honor your children and they, in turn, will honor you."

SALUTE TO BROWARD COUNTY OPERATION HOMEFRONT

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to extend my heartfelt thanks to you the organizers of Operation Homefront of Broward County, FL.

On August 23, 1990, several families with loved ones being sent to the Persian Gulf met for the first time to share their concerns and fears. Lisa and Bill Strachan, and Lorraine Chapman founded Broward County's Operation Homefront. The Strachans' son Billy, and Ms. Chapmans' son, David Martin were among the first troops dispatched to Operation Desert Shield. From the first meetings, the group bonded together and began an extended family which would last beyond the end of the gulf war. As members of Operation Homefront grew, they were able to move from the Second Presbyterian Church in Ft. Lauderdale to a storefront facility which became headquarters for information and guidance. The church provided them with the use of their computers and anything else they needed. Operation Homefront members worked tirelessly for weeks as the community banded together to fill hundreds of shoeboxes with needed items to be sent to the Gulf for the holidays for Operation Shoebox.

My office helped to provide Operation Homefront families with a unique source of communication. With the help of the local USO and equipment donated by Montgomery Ward, more than 20 families were able to videotape messages to their loved ones in the gulf. Operation Homefront of Broward County was so successful that in March of this year I asked other Members to encourage families in their districts to start a similar organization. My office also provided information to other service families who wanted to start an Operation Homefront organization in their area.

As family members were reunited with their loved ones and the gulf war came to a conclusion, Operation Homefront began to wind down. In a September 9, 1991 editorial the

Miami Herald spoke for the people of Broward County by saying thank you to hard working and dedicated members and organizers of Broward County's Operation Homefront.

[From the Miami Herald, Sept. 9, 1991]

SALUTE OPERATION HOMEFRONT

Almost but not quite. Broward's Operation Homefront is just about out of business. Perhaps before the end of the year, the very last Broward soldier in the fold of this grassroots support group will be home.

That will be a big relief. Operation Homefront could have celebrated the recent closing of its offices with a last hurrah this week with the return of Army Specialist Stephen Long of Hollywood. But then Army E-5 Richard G. Smith of Fort Lauderdale was sent back to Iraq after a stint away.

The drawn-out closing of Operation Homefront reflects the drawn-out mopping up of any military operation. Those who cracked champagne in April knew that the announcement of a withdrawal was only the beginning of the end, not the end. The willingness of Homefront's families to keep the faith and keep up the big welcomes at the airport in the ensuing months is typical of the group's spirit.

Spirit was the hallmark for these families and other volunteers. They came together last August as Operation Desert Shield began calling their loved ones to the desert. There wasn't any shooting at first, but there was concern and anxiety among families. Few of them had expected their service member to see hostilities. After all, it had been a time of the dissolving of Walls, Iron Curtains, and other barriers between humanity.

As Shield became Storm, Homefront's storefront offices in Lauderdale Lakes and Weston became hubs of activity, coffee, CNN, and shared worries. They were Mission Control for the community, offering support to families, serving as a filter for information and rumor, coordinating efforts of civic groups and business to help families, and helping direct the mail and shoe-box gifts for the troops.

As with hurricanes and other natural disasters, this emergency brought out the best in many people. Many made the time to provide comfort. Many others wanted to find a way, some way, to help or to share.

When Operation Homefront does welcome home its last soldier, its members will give him a big hurrah. And these unsung heroes themselves will deserve one in return.

RECOGNITION OF FLUSHING MANOR SCHOOL

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to praise and recognize P.S. 184—Flushing Manor School of Space Sciences.

There, children will explore the economic, environmental, scientific and social implications of Space Sciences and discoveries for the 21st-century citizen.

The theme of Space Sciences encompasses both oceanography and aerospace. Children will investigate theme topics through classroom and field experiences. Topics that will be explored include topography, weather, ecology, geography, career awareness, marine biology, navigation, aerodynamics, history of aerospace, and colonization and exploration of space.

Classroom instruction will be conducted by both subject area specialists and classroom teachers. Instruction will employ the most up-to-date technology including computer, laser disc programs, video microscopy, and other sophisticated pieces of equipment. Special instruction, which is conducted by two trained teacher specialist, will be enriched in the regular classroom by the homeroom teachers. The theme of Space Sciences will be interwoven throughout the basic curriculum areas.

The children at Public School 184 have begun this exciting study as a result of being a theme school. Some of the educational experiences already enjoyed by the students at the school include trips to: the New York Aquarium, John F. Kennedy Airport, the Hayden Planetarium, Long Island Science Museum, Vanderbilt Mansion and Planetarium, Alley Pond Environmental Center, Hall of Science, South Street Seaport, the Intrepid, and a scheduled three-hour sail on the Voyage—a two-masted schooner. In addition, the children have participated in Star Lab and in workshops aboard the Intrepid. Students from grades five and six are members of the Young Astronauts Council and are participating in the Bank Street College Program, "Voyage of Mimi."

Linkage with Beach Channel High School, Aviation High School, NASA, and with the Marine Environmental Studies Center at Stony Brook University are in the planning stage.

An important component of this magnet school will be the extended day program, which is starting this spring. Enrichment courses will be conducted before and after school. Children will be able to select a series of minicourses related to their theme. Extended day courses being offered this year include ecology, space, drama, art, and computer mini-courses related to the theme of Space Science.

Through the efforts of such schools as P.S. 184, this country will continue to provide this country with the scientists' needed to keep our country competitive in the years to comess.

THE NEEDS OF THE UNEMPLOYED REPRESENT A TRUE EMERGENCY

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, the time has come to send a clear message to the administration: The House of Representatives refuses to ignore the needs of working men and women who have exhausted their unemployment benefits.

I believe that American working men and women have a right to expect help from their Government when they lose their job through no fault of their own. They have a right to expect that Congress will act to repair the faults in the current unemployment compensation system. These faults have allowed millions of out of work Americans to fall through the cracks when they exhaust their unemployment benefits.

Recently, the Congress acted to address the true emergency encountered by Americans who face a loss of unemployment benefits and hard choices on how to feed their children and pay their rent or mortgages. Unfortunately, the bill passed was flawed because it allowed President Bush to sign an unemployment compensation bill with one hand, but take back the promised relief with another.

When Congress passed unemployment compensation reform, the President was asked to interrupt his August vacation and declare that the needs of over 8.5 million unemployed Americans represented a domestic emergency which warranted new spending. Regrettably, the President refused to release the funds needed to assist the over 2 million unemployed Americans who have exhausted their benefits.

On three separate occasions, the administration and Congress have recognized emergencies overseas that justified new spending. If we can respond to the plight of the Kurds and disasters in Bangladesh, how can we possibly ignore the suffering of our own citizens who have exhausted their unemployment benefits? How can the administration claim that the needs of the unemployed represent less of an emergency than the needs of those in distant lands?

The House now has an opportunity to correct the flaws in the earlier unemployment compensation reform bill. This new bill declares that an economic emergency exists which warrants the release of funds for extension of expired unemployment benefits. If the President signs this bill, as I hope he will, the release of funds will be automatic.

Still, the procedure will mean that the $6.5 billion in desperately needed additional unemployment compensation funds will be financed through Federal borrowing. It does not have to happen this way. The House can accept the amendment offered by Ways and Means Committee Chairman DAN ROSTENKOWSKI. This amendment would adjust the unemployment tax rate paid by an employer on an employee's wages to provide the needed additional funds if the President does not declare a budget emergency.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI'S amendment would lower the unemployment tax rate paid by an employer on a worker's wages from the current 0.8 percent to 0.2 percent by 1996, while extending the taxable wage base from the current $7,000 to a level equivalent to the Social Security wage base, projected to be $58,000 by 1993. In addition, this amendment would decouple the connection between Federal and State unemployment tax rates, so that there would be no increase in State unemployment taxes.

I support the pay-as-you-go principle. The Rostenkowski amendment provides the administration with the means to pay for extension of unemployment benefits. Still, I am not willing to sacrifice the basic needs of American families because of an inability of elected officials to reconcile their differences over budget priorities. My first priority is to serve the working men and women of our country who must provide for their families regardless of the debate taking place in Washington. If the House

fails to support the Rostenkowski amendment, I will vote for the declaration of a budget emergency to provide the extension of unemployment compensation benefits.

Every Member of the House wants to see an economic recovery but the fact remains that joblessness continues to be a major problem for millions of Americans. Across the United States, unemployment remains unacceptably high.

Furthermore, in many areas, the unemployment rate is growing, not declining. In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the rate rose from 6.8 percent in June to 7 percent in July. Nearly half a million Pennsylvanians are out of work, with many at risk of falling through the safety net which unemployment compensation is supposed to offer.

I urge my colleagues to pass this bill. I sincerely hope President Bush will remember the families of the unemployed when he is asked to sign this new measure into law. The time has come to match words of compassion for the unemployed with concrete action.

COAST GUARD HEROISM AT SEA

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with the Members of this House a story of real life heroism that took place earlier this year in the waters off the coast of New Jersey and New York.

On March 9, 1991, Denis Lovgren, captain of *F.V. Leah* out of the Point Pleasant, NJ, Fishermen's Dock Cooperative was seriously injured while fishing 90 miles offshore. Weather conditions were extremely dangerous, with 25-mile-per-hour winds and 5- to 10-foot seas. A Coast Guard helicopter based at Floyd Bennett Field in Brooklyn, NY, arrived at the scene and performed life saving rescue.

The Coast Guard crew members who were involved in this rescue were the female pilot, Lt. Sidonie Bosin, the copilot, Lt. Salvatore Palmeri, and crew members AD–1 Richard Schultz and ASM–3 Joseph Beyer. After the Floyd Bennett Station received a call for medical evacuation, the helicopter was dispatched to the scene. ASM–3 Beyer, a rescue swimmer, jumped into the heavy seas and swam to the boat, ascertained Mr. Lovgren's condition and hoisted him aboard the helicopter. The helicopter then flew to Brookhaven Memorial Hospital on Long Island, NY. Mr. Lovgren was later transferred to St. Barnabas Hospital in Livingston, NJ, where he remained for 30 days.

On Saturday, September 21, at the New Jersey Commercial Fishermen's Association's annual picnic in Brick Township, NJ, these Coast Guard crew members will be honored for their efforts to make the waters off our coasts safe for all who use them. These valiant individuals deserve the highest praise and commendation for their efforts, and praise should also be extended to their commanding officer, Commander Jay Rao. Although they would undoubtedly say they were just doing their jobs, in this case doing their jobs proved to be in form of inspiring heroism.

IN PRAISE OF MIMI SILBERT

HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mimi Silbert. It is a great pleasure to recognize the achievements of this extraordinarily dynamic woman. I could not begin to adequately reflect upon her prodigious accomplishments.

I congratulate her on being honored by America's Awards at the John F. Kennedy Center for Performing Arts in Washington, DC at the end of September. She is one of America's unsung heroines. She truly personifies the American character and spirit.

Ms. Silbert is cofounder and chief executive officer of one of the most successful drug treatment programs in the Nation. Delancey Street Foundation was so successful that the U.S. Department of Justice considers it a model for Federal rehabilitation programs.

Ms. Silbert's unswerving devotion to Delancey Street is exemplified in many ways. She is a mother, mentor, boss, and counselor to 850 former felons, substance abusers, and the homeless who want to build a new life. At no cost to the taxpayer or client, she presides over programs that teach residents to teach each other how to live drug-free and become a valued member of society.

Because of Ms. Silbert, Delancey Street has maintained its high level of self-sufficiency and profitability. It has such thriving enterprises as a moving company, stained glass, woodworking, and catering businesses. These concerns are all run by the residents.

The most recent example of Ms. Silbert's determination is the completion of Delancey Street's new home in San Francisco, CA. This magnificent structure was described by Pulitzer Prize winning columnist Alan Temko as a "masterpiece of social design." Over 250 residents learned to build this magnificent symbol of self-reliance, commitment, and plain hard work.

Mimi Silbert embodies the spirit of Delancey Street. She is the ultimate role model. She is one of mine.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to honor my good friend Mimi Silbert for all her unselfish contributions to our society.

WAR ON DRUGS RUINS LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I suppose if the law put all of us—everyone in prison, we could be sure to get the drug dealers.

The desire to do something about a problem should not lead to the willingness to try anything.

Looks as though some repealing and amending are in order.

[From the Indianapolis Star, Aug. 11, 1991]

"WAR ON DRUGS" RUINS LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS

(By Andrew Schneider and Mary Pat Flaherty)

Police in the United States can take your cash. Or your car. Or your home.

You don't have to be guilty of a crime, or even be charged with one.

Under the government's seizure law your cash and belongings are theirs if: You fit a vague description of a drug runner, which is heavily weighted against minorities; or have cash tainted by drugs, which is true of almost all U.S. currency; or have property used in the commission of a crime, even if you weren't involved.

To try to get it back, you'll have to hire an attorney and sue the federal government in federal court to prove you're innocent. Plan to spend some time; cases usually takes months, or years. And there's no guarantee you'll win.

Willie Jones, a second-generation nursery man in his family's Nashville. Tenn., business, bundles up money from last year's profits and heads off to buy flowers and shrubs in Houston. He makes this trip twice a year using cash, which the small growers prefer.

But this time, as he waits at the American Airlines gate in Nashville Metro Airport, he's flanked by two police officers who escort him into a small office, search him and seize the $9,600 he's carrying.

A ticket agent had alerted the officers that a large black man had paid for his ticket in bills, unusual these days. Because of the cash, and the fact that he fit a "profile" of what drug dealers supposedly look like, they believed he was buying or selling drugs.

He's free to go, he's told. But they keep his money—his livelihood—and give him a receipt in its place.

No evidence of wrongdoing was ever produced. No charges were ever filed. As far as anyone knows, Willie Jones neither uses drugs nor buys or sells them. He is a gardening contractor who bought an airplane ticket. Who lost his hard-earned money to the cops. And can't get it back.

Last October, a dozen deputies and tax agents walked into the Irwin, Idaho, home of Robert and Bonita Brewer with a search warrant. An informant had said Brewer ran a major marijuana operation.

They found eight marijuana plants in the basement under a grow light and a half-pound of marijuana. The Brewers were charged with two felony narcotics counts and two charges for failing to buy state tax stamps for the drugs.

Robert Brewer is 61 and his wife is 44. They're both retired from the postal service. He is dying of prostate cancer and uses marijuana to ease the pain and nausea that comes from radiation treatments.

"I didn't like the idea of the marijuana, but it was the only thing that controlled his pain," Bonita Brewer says.

The government seized the couple's 5-year-old Ford van that allowed him to lie down during his twice-a-month trips for cancer treatment at a Salt Lake City hospital, 270 miles away.

Now they must go by car.

"That's a long painful ride for him. His testicles would sometimes swell up . . . and he had to lie down because of the pain. He needed that van, and the government took it," Bonita Brewer says.

Jones and the Brewer family are among the thousands of Americans each year victimized by the federal seizure law—a law meant to curb drugs by causing financial hardship to dealers.

INNOCENCE DOESN'T MATTER

A 10-month study by The Pittsburgh Press shows that 80 percent of the people who lost property to the federal government were never charged. And most of the seized items weren't the luxurious playthings of drug barons but modest homes and simple cars and hard-earned savings of ordinary people.

Those goods generated $2 billion for the police departments that took them.

The owners' only crime in many of these cases: They "looked" like drug dealers. They were black, Hispanic or flashily dressed.

Others have been connected to a crime by circumstances beyond their control.

Says Eric Sterling, who helped write the law a decade ago as a lawyer on a congressional committee: "The innocent-until-proven-guilty concept is gone out the window."

Rooted in English common law, forfeiture has surfaced just twice in the United States since colonial times.

In 1862, Congress permitted the president to seize estates of Confederate soldiers. Then, in 1970, it resurrected forfeiture for the civil war on drugs with the passage of racketeering laws that targeted the assets of convicted criminals.

CONGRESS WIDENED LAW

In 1984, however, the nature of the law was radically changed to let the government take possessions without first charging, let alone convicting, the owner. That was done in an effort to make it easier to strike at the heart of the major drug dealers. Cops knew drug dealers consider prison time an inevitable cost of doing business. It rarely deters them. Profits and playthings, though, are their passions. Losing them hurts.

And there was a bonus in the law: The proceeds would flow back to law enforcement to finance more investigations. It was to be the ultimate poetic justice, with criminals financing their own undoing.

Because money and property are at stake instead of life and liberty, the constitutional safeguards in criminal proceedings do not apply.

The result is that "jury trials can be refused; illegal searches condoned; rules of evidence ignored," says Louisville, Ky., defense lawyer Donald Heavrin. The "frenzied quest for cash," he says is "destroying the judicial system.

Every crime package passed since 1984 has expanded the uses of forfeiture, and now there are more than 100 statutes in place at the state and federal level. Not just for drug cases anymore, forfeiture covers the likes of money laundering fraud, gambling, importing tainted meats and carrying intoxicants onto Indian land.

TARGETING THE LITTLE GUY

The White House, Justice Department and Drug Enforcement Administration say they've made the most of the expanded law in getting the big-time criminals, and they boast of seizing mansions, planes and millions in cash. But a 10-month study was able to document 510 current cases that involved innocent people—or those possessing a very small amount of drugs—who lost their possessions.

And the DEA's own data base contradicts the official line. It showed that big-ticket items—valued at more than $50,000—were only 17 percent of the total 25,297 items seized by the DEA during the 18 months that ended in December.

"If you want to use that 'war on drugs' analogy, then forfeiture is like giving the troops permission to loot," says Thomas Lorenzi, president-elect of the Louisiana Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers.

The near-obsession with forfeiture continues without any proof that it curbs drug crime—its original target.

"The reality is, it's very difficult to tell what the impact of drug seizure and forfeiture is," says Stanley Morris, deputy director of the federal drug czar's office.

BONANZA FOR POLICE

George Terwilliger III, associate deputy attorney general in charge of the U.S. Justice Department's program, emphasizes that forfeiture does fight crime, and "we're not at all apologetic about the fact that we do benefit (financially) from it."

Forfeiture pads the smallest towns' coffers. In Lenexa, Kan., a Kansas City suburb of 29,000, "we've got about $250,000 moving in court right now," says narcotics Detective Don Crohn.

Despite the huge amounts flowing to police departments, there are few public accounting procedures. Police who get a cut of the federal forfeiture funds must sign a form saying merely they will use it for "law enforcement purposes."

To Philadelphia police, that meant new air conditioning. In Warren County, NJ, it meant use of a forfeited yellow Corvette for the chief assistant prosecutor.

LIFE SAVINGS SEIZED

Ethel Hylton of New York City has yet to regain her financial independence after losing $39,110 in a search nearly three years ago in Hobby Airport in Houston.

Shortly after she arrived from New York, a Houston officer and DEA agent stopped the 46-year-old woman in the baggage area and told her she was under arrest because a drug dog had scratched at her luggage. The dog wasn't with them, and when Hylton asked to see it, the officers refused to bring it out.

The agents searched her bags and ordered a strip search of Hylton but found no contraband.

In her purse, they found the cash Hylton carried because she planned to buy a house to escape the New York winters that exacerbated her diabetes. It was the settlement from an insurance claim and her life's savings, gathered through more than 20 years of work as a hotel housekeeper and hospital night janitor.

The police seized all but $10 of the cash and sent Hylton on her way, keeping the money because of its alleged drug connection. But they never charged her with a crime.

All of what she claimed checked out as true: her jobs, her bank statements and her claim she had $18,000 from an insurance settlement. Also, no criminal record for her was found in New York City.

With the mix of outrage and resignation voiced by other victims of searches, she says; "The money they took was mine. I'm allowed to have it. I earned it."

Hylton became a U.S. citizen six years ago. She asks, "Why did they stop me? Is it because I'm black or because I'm Jamaican?"

Probably, both—although Houston police haven't said.

MINORITIES PAY PRICE

Drug teams interviewed in dozens of airports, train stations and bus terminals and along major highways repeatedly said they didn't stop travelers based on race. But an examination of 121 travelers' cases in which police found no illegal drugs, made no arrest, but seized money anyway, showed that 77 percent of the people stopped were black, Hispanic or Asian.

The Justice Department's Terwilliger says that in some cases "dumb judgment" may occasionally create problems, but he believes there is an adequate solution. "That's why we have courts."

But the notion that courts are a safeguard for citizens wrongly accused "is way off," says Thomas Kerner, a forfeiture lawyer in Boston. "Compared to forfeiture, David and Goliath was a fair fight."

The government need only show probable cause for a seizure, a standard no greater than what is needed to get a search warrant. The lower standard means the government can take a home without any more evidence than it normally needs to take a look inside.

Clients who challenge the government, says attorney Edward Hinson of Charlotte, N.C., "have the choice of fighting the full resources of the U.S. Treasury or caving in."

AL CAPONE TACTICS

Barry Kolin caved in.

On March 2, Kolin watched Portland, Ore., police padlock the doors of Harvey's, his bar and restaurant, and arrest his brother and bartender, Mike, for bookmaking.

Nothing in the police documents mentioned Barry Kolin, and so the 40-year-old was stunned when authorities took his business, saying they believed he knew about the betting. He denied it.

Amy Holmes Hehn, the Multnomah County deputy district attorney, concedes she didn't have the evidence to press a criminal case against Barry Kolin, "so we seized the business civilly."

During a recess in a hearing on the seizure weeks later, "the deputy DA says if I paid them $30,000 I could open up again," Kolin recalls. When the deal dropped to $10,000, Kolin took it.

Kolin's lawyer, Jenny Cooke, calls the seizure "extortion." She says: "There is no difference between what the police did to Barry Kolin or what Al Capone did in Chicago when he walked in and said, "This is a nice little bar and it's mine." The only difference is today they call this civil forfeiture."

HOSPITAL MERGERS

HON. DOUG BARNARD, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. BARNARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues the attached article which appeared in the August 26, 1991 edition of HealthWeek News. The article makes the point that the Federal Trade Commission's position on hospital mergers causes problems in rural settings.

Mr. Speaker, in the community in which I live and which I represent, Augusta, GA, two of the leading hospitals—University Hospital and St. Joseph's—attempted to merge in order to save money by consolidating services and avoiding duplication. The FTC challenged the merger, and the parties agreed to revoke it, because it would have cost too much to fight. Now, however, University Hospital in Augusta is being forced to sign a consent decree with the FTC, in order to settle, which will put University Hospital in a worse position than it was before any attempt to merge with another hospital.

Notwithstanding the disposition of the University Hospital case, I believe that the role of the FTC regarding hospital mergers should be closely examined from a public policy viewpoint. I agree with our colleague, JIM SLAT-

TERY, who wrote to the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee:

Many hospitals find themselves in a double bind. Current Medicare and Medicaid payment policies have put hospitals under increasing financial pressure to consolidate their operations. At the same time, FTC and [Justice] appear to be intensifying their scrutiny of hospital mergers.

Moreover, as the attached article makes abundantly clear, the law is presently biased against rural hospitals. If University and St. Joseph's Hospitals had been located in a large metropolitan area, it is unlikely that the FTC would have challenged the merger.

I commend the article to my colleagues, and I suggest that they explore the issues raised in the Augusta case and in other cases of attempted rural hospital mergers. I suggest we support legislation introduced by our colleague, JIM SLATTERY, chairman of the House Rural Health Care Coalition's task force on hospitals, to exempt certain hospital mergers in smaller markets from FTC and Department of Justice scrutiny.

[From HealthWeek News, Aug. 26, 1991]

FTC STANCE FRUSTRATES RURAL MERGERS

(By Craig Havighurst)

WASHINGTON.—Life isn't getting any easier for small-market hospitals under pressure to merge.

Earlier this month, the Federal Trade Commission overrode its own administrative law judge's dismissal of an FTC challenge to a 1988 hospital merger in Ukiah, Calif. That action, along with recent appellate court rulings on mergers in Rockford, Ill., and Augusta, Ga., institutionalizes a standard for proposed mergers that many hospital attorneys feel is unreasonable and perverse.

Both Ukiah Valley Medical Center, which was formed by the merger, and FTC have viewed their dispute as a test case of FTC's authority over non-profit hospitals.

At issue is whether FTC can apply the Clayton Act to these hospitals. Some health lawyers argue that the Clayton standard of anti-competitive behavior is stricter than the Sherman Act, which prohibits restraint of trade, price fixing and onerous monopolies.

Bill Kopit, a partner with Epstein, Becker & Green in Washington, said that under Clayton, an effective government challenge need only show that a proposed merger will produce an "increase in concentration" in the market. That puts the burden of proof on hospitals to show that a deal won't harm consumers, he said, an expensive and complicated process that has a chilling effect on deals.

"In most markets outside of big cities," said Kopit, "the number of hospitals is small enough that any merger would be presumptively illegal" under the Clayton Act. The new FTC authority, he said, "puts an enormous crimp in [hospitals'] ability to consolidate," even when that might be the best thing for a community.

FTC said the appellate courts have settled the question of its authority once and for all. "The case law just hasn't been clear before," said Erika Wodinsky, assistant regional director for FTC's San Francisco office, "but it is now absolutely clear that we have jurisdiction."

The tough stance comes at a time when small hospitals are losing business and feeling unprecedented pressure to merge. Some charge FTC with myopic pursuit of competition for competition's sake.

"If you make it tough for small hospitals to merge, you are dooming them to high costs and extinction," said Thomas Campbell of Gardner, Carton and Douglas in Chicago, who represents the merged Ukiah hospitals.

Robert Van Hook, executive director of the National Rural Health Association agreed. "If you've got two hospitals in a small town that don't want to deal with 20 percent occupancies, they should be encouraged to merge, not discouraged," he said. "FTC is going to get in the way of what works in rural areas."

FTC denies that it is applying a new standard or being more aggressive than in the past. "It may be perceived as such by the private sector," said Mark Horoschak, head of FTC's health care division, "but we haven't changed our analysis one iota."

Still, no merger by nonprofit hospitals had been challenged successfully until the Rockford case in 1989, which was pursued by the Department of Justice. The department shares antitrust responsibilities with FTC.

In addition, FTC tried to stop the Ukiah deal without warning on the eve of its closing, and in spite of the fact that the dollar value was smaller than the amount that mandates a pre-merger filing with the federal government.

"Hospitals are becoming increasingly frustrated," said a spokeswoman for Rep. Jim Slattery, D-Kan. "The biggest complaint is they can't get through the initial stages of a routine review without overburdensome expense and requests for massive amounts of paperwork. The threat of a suit is just as stifling as an actual suit."

Rep. Jim Slattery, D-Kan., chairman of the House Rural Health Care Coalition's task force on hospitals, has introduced legislation to exempt certain hospital mergers in smaller markets from FTC and Department of Justice scrutiny.

In a letter to the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Slattery wrote: "Many hospitals find themselves in a double bind. Current Medicare and Medicaid payment policies have put hospitals under increasing financial pressure to consolidate their operations. At the same time, FTC and [Justice] appear to be intensifying their scrutiny of hospital mergers."

Campbell said Ukiah Valley Medical Center has not decided whether to continue to fight FTC on jurisdictional grounds or simply challenge the agency's case on its merits. In the three years since the merger, he said, "the consumer has gotten a better deal. The efficiencies we forecast from this are happening."

The elimination of duplicate services and avoidance of a costly "arms race" among high-tech facilities has been an important pro-merger argument.

However, FTC's Horoschak said, "To those who say there is unnecessary duplication of services, that's really not for them to say. That's for the market to determine."

Kopit said FTC and Justice Department efforts "are well-intentioned, but from a public policy perspective, they are likely to produce the wrong outcome."

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, we are presented with a unique opportunity this month that we would be remiss in overlooking. I am referring to the celebration of National Hispanic Heritage Month.

Hispanics comprise a significant portion of the American population and in fact, are the fastest growing segment of the population. It is, therefore, in the best interests of this country to promote an understanding of the diverse cultures and customs that comprise what we call the Hispanic community. The Hispanic community has expanded to include not only the traditional immigrant groups of Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans, but myriad people from many countries of South and Central America. These immigrants often come from quite different experiences and can encounter very different situations. The El Salvadoran immigrants, for example, have encountered unique problems relating to their immigrant status that others have not.

National Hispanic Heritage Month—September 15 to October 15 can highlight these differences and also the similarities in the problems that face this growing community. The crisis in education in this country is particularly acute in the Hispanic community. Hispanics have a higher high school dropout rate than any other segment of the population. Nearly one in two Hispanics will not complete high school and half of Hispanic dropouts have not completed the ninth grade. New immigrants, many of which are already educated in their native countries, face growing waiting lists for English classes due to cutbacks in federally promised funds in the form of State legalization impact assistance grants. Others face discrimination when applying for jobs due to the employer sanctions provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. Many of us here in Congress opposed this law because we felt that it would cause discrimination. Study after study now confirm our fears. The General Accounting Office concluded that employer sanctions were doing irreparable damage to hard-won rights to equal employment opportunities. Yet this law remains in effect.

National Hispanic Heritage Month also provides those of us who are not of Hispanic descent the unique opportunity to become acquainted with these cultures and experience customs firsthand that we might not otherwise. We can join our Hispanic brothers and sisters in the celebration of their culture, listen to their music, and enjoy their native cuisine. It is my hope that the experience can spark the beginnings of an understanding of these cultures and peoples that might result in dialogs between them and Federal, State, and local governments. It is imperative that we, as Representatives of the American people, do all we can to stop the increasing feeling of disenfranchisement of this community that has manifested itself in violent situations in many cities around the country. We must work toward race relations that promote understanding and cooperative spirit. National Hispanic Heritage Month can be used as a steppingstone in this endeavor.

A SALUTE TO DR. MORTON TERRY

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Dr. Morton Terry, president and one of the founders of Southeastern University of the Health Sciences. On October 4, 1991, Southeastern University will name a building after Dr. Terry. "Terry Building" will serve as the university's headquarters with the administration offices of the College of Osteopathic Medicine and the College of Optometry. There will also be a clinic center housed in the building.

Southeastern College of Osteopathic Medicine [SECOM] was established and chartered by the State of Florida in 1979 and recognized by the American Osteopathic Association in 1981. Opening with a class of 40 students, SECOM became the 15th college of osteopathic medicine in the Nation. Currently the incoming classes exceed 100 students. Over the years, SECOM's board of governors recognized a need to expand its curriculum and in 1987 opened the College of Pharmacy and in 1989 the College of Optometry. In 9 years SECOM has grown from a college of osteopathic medicine to the $20 million campus which is known as the Southeastern University of the Health Sciences.

Mort Terry was born in Utica, NY, on March 23, 1921. In 1942 he received a B.A. degree from Brooklyn College in New York and went on to get a D.O. and M.Sc. degree from the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine in Pennsylvania. Dr. Terry is licensed in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California, and Florida. He is affiliated with many associations and has received a long list of awards including the Distinguished Service Award from the American College of Osteopathic Internists, Who's Who in Florida, Honorary Life Member of the Dade County, State of Florida, and the American Osteopathic Associations, the Leadership Award from the Florida Chapter of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and this past year he received the Lambda Omicron Gamma Osteopathic Leadership Award.

Dr. Morton Terry is highly respected and admired by the medical profession not only in south Florida, but also around the country. He has dedicated himself to furthering the osteopathic profession and making it possible for others to follow in his steps.

Dr. Terry has devoted a great deal of time to the deliverance of medical services to the underserved. For these and his many other accomplishments, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting Dr. Morton Terry and Southeasten University of the Health Sciences.

HONORING RABBI BRIAN LURIE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY FEDERATION

HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a very special individual, Rabbi Brian Lurie, executive director of the Jewish Community Federation of San Francisco, the Peninsula, Marin, and Sonoma Counties. Rabbi Lurie has accepted the position of chief executive officer of the United Jewish Appeals in New York City.

Rabbi Lurie was born in Shaker Heights, OH. He attended Lafayette College in Easton, PA, where he earned a bachelor of arts in religion in 1964, Hebrew Union College, and Hebrew University in Jerusalem in 1966–67, where he immersed himself in Jewish Studies and archeology.

For the past 17 years, Rabbi Brian Lurie has held the position of executive director of the Jewish Community Federation. During this time, he has played a major role in causing the diverse Jewish community of the San Francisco Bay Area to become a national pacesetter for Jewish philanthropy.

Rabbi Lurie has long been known for his innovative spirit, his sense of compassion, his vision, and his pride and belief in the Jewish people and the State of Israel. He has long been an outstanding member of the Jewish community and an innovator in the field of philanthropy. During his tenure as executive director, the Jewish Community Federation was one of the first organizations of its kind to establish an office in Israel to assist in monitoring how the funds were spent.

Under his stewardship, he has developed several programs which have allowed American Jews to be a part of Israel. Through the Summer in Israel Program, Jewish high school students have been able to enjoy the rich experience of living in Israel during some of their most important years. With Otzma, a program based on the Peace Corps, American Jews can aid in the development of Israel, as it struggles with the overwhelming problems of resettling thousands of Ethiopian and Soviet Jews. These programs, which are still flourishing, have helped a generation of young Jews develop a personal relationship with Israel and a stronger commitment to its future.

Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 28, 1991, Rabbi Brian Lurie will be honored by the Jewish Community Federation. I ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting a fine individual for his outstanding work as chief executive of the Jewish Community Federation, and wish him well in his position as chief executive officer of the United Jewish Appeals.

RECOGNITION OF ST. MEL'S CHURCH

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on behalf of the church of St. Mel in Flushing, NY, and its history. The church has been a community landmark for over 50 years.

The parish was established in February 1941. Its first pastor, Rev. Terence Sharkey, served from February to May of 1941. The original rectory was actually in St. Andrew's Parish, and the first place of worship was the local headquarters of the Democratic Club on Bayside Avenue between Murray and 154th Streets. Subsequently a tent located at Murray Street and Bayside Avenue was used.

Father Charles J. Reilly, succeeding Father Sharkey, remained only from May until June of 1941, until the arrival of Father Jeremiah Davidson in June 1941. He served until June 1948.

During the tenure of Father Davidson, a temporary church was built at the corner of 154th Street and 27th Avenue. The structure, often called the Quonset Hut, was two connected Levitt houses. Due to the war, restrictions on vital materials prevented the erection of a more permanent building.

The temporary church was dedicated on December 10, 1944, by Bishop Molloy. Upon the building of a new church, this temporary building was moved. In remodeled form, it is now the parish church of St. Pius X in Uniondale, Long Island.

Father Joseph Huether, replacing Father Davidson in June 1948, purchased the present rectory at 28–20 154th Street on June 19, 1950.

June 1950 was also a transition date. Father John F. Kelly became the new pastor until his death in June 1953. He was succeeded by Father Vincent J. O'Malley.

A combination building of church/auditorium/library had its groundbreaking July 11, 1954, on the corner of 154th Street and 25th Avenue. The building was dedicated November 10, 1955, by Bishop Edmund Reilly.

In the late 1950's, construction began on the original school, next to the church, from 26th to 27th Avenues. The first class entered the school in September 1960. On November 13, 1960, Bishop McEntegart dedicated both the school and convent. The Josephite Sisters, who for many years taught religion classes at the school, now assumed charge of the school.

The school's first principal was Sister Joseph Angela Campbell (1960 to 1964). Its first graduation was 1964.

Sister Clara Therese Ryan, 1964 to 1970, was the school's second principal. During her term, an extention to the school was built in 1965.

The parish celebrated its 25th anniversary on November 6, 1966.

From 1970 to 1972, Sister Jean William Blomberg served as principal, until her replacement by Sister Elizabeth Martin, who completed an 8-year term.

Reaching retirement age in January of 1976 and celebrating with a retirement mass during

the same period, Father O'Malley was succeeded by Monsignor James P. King.

As a consequence of the Second Vatican Council, Monsignor King began renovation of the church in its temporary setting, with work being completed in 1980.

Also 1980 saw the departure of Sister Elizabeth as principal, her replacement being Sister Patricia Kelly, who remained until June 1985.

In the fall of 1985, the school celebrated its 25th anniversary, and for the first time in its history had a "civilian" principal—Mr. James F. Hunt.

A Mass of Thanksgiving was held February 9, 1986, to celebrate the school's 25th anniversary, followed by a reception and reunion.

In the spring of 1986, the school held a dinner/dance at the Plandome Country Club to further celebrate its 25th anniversary; and to recognize Monsignor King's 40th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

Having served the parish well for many years, Monsignor King was relieved of his assignment March 28, 1989, when Bishop Mugavero appointed Father John A. McGuirl as administrator of Saint Mel's Parish. Also during this period, the parish buildings received considerable repair and upgrading.

In June of 1990, Mr. Hunt completed his term as principal. With the aid of a search committee, Father McGuirl located and appointed Sister Rena Perrone as the new school principal.

Sister Rena was the first Dominican Sister to serve officially in the parish.

Thank you Mr. Speaker for the opportunity to recognize the Church of Saint Mel.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. VITO MORGANO

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 13, 1991, the honor of serving as grand marshall for the city of Long Branch, NJ, 1991 Columbus Day Parade will belong to Maj. Gen. Vito Morgano, adjutant general of the New Jersey Army and Air National Guard.

The parade committee chose General Morgano for his distinguished military career and the fact that he has brought great honor to the Italian-American community in our State. With our American forces having performed so brilliantly in Operation Desert Storm, the parade committee determined that the theme of this year's event should be dedicated to our Armed Forces, and General Morgano will stand as a particularly worthy representative of all our service personnel.

General Morgano is the 28th adjutant general of New Jersey. He commands the more than 16,000 soldiers and airmen of the New Jersey Guard with its responsibility to direct, control, and manage the New Jersey Department of Military and Veterans Affairs in the execution of Federal and State missions.

A native of New York City, General Morgano graduated from East Orange High School, NJ, in 1954. His military education includes: advanced noncommissioned officer course; officer candidate school; armor office basic course; armor officer basic and advanced courses; and command and general staff college. He also holds a bachelor of science degree from Regents College in New York.

The general began his military career by enlisting in the New Jersey Army National Guard in May 1953, with assignment to Company B, 644th Tank Battalion, 50th Armored Division. After serving on active duty from October 1955 to October 1957, he returned to the 644th Tank Battalion and the Guard. His service as a commissioned officer began in 1962 as a tank platoon leader. He was subsequently assigned as that company's armored cavalry platoon leader, executive officer and promoted to company commander in 1965.

In 1966, he was reassigned to command Headquarters-and-Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 50th Armored Division. He became S–4—supply officer—of the 2d Battalion in 1968 and served as motor officer before becoming the company commander in 1969. The general also served as S–2—intelligence officer—of the 4th Battalion, 102d Armor, Assistant S–2, 1st Brigade, and assistant S–3—training officer—through 1972.

Major General Morgano was appointed executive officer, 4th Battalion, 102d Armor, in 1974, before transferring to become executive officer of the 2d Battalion, 114th Infantry, in June 1975. In December 1979, he was assigned first as executive officer and then commander of the 2d Battalion, 113th Infantry, before he was named executive officer of the 2d Brigade in August 1981. During the years 1983–87, General Morgano was the commander of the 50th Armored Division Support Command. In September 1987, he was reassigned as commandant, New Jersey Military Academy and appointed deputy State area commander in January 1988, subsequently being promoted to assistant division commander, 50th Armored Division, in February 1988. On October 8, 1988, the general was federally recognized as a brigadier general, and on December 7, 1990, he was recognized in the rank of major general.

His military awards include the Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Commendation Medal, Air Force Commendation Medal, Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal, NCR Professional Development Ribbon, and the Army Service Ribbon. He was awarded the State's highest military decoration—the New Jersey Distinguished Service Medal, and was recognized for outstanding achievement by both the Italian Tribune, Newark, and the Newark Chapter of UNICO, National. He has also served on the Governor's cabinet and has been involved in a variety of community organizations in Monmouth County, NJ.

The general lives in West Long Branch, NJ, with his wife, Louise. They have two married sons, Victor and Paul, two granddaughters, and one grandson.

The Columbus Day Parade, an annual event, begins in West Long Branch and proceeds through the heart of Long Branch, down Broadway. As a native of the city of Long Branch, this is always one of my favorite events. With General Morgano serving as grand marshal, this year's parade will be uniquely special and exciting.

AMERICA NEEDS HIGH-SPEED RAIL SYSTEMS TO RELIEVE GRIDLOCK

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today which will serve to alleviate urban transportation gridlock by stimulating public and private sector investment in high-speed rail systems.

There is a pressing need to provide the American people with a safe and economical alternative to intercity highway and air transportation routes. A growing population and economy require an efficient national transportation system, but there is a limit to the number of highways and airports that can be constructed.

Gridlock is increasingly prevalent on the Nation's highways and in our country's air traffic space, and will become an even greater problem in the near future. According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, traffic delays will cost $50 billion a year in lost wages and wasted gasoline by the year 2005. The FAA estimates that air traffic congestion will affect 74 percent of air passengers, compared with 39 percent in 1986.

High-speed rail systems offer an answer to increased congestion on the Nation's highways and at the Nation's airports. The United States cannot afford to delay and longer the development of high-speed rail systems when the time lost in rush hour gridlock is expected to increase from 3 million hours annually today to 12 billion hours by the year 2005.

High-speed rail systems with trains traveling at speeds above 150 miles per hour are no longer a futuristic dream; instead, they are a proven transportation mode in use today in Europe and Japan. High-speed rail systems using steel wheel to steel are currently operating commercially in Japan, where the "Bullet Train" sustains speeds above 150 mph, and France, where the Tres Grande Vitesse, or TGV, travels at speeds above 160 mph.

High-speed rail systems now in use have proven themselves to be both safe and reliable. In France, for example, the French National Railroad has logged over 53 billion passenger miles of high-speed rail operations over the past 10 years. During this period of operation, the French system has achieved over 96 percent on time performance, load factors in excess of 70 percent, and a high degree of passenger safety.

High-speed rail systems using mag-lev technology now being developed would have even greater potential for relieving urban transportation congestion by offering reliable intercity transportation at speeds of up to 310 miles per hour. The United States led early research efforts on mag-lev, but today we are at risk of losing out to foreign competitors in this field just as we did with the VCR because of a lack of support at the Federal level for high-speed rail systems.

It is encouraging to note that this shortsightedness is not found at the State and local level. Efforts to develop high-speed rail systems are underway in many parts of the country, including the city of Pittsburgh, which I am proud to represent. Pittsburgh is the home of the Mellon Institute's High-Speed Ground Transportation Center at Carnegie-Mellon University. In addition, steps are being taken to develop the commercial potential of maglev technologies through joint projects between local Pittsburgh groups and international high-speed rail enterprises.

Across the United States, public and private sector groups are focusing on high-speed intercity rail systems as an answer to this gridlock. High-speed rail systems are now in various stages of planning and development in locations such as Pennsylvania, California-Nevada, Illinois-Minnesota, Florida, the Northeast corridor, Ohio, Texas, and Washington.

While this large number of States and regional interests are already beginning to plan and develop these systems, securing investment capital for these innovative transportation projects continues to be a major obstacle. For this reason, I believe the Federal Government must act to increase its support for the development of high-speed rail systems.

The legislation I am introducing today would help to spur new investment in high-speed rail technologies by providing equal access to tax-exempt bonds for the development of high-speed rail magnetic levitation [maglev] and steel-wheel-to-steel rail systems. Under current law, while 100 percent unrestricted tax exempt financing is permitted for airports, docks, and wharves, only 75 percent of bond issuance for high-speed rail systems is unrestricted. The other 25 percent must be allocated from State private activity bond volume limitation. Since many States currently operate near or at this Federal cap on State issuance of tax exempt bonds, eliminating the 25 percent allocation requirement would provide an important source of investment capital for high-speed rail systems.

The Federal Government has long played a central role in building highways and airports. We need a similar commitment to ensure the development of U.S. high-speed rail systems.

The facts are that no new national transportation systems have been developed commercially in the history of our country without a significant commitment at the Federal level. In 1946, direct Federal funding was first provided for the development of a comprehensive system of airports. Similarly, the Federal Government has financed the Interstate Highway System and other road projects to develop a transportation network for the automobile and the trucking industry.

The challenge of moving people between U.S. cities can be best met by complimenting these existing transportation networks with modern, safe and environmentally sound high-speed rail systems. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting equal access to tax exempt bond financing for high-speed rail systems.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO EVA'S KITCHEN AND SHELTERING PROGRAMS, PATERSON, NJ

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to a very generous group of dedicated individuals who have worked to provide over 1 million meals and over a quarter of a million bed nights to the poor and needy in my Eighth Congressional District in New Jersey. Eva's Kitchen and Sheltering Programs in Paterson, NJ, will celebrate a decade of benevolent service to the underprivileged citizens of the area with a gala dinner dance on Sunday, September 29 at the Wayne Manor.

Ten short years ago a group of priests had a simple dream to feed the hungry roaming the streets of Passaic County. Eva's Kitchen which has now expanded to Eva's Programs, embracing six programs in five separate buildings, is now the largest comprehensive poverty program in the State of New Jersey. The selfless contribution of the staff and over 700 volunteers who work at these facilities is an example of what is finest within the human spirit and shines as a light to all who have a hand to lend and time to share.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to read several excerpts from a booklet authored by Camille Giancristofaro which eloquently outlines the history of this marvelous endeavor.

ANSWERING THE NEED—THE STORY OF EVA'S KITCHEN AND SHELTERING PROGRAMS

Poverty, hunger, homelessness, addiction to drugs or alcohol—each pain is a personal agony in itself; together they are excruciating. Increasing numbers of people are suffering through these illnesses in our society.

Since it first opened its doors to its innercity neighbors in 1981, Eva's Kitchen and Sheltering Programs situated in downtown Paterson has persisted in its self-imposed mission to answer the urgent needs of these people in distress.

"Eva's", as the complex organization is best known, started as a small kitchen in the basement of a former Paterson convent on Hamilton Street next to St. John's Cathedral, but today actually embraces six institutions ministering to the critical needs of Passaic county residents: (1) Eva's Kitchen, (2) Eva's Family Shelter (3) Eva's Shelter For Women, (4) Eva's Shelter For Men (5) Eva's Half-Way House For Men, and (6) Eva's Half-Way House For Women.

Msgr. Vincent Puma, who today is the Executive Director of the present operations, with his fellow Paterson priests started a small kitchen in the abandoned St. John's convent and from the original thirty meals it has multiplied to five hundred hot meals served daily to street people as well as others throughout the shelter and rehabilitation programs. They are welcomed as guests and served a nutritious meal with all the dignity due them as human beings. No one in line is refused. All are attended to by a continuous daily turnover of three hundred loyal volunteers who work in the actual food preparation, serving, clean-up and assisting a professional staff under the supervision of Anne Wagner, warmly addressed as "Sister Anne" by the guests.

Eva's has evolved and expanded its services to include shelters and drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities. All the facilities are not-for-profit with no church or state affiliation, relying on private donations and grants from the county, state and federal governments.

As Msgr. Puma explains, other institutions address pieces of the problem; but here a person can be literally taken from the curb, nourished in body, nurtured in spirit, counseled, medically treated, supported, and directed until he or she steps back to the street, hopefully able to function as a responsible, independent person. This process often takes a complete year to accomplish.

Distressed people from the "kitchen level" are directed to assistance, through phone contacts for social services, beds for indigents or to the shelters and rehabilitation residences. Persons from the shelters are steered to A.A., N.A. and other self-help support groups. They can acquire basic skills and tools to find minimally decent employment and housing to have an acceptable quality of life when they leave the supportive family environment of Eva's.

Eva's is about survival; people helping people to meet basic physical, psychological and emotional needs. Eva's Creed reads in part:

". . . our brothers and sisters are undergoing experiences most of us never had. They have been insulted and degraded and are without basic human dignity. In all of our programs, we hope that they will learn to touch their own precious dignity and to feel the love that tells them that they are worth it after all."

Mr. Speaker, Eva's Kitchen and Shelter Programs is an innovative effort to turn human beings from an empty life to one full of possibilities. Human dignity is so often the missing spark in the life of an individual lost and alone on the streets. Eva's works to reignite that light within a person which will allow them to carry forward to a better life.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to share in this tenth anniversary celebration, and I would like to congratulate the Honorary Gala Committee on which I served for their fine work: Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Porter, chairperson, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Fette, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Hannigan, Rev. Edward Lambro, Rev. Msgr. Vincent Puma, Mrs. Joan Waks, Mrs. Ann Wagner, and Mrs. Carol Winter.

I am sure that you, Mr. Speaker, and all my colleagues join me in commending Eva's Kitchen and Shelter Programs for their tremendous humanitarian efforts. Kindness and understanding are precious commodities which flow freely from the staff and volunteers who work there. They truly fulfill the highest calling in service to their fellow man.

PEACEMAKING EFFORT IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, we have heard a great deal lately from sources in the administration and outside of the supposed willingness of Syrian President Hafez Assad to participate in a genuine

peacemaking effort in the Middle East. Many of us are skeptical to a high degree, given the record of the Syrian regime. But nothing would please us more than to have that skepticism disproved. A willingness by Syria to drop the posture it has held up until now of unremitting hostility to the very existence of Israel and a willingness on its part to participate in the kind of compromise and mutual acceptance that is a necessary element of making peace would be greatly welcomed.

One very important thing the Syrian Government could do to manifest some progress in this area has to do with the plight of Jews now in Syria. Jews within that country are mistreated. They are not allowed to work in the public sector and they are discriminated against with regard to higher education. In many areas of life Jewish activity must be subordinated to supervision by non-Jews, with Jews not being allowed to function as they would in a free society. The bulk of Syrian Jews live in Damascus and they are constantly under surveillance in that community, with absences from school or work triggering police investigations.

In addition to the situation being very bad within Syria, Jews are not allowed to emigrate. The basic freedom to leave one country and go to another—which we have made a condition for our assistance to many countries, including the Soviet Union—it's denied to the Jews in Syria.

We should as a Government insist that the Syrian Government reverse both its external and internal policies of mistreating its Jewish citizens. Jews who wish to remain in Syria should be treated with full equality. Jews who wish to emigrate should be given the same freedom that any citizen of any country ought to be given—namely to go live elsewhere if that is the choice of those people. As long as the Syrian Government refuses to relent in either of these points, those of us who have long been skeptical of its peacemaking intentions will see very little reason to change our opinion. As evidence of the terrible conditions that prevail on the urgent need for them to be changed in the name of humanity, I ask that the translation from the newspaper Ma'ariv be reprinted here.

The surveillance of the Jews is so tight that, in instances when Jewish children have gone missing from school for more than two hours, agents of the secret police are sent to the home of the parents in order to clarify the reason for the absence. The absence of a Jew from their place of employment also arouses immediate suspicion, as is also the case if they are not seen in public for a while.

Agents of the secret police sit—permanently—in the synagogue during Sabbath prayers and survey the goings-on. The agents are also present at weddings and other festive occasions. About a year ago, the Jewish synagogue in Amtala was destroyed in order to build a new synagogue in its place, but—after the old structure had been destroyed—the authorities would not give the necessary permits for the building of the new one.

The authorities do not permit the entrance of foreigners into the Quarter without supervision. All such visits are conducted under the watchful eye of the secret services and the Jews are prevented from describing their actual situation. Travel abroad is permitted only in exceptional cases. Even then, those who ask to leave are forced to wait for a long period of time before receiving a passport—in exchange for an exorbitant sum of money. Family members remaining behind serve as hostages—to ensure that the person leaving does, indeed, return.

Most of the Jews, 3,000 in number, are concentrated in Damascus. The rest live in Haleb [400] and in Kashmili [180]. The Jews mostly work in peddling, trade and petty jobs. Among them are blacksmiths, grocers, butchers and the like. The number of merchants is very small. Among the Jews are also a few pharmacists and dentists. In Haleb, there are Jews who work as silversmiths. It is prohibited for Jews to work in the public sector and a number of university programs are closed to them. The mail and telephone conversations of the Jews are under supervision.

The Jewish women and girls in the Quarter are employed by a few Jews who set up a bakery and a textile factory within the Quarter. The Jews can go outside the borders of the Jewish Quarter in Damascus, but the majority of them tend to lock themselves in their homes in the evenings, for fear of being attacked. The word "Musawi" (of the faith of Moses) is printed—in red—on the identity papers of the Jews in Syria. The leader of Syrian Jewry is Hacham Avraham Albert Hamra, who is accepted by the authorities and enjoys freedom of movement, because he is a clergyman.

In the WUJS report, additional details are given regarding the distress of the Jews: In Syria, there are three Jewish schools, but the principals are not Jewish; Jews who work in foreign trade must have senior partners who are non-Jews; military people and government officials are prohibited from purchasing [merchandise] in the Jewish stores.

UNITED STATES SHOULD SUPPORT ISRAEL ON LOAN GUARANTEES

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, President Bush has requested the Congress delay consideration of loan guarantees for Israel. This raises troubling questions about long-term U.S. commitments toward one of our staunchest allies.

The Bush administration is afraid the Arab countries won't come to a peace conference if the guarantees are made. Yet neither Syria nor Jordan ever asked that the loan guarantees be delayed, nor was this ever a precondition for their participation in the peace talks. Additionally, the Arab states agreed to attend the peace conference without guarantee of a settlement freeze.

The central issue of these guarantees is immigrant absorption, and assisting Israel with this task is the culmination of longstanding American policy. Within the next 5 years, more than 1 million new Israelis may arrive from Russia and the Ukraine alone. President Bush's request is eroding America's historic commitment to freedom of emigration, while $4 billion worth of arms sales to the Arab states initiated since the gulf war are not being questioned. Will peace come from guns, or from homes, jobs, and the infrastructure needed to resettle productive, peace-seeking people?

I recommend to my colleagues the following editorial published in the Miami Herald on September 8, 1991. It summarizes, better than I can, the strong rationale for supporting our friends while equitably encouraging all the Middle East parties to attend the upcoming peace conference.

The article follows:

[From the Miami Herald, Sept. 8, 1991]

UNITED STATES SHOULD BACK ISRAEL

The United States has many "interests," but only a few genuine friends. Of these, none has been more steadfast than Israel. The Mideast's only democracy embodies the values that American aspires to represent in the world.

One of these—Israel's singular immigration policy—is grounded in the very meaning of the Jewish state. Nourished by a vast *diaspera*, Israel is truly a nation of immigrants. Today the great majority come from the Soviet Union—300,000 in the last 18 months. By 1994, more than a million Soviet Jews will settle in Israel. Absorbing them—providing housing, education, jobs—is a burden that states with greater resources would be hard pressed to bear.

Hence Israel, which always has repaid loans faithfully, is asking $10 billion in U.S. loan guarantees over a five-year period to finance part of the $50-billion absorption cost. With U.S. guarantees, Israel can borrow the money from international agencies much cheaper, and on longer terms, than without Washington as co-signer.

President Bush wants Congress to delay the loan request four months, until after the Middle East peace conference that could be held in October. Moreover, the White House has also insinuated that approval of the loan guarantees would be contingent upon Israel's commitment to halting settlements in the occupied territories. Israel opposes both conditions.

Successive U.S. Administrations, of both parties, have opposed Israeli settlements in the territories. The Herald does too, and long has, for the same two basic reasons: International law holds that it's illegal to populate conquered lands; and common sense holds that the settlements could be an immovable (literally!) obstacle to any eventual, durable Arab-Israeli peace.

But which of its own priorities will Washington choose: Opposing Israel's settlements policy, or aiding Israel's policy of resettling Jews long oppressed elsewhere? Resettling the Soviet Jews must come first. Because they are coming to Israel, loan guarantees or not, and their needs cannot wait. They are coming, regardless of what Mr. Bush does or says.

That's why the Administration, without withdrawing its objections to Israel's settlement policy, should help Israel, its only true friend in the Mideast. It's the right thing to do, and America will be repaid in kind.

"60 MINUTES" EXPOSÉ OF CHINESE LABOR CAMPS

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I spoke to my colleagues about the horrifying

conditions in Chinese labor camps that were exposed by the CBS television program "60 Minutes." This outstanding report by Ed Bradley and Harry Wu, who was once a prisoner in a labor camp, confirms the need for the Pelosi bill which makes further granting of most-favored-nation status to China dependent on China honoring human rights. Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I would like to include a transcript of this program as part of my remarks.

60 MINUTES: MADE IN CHINA

BRADLEY. Not from what we saw in China just a few weeks ago. In a remote prison camp called Tang Ge Mu in the barren foothills of the Tibetan plateau, we took these pictures of prisoners marching to work in blue uniforms. Many of these inmates are here for life. In another camp—in the capital of Ching Hai Province—these prisoners are processing sheepskin and making leather goods which, as we discovered, will end up in stores across America and around the world. The videotape was shot by Harry Wu, a former Chinese political prisoner now living in California. He agreed—at great personal risk, since he's still a Chinese citizen—to go back with a hidden camera to do what no outsider has ever done before: take pictures inside Chinese forced labor camps.

ED BRADLEY. You spent a total of how much time in prison?

HARRY WU. Nineteen years.

ED BRADLEY. Nineteen years.

HARRY WU. Yeah.

ED BRADLEY. Harry Wu's "crime"? As a student, he spoke out against the Soviet invasion of Hungary. Not far from Beijing, Wu managed to get us into the Qinghe Prison Farm, where he spent four of his 19 years as a political prisoner and where he says he was nearly starved to death. Entrance is strictly forbidden to anyone but labor camp personnel. But on this day, as we drove fifteen miles from one end of the camp to the other, no one stopped us. We could never figure out why.

Along the way, we could see prisoners at work—building a canal with picks and shovels, which is exactly what Harry Wu did when he was in this prison.

If they catch you doing this, what happens to you?

HARRY WU. Go back to the camp again.

ED BRADLEY. You could go back to prison?

HARRY WU. Of course, they will put me back in.

ED BRADLEY. Why are you doing it then?

HARRY WU. Because I think—the world have to realize there is camp system in China.

BRADLEY. A prison camp system modeled on the now-defunct Soviet gulag which experts say is made up of several thousand labor camps and millions of prisoners. Most prisoners are forced to sign confessions before they're even tried, and once convicted, few have a realistic chance to appeal their sentences. Human rights groups say brainwashing and torture are rampant.

The Li brothers—both former political prisoners—now living in Hong Kong, were released just two months ago—after former President Jimmy Carter intervened. They'd been jailed right after the Tiananmen Square movement, required to do forced labor, and, they claim, tortured.

LI. It's very painful to recall. Once I sat on a stone bench with a table in front of me. One policeman sat on the other side, questioning me, another stood behind me. Whenever I refused to admit something, the once behind me would strike me with an electric prod. The shock made me tremble and I couldn't sit still. I feel on the ground. It was unbearable.

BRADLEY. How many political prisoners are there? Recent secret Chinese documents indicate that approximately one in ten are in prison for political reasons, says China scholar Orville Schell, who was our consultant on this story.

SCHELL. We don't really know how many prisoners there are. Let's take five million as a totally arbitrary number, and we can't be much more definite, but that means that there's 500,000 political prisoners. That's a lot of political prisoners.

BRADLEY. All prisoners—including political prisoners—are supposed to "reform" themselves by doing forced labor—"reform through labor" as the Chinese call it. And this is one of the prison factories where reform through labor takes place—a plant on a busy street in Shanghai that makes hand tools. From the front, it looks like a normal factory. But behind the facade—on a side street—the barbed wire and the guard tower are unmistakeable.

This man—who is afraid of being identified—is a former high-ranking Chinese police official, now living in Hong Kong, who is familiar with the plant's operation.

So who are the people who work in this plant?

MAN. The majority are reform through labor prisoners, criminals . . . labor reform criminals.

BRADLEY. Prisoners who are there performing what we would call forced labor, working against their will?

MAN. Yes.

BRADLEY. No doubt about that?

MAN. Yes, no doubt whatever.

BRADLEY. In Beijing, Tong Zhi Guang (Tung Jir Guang), who is vice minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade—the government ministry in charge of China's exports—repeated to us the commitment his government reputedly made to President Bush.

No question but that the policy of the government says that products made through forced labor will not be exported from this country.

MINISTER OF MOFERT. No.

BRADLEY. Under no conditions.

MINISTER OF MOFERT. Under no conditions.

BRADLEY. Posing as a Chinese-American businessman who wanted to import hand tools, Harry Wu met with officials at the Shanghai Lao Dung Machinery Factory—the prison factory that makes the tools. Wu asked about purchasing some to sell in the United States and secretly recorded the conversation. Remember: it is illegal for forced labor goods from any country to be sold in the United States.

PRISON OFFICIAL. We would like to speak quite openly with you, because in the United States, Congress recently made a big deal about the special nature of our kind of enterprises.

WU. What about the special nature of your enterprise?

PRISON OFFICIAL. Our products are never exported directly. We always go through the import-export company system.

WU. As far as I know, the United States has a trade law that prevents importation of products made by prison labor.

PRISON OFFICIAL. But we will be exporting indirectly.

WU. But they will be able to find out! This will give us trouble because the customs will find out.

Ms. LU. Not if we don't export directly.

BRADLEY. We invited the prison officials to another meeting in a Shanghai hotel room, and secretly recorded our conversation. Harry Wu introduced me as the President of the American company interested in importing their hand tools. I told them that the one thing that bothered me was the reliability of their prison work force.

Given that these people are what you call reformed through labor, we could call forced labor that they're reliable. That they turn out a good quality product.

They told me there'd be no problem—that their factory had been in business for 41 years.

You know, I have to honest with you Mr. Tung, I, I, I . . . I have spoken to officials in Shanghai of the Shanghai Lao Dung Machine plant which uses forced labor. . . . They said they don't export directly, they do it through export-import companies.

MINISTER OF MOFERT. It's not to my knowledge, in the first place. No prison related manufacturing facilities have been ever given the right to engage in foreign trade. They're not allowed.

BRADLEY. I saw it with my own eyes. It's not in some obscure part of the country, it's in the middle of Shanghai. Prison officials have told me that they want our business, they could export to the United States, and there was a way to get around the problem of the United States Congress by doing it through an export, import company.

MINISTER OF MOFERT. To me it's inconceivable * * *.

BRADLEY. I heard it.

MINISTER OF MOFERT. They're not supposed to.

BRADLEY. But they're doing it.

MINISTER OF MOFERT. Then they're violating the government policy. That is true.

BRADLEY. But three weeks after we interviewed Vice Minister Tong, the Shanghai prison factory was still sending faxes to Harry Wu trying to sell those prison-made goods. We asked Orville Schell why that's so bad.

SCHELL. The question is, who is making the goods.

BRADLEY. Prisoners.

SCHELL. Prisoners. And who are the prisoners? If you have people who are locked up without trials, or locked up because somebody didn't like what they said and what they thought, and what religion they believed in, what they wrote, the kind of films, they make, the kinds of poetry they write, ah, this I think at least most Americans would find very offensive.

BRADLEY. Can you understand that Americans don't want products made by these people under forced labor, exported to the United States?

MINISTER OF MOFERT. As a matter of policy, the Chinese government never allows the export of what you call forced labor product.

BRADLEY. This may be China's "official" policy, but we had no trouble finding that numerous government-owned Chinese enterprises are violating it with impunity. In the forced labor camp where they process sheepskin and leather, Harry Wu asked the prison manager about importing his forced labor products to the United States. "No problem," the plant boss told him, and then he gave Harry Wu the name and address of the import-export firm in Hong Kong that could handle the transaction.

So we sent to Hong Kong and met the middlemen—the Winmate Trading Company. Once again, we pretended to be importers. They told us a lot of this prison-made leath-

er goods are finished in Korea and sold in the United States. So we invited them to a meeting that we once again secretly videotaped. This time, our soundman, Ned Hall, posed as the company president.

HALL. The laborers themselves are prisoners?

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE. Yes.

HALL. Have you had experience with this kind of labor in the past, have you found it to be dependable?

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE. Yes, they have their own regulations, and also we send our people to keep on checking the quality also. Once we report to them the quality is not up to standard, the prisoners will have the punishment or beatings or some other things.

BRADLEY. Did she say what I thought she said? What prisoners will be punished or beaten? She did.

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE. Once we report to them the quality is not up to standard, the prisoners will have the punishment or beatings or some other things.

MAN. Oh, okay.

BRADLEY. Do you think that the government of China is capable of enforcing a policy of no forced labor exports?

MINISTER OF MOFERT. Absolutely.

BRADLEY. Absolutely? Then how was it that the Volvo Company received a letter on behalf of China's labor camp enterprises offering to provide—quote—a large number of criminals as very cheap labor to foreign manufacturers.

How would you represent this letter to Volvo?

MINISTER OF MOFERT. As I say, I do not know . . . It's not to my knowledge. I've never heard of this.

BRADLEY. I'll show you the letter, be happy to show you the letter. "We hear that you want to build plants in Asia. We would like you to build a plant in China, and we will be able to provide a reliable cheap work force of prisoners."

MINISTER OF MOFERT. Now I . . . this name is not even known to me.

BRADLEY. You think this is a mistake?

MINISTER OF MOFERT. Either a mistake, or the letter itself is in doubt.

BRADLEY. Then perhaps you can explain to me, ah, the 1989 law book, the law yearbook of China which is published by Beijing's law publishing house, said that the . . . in 1988 alone the value of products for export made by forced labor increased by 21 percent . . . Now these are the figures published by your government, by government publication. It's in print. How would you respond to that?

MINISTER OF MOFERT. I never know it.

BRADLEY. You never know it. Now your position is what? You're the Vice Minister . . .

MINISTER OF MOFERT. Of Mofert.

BRADLEY. . . . of Mofert. Which is in charge of export . . .

MINISTER OF MOFERT. And import.

BRADLEY. And import . . . And you don't know that?

MINISTER OF MOFERT. No. It has never happened.

BRADLEY. That comes from a government publication.

MINISTER OF MOFERT. Government publication can make mistakes.

BRADLEY. We pointed out to Vice Minister Tong that numerous government publications brag about the use of forced labor for export. One official prison reform journal says: "The labor reform enterprises throughout the country have great potential for developing exports and earning foreign exchange."

Minister, it comes from your own government publications.

MINISTER OF MOFERT. As I say, even those publications make mistakes.

BRADLEY. You're an expert on the Chinese government. I don't understand why they would lie to us, to foreigners about something that they boast about in these internal documents.

SCHELL. The Chinese have a long tradition . . . the information they share among themselves within the country is very different from what they expect to share with people outside; namely, you and I. And they . . . they're . . . become used to operating in this kind of dual system. So the . . . they don't imagine that you will know these things.

BRADLEY. Vice Minister Tong says he can't understand why China's most-favored-nation trade status should depend on issues he says have nothing to do with trade.

MINISTER OF MOFERT. Including human rights, arms control, forced labor as we talked about.

BRADLEY. So that China's continuing most-favored-nation trade status should have nothing to do with human rights in this country?

MINISTER OF MOFERT. No, not in my way of . . .

BRADLEY. Should have nothing to do with forced labor in this country?

MINISTER OF MOFERT. No.

BRADLEY. It is only about business.

MINISTER OF MOFERT. Business is business.

NONTRADITIONAL STUDENTS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1991

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, the traditional image of an undergraduate is a 20-year-old full-time student who lives in a dorm for 4 years and then graduates. However, that represents only about 20 percent of college students today. A more accurate picture is a 25-year-old female who lives off campus, works almost full time, and commutes to a community college. She postpones having children until she earns a degree, or she juggles family and school.

Of the approximately 14 million college students, 55 percent are female; 45 percent are at least 24 years old; 40 percent attend school part-time, and nearly 30 percent are married. The number of part-time students is expected to grow to over 60 percent by 1995. And not all part-time students are older: 20 percent of students under age 24 attend school on a part-time basis.

Despite the trend toward attending school on a less-than-full-time basis, very few of these needy students are eligible for Federal student financial assistance. Only a few less-than-half-time students receive Pell grants and these very same students are not eligible at all for federally insured student loans. Today, I am introducing legislation, the Nontraditional Students Assistance Act, to make these needy students eligible for all forms of Federal student financial assistance programs on an equal basis with full-time students.

My bill also expands the Pell grant child care allowance from $1,000 to $3,600. This new level of child care assistance—which is the single largest need of nontraditional students—will make college much more affordable for tens of thousands of needy student families. My bill also cleans up the definition of independent student by making it easier for truly self-sufficient undergraduate students to be declared independent for the purposes of determining their level of student financial assistance.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is vitally needed. As the Congress moves to rewrite the Higher Education Act, I urge members to be aware of the needs not being addressed by the current student financial aid structure. By making relatively minor changes to current law, we can open the door for many students who currently have no where to turn.

The bill follows:

H.R. 3354

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Nontraditional Students Assistance Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. QUALIFICATION FOR INDEPENDENT STUDENT STATUS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 480(d)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087vv(d)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking "or" at the end of subparagraph (F); and

(2) by striking subparagraph (G) and inserting the following:

"(G) is an individual—

"(i) who was admitted to the United States as a refugee under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act;

"(ii) who was granted asylum in the United States under section 208 of such Act; or

"(iii) whose deportation has been withheld under section 243(h) of such Act; or

"(H) is a student for whom a financial aid administrator makes a documented determination of independence by reason of—

"(i) a history of self-sufficiency;

"(ii) a history having been a victim of child abuse or spouse abuse; or

"(iii) other unusual circumstances.".

(b) PELL GRANTS.—Section 411F(12)(B) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1070a-6(12)(B)) is amended—

(1) by striking "or" at the end of clause (vi); and

(2) by striking clause (vii) and inserting the following:

"(vii) is an individual—

"(I) who was admitted to the United States as a refugee under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act;

"(II) who was granted asylum in the United States under section 208 of such Act; or

"(III) whose deportation has been withheld under section 243(h) of such Act; or

"(viii) is a student for whom a financial aid administrator makes a documented determination of independence by reason of—

"(I) a history of self-sufficiency;

"(II) a history having been victim of child abuse or spouse abuse; or

"(III) other unusual circumstances.".

SEC. 3. ELIGIBILITY OF LESS-THAN-HALF-TIME STUDENTS FOR PROGRAMS.

(a) GSL LOANS.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Section 428(b)(1)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended by striking "any student who is carrying at an eligible institution at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload (as determined by the institution)" and inserting

"any eligible student (as defined in section 435(m))".

(2) DEFINITION.—Section 435 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(m) ELIGIBLE STUDENT.—The term 'eligible student' means an individual who—

"(1) meets the requirements of section 484; and

"(2) is either—

"(A) carrying at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload at an eligible institution (as determined by such institution); or

"(B) carrying less than one-half such normal full-time workload but (i) has successfully completed the first academic year of a program of undergraduate education, and (ii) is enrolled in a degree or certificate program of such institution and making satisfactory progress in such program (as determined by such institution in accordance with section 484(c)).".

(b) ELIGIBILITY FOR PELL GRANTS.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Section 411(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended—

(A) in paragraph (6), by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

"(C) from funds appropriated for any succeeding fiscal year unless the student is an eligible student (as defined in subsection (j)).''

(B) by striking paragraph (7).

(2) DEFINITION.—Section 411 of such Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(j) ELIGIBLE STUDENT.—The term 'eligible student' means an individual who—

"(1) meets the requirements of section 484; and

"(2) is either—

"(A) carrying at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload at an eligible institution (as determined by such institution); or

"(B) carrying less than one-half such normal full-time workload but is enrolled in a degree or certificate program of such institution and making satisfactory progress in such program (as determined by such institution in accordance with section 484(c)).".

SEC. 4. GRACE PERIODS AND DEFERRAL FOR LESS-THAN-HALF-TIME STUDENTS.

(A) GSL LOANS.—

(1) GRACE PERIOD.—Section 428(b)(1)(E) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended by striking "to carry at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload as determined by the institution" and inserting "to be an eligible student (as defined in section 435(m))".

(2) DEFERRAL.—Section 428(b)(1)(M)(i) of such Act is amended by striking "(I) is pursuing" and all that follows through "or (III)" and inserting "(I) is an eligible student (as defined in section 435(m)), or (II)".

(b) NDSL LOANS.—

(1) GRACE PERIOD.—Section 464(c)(1)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended—

(A) by striking "ceases to carry" and inserting "ceases to be eligible student (as defined in section 435(m))"; and

(B) by striking "at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload,".

(2) DEFERRAL.—Section 464(c)(2)(A)(i) of such Act is amended by striking "is carrying at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload" and inserting "is an eligible student (as defined in section 435(m))".

SEC. 5. CHILD CARE EXPENSE ALLOWANCES.

Section 411F(5)(B)(iv) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended by striking "$1,000" and inserting "$3,600".

FAIRNESS TO THE TREATMENT OF MILITARY RETIREES

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will bring fairness to the treatment of military retirees. I am joined in this effort by my colleagues from San Diego, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. LOWERY, and Mr. PACKARD.

San Diego is, of course, a major center of military retirees. Thousands of service men and women spend time in San Diego during their military careers, and upon retirement, do as I did and choose to remain in San Diego. Our community benefits richly from their presence, and San Diego offers a host of facilities that make life for military retirees easier.

Foremost among these facilities is the military health care system. Our Naval Hospital in Balboa Park is second to none in offering outstanding care by compassionate, dedicated professionals. There are also numerous clinics and other health facilities which cater to San Diego's large active-duty and retired military community.

One of the attractions of military life is the commitment made by the Government to continued medical care after retirement. In San Diego, however, many retirees have encountered problems in obtaining health care in military and veterans facilities. They thus turn to private and public hospitals, at considerable expense to themselves and the taxpayers.

With this problem in mind, a group of retirees in my district have drafted legislation to reform health care for military retirees. The present wording of title 10, chapter 55, states that care at a military facility is an entitlement; but the point is not clearly worded in all instances. All military persons have been told and promised from day one of active service that medical care would be provided; and that such care, would be provided for life. Current law does not contradict that principle—not in any way.

This legislation uses subvention to allow CHAMPUS and Medicare to reimburse military facilities and veterans hospitals directly when care is provided to a retiree. This provision of care will not cause a new expense to the existing budget, in fact, it can save appropriated money. Subvention, simply put, will permit the spending of an existing CHAMPUS or Medicare authorization in a less costly military or veterans facility rather than a more costly civilian hospital.

The present title 10 authorizes care for retirees and their dependents "subject to availability of space and capabilities." In the case of dependents, but not retirees, current law gives conclusive authority to medical personnel to deny care at the point of admission. In interpretation, the present language is at best confusing. Since care is subject to only 2 conditions subsequent, it is never clear which condition is cited for denial. In truth, care has been denied arbitrarily when there obviously was space and the capabilities existed. In many cases, a retiree is denied when it is blatantly clear that any denial by the medical personnel is authorized as against dependents only * * * there is no rule in the title as to how a retiree is excluded.

This bill will remove all vagueness and pindown the decision for exclusion to one person in each facility. The decisionmaker at each military facility need only assert that all room/space is needed for active duty, or specifically declare—and advise all concerned up and down—that the service needed is not available.

The cost of providing care at a military facility or veterans hospital is lower simply because there is no profit motive. A prior Army study States that a 40-percent savings is forecast in the case of Medicare subvention. We believe that this is a very conservative estimate. Patient housing cost savings, if considered alone and apart from medical service, would far exceed this estimate.

This is a key point to some authorized retirees and their dependents. This is not a HMO-type plan. The patient can use or not use a military or veterans hospital at their discretion, or can use a civilian hospital if desired.

This bill will not create new benefits or new beneficiaries. It will, however, clarify a vague area in the law and allow our military retirees to fully benefit from the promises made to them. I believe it will also save the taxpayers money and provide better health care. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

FEDERAL FIRE SAFETY ACT OF 1991

HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today legislation to address the serious problem of fire safety in Federal office buildings and federally subsidized housing. Our New York colleague, Mr. BOEHLERT, is the primary cosponsor. Just last month a major fire at the General Services Administration [GSA] headquarters building in Washington displaced more than 2,500 employees and resulted in more than $200,000 in damage. The GSA headquarters building is not protected by sprinklers, a factor we believe may have contributed to the severity of the damage, which included the loss of the historic "Teapot Dome" dining room adjacent to the GSA Administrator's office.

The recent GSA fire highlighted the mounting evidence that our Federal office buildings have serious fire safety problems. More than one-half of the Federal buildings owned by the GSA are more than 40 years old. A May 1991 General Accounting Office report, entitled "Federal Buildings: Actions Needed to Prevent Further Deterioration and Obsolescence" concluded that Federal buildings have long been neglected, and many now need major repairs and alterations including the installation of sprinklers. GAO found that the lack of attention to these problems costs the Government more money in the long run and in some instances jeopardize employees' health and safety. The problem is compounded by the

fact that federally owned buildings are exempt from local fire codes.

These problems are not confined only to Federal office buildings. Residential fires are the leading cause of death from unintentional injury in the home for individuals from ages 1 through 64 years. Two thousand deaths from fires occur annually among children under the age of 15 years, with those under 4 years of age being at highest risk. The poor, whether in rural America or in the inner city, are at the highest risk for serious injury or death in a fire. Studies completed in Baltimore and Philadelphia have confirmed that the installation of smoke detectors in low income areas is an inexpensive, reliable means of reducing the risk of death and serious injury from fires.

I believe the Federal Government should serve as a model for fire safety protection and encourage by its own actions, the private sector to use the technology that has been proven to save lives. Three areas where the Government can make an immediate difference in fire safety are Federal office buildings, housing for Government employees, and privately owned, multifamily housing constructed with Federal subsidies.

The legislation I am introducing today will provide greater fire safety protection in these areas by requiring:

First, the installation of sprinklers in newly constructed Federal office buildings having more than 25 employees;

Second, that all newly leased Federal office space having more than 25 employees be protected by an automatic sprinkler system, unless the agency certifies that the commercial leasing market is unable to meet the requirement at an acceptable cost;

Third, the installation of sprinklers in all buildings of five or more stories, which contain leased Federal office space, at such time as the building undergoes a major renovation—defined as improvements representing more than 25 percent of the current value of the building;

Fourth, that newly constructed, multifamily housing for Federal employees whether Government-owned or leased, be protected by automatic sprinklers and smoke detectors; and

Fifth, that newly constructed, multifamily high-rise housing subsidized by the Federal Government be protected by automatic sprinklers and smoke detectors, and rental assistance housing be protected by smoke detectors.

To limit dislocation, the bill would not apply to Federal offices in existing space, or to existing subsidized housing. The legislation does require the installation of smoke detectors in rental assistance housing and the installation of smoke detectors in multifamily high-rise housing which is undergoing major rebuilding and repairs.

The Subcommittee on Science of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology will hold a hearing on this legislation on September 24, 1991, at 10 a.m. in room 2318, Rayburn. During the hearing we will receive testimony from a number of Federal agencies and others with expertise related to the provisions of the bill. I want to emphasize that our measure is fully consistent with the rights of State and local governments to establish fire and building codes. In most instances, the legislation will simply bring Federal office buildings under the same fire safety protection afforded by many local codes, which presently exempt the Federal Government.

I appreciate the support and interest of the gentleman from New York, Mr. BOEHLERT, who has worked closely with me in developing this legislation. We anticipate early committee actions on the measure and urge our colleagues to join with us in enabling the Federal Government to serve as a model for the private sector in the area of fire safety protection.

H.R. 3360

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Fire Safety Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) through the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, the Federal Government has helped to develop and promote the use of residential sprinkler systems and other means of fire prevention and control;

(2) the United States has more fires, fire-related deaths, and fire-related losses per capita than any other industrialized nation in the world, with approximately 6,000 deaths annually attributable to fires;

(3) the vulnerability to fire of office buildings and residential housing units can be reduced through strong fire safety measures;

(4) it is essential for the protection of life and property from fire that the most effective technology be employed in detecting, containing, and suppressing fires;

(5) when properly installed and maintained, automatic sprinklers and smoke detectors provide the most effective safeguards against the loss of life and property from fire; and

(6) federally constructed, renovated, purchased, leased, or operated buildings, and other structures with respect to which Federal funds are expended, should serve as models for demonstrating appropriate means of reducing fire hazards to the local community.

SEC. 3. FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED BUILDINGS.

The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 31. FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED BUILDINGS.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) the term 'automatic sprinkler system' means an electronically supervised, integrated system of piping to which sprinklers are attached in a systematic pattern, and which, when activated by heat from a fire, will protect human lives by discharging water over the fire area, and by providing appropriate warning signals (to the extent such signals are required by Federal, State, or local laws or regulations) through the building's fire alarm system, installed in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association Standard 13 or 13R, whichever is appropriate for the type of building and occupancy being protected, or any successor standard thereto;

"(2) the term 'equivalent level of safety' means an alternative design or system based, to the extent practicable using the best available technology, upon quantitative cost benefit analysis of the total building system (including structural, mechanical, electrical, and lifesafety systems) and analysis of potential fire loss exposures and adverse conditions related to fire safety, which alternative design or system provides safety equivalent to automatic sprinkler systems;

"(3) the term 'Federal employee' means an employee of the Federal Government, and includes an employee of the United Postal Service;

"(4) the term 'Federal employee office building' means any building in the United States, other than housing, regularly occupied by more than 25 full-time Federal employees in the course of their employment;

"(5) the term 'housing assistance' means any housing assistance—

"(A) provided by the Federal Government in the form of a grant, contract, loan, loan guarantee, cooperative agreement, interest subsidy, insurance, or direct appropriation; and

"(B) under which rent payments, with respect to all or some of the units in the housing assisted, are limited, restricted, or determined under law or regulation based on the income of the occupying families,

but such term does not include rental assistance;

"(6) the term 'multifamily property' means a residential building consisting of more than 4 residential units;

"(7) the term 'prefire plan' means specific plans for fire fighting activities at a property or location;

"(8) the term 'rebuilding' means the repairing or reconstructing of portions of a multifamily property representing more than 75 percent of the current value of the multifamily property, not including the value of the land on which the multifamily property is located;

"(9) the term 'renovated' means the repairing or reconstructing of portions of a Federal employee office building representing more than 25 percent of the current value of the building, not including the value of the land on which the building is located;

"(10) the term 'rental assistance' means tenant based rental assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 or any similar rental assistance program of the United States, including the Rural Rental Assistance Program of the Farmers Home Administration;

"(11) the term 'smoke detector' means a hard-wired, single station, self-contained alarm device that is designed to respond to the presence of visible or invisible particles of combustion, installed in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association Standard 74 or any successor standard thereto; and

"(12) the term 'United States' means the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

"(b) FEDERAL EMPLOYEE OFFICE BUILDINGS.—

"(1) PROHIBITION.—(A) No Federal funds may be used for the construction or purchase of a Federal employee office building unless the building is protected by an automatic sprinkler system or equivalent level of safety.

"(B)(i) Except as provided in clause (ii), no Federal funds may be used for the lease of a Federal employee office building unless the entire Federal employee office building includes automatic sprinkler systems or an equivalent level of safety.

"(ii) Clause (i) shall not apply if the leasing agency certifies that no suitable building

with automatic sprinkler systems or an equivalent level of safety is available at affordable cost to the agency in the location where leasing is required.

"(iii) Within 3 years after the date of enactment of the Federal Fire Safety Act of 1991, and once every 3 years thereafter, the Comptroller General shall audit all certifications made under clause (ii) and report to Congress on the results of such audit.

"(2) EXCEPTIONS.—This subsection shall not apply to a Federal employee office building that—

"(A) was a Federal employee office building before the effective date of the regulations implementing this subsection;

"(B) becomes a Federal employee office building pursuant to a commitment to move Federal employees into the building that is made prior to the effective date of those regulations;

"(C) is owned or leased by the United States Postal Service and has less than 35,000 square feet of space;

"(D) is constructed or rebuilt with funding provided under the Health Insurance for the Aged and Disabled Act; or

"(E) is owned or managed by the Resolution Trust Corporation.

"(3) ADDITIONAL FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—No Federal funds may be used to increase the number of full-time Federal employees in a Federal employee office building by more than 100 employees over the number of employees in such building as of the date of enactment of the Federal Fire Safety Act of 1991, unless the building is protected by an automatic sprinkler system or equivalent level of safety.

"(4) RENOVATION.—No Federal funds may be used for the renovation of a Federal employee office building of 5 or more stories unless after such renovation the Federal employee office building is protected by an automatic sprinkler system or equivalent level of safety.

"(c) HOUSING.—

"(1) HOUSING FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—

"(A) No Federal funds may be used for the construction, purchase, lease, or operation by the Federal Government of housing for Federal employees or their dependents in the United States unless—

"(i) in the case of a multifamily property acquired by the Federal Government after the effective date of the regulations implementing this subsection, the housing is protected by an automatic sprinkler system and smoke detectors; and

"(ii) in the case of housing with 4 or fewer residential units, the housing is protected by smoke detectors.

"(B) No Federal funds may be used for the rebuilding by the Federal Government of housing for Federal employees or their dependents unless after the rebuilding that housing has fire safety protection as provided in subparagraph (A)(i) and (ii).

"(2) HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—(A) No Federal funds may be used for housing assistance which begins after the effective date of regulations implementing this subsection unless—

"(i) in the case of multifamily properties of 4 or more stories, the housing is protected by an automatic sprinkler system and smoke detectors; and

"(ii) in the case of all other housing, the housing is protected by smoke detectors.

"(B) No Federal funds may be used for the rebuilding by the Federal Government of multifamily properties of four or more stories with respect to which housing assistance is provided unless after the rebuilding that multifamily property is protected by an automatic sprinkler system and smoke detectors.

"(3) RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—No Federal funds may be used for rental assistance after the expiration of 18 months after the date of enactment of the Federal Fire Safety Act of 1991, unless the housing unit with respect to which the rental assistance is applied is protected by smoke detectors.

"(d) REGULATIONS.—The Administrator, within 18 months of the date of enactment of the Federal Fire Safety Act of 1991, shall promulgate regulations implementing this section, including regulations to provide specificity to the term 'equivalent level of safety', and shall, to the extent practicable, base those regulations on nationally recognized codes.

"(e) STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITY NOT LIMITED.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the power of any State or political subdivision thereof to implement or enforce any law, rule, regulation, or standard concerning fire prevention and control.

"(f) PREFIRE PLAN.—The head of any Federal agency that owns, leases, or operates a building or housing unit with Federal funds shall invite the local agency or voluntary organization having responsibility for fire protection in the jurisdiction where the building or housing unit is located to prepare, and biennially review, a prefire plan for the building or housing unit.

"(g) REPORTS TO ADMINISTRATOR AND CONGRESS.—(1) Within 3 years after the date of enactment of the Federal Fire Safety Act of 1991, each Federal agency (including the United States Postal Service) that constructs, purchases, leases, or operates a Federal employee office building shall submit a report to the Administrator describing the level of fire safety in the Federal employee office buildings for which that Federal agency is responsible. Based on those reports, within 6 months after the receipt of such reports, the Administrator shall submit a comprehensive report to the Congress detailing the progress of each agency in implementing this section.

"(2) Within 10 years after the date of enactment of the Federal Fire Safety Act of 1991, each Federal agency providing—

"(A) housing to Federal employees;

"(B) housing assistance; or

"(C) rental assistance,

shall submit a report to Congress on the progress of that agency in implementing subsection (c) and on plans for continuing such implementation.".

THE PRESIDENT SHOULD COMPROMISE IN LATEST UNITED STATES-ISRAELI ESTRANGEMENT

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, for reasons which are still not clear 3 days after the event, President Bush, late last week, began an intensive media crusade to delay by 120 days America's long-promised loan guarantees to Israel for Soviet Jewish immigrants.

No one can figure out why he undertook the high-visibility campaign, but he succeeded in raising the issue to the front pages of public concern, and to enhance dramatically the passions in this country, either in support of or in opposition to the loan guarantees.

The Salt Lake Tribune, in an excellent, thoughtful editorial yesterday entitled "Latest United States-Israeli Estrangement Needs the James Baker Touch" pointed out that "it's time to cool this sort of rhetoric."

James Baker would not have initiated this unseemly and indelicate blast at the Israeli Government at this delicate time of preparation for the peace conference, and to him falls the difficult task of repairing and rebuilding the bridges which the President has chosen to tear down.

This debate is not good for this country, it is not good for Israel, and it is, most of all, not good for the peace process which Secretary Baker and President Bush have so effectively promoted.

There is a compromise available which can spare us this painful, destructive fight. The President should say that he will support the $10 billion guarantee—which does not cost the taxpayers anything—in January, and that he will not try to link it to the peace process. He has hinted at both points. He should now make his support clear, and the current impasse can be resolved.

[From the Salt Lake Tribune, Sept. 15, 1991]

LATEST UNITED STATES-ISRAELI ESTRANGEMENT NEEDS THE JAMES BAKER TOUCH

Once again, a U.S. secretary of state carries an extraordinary task to meetings in the Middle East. This time, James A. Baker III must somehow repair a widening U.S.-Israeli rift when he convenes personally Monday in Israel with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Just a few short months after another triumphant U.S.-Israeli alliance—victory over Iraq's Saddam Hussein in the Persian Gulf War—the two long-time friendly nations are barking complaints at each other. Needlessly as well as dangerously.

The source of the conflict is Israel's request for a $10 billion loan guarantee from the United States, the authorization planned as help for settling Jewish immigrants streaming into Israel from the Soviet Union. While no serious objection to the proposal currently exists in Washington, D.C., President George Bush wants action on it postponed until a comprehensive Middle East peace conference is arranged. He foresees the delay lasting no longer than until the first of next year.

Unfortunately, discussions prompted by the possible delay have degenerated into a test of political wills. Mr. Shamir, in his inimitable style, immediately rejected the notion as a "gift to the Arabs," connecting the issue to the very Mideast struggle Mr. Bush's preferred peace conference is supposed to diminish. The U.S. president, responding to that kind of pressure, trotted out his favorite reprisal—a White House veto of any loan guarantee enacted "prematurely" by Congress.

Inevitably, partisans on all sides weighed in with arch comments of their own. One newspaper in Israel went so far as to characterize the Bush statements as "a declaration of war." It's time to cool this sort of rhetoric.

Granted, the Israelis have one valid point. That is the fear that the Bush administration is delaying the loan guarantees so they can be used during the peace conference to compel Israeli concessions, such as a freeze on further Israeli settlement in lands occu-

pied by Israeli forces but eyed by displaced Palestinians for their future "autonomous" homeland.

Even this is a weak reed, since such arm-twisting could be easily, quickly exposed, to the detriment of the administration's peace treaty ambitions. President Bush, in fact, has the better of the debate, although he needn't have brandished veto threats.

Full loan guarantee approval can be delayed, at least a few more months.

The help can be eventually granted because Israel has always been a dependable borrower, because she desperately needs such assistance and is a good friend of the United States in the Mideast. Since the United States was instrumental in getting Moscow's permission to let so many Russian Jews depart, this country is obligated to help with resettlement costs.

Finally, the sort of cooperation the United States and Israel employed during the Persian Gulf War, with Israel restraining itself even as Hussein lobbed Scud missiles at its cities, relying on U.S.-led forces to smash the Iraqi despot's war-making machine, is the relationship both countries must protect and preserve. The loan guarantee issue is tractable, certainly not worth prompting a U.S.-Israeli estrangement at this important hour.

Expert at mediation, Secretary Baker will surely attempt to reassure and calm his Israeli hosts. His success will depend on a reciprocal readiness to the agreeable. Politics, in the U.S. as well as Israel, is largely responsible for causing this latest difference of opinion between normal and natural allies. But with so much in the balance—the prospects for a workable Mideast peace accord—prevailing as politicians is less important than emerging as mutually distinguished statesmen.

HONORING WEEHAWKEN MAYOR STANLEY D. IACONO

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I would like you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in saluting Anthony Iacono, mayor of Weehawken and a fine public servant.

Mayor Iacono retired at the end of 1990 after serving for a total of 14 years as mayor of Weehawken. During this time he built a solid reputation as a skilled administrator, a strong manager and a leader of the people.

Mayor Iacono's dedication and talents have been recognized through a number of honors and appointments to statewide and national commissions while he served as mayor. This Saturday evening, the residents of Weehawken and many from around Hudson County, my congressional district, will gather to pay tribute to Mayor Stanley Iacono and his achievements.

The people of Weehawken have much to thank Mayor Iacono for. In the 1960's and 1970's, he served on the town's board of education from 1963 to 1969 and from 1976 to 1979—and was elected mayor from 1969 to 1974.

During his tenure, he dealt with many challenges as the character of Weehawken and all of Hudson County changed. Blue-collar and manufacturing jobs, the mainstay of much of the area, were declining. Longtime residents were moving out and new residents with different needs were moving in.

Throughout these changes, Mayor Iacono kept a steady hand on the helm and worked to prepare Weehawken for the future.

After a 6-year hiatus from the mayor's office, Stanley was returned to office by the people of Weehawken. And it was at this time, that Mayor Iacono faced one of the toughest challenges during his career as a public servant.

In 1982, Mayor Iacono took over a town on the brink of disaster. The town had been rocked by scandal. The town's finances were in such poor shape that bankruptcy seemed to be a very real possibility. The people's confidence in their local government had been badly shaken.

But Mayor Iacono managed to turn the town around. He created a credible, honest government for the people of Weehawken. A successful businessman who has been president of Arrow Iron Works since 1960, Mayor Iacono used his business acumen to bring the town back to prosperity.

By the end of the decade, Weehawken was a new town, thanks to Stanley Iacono. Government was running smoothly. A plan to develop the town's waterfront, which is home to breathtaking views of the Manhattan skyline, had been worked out to suit the needs of residents and incoming businesses.

At the end of the mayor's fifth term in office, Weehawken had become one of the most desirable places to live in Hudson County. Taxes were stable, residents were offered excellent municipal services and in Stanley Iacono, the town had a leader it could trust.

Only a true public servant, such as Stanley Iacono, could have ensured a bright future for Weehawken.

Mayor Iacono's dedication to public service also extended beyond the borders of his town. He has served on the state department of community affairs local finance board from 1975 to 1980 and was reappointed in 1989. In 1972, President Nixon appointed him to the White House Commission on Aging.

And in Weehawken, Stanley was more than just mayor. He served on the Weehawken Charter Commission in 1981 and is the past exalted ruler of the Weehawken Benevolent Protective Order of the Elks.

Even though Mayor Iacono has now retired from public life, his legacy will continue. Weehawken's current mayor, Richard Turner, worked closely with Mayor Iacono throughout his time in office. And Stanley's son Anthony is now the town's township manager.

All the residents of Weehawken and especially Stanley's wife, Anna Marie, and his children, Guy, Antoinette and Anthony, should be proud of Stanley Iacono. He has served faithfully as mayor and serves as an example to public servants everywhere.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you and my distinguished colleagues will join with me in saluting my good friend and a fine man, Stanley Iacono.

TWINS FIND SUCCESS IN OPENING "TISKETS AND TASKETS"

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today two of my constituents, Ms. Connie Dahms and Ms. Joanna Sguros, who recently were featured in the Miami Herald for their successful Coral Gables gift shop, Tiskets and Taskets. The article "Friendly service is twins' secret to success," tells the story of how two twins gave up the corporate life to open a successful small business:

FRIENDLY SERVICE IS TWINS' SECRET TO SUCCESS

Twins Connie Dahms and Joanna Sguros, owners of Tiskets 'N Taskets Inc., a gift shop in Coral Gables, aren't identical in their ways of running a business. That, they say, is the secret of their success.

Combining the financial savvy of Sguros and the buying savvy of Dahms makes the business appealing to their clientele, they said.

"We live together and work together and we may have heated arguments, but we make up in five minutes and compromise when it comes to the business," Dahms said.

"My partner is someone I can trust. There's no one I'd have gone into business with except her. We think differently but we agree on what needs to be done to get the business ahead," Sguros said.

The store, at 241 Miracle Mile, offers a wide variety of items: baskets, baby bibs, stuffed animals, key chains, books, toiletry items and art note cards. Twenty percent of the items, such as the country wood plaques and ceramic pieces, are made by local artisans.

"You can come in and get a gift for anyone on your list," Dahms said.

"I just love it," said Louise Camperty, a Gables resident shopping in the store. "I like the children's items, the candies, everything. I'd like to just buy up the store."

The sisters opened their first store in May 1989 at 2351 Salzedo St. They moved to their present location on Miracle Mile in March and tripled their business. More than 400 customers drop in weekly.

"When we first started the business, we didn't have the management experience. We thought we had better start small so we opened the store on Salzedo. It was a learning process, but we made our mistakes on a small basis," Dahms said.

The Coconut Grove residents said they wanted to open a gift shop because there are many high-end stores and they saw a need for items suited for those on a tight budget. The most popular items are the Seagull pewter line and dried floral arrangements.

Most items in the store cost $15 to $25. The most expensive is a pewter brush and mirror set for $195.

Before getting into the business, Sguros managed a laboratory at Coral Reef Hospital, since renamed Deering Hospital. Dahms worked for Eastern Airlines, planning and scheduling at a reservation center. Both quit their jobs in December 1987 and spent a year traveling.

"Neither of us wanted to go back to corporate life, especially after a year of traveling to places like Alaska. We always talked about opening a gift shop, so we did it," Dahms said.

Their future goal is to open a tea and gourmet shop.

Currently, they are building a section of goods that promote the preservation of natural resources, such as books on oceans and forests, and towels made by companies that donate part of their proceeds to the World Wildlife Fund.

"We've been told the reason for our success is how we treat people. A lot of our customers are people who now come in and chat with us and we've gotten to know about them and their families," Dahms said.

I am pleased to pay tribute to Ms. Dahms and Ms. Sguros by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald written by Wanda Fernandes. Their story is typical of the many successful entrepreneurs who have achieved their dream through hard work and determination.

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING ARMENIAN PEOPLE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I have just returned from chairing a Helsinki Commission delegation trip to Vienna, where the new round of Confidence and Security Building Measures [CSBM's] talks has begun, to the Baltic States, which are celebrating the restoration of their long-sought independence, to Georgia and Armenia, and finally, to Moscow, where the delegation attended the opening session of the third meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE.

We found Armenia to be a republic that is no less dedicated to its freedom and independence than the Baltic States. This ancient people has maintained its sense of nationhood through the centuries, in the course of which it has endured many disasters and horrors, especially in 1915. Today, after seven decades of stifling centralizing control by the Kremlin, Armenia stands on the brink of becoming an independent state. In August 1990, a democratically elected parliament passed a declaration on transition to independence. The next step in the process will be a referendum on September 21, to which the Helsinki Commission will send observers.

Mr. Speaker, the Armenian people have set a firmly democratic course toward independence, which promises to yield a welcome addition to the growing number of democratic countries in the international community. On October 16, there will be a multiparty, multicandidate election, in which the people of Armenia will elect a president, and to which the Helsinki Commission will also send observers. Our delegation met with President TerPetrosyan, as well as with leaders of opposition parties that will field candidates. We were deeply gratified to hear all of them pledge their commitment to democratic principles and human rights. Our brief, but deeply felt, experience in Armenia left all the members of the delegation confident about the prospect of democracy in Armenia.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S NEW MIRANDA WARNING

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Justice Department has developed a new Miranda warning for admitted Panamanian drug pilot Daniel Miranda and five of his cronies.

You have the right to remain in the United States.

You have the right to receive your pilot's license back.

You have the right to an attorney.

If you cannot afford an attorney we will provide one for you, along with a $510,921 signing bonus.

These are among the benefits the U.S. Justice Department has proposed bestowing upon Miranda and a handful of other drug kingpins with ties to former Panamanian dictator Manuel Noriega and the Medellin drug cartel.

If these confessed drug smugglers, dealers, and money launderers want to stay in the United States they should spend their time in Federal penitentiaries, not on the streets. Yet the Justice Department's policies will turn a number of them loose on the streets again, and will even give them preferential immigration treatment over the millions of hard-working, law-abiding foreigners who seek—and are denied—admission to the United States each year.

I would like to share with my colleagues an article from the Washington Post by Michael Isikoff describing the sordid details of the Justice Department's proposed special deals for these admitted criminals, as well as the text of a letter a number of my colleagues and I will send to INS Commissioner Gene McNary protesting preferential treatment for aliens who break our laws and then seek a haven in the United States.

Hon. GENE MCNARY,

Commissioner, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

DEAR COMMISSIONER MCNARY: We are writing to express in the strongest possible terms our outrage over the Justice Department's request that Daniel Miranda, Louis del Cid, the family of Ricardo Bilonick, and other individuals who are admitted drug smugglers and money launderers be given preferential immigration status in the United States.

Emma Lazarus' inscription on the Statute of Liberty reads, "Give my your tired, your poor, your huddled masses, yearning to breathe free." It says nothing about drug smugglers and money launderers.

At a time when the Immigration & Naturalization Service is running a lottery to give honest men and women a chance for a new life in the United States, and when less than one percent of all applicants in that lottery will be successful, it is a gross injustice that preferential immigration status may be given to convicted drug dealers, racketeers and families. What message are we sending to the world when we encourage individuals to break the law in order to gain admission to the United States.

We urge you to stand up for the principles for which our nation was founded by rejecting these applications for preferential immigration status.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 9, 1991]

PLEA BARGAINS, FEES FOR WITNESSES AGAINST NORIEGA QUESTIONED

(By Michael Isikoff)

MIAMI.—Lawyer Michael O'Kane said he had no trouble last month when he sat down with federal prosecutors to resolve the case against his client, accused Panamanian drug pilot Daniel Miranda.

"We gave them a list of demands and they basically agreed to all of them," he said.

Last Wednesday, Miranda pleaded guilty to one count of transporting $800,000 in drug proceeds. In exchange for prosecutors recommending a lenient sentence that may result in less than a month of prison time, Miranda agreed to testify against his better-known codefendant, ex-Panamanian dictator Manuel Antonio Noriega.

The deal with Miranda was the latest in a series of plea bargains that, in the eyes of some lawyers, underscores the extraordinary lengths to which the Justice Department has gone in its effort to convict Noriega—the first former head of state to be brought to the United States for trial as a result of a foreign invasion by the United States. The Justice Department declines to comment on individual plea bargains.

The propriety of these deals had already emerged as an issue by the time jury selection began last week in Noriega's trial on drug trafficking and conspiracy charges. Noriega's lawyers have repeatedly accused prosecutors of passing out "Get Out of Jail Free" cards in exchange for cooked-up testimony against their client.

Moreover, say critics, not only have prosecutors dropped counts and offered dramatically lowered sentences to Noriega's codefendants, but prosecutors also have paid $1.5 million in "fees" to another six men—most of them convicted drug traffickers and pilots—for information and potential testimony against Noriega. The prosecutors informed Noriega's lawyers of the fees in a letter.

One of the six was Tony Aizprua, a Panamanian drug pilot who began to implicate Noriega after Aizprua's cocaine-filled plane was forced down in Florida four years ago. Since then, Aizprua has received $510,921 from the U.S. government.

"What they are doing is giving the courthouse away," said Jeffrey Weiner, a Miami lawyer who is president of the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers.

Diane Cossin, spokeswoman for the U.S. attorney's office, declined to discuss any specific arrangements with witnesses, but said of the plea bargains, "We do not consider them unusual."

Many lawyers and former prosecutors agreed last week that the plea bargains are not radically different from those entered into by the Justice Department in other cases. The practice of "flipping defendants" to get higher-ups is a longtime prosecutorial practice that has been used in recent years in such high-profile, successful prosecutions as those of drug cartel kingpin Carlos Lehder in 1988 and District drug trafficker Rayful Edmond III in 1989, they noted.

"Within reason and common sense, you do what needs to be done to make your case," said Neal Taylor, a former assistant U.S. attorney who represents another Noriega codefendant who has pleaded guilty—Medellin drug pilot Roberto Streidinger. As Taylor and others have noted, without secret videotaped or written documentation proving that Noriega dealt drugs, prosecutors have been forced to find evidence among drug dealers, money launderers and other felons.

Nevertheless, many defense lawyers here say the bargains for testimony have rarely been as overt and across-the-board as in the Noriega case.

With Miranda's plea last week, seven of the 15 codefendants indicated with Noriega in February 1988 have agreed to plead guilty and cooperate with the government. Many of these "cooperating witnesses" were, like Noriega, charged with serious drug-trafficking crimes and under different circumstances could have faced decades in federal prison. Instead, prosecutors have recommended they receive sentences sharply lower than normal and have offered help with immigration and other problems.

"I've never seen anything like this, and I've been doing criminal defense work here for 18 years," said Joel Rosenthal, a Miami lawyer who represents Amet Paredes, another Noriega codefendant who pleaded guilty in the case last year.

Miranda, for example, had acknowledged flying a Learjet to Colombia to be outfitted for cocaine shipments of Medellin cartel boss Pablo Escobar. The had been facing up to five years in prison.

But prosecutors agreed to recommend he serve no more than 30 months, which O'Kane said will make his client eligible for parole within a few weeks—given the time he has served since his 1989 arrest.

Prosecutors also threw in a couple of sweeteners. They will ask the Immigration and Naturalization Service to grant Miranda, a Panamanian citizen, permanent "legal entry" into the United States. And at what O'Kane said was his insistence, they will recommend to the Federal Aviation Administration restoration of Miranda's commercial pilot's license.

Futhermore, O'Kane said last week, Miranda could provide only corroborating testimony about background events; he has never met Noriega.

A few weeks earlier, former Panamanian diplomat Ricardo Bilonick—who prosecutors charge served as Noriega's go-between with the Medellin cartel—entered a guilty plea to one count of racketeering. Besides agreeing to the dropping of two other counts (one of which involved the smuggling of more than 2,100 pounds of cocaine), prosecutors agreed to help expedite the entry of Bilonick's wife and children into the United States, recommend they stay here without visas and urge foreign governments that he not be prosecuted.

Bilonick, a confessed high-level trafficker who said he met regularly with Escobar, will serve some hefty prison time. He had been facing up to 60 years; prosecutors agreed to recommend 10 years at most, which if adopted by U.S. District Judge William M. Hoeveler, could make him eligible for parole in less than seven.

(Current federal sentencing guidelines do not permit parole, but that applies only to crimes committed after they went into effect in 1987. All of the acts in the Noriega case allegedly took place before then.)

"This is a deal of a lifetime for a guy like this," said Daniel Forman, Bilonick's lawyer and a former federal prosecutor, "Given the level of this guy's activity, and the type of conduct he was involved in, this is the type of defendant who would have been looking at a lot more time."

The government reached a similar arrangement last December with former Panamanian Defense Forces Lt. Col. Luis del Cid, who is expected to testify about handing Noriega envelopes stuffed with hundreds of thousands of dollars of cash that had been passed to him by narcotics traffickers.

Del Cid had been facing four drug and racketeering counts totaling a possible 70 years in prison. Prosecutors dropped three of them and recommended a maximum of 19 years on the fourth. In addition, they promised to forgo deportation proceedings when del Cid is released.

Some lawyers pointed out last week that the government's offers to help with immigration problems is not unusual. The government has long sought to protect its most valuable witnesses through such vehicles as the federal witness protection program. In this case, Panamanians or Colombians who testify run a high risk of making enemies back home and also need protection.

The government should not extract "co-operation from a witness and then leave him hanging," said Jim Gailey, the federal public defender in Miami. "They can't very well have him cooperate and then deport him back to Colombia."

Gailey last month arranged a deal for another codefendant, David Rodrigo Ortiz-Hermida, a Colombian drug pilot serving a 15-year sentence in France for smuggling cocaine through Guadeloupe. Prosecutors said they would recommend a 10-year sentence for him but agreed that it could run concurrently with his prison time in France.

But Gailey said he is not surprised by the government's behavior. "There's probably never been a trial where the stakes are as high." he said.

RETIREMENT OF ROGER GUFFY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, September 30, 1991 will mark the end of a distinguished career for one of our country's outstanding financial leaders. Roger Guffy, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, will retire following a 23-year term of service with that institution. His term of more than 15 years as president of the bank is the second longest of the current Reserve Bank presidents and he is the dean of the Federal Open Market Committee.

Roger Guffy and I were in law school at the University of Missouri and became friends, developing a bond that has lasted through the years. I have followed his career and have appreciated the wisdom of those who recognized his talent, and recruited and promoted him within the Federal Reserve system.

He has proven his ability repeatedly. His leadership can be measured successfully through the review process of the board of governors, which has rated the Kansas City bank as outstanding for the last five consecutive years. He has put together an organization at the Kansas City Fed that he proudly points to as the crowning accomplishment of his administration at the bank.

An instinct for working positively with people has served Roger well. The relocation of the president's office within the building is illustrative of the man and his style. The ground floor offices, in an area he called the marble garden, were vacated. While the employees used to have to go by his office each day. He now has to go by theirs, and he enjoys the resulting relationships. The lobby has been converted into a visitor's center with exhibits and information about the operation of the Federal Reserve system.

In reply to a reporter's request to describe a good day, Guffy said:

A good day would have been a busy day; it would have been full of contact with people. It would have produced a substantive result rather than just pushing paper. At the end of a good day your work really has added up to something, and you walk out satisfied that you've done your best with the tools you have. That would be a satisfying day for me.

It is my sincere belief that description applies to the days that make up the career of Roger Guffy with the Federal Reserve Bank system. He has ably served the Nation in a difficult, challenging position. I want to use this record to state my appreciation for the work he has done for us all.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES W. LILLEY, JR.

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great American, James W. Lilley, Jr., the retiring superintendent of schools in Gloucester Township, NJ.

I am submitting for the RECORD a description, written by Mr. Joseph J. Del Rossi, of some of Mr. Lilley's invaluable contributions to our community.

JAMES W. LILLEY, JR.

A quiet dignified man, James W. Lilley, Jr. has dedicated his life to the schools and community of Gloucester Township, Mr. Lilley's vision and diligence in his role as an educator, in addition to this active participation in community groups and service organizations have made him a well-respected and revered leader in Gloucester Township.

After graduating from Glassboro State College in 1951, an eager Jim Lilley embarked on his career as an educator. His first employment began in 1951 as a teacher in the Cinnaminson public school system. In 1955 he transferred to Delaware Township (Cherry Hill) also as a teacher. During this time, Jim earned his Master's Degree from Rutger's University and in 1956 obtained his first administrative position as principal of the Hunchwan School.

In the year 1957 fate brought a new principal to the Blackwood Elementary School. . . Thus began a most important and eventful relationship between James W. Lilley, Jr. and the Gloucester Township public school system. After a four year tenure at Blackwood, Mr. Lilley was named Assistant Superintendent of the district. He served in this position for just three years; he then received the distinction of being named superintendent of schools in 1964. As Superintendent, Mr. Lilley has personified excellence in education, leading the district through more than twenty-five years of growth and change. His keen perception and "eagle eye" combined with his boundless energy have enabled him to keep a pulse on the needs of the schools, the community and families which they serve.

Mr. Lilley has always emphasized the school community relationship, encouraging

the use of schools for over fifty different groups before, during, and after school, including evenings and weekends. Jim has been the key to the school district's involvement in the Annual Gloucester Township Day celebration. The schools' enthusiastic contributions can be attributed to James Lilley and the positive example he displays.

During Mr. Lilley's tenure as superintendent, he effected change in every facet of the school system. He organized a regionalized transportation system that daily transports 15,000 students. Additionally, Mr. Lilley engineered an inventory system which allows joint purchasing for the school district, Black Horse Pike Regional District and the municipality at large. Jim Lilley's support of the local school program has been demonstrated through his meticulous attention to ensuing the best possible education for the children of Gloucester Township. His support of special education programs for the learning disabled and the pioneering of the Gifted and Talented Program are just two examples.

Mr. Lilley's commitment to education and his inherent professionalism are evident in the many educational organizations in which he was a member and held office. Among these are the following: Camden County School Administrators—President, New Jersey Association of School Administrators—Conference Chairperson, Camden County Superintendents Round Table—Chairperson, National and New Jersey Education Associations, New Jersey Association of School Administrators, and the New Jersey Council of Education.

Complementing his role as Superintendent of Schools, James Lilley has been extensively involved in serving the community-at-large. The Rotary International has benefited from his enthusiastic efforts, strong work ethic and leadership skills. He has served as President of the Blackwood Rotary Club, Governor for District #764, and Team Leader for the Group Student Exchange to New Zealand.

In addition to his work with the Rotary, Mr. Lilley has helped to nurture and develop the youth of Gloucester Township and Camden County through his active involvement with the Boy Scouts. He has held office as President of the Camden County Council and Director of The Big Timber District. In 1978 he was elected to the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America. The Boy Scout ideals of "being prepared" and helping those in need are most indicative of the true nature of Jim Lilley.

A relentless worker and strong believer in volunteer and service organizations, Mr. Lilley has also been involved with numerous other community activities and associations. Those include the following: Merchanvilles Pennsauken YMCA, Blackwood Jaycees, Gloucester Township Historic Preservation Society, Blackwood Library Committee, Gloucester Township Businessmen's Association, Camden County Health Services Board of Managers, and the Camden County Hospital Board of Directors.

In light of his extensive involvement with the Gloucester Township community and his sincere communication to the profession of education, Mr. Lilley has received numerous accolades from his peers, the community, and the organizations which he has served. First recognized by his home town in 1973, Jim was named the "Outstanding Citizen in Gloucester Township" by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. His superlative career as an educator was recognized in 1977 by the I.D.E.A. Fellow Institute when they selected James Lilley as one of "500 Out-standing American Educators." The Rotary, which Jim served so well honored him in 1982 with the "Rotary Foundation Citation for Meritorious Service." The year 1985 also saw him being awarded the Glassboro State College "Distinguished Alumni Award." Most recently, James was presented with the "American Legion Appreciation Award for Distinguished Service" in 1986.

Herbert Hoover in 1956 stated, "No greater nor more affectionate honor can be conferred on an American than to have a public school named after him." This most prestigious honor was bestowed upon Jim Lilley in 1985 when the Gloucester Township Board of Education approved the name of its newest building—the James W. Lilley, Jr. Elementary School.

Although Mr. Lilly has faithfully served the Gloucester Township community, his family has always remained a most important and central part of his life. Married for thirty-nine years, James Lilley has been a dedicated family man—a loving husband to his wife. Tina, and a wonderful father to their six children. Today, he and Tina enjoy the pleasure of twelve grandchildren. When he sets aside time to relax, Jim engages in various sporting activities. He has been a well-known catcher for various baseball [cam] and has held membership in the Rosedale Rod and Gun Club, including service as its President. Currently, Jim is an avid golfer teeing off regularly at The Woodbury Country Club and has chaired the Gloucester Township Day Golf Committee for the past three years.

James W. Lilley, Jr., through his lifetime of dedicated service to the community of Gloucester Township and his outstanding achievements as an educator, has truly earned a place of respect and honor in the eyes of those who know him. Mr. Lilley's depth of character and his willingness to serve stand as an extraordinary example for all. His lifetime contributions will be long remembered by those who know him and will have an everlasting effect on the community of Gloucester Township.

CHANGE IN UNEMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I voted in favor of H.R. 3040 because I believe it is important to provide additional relief to families who have been struggling with unemployment. My home State, Michigan, is always among the States hit hardest by an economic downturn, and this most recent recession has been no exception. The hardworking men and women of Michigan want jobs and are looking for work, but they are unable to find jobs. This legislation will provide needed assistance to families who are feeling the pain of a recession and have been unable to return to the work force.

I must say, however, that I would prefer that this legislation provide assistance on a temporary basis, as is our tradition of temporarily extending jobless benefits during recessionary times. It is my hope that our friends in the Senate will take this issue into consideration and that a final bill providing a temporary change to unemployment benefits will emerge from conference committee.

The House has taken an important step today toward providing needed help to those who have been hurt the most by economic misfortune. But let us be careful in future development of this legislation, with respect to an extension of benefits, to take into consideration the long-term effects of a change in the unemployment program, and let us be mindful of the difference between a permanent and a temporary change in law.

OLDER AMERICANS ACT REAUTHORIZATION

HON. JOAN KELLY HORN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Ms. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I recently wrote to all of the senior citizens in the Second Congressional District. In that newsletter I said that I, as their representative in Washington, was going to do what I can to see that they receive the services and benefits to which they are entitled. As part of this commitment, I recently voted in favor of the Older Americans Act Reauthorization [OAA]. With the passage of this bill, we are assured that, at least for the next 3 years, senior citizens will continue to receive vital services under the OAA.

These services such as meal delivery, legal assistance and in-home caregiving are essential programs that help keep older Americans living in their homes and in familiar family surroundings. I am pleased that the House has moved in an efficient manner to fund these programs at reasonable levels. I am also pleased that there are no cost-sharing provisions in this bill and that seniors will not be faced with fees for services under the OAA.

This reauthorization contains other important provisions to provide better services to seniors in the future. The new Federal Ombudsman Centers will do research and make recommendations to Congress and the administration on legislation for older Americans. This bill will require that the President call a National Conference on Aging. This conference will allow seniors themselves to make recommendations to reform programs. Major legislative initiatives have come out of the last three conferences and I hope this one will be as productive.

Demographics indicate that older Americans are the fastest growing sector of our population. People are living longer and in the next few years there will be growing difficulties in providing sufficient services for seniors. While this bill will do a substantial amount of good, we realize that in the future we must make a larger commitment to providing programs for older Americans. When that time comes, I will be ready to make that commitment.

MONTGOMERY HONORS NATIVE SON HANK WILLIAMS, SR.

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, today, 68 years to the day that he was born, I rise to pay tribute to one of the greatest musical geniuses in history, Hank Williams.

This afternoon in Montgomery, AL, Hank Williams, Sr., will be honored by the city where his musical legend began.

Mayor Emory Fulmer and the Montgomery City Council dedicated a plot in the city park across from city hall to house a life-sized statute of the immortal Hank Williams.

Hank Williams music has become part of our national heritage. The songs he wrote and performed not only changed the face of country music, they became part of Americana and live on today in the United States and throughout the world.

I'd like to share with my colleagues an outline of how the career of this musical genius began.

Born on September 17, 1923, in Mount Olive, AL, Hank Williams was the son of a poor rural family. He spent his childhood years in a log home listening to his mother, a church organist, whose hymns and southern gospel were Hank's first introduction to music.

By the age of 7, due to the ill health of his father, Hank worked in the street selling peanuts and shining shoes to help provide a meager income for his family. He learned to play guitar from a street musician named Teetot.

At age 11 he learned to accompany himself on a $3.50 guitar his mother bought him as a birthday present. The following year he won first prize in a songwriting contest with his original composition of "WPA Blues," and by age 14 he had formed his own band playing local hoedowns and dances. "Hank Williams and the Drifting Cowboys" became regulars on Montgomery radio station WSFA.

During the early and mid-1940's Hank Williams tried jobs ranging from rodeo rider to working in the Mobile shipyards.

Hank returned to Montgomery in 1944 where he formed another band also named the "Drifting Cowboys" which included his wife Audrey.

From that time Hank Williams continued to write and perform songs that would make him a legend. Through highs and lows in his career and personal life, Hank Williams continued to display a God-given talent and ability—a gift that comes along maybe once in a lifetime—to write and perform music that touched people's souls.

Although he could never read or write music, Hank Williams forged a career that people remember today. The author of 125 songs, this man who came from humble roots in the Alabama countryside, will be honored in the city where he first began his career.

Hank Williams, Jr., nicknamed Bocephus by his father, selected Doug and Sandra McDonald of Mabank, TX, to create the bronze sculpture of his father that will be unveiled this afternoon. Ralph Houlditch, a Montgomery resident, created the special base for the statue.

Hank, Jr., will unveil the bronze statute of his father at 4 p.m. this afternoon in Montgomery.

The memorial to this immortal talent is fitting, appropriate, and richly deserved.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring and remembering this legend whose contributions to the music industry and to our national history and culture will live forever.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH: 300 YEARS OF SERVICE TO YONKERS

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, we are still a new country in a new world, and we have few institutions that have 300-year histories. One of those is St. John's Church at Getty Square in Yonkers, NY, which is beginning its tercentenary celebration this Sunday. As it does so, it is a vibrant institution making important contributions to its parishioners and to the community at large.

In the 1690's, much of what is now Westchester County was part of the vast Phillipse Manor estate. Yonkers, then a small hamlet surrounded by farmland, was part of that land when it was constituted as a parish of the Church of England in 1693, the beginning of what became St. John's.

The church building was begun in the 1750's, and finished in time to serve as a hospital for wounded soldiers during the Revolution. In 1792, it was formally named St. John's. As Yonkers grew over the next century, St. John's grew as well. Several additions were made to the building, culminating in a major rebuilding in 1872, when the church acquired the beautiful appearance that it maintains to this day.

Through the years, St. John's has played a valuable role in Yonkers' civic life. The church built the first hospital in the city, St. John's Riverside, in 1872, established a home of the aged, and nurtured innumerable local charities. Its members have included many of Yonkers' leading citizens. That record of service, I am confident, will continue in the centuries ahead.

This weekend, St. John's will begin the celebration leading up to its 300th anniversary. I am proud to represent such a venerable and important institution, and I join all of the members of St. John's in recognizing the important accomplishments of their church as it prepares to enter its fourth century of service. They have a fine history, which provides a firm foundation for a future of continued service to the people of Yonkers.

OMNIBUS TRANSPORTATION EMPLOYEE TESTING ACT OF 1991

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am delighted to be joined by my distinguished colleague, BILL HUGHES, to introduce critically important legislation requiring mandatory drug and alcohol testing of transportation professionals.

The Omnibus Transportation Employee Testing Act of 1991 will require testing for drug and alcohol use by the operators of aircraft, railroads, commercial motor vehicles, and mass transportation vehicles. It protects the rights of those tested by incorporating guidelines established by the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS] on laboratory accuracy, as well as protections for individual privacy.

In 1989, the Department of Transportation [DOT] issued final rules to require drug testing of nearly 4 million transportation workers. While this is certainly a step in the right direction, this legislation will provide the DOT with the statutory authority necessary to prevent court challenges. It will also require the DOT to supplement their program with requirements for alcohol testing.

The evidence of drug and alcohol use in the transportation industry is overwhelming. Just last month, 5 people were killed and at least 130 others were injured when a New York City subway train derailed and crashed. The motorman had a blood alcohol content [BAC] of .21 percent—twice the legal limit in New York State—when he was tested 13 hours after the accident.

In the wake of this terrible tragedy, I want to commend Sonny Hall, president of the Transport Workers Union Local 100, for his public recognition of the need for random testing stating that his members "Have no fear of drug or alcohol testing." It gratifies me greatly to see that union leaders who have traditionally been opposed to random drug testing are acknowledging that testing is a logical response to a very serious problem.

In January 1987, a crash between a Conrail freight train and an Amtrak passenger train at Chase, MD, resulted in 16 fatalities and 170 injuries. The Conrail train's engineer and brakeman subsequently testified that they had been smoking marijuana in the cab prior to the fatal accident. The National Transportation Safety Board [NTSB] further found that a probable cause of the accident was the engineer's failure, as a result of impairment from marijuana, to stop the train in compliance with cab and wayside signals.

In March 1990, a Southeast Pennsylvania Transportation Authority [SEPTA] train crashed, killing 3 people and injuring 94. Transit authorities subsequently announced that one of the motormen on the subway train tested positive for cocaine use.

A recent incident involving substance abuse in the aviation industry was the sentencing in 1990 of three Northwest Airlines pilots who had flown a jetliner with 91 passengers on board while intoxicated. Fortunately, the plane landed without incident. Two hours after the flight ended, the blood alcohol content [BAC] of the crew's captain was 0.13 percent. It was only because airport authorities were able to test under Minnesota law that the pilots were found to be legally intoxicated.

The inspector general of the Department of Transportation has reported that 10,300 active, FAA-certified airmen had their driver's licenses suspended or revoked for driving while intoxicated between 1980 and 1987.

During 1990, the first year that private sector drug testing was conducted under DOT's aviation drug testing rules, 120,642 drug tests were conducted and 571 airline workers tested positive—178 in random tests.

With respect to the commercial motor carrier industry, in 1990, the National Transportation Safety Board [NTSB] announced the results of a 1-year study of fatal truck crashes in eight States. The NTSB found that 33 percent of the truckdrivers who were killed in these crashes were drug or alcohol impaired.

These threats to public safety are why the U.S. Supreme Court has found testing programs to be within the limits of the Constitution—Federal Railroad Administration postaccident testing of railway workers, FAA testing of persons holding safety-sensitive positions in the aviation industry and U.S. Customs Service drug testing requirements for employees seeking promotions.

Moreover, the Court has let stand several appeals court rulings including one upholding the constitutionality of the DOT internal random drug testing program for those agency employees in safety-sensitive positions.

The fact is that large numbers of transportation employees work in an environment with little, if any, direct supervision. A strong deterrent, such as the threat of being detected and sanctioned for drug and alcohol use is, therefore, a necessity.

We rely upon the vigilance of trained employees to remain alert to occurrences that might endanger our safety. Those who drink alcohol or use illegal drugs simply have no business holding a sensitive travel or public-safety job through which they assume responsibility for innocent lives.

Mr. Chairman, the presence of alcohol and illegal drug use in the transportation industry poses far too serious a threat to ignore. Drug and alcohol testing is the only method we have to reasonably ensure that transportation professionals will not use drugs or alcohol.

The fact is that random testing works. Since the Department of Defense instituted random testing, drug use has decreased 82 percent—dropping from 27 percent in 1980 to 4.8 percent in 1988. The Coast Guard started random testing in 1983 and has been a drop in drug use from 10.3 percent to 0.41 percent in 1990.

Further, the public supports testing. A recent Gallup Poll found that 80 percent of all Americans surveyed favored testing of those in public safety positions. Moreover, this bill will require rehabilitation programs that give employees the opportunity to come forward and get help before they are identified through testing as a drug or alcohol abuser.

This legislation is identical to S. 676, introduced by my colleagues, Senators HOLLINGS and DANFORTH. The Hollings-Danforth legislation has passed the Senate 11 times since it was first introduced in 1987. Unfortunately, the House has been consistently denied the opportunity to speak on this serious issue.

Mr. Chairman, the need for this legislation is obvious and the time for action is now. Enactment of this legislation will strengthen efforts already underway in the transportation industry. The potential for disaster created by those who abuse alcohol and illegal drugs while employed in safety sensitive transportation positions mandates that we do everything we can to eliminate the cause of the threat—before more innocent lives are lost. I urge my colleagues to consider the importance of this issue and join me in this effort.

1991 OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HON. THOMAS J. RIDGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure of mine to extend my personal congratulations to this year's recipient of the Outstanding Pennsylvania Community Award, Titusville, PA.

Titusville has been selected from an outstanding field consisting of 2,750 cities, boroughs, and townships from the beautiful Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Chamber of Business and Industry has long recognized the key roles played by local communities across the commonwealth in the economic development of the State. Titusville has epitomized this role and has truly earned this auspicious award.

Titusville has great reason to be proud. The community has experienced all facets of growth and development, while surviving depression and troubled economic times. It has gone from being the center of the oil producing universe in the 19th century, to an area with a few struggling industries in the 1980's, to a thriving community that is successfully preparing itself for the diversity that will be needed to survive well into the 21st century.

Titusville possesses the ability to attract and maintain new business and industry, a quality that can be attributed to its quiet, healthy rural setting. I have no doubt that it will continue to prosper as a talented and caring community.

Once again, congratulations to the city of Titusville. As is known, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is a beautiful, diverse and wonderful part of our Nation and it is truly an honor to receive the distinguished recognition as "Pennsylvania's Community of the Year." I send my best wishes to the community of Titusville and look forward to its very bright future.

TRIBUTE TO BRANCH 259 FIRST CATHOLIC SLOVAK UNION

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Branch 259 of the First Catholic Slovak Union of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. As this branch prepares to celebrate its 95th anniversary, I feel that it deserves recognition for its devotion to the community and the Catholic Union.

During the late 19th century, the Mahoning Valley and the surrounding area experienced a large influx of Eastern European peoples. With nearly a million new people of Slovak extraction in the area, there was a need to create a social and cultural society. Branch 259 quickly emerged to fulfill this cultural gap. The leadership helped to unify the Slovak peoples by building religious centers. They were responsible for the building of the Holy Trinity Church, which began construction in 1900 and was dedicated in October 1907. Perhaps the most grateful legacy that the founders left to later generations was the founding of the Holy Church, and today it stands as the symbol of Slovak brotherhood and community.

When it became necessary to consider building a new church and school, again the 259th was focal to the construction and completion of these projects. Under the watchful eye of Rev. Thomas Sofranic, the Slovak Union aided in the planning of the church and the site selection.

Lodge 259 has also distinguished itself as extremely patriotic and loyal to the values of America. One of their initial purchases was an American flag. At the time, there were only 45 States in the Nation, but the 259th still displays its 45-star flag proudly.

The branch has also been actively involved with the supreme general council of the First Catholic Union for over 30 years. Attorney Ted Macejko, former law director for the city of Struthers, has been elected to the council and represents Mahoning Valley and Branch 259 proudly. Once again, I salute Branch 259 of the First Catholic Slovak Union for their dedication to the community and to America and the values we treasure.

A TRIBUTE TO THE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF FREEPORT, PA

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with special pride that I rise to pay tribute to the Volunteer Firemen's Association of Freeport, PA. Comprised of the Freeport Volunteer Fire Department, the Ladies Auxiliary, and the Freeport Ambulance Service, these three groups of the association are celebrating anniversaries this year.

First organized in 1886, the Freeport VFD provided early fire protection for local residents using leather buckets to form brigades taking water from the nearby canal. Reorganized in 1916, the Freeport Firemen are now celebrating their 75th anniversary. Today, the VFD boasts over 50 men and women who volunteer their services and "put it on the line" for their community.

Since 1941, the Freeport Ambulance Service has answered the call of those in need of emergency care. Marking 50 years of emergency medical service, the Freeport Ambulance Service was the first of its kind to be established in Armstrong County. Thanks to the generosity of area residents and a well-trained staff, Freeport Ambulance is recognized as one of the finest advanced life support units in the Allen-Kiski Valley. Freeport Ambulance Service presently responds to nearly 1,000 urgent calls a year in portions of Allegheny,

Armstrong, Butler, and Westmoreland Counties.

And where would these rescue workers be without the excellent support from the Freeport Firemen's Auxiliary? Since 1951, these dedicated ladies have been there when needed. Providing assistance at the fire hall during emergencies and raising funds of equipment purchases, the Freeport Ladies Auxiliary is, this year, commemorating 40 years of selfless commitment.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in praising the members of the Freeport Volunteer Firemen's Association and congratulate them for their respective anniversaries.

WHITNEY HIGH SCHOOL RECEIVES NATIONAL RECOGNITION AWARD

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call my colleagues attention to the fact that on September 25, 1991, the U.S. Department of Education will award, for the second time, Whitney High School, in the ABC Unified School District, the National Recognition Award. On September 22, 1991, Whitney students, faculty, and parents will celebrate this occasion with a banquet.

For the second time in 4-years, Whitney High School will receive this prestigious honor of being selected for the National Recognition Award. Whitney is 1 of 19 secondary schools in the Nation to receive this award twice. This award is the highest honor given to schools throughout the Nation, by the Department of Education.

The Whitney community has much to be proud of by this latest academic achievement. The strong parental support that exists in the community is an essential component in our young peoples education. Whitney High School continues to achieve academically and exert high ideals and high expectations.

Mr. Speaker, Whitney High School has been and continues to achieve academically. Whitney High School is an extraordinary institution representing academic achievement and high ideals. I take great pride in congratulating them in their achievement and ask my colleagues to join me in commending Whitney High School for their dedication and determination and wishing them continued success in the future.

BELINDA MASON: REST IN PEACE

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, Belinda Mason, a mother, a wife, and a member of the President's National Commission on AIDS, died of the disease last week.

The Washington Post described her in its obituary as "an activist who was the only member of President Bush's National Commission on AIDS who was infected with the virus * * *."

She lived in Utica, KY, and became infected with the virus in January 1987, while receiving a blood transfusion during the birth of her second child. She was diagnosed as having AIDS in October 1988. Ms. Mason was president of the National Association of People With AIDS and the founder of Kentuckiana People With AIDS, the first group in Kentucky dedicated to finding a cure for the dreaded disease.

She distinguished herself, Mr. Speaker, on two counts. First, though a member of the National Commission on AIDS, she was critical of the Bush administration for treating AIDS as a moral issue rather than a health issue. In fact, in August she wrote to the President asking him to use his influence to keep people with AIDS from being stigmatized; advice he has so far not heeded.

Ms. Mason distinguished herself not only in her policy positions, but also in her personal approach to others with AIDS. Explaining, this past summer, why the President chose her for the Commission, she said, "I was perfect, I was southern, I was white, I was articulate, and I got AIDS in a 'nice' way." Yet, in the words of Carisa Cunningham of the AIDS Action Council "She never tried to separate herself from every other person with AIDS who got it through drug use of sexual activity." She tried, Mr. Speaker, to change the face of AIDS and to some small degree she succeeded.

She refused to distinguish people by the way they contracted the disease and she urged that it not be a cause for prejudice and discrimination, but rather for love and compassion and understanding.

Her death was tragic not only because she was a mother and a wife and a daughter and a sister, but because in spite of her own tragic personal circumstances, she chose compassion over cruelty and understanding over prejudice. What an extraordinary person she must have been.

TRIBUTE TO PATRICK YOUNG

HON. MEL HANCOCK

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Doris Yeakey of Joplin, MO, recently called my office to relate a story about a brave young man who saved her husband's life.

Mrs. Yeakey explained that on March 1, 1988, at 5:30 a.m., Patrick Young responded to her husband's calls for help after Mr. Yeakey had fallen into a lake.

Mr. Yeakey said he "was just about ready to give up" when he heard Patrick respond to his calls. Patrick, then only 14, then rescued Mr. Yeakey with the aid of his mother.

That young man, Patrick Young, is now, appropriately, serving in our Nation's military. He is also to be married on September 19 of this year.

It is always encouraging to hear true-life stories of bravery and heroism. And it is good to know that young men of Patrick's character and courage are serving our Nation in the military.

THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE IMPROVEMENT AND TAXPAYER PROTECTION ACT

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, and a former member of the House Banking Committee, I have been following the banking reform legislation very closely. Furthermore, I have generally been supportive of this endeavor. I believe it is important to authorize legitimate additional powers for banks to improve their competitive position in the growing global economy.

I do have problems, however, with the way the restructuring legislation has been shaping up. We are expanding the powers of our Nation's financial institutions without effectively addressing the underlying problems of taxpayer exposure.

I had hoped that the Banking Committee would have addressed the issue of deposit insurance in a more effective manner than it did. Consequently, those of us on the Energy and Commerce Committee, are forced to place tighter restrictions and an increased regulatory burden on such affiliations so that taxpayer exposure is minimized.

Furthermore, expanded bank powers are not all they are cracked up to be. Neither the insurance industry nor the securities are very profitable at the moment. As I have said many times before, we need to be cautious to avoid the repeating the problems of the past. I, for one, do not want to revisit these issues down the road in the form of another taxpayer bailout.

Quite frankly, I am skeptical as to whether or not the reform effort will accomplish the original goals of the Treasury proposal: That of making banks more competitive, safer and less encumbered by regulation.

The real key to reform and to controlling taxpayer exposure is deposit insurance. Unfortunately, we are now faced with a legislative proposals which does not significantly change the deposit insurance system, while allowing securities firms to affiliate with holding companies—companies which own banks backed by taxpayer dollars.

To address this point, I am introducing legislation which would create a market based pricing mechanism to insure deposits above and beyond the $100,000 level currently offered by the FDIC. The original proposal was drafted to prohibit securities firms from affiliating with holding companies whose insured banking affiliate is not a narrow or core bank and which does not have deposit insurance with a market based pricing structure. Although the core bank is not essential to my bill—and not included in it—the core bank is logically consistent with the underlying goals of this legislation.

By narrowing the banking functions and by providing a sound deposit insurance system—one which infuses market discipline and minimizes the public subsidy inherent in deposit insurance—the holding company will be safe enough to allow affiliation with securities firms. Consequently, the debate over specific fire-

walls or other such provisions becomes much less important to the underlying safety of the system.

Specifically, the legislation I am introducing today would maintain current deposit coverage, but would also offer the depositor the option of buying deposit insurance in unlimited amounts for deposits in excess of $100,000—though the bank would charge market based insurance rates for that coverage. This extra coverage will be priced through a private sector mechanism.

In order to price the insurance for deposits above $100,000, the FDIC will obtain competitive bids from private insurance companies for coverage of 5 percent of the total amount of the insurance purchased on terms that put the insurance company at risk equal to the FDIC's risk.

For example, Jane Doe deposits $150,000 in ABC national bank. She has $100,000 in Federal coverage, and purchases an additional $50,000. The FDIC will lay off $2,500 to Prudential, which will set the premium at 62 basis points for banks in ABC's risk category.

The bank would collect the $310 from Jane and forward the premium to FDIC. FDIC would, in turn, forward $15.50 to Prudential. If ABC goes under, FDIC would pay Jane the full $50,000 and collect $2,500 from Prudential.

After the resolution of ABC is complete and the recovery cost is known, the FDIC will forward the recovered amount to Prudential. If, in this example, 50 percent is recovered after ABC's resolution is complete, Prudential would receive a check for $1,250.

The driving force behind this idea is the need to address the deposit insurance issue, and particularly the need to infuse market forces into the pricing of deposit insurance. Obviously, this would cut both ways. For instance, there are many banks in Maryland which would qualify for insurance at a rate of 5 or 10 basis points. Under the foregoing example, this would mean an insurance fee of $25 to $50 for extended coverage as opposed to the $310 fee in the example. Thus, the safer the bank, the more attractive it will be for such deposits.

Currently, we have a de facto too-big-to-fail policy where this extra $50,000 is insured at taxpayer expense. The legislation I am introducing is the first step toward weaning banks off this Federal subsidy, and beginning the transition to a market-based pricing system for deposit insurance.

This theme exemplifies the kind of changes which need to occur throughout the banking industry. There is a role for regulation and for insurance. But the market handles many problems more efficiently, and will address potential problems before they really get serious. Finding the right balance is crucial. The restructuring of the financial industries demands that a similar balance be found. One which creates new opportunities for banks, but uses market forces to keep the new powers in check—avoiding a situation where the associated risk is pushed off to the United States.

THE REWARDS OF SMALL TOWN LIVING

HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, Attica, IN, an attractive, small community will celebrate its 125th year of existence this Sunday, September 22. It will do so with the ceremony, emotion and joy with which only a town like Attica can commemorate a long and happy life.

There will be all the usual proclamations by State officials, including Indiana's Governor, who urges "appropriate citizen recognition and participation in this celebration and rededication to the fundamental tenents of American freedom which continue to be unique and unmatched anywhere in the world."

There will be parades and banquets. The women and men who served our Nation so well in Desert Shield and Desert Storm will be honored; their latest Song of Freedom will be underscored by a military band from Chanute Air Force Base.

Nearly as old as the community itself is Margaret Nave Johnson, who on September 14, entertained dancers, bands and well wishers at her Monroe Street home. Her longevity attests amply to the temporal benefits to be derived from life in a truly decent small community.

Attica's football fans can join their Attica High gridiron warriors on a September 21 trip to the Hoosier Dome in Indianapolis for a contest with nearby Fountain Central.

May I paraphrase Daniel Webster who, arguing a famous suit on behalf of his alma mater, Dartmouth College, noted "it is a small place but there are those of us who love her." Webster might well have been speaking of Attica, whose anniversary reminds us that there is much to be derived from the pleasures of small town living. Attica and her people express and represent the best of those values. It is most appropriate that a celebration of these small town values pauses to incorporate a "hurrah" for the selfless men and women who so recently risked life and limb in the Middle East—for those same values that have always underpinned the Atticas of our land. The tree of freedom has always grown softly, slowly and well in these places. The values of such communities are interwoven throughout the fabric of America herself and remain our finest national "export" in time of war or peace.

Happy Birthday, Attica, her citizens and her heritage.

IN RECOGNITION OF COX CABLE OF HAMPTON ROADS

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Cox Cable of Hampton Roads for the outstanding record of public and community service that they have established in serving the people of southeastern Virginia.

The company and its employees have worked hard to be a good corporate citizen. Few organizations or individuals in our region have contributed more to the civic and cultural betterment of our community. In 1990 alone, Cox donated air time for community-based programs worth more than $3.8 million. Included were feature profiles of volunteer leaders in Hampton Roads and programs designed to inform area residents about everything from local civic league developments to the availability of important public services. In showcasing the achievements of volunteer leaders in our community, Cox Cable has strengthened the commitment to public and community service that is so important to our national life.

Cox has also initiated the Cox Naval Affair Project [CNAP], which offers programs on matters of particular interest to the thousands of Navy families living in Hampton Roads. These programs were immensely popular earlier this year when so many of our people were deployed to the Persian Gulf. Cox Cable has also committed $60,000 for audiovisual activities in the local public schools.

The local director of communications for Cox Cable, former Norfolk Mayor Irvine Hill, has worked tirelessly on these civic, educational, and cultural programs, as well as on many other projects that benefit our region.

The infectious spirit of community service that is present at Cox Cable has motivated the company's employees to form groups that work in food banks, in our local Adopt-A-School Program, and in the Make-A-Wish Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, in recognition of these and other public service achievements, the Virginia General Assembly adopted a resolution earlier this year acknowledging the contribution made by Cox Cable of Hampton Roads to the civic, educational, and cultural development of the growing community that it serves. I wish them continued success in these endeavors.

THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, my remarks today are to congratulate the Congress for its overwhelming support in passing the Older Americans Act on Thursday, September 12, and to recognize the many wonderful programs established by this legislation. Since its first passage in 1965, the Older Americans Act has provided millions of elderly Americans a variety of daily supportive services ranging from in-home nursing care and home delivery of meals to legal assistance and community services jobs programs for low-income older workers. Not only do these services provide daily assistance for basic needs that you and I might take for granted, but they allow older Americans to maintain a sense of security and dignity in their lives.

Americans are a compassionate people who believe in caring for those in need. The Older

Americans Act is clearly an example of the good that Congress can do to create a healthier living environment for all Americans, in particular, older Americans who have paid their dues for so many years.

The Older Americans Act will continue to provide funding for nutrition programs and in-home care. The act has also taken significant steps in the area of respite care for those families. who provide around the clock care to a frail elderly family member. The passage of the Older Americans Act assures families that the Federal Government is there to assist them in their efforts to keep an elderly family member at home, avoiding the need for nursing home care. This new provision provides a breather to the home care giver so that he or she may continue to lead a productive life. The Older Americans Act also provides funding for demonstration projects for multigenerational activities, enabling senior citizens the opportunity to make a positive impact on our youth in the areas of child care, education, and juvenile delinquency.

Through the Older Americans Act, a network of 655 area agencies has developed across the country. These agencies have established an even larger network of local community organizations and church groups working together to provide basic services to the elderly. The Federal dollars Congress appropriates for the Older Americans Act go far beyond $1.3 billion. It would be nearly impossible to measure the value of all the volunteer hours given by both young and old. It would be nearly impossible to measure individual expenses for gasoline, and wear and tear on personal automobiles used to deliver "meals on wheels." If the Federal Government had to pay for all those hours and out of pocket expenses, the costs would be astronomical.

The Older Americans Act will have a direct impact on my State of Massachusetts. In Massachusetts, roughly 33,000 needy elderly citizens receive assistance every month from a dedicated corps of volunteers. In the Merrimack Valley, made up of 23 cities and towns, 1,500 meals are provided daily; 900 of which are home delivered. In Framingham, the Baypath Senior Citizen Services Center serves roughly 1,260 congregate meals and home delivers 1,635 meals weekly. The State, along with all the local community organizations and church groups, would not be able to reach all these people if there were no Federal assistance.

Over the last few years, Massachusetts has seen its elder services budget cut by as much as 25 percent. These cuts have a human face—older men and women who receive less and less basic care and support. Federal funding through the Older Americans Act will bolster elder services in Massachusetts in the wake of substantial State budget cuts. This Federal money will also help the State provide additional services to some of those people who would not otherwise receive them.

Mr. Speaker, it was with pride and commitment that I cast my vote for the Older Americans Act and I congratulate the Congress for its passage of this legislation. I also wish to commend the many volunteers and administrators who make these programs work. Their time, caring, and dedication in providing these services on a daily basis underscore the spirit of this legislation.

GULF '92

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that designates 1992 as the year of the Gulf of Mexico. I grew up on the Gulf of Mexico and throughout my life have come to appreciate it for its many values. However, the gulf's resources benefit people far beyond its borders.

The Gulf of Mexico produces 40 percent of the Nation's seafood. The gulf produces 90 percent of U.S. offshore oil and gas. In fact, revenues from Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leases in the gulf rank second only to the Federal income tax as a revenue source for the U.S. Treasury. Gulf ports handle 45 percent of U.S. import-export shipping tonnage. And the gulf draws millions of tourists from all over the country to fish and enjoy its beaches.

Unfortunately, many people do not realize that the gulf has been environmentally impacted by activities occurring all over the country. Two-thirds of the continental United States drains into the Gulf of Mexico. And the environmental quality of the gulf is beginning to deteriorate. We are losing wetlands, estuaries, and fisheries at an alarming rate.

It is clearly in the best interest of all Americans to preserve and enhance the natural and economic resources of the Gulf of Mexico. I hope my legislation raises the awareness of the need to preserve this national treasure.

WORLD'S LONGEST PENCILS MADE IN SHELBYVILLE, TENNESSEE

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend I attended a remarkable event in my hometown of Shelbyville, TN. Shelbyville is known as "Pencil City, USA" because so many manufacturers of writing instruments, imprinters, and suppliers are located there.

The event last Saturday was the kickoff for Bedford County's 1991 United Way campaign. The highlight of the morning was the production of two 1,091-foot long pencils by the workers at Empire Berol USA, one of Shelbyville's leading pencil companies. These are believed to be the longest pencils ever made in the world.

One pencil was carried to the town square by 140 volunteers as it came off the production line. Despite its enormous length, this pencil was flexible enough to be curved and twisted because it was made by Empire's unique "E–71" process. At the normal 8-inch length, however, the pencil is virtually indistinguishable from pencils made of wood.

The other 1,091-foot pencil, which had been manufactured a few days before, was mounted in a tight spiral on display board at the Empire plant.

If either of these pencils were used to make a continuous mark, that mark would be 93,046 miles long, nearly four times the Earth's circumference.

As a witness to this event, I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that these pencils were incredibly long. They were carefully measured by Frank Robinson of Stanley Tools, who was assisted by our local Judge Lee Russell. Their documentation will be sent immediately to the Guinness Book of World Records for possible inclusion.

These pencils were truly amazing, but more important than the pencils' length was the depth of our community's generous spirit. In 1990 the United Way of Bedford County raised nearly $47,000, which resulted in grants to 18 local health and human service agencies.

For 1991, our United Way campaign cochair Karen Thrasher has announced a fund-raising goal of $82,600. At the campaign kickoff Mr. Bill Bohall explained the process by which last year's campaign funds were distributed. Campaign cochair Bob Green and Mayor Henry Feldhaus honored the local pencil industry and presented plaques to Empire Berol USA Vice-president Roger Thomas recognizing the company's contribution to the United Way campaign effort.

The United Way of Bedford County is a partner organization within the United Way of Middle Tennessee. I am extremely proud of their effort during the first year of operation, and I wish them continued success for the future.

TRIBUTE TO HONORABLE CALVIN P. SCHMIDT

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of the Honorable Calvin P. Schmidt, one of California's best-loved judges and Orange County's longest sitting jurist.

Judge Schmidt was known as "the people's judge" because of his love for his community and his humorous and sensitive—but firm—dispensation of justice. Because of his empathy with ordinary people, he preferred to remain on the municipal court bench, rather than be elevated to the superior court. There, he could deal directly with the many individuals who represent themselves without counsel, as is the norm in that court. His efficiency, humility, and sense of fair play were a model of humanitarian court administration.

While acting as a board member of the Girl Scouts, both nationally and locally for more than 25 years, Judge Schmidt was instrumental in acquiring and developing summer camp facilities and programs to attract young women around the country. He also helped to establish a successful youth diversion center in Orange County to counsel families whose children were in trouble with the law, while at the same time serving on the boards of dozens of

other organizations, many devoted to youth services and health care.

A past president of the California Easter Seal Society and judge adjutant to the national board of the Navy League, Judge Schmidt also chaired the California State Refugee Resettlement Committee, served on the board of the Hoag Hospital 552 Club, and skippered the Commodores Division of the Newport Harbor Chamber of Commerce in Newport Beach. He was also a member of the California Judges Association, the American Bar Association, and the Orange County Bar Association.

In keeping with his respect for all human beings, regardless of creed or social status, Judge Schmidt devoted many hours to the National Council on Alcoholism, supported numerous treatment programs, and often personally followed the recovery of alcoholics who appeared in his courtroom. He regularly received testimonial letters from individuals who credited their recovery to his creative sentencing and personal interest. It was not unusual for "Judge Cal" to make arrangements for an indigent defendant to stay overnight at a local hotel, rather than to spend the night on the street.

Judge Schmidt was born and raised in Glendale, CA. He received his baccalaureate and law degrees from the University of Southern California. After a tour of duty in Morocco with the Air Force, he practiced law in Los Angeles and Orange County from 1957 through 1966, when he was appointed to the bench by former Gov. Edmund G. Brown. He is survived by his daughter, Tracy Lynn Schmidt, of Palo Alto, CA.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Calvin P. Schmidt exemplified the highest ideals on which this country was founded: honesty, kindness, loyalty, humor, and charity. Although he is deeply missed by family and friends alike, his lessons will inspire us to serve our country honorably and decently. I can think of no better tribute to his gracious and generous spirit.

THE C–17 TRANSPORT

HON. DANA ROHRABACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, the new U.S. Air Force C–17 transport plane, which made its maiden voyage on September 15, 1991, provides extraordinary capabilities not currently available in the military's fleet.

For starters, the C–17 will enable the Air Force to transport all types of today's Army equipment from the United States to the most remote airfields. The C–17 will allow the direct transport of troops and equipment to major airbases, instead of having to transport them overland or in the C–130's. Troop fatigue, costly time delay and equipment wear associated with moving overland will become a thing of the past.

In battle situations where runways are nonexistent or have become cratered, the C–17 is capable of performing an airdrop of large equipment needed to support troops.

In any forward battlefield, there is competition for space. The C–17 is agile and compact, which allows great ground maneuverability. Also, the C–17 loadmaster can reconfigure the airlifter's cargo compartment in 1 hour or less, in flight, making it possible to carry passengers on one trip, then shift the mission to cargo or airdrop for the next.

While the C–17 will excel in delivering equipment to the soldiers, it also can transport the wounded to medical services. The C–17's on-board Med-evac capability would allow for immediate evacuation of wounded troops. As many as 48 litters can be installed in the plane if necessary.

Mr. Speaker, these are all significant achievements in our military's aviation capabilities. While we marvel at the advances of our military, let us not forget the company and its employees who have made it all possible—McDonnell Douglas.

Numerous McDonnell Douglas facilities, as well as subcontractors who produce parts for the C–17, are located in my congressional district. When the C–17 took its maiden voyage from Long Beach, CA, out over the Pacific Ocean, and finally touched down at Edwards Air Force Base, thousands of McDonnell Douglas workers and neighbors were thrilled to see, at last, the fruits of their labor.

Hats off to all who contributed to this magnificent achievement.

IN HONOR OF THE STERLING HEIGHTS FIREFIGHTERS LOCAL 1557 RETIREES

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to four members of the Sterling Heights Fire Fighters Union, who are retiring after many years of dedicated service to the community. Lt. Larry Furlow, Lt. William J. Miller, Capt. Merle Newberry, and Lt. Gerald Zupan will join with family and friends this Friday, September 20, 1991, to commemorate their careers and contributions to the people of Sterling Heights.

Lieutenant Furlow's retirement will mark nearly 24 years of service to the Sterling Heights Fire Department. Lieutenant Furlow was hired as pipeman on March 13, 1967, and over the course of the next two decades, his career has been distinguished. Described as professional, enthusiastic, and resourceful, the correspondence and letters in Lieutenant Furlow's personal file illustrates his dedication as a fireman. Among his every day duties, Lieutenant Furlow used his knowledge and skills to instruct employees on the proper use and maintenance of ropes and to improve training methods. His efforts certainly helped ensure the maximum safety for all fire department employees.

Lieutenant Furlow's career is also marked by awards and achievements. Included is an award for perfect attendance from July 1, 1988 through June 30, 1989, and a commendation from the chief, recognizing his efforts in the construction of stretchers for the department. Lieutenant Furlow was named employee of the month for May 1988 and was promoted to lieutenant on November 21 of the same year. It is my honor to join with his wife, Sherry, and his children, David, Cynthia, and Dawn, in saluting Larry Furlow for his outstanding career.

Lieutenant William J. Miller first entered the force on September 17, 1965. Over the course of his 26 years of service, Lieutenant Miller illustrates the quintessence of dedication and well rounded service to the fire department. Lieutenant Miller received many thanks from citizens and other members of the force for his willingness to offer his time to help others, whether it was technical assistance or to fill in for other departments so their men could attend a funeral for a fallen brother. Lieutenant Miller's antique fire truck was also a popular attraction both inside and out of Sterling Heights and he received many thanks for his willingness to donate his time.

Throughout his career, Lieutenant Miller has been recognized for his professional expertise. He received numerous letters of appreciation for his work toward continuous repairs of various firefighting equipment and providing regular maintenance on all equipment and tools. In 1979, Lieutenant Miller completed the Air-Pak field level maintenance course given by Health/Safety Products of Scott Aviation, and was named employee of the month for August 1986.

Capt. Merle Newberry, known to many as "Smokey the Bear," came to the force in June 1966. His distinguished career includes a promotion to sergeant in July 1974, perfect attendance from July 1988 through June 1989, and a promotion to captain in September 1990. His many duties involved testing, repairing, and maintaining fire hoses, assembling listings of medical supplies and equipment, and overseeing supplies at station 4.

Captain Newberry received many letters of commendation and appreciation over the course of his career for assistance at fires and medical emergencies, including a letter from Detroit Edison for exceptional cooperation and professionalism during an incident in September 1988, when two lineman were seriously injured when they came into contact with a high voltage conductor. Captain Newberry is married to Santina and has seven children. I join with them in saluting Merle for his long and dedicated service to the fire department.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lieutenant Gerald Zupan, a firefighter serving for more than 20 years with the force. Lieutenant Zupan, who retired in February 1991, joined the Sterling Heights Fire Department in 1969. He served for several years before being promoted to lieutenant on March 10, 1989.

Lieutenant Zupan was very much involved with educational programs in schools and with adult groups. His dedication to helping the public learn about fire safety earned him many letters of appreciation and commendation. Gerald Zupan and his wife, Pat, have four children.

Mr. Speaker, it is my highest privilege today to pay tribute to these four men. Their career epitomizes the debt we all owe to the sacrifices and bravery displayed by the men and women of our firefighting forces. I join with their family and friends in offering my most sincere best wishes for a long and prosperous retirement.

TRIBUTE TO A. WILLIAM BAILEY, JR.

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to A. William Bailey, Jr., who has just completed his term as president of the Independent Insurance Agents of America [IIAA]. Bill Bailey is a citizen of Waco, TX, where he is chairman of Bailey Insurance and Financial Services.

This week in Hawaii, Bill will step down from his elected post of president of IIAA after many years of distinguished service to that association. I congratulate him on a job well done. During his years with IIAA, Bill has served in a variety of capacities, including president of the Waco Association of Independent Insurance Agents, director of the Texas State Association, State National Director, and chairman of the Government Affairs Committee of IIAA.

Many of my colleagues know Bill Bailey for the numerous times he has testified before congressional committees. Bill has represented the 220,000 members of his association with distinction, providing straightforward and articulate information on the concerns of small business people across the country. Most recently, Bill testified before the House Banking Committee and the Federal Reserve Board, and as usual, his comments were informative and compelling.

I have had the pleasure of knowing Bill for a number of years in another capacity since we both serve on the Baylor University Board of Regents. This service is just one more example of the time he is willing to donate to his community, his State, and his faith. He has also served as president of the Waco Rotary Club, the Waco Business League, and the local United Way. It is truly an exceptional man who builds a successful business, contributes his time to a professional association, serves on numerous civic and community organizations and still has time to be an advocate on a national scale.

I know that Bill will continue to be active on behalf of independent agents and will remain a leader in community activities. But, this week I hope he will enjoy this paradise of Hawaii with his lovely wife, Roberta. I congratulate my friend Bill for a job well done.

RTC FUNDING

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will provide an additional $80 billion in loss funds and working capital for the Resolution Trust Corporation and would incorporate several structural changes to the operation of the RTC which I believe will help move the resolution process forward on an expedited basis.

These funds and changes are necessary and will allow the RTC to continue the difficult and costly process of cleaning up the savings and loan debacle.

Last week, the Financial Institutions Subcommittee of the Banking Committee heard testimony from both the Treasury Department and the RTC Oversight Board on the urgent need for this funding bill. Admittedly, this request should have been formally submitted to the committee by the Oversight Board and the Treasury Secretary earlier. But there is no denying that the RTC will be short of working capital by the end of this year and will need these funds.

In our hearing last week, Chairman William Seidman stated that the RTC expects to resolve some 85 additional thrift institutions by the end of October and thus will have expended nearly all of the funds previously approved.

Unnecessary delay in moving forward with this legislation will force the FDIC to withhold action on numerous insolvent thrifts and delay the RTC's ability to develop plans to try and sell assets.

Since the delay we encountered earlier this year in enacting a funding request submitted around this time last year resulted in a daily cost of several million dollars, it is no wonder the American taxpayer is screaming about the ultimate cost of this effort.

Now for those of my colleagues who simply do not wish to support any RTC funding bill, I can only ask what is their alternative. This cost of cleanup is not something new. We debated this matter at length when we considered the FIRREA bill 2 years ago. At that time we made no illusions that somehow this effort was going to be inexpensive. It was clear from the beginning that the S&L cleanup would cost the American taxpayer.

Yes, the S&L debacle was an indictment of a deregulation frenzy that went awry. And yes, it was a sorry commentary on our regulatory process and even on our role as congressional overseers. But that is history and we must now face the future.

As the Washington Post editorial stated earlier this year, the money we are expending today is buying fairness and is providing financial and economic stability. Without these funds, depositors would lose all their money. Is this the alternative we are prepared to offer for our reluctance to fund the RTC.

Contrary to what some may think the RTC is not some never-ending black hole into which our precious resources are being dumped. In fact, Treasury Under Secretary Robson testified last week that he felt this would in fact be the last funding request the RTC would have to make of the Congress.

Since its inception, the RTC has taken over some 500 troubled thrifts and has sold or liquidated over 350 of these. Within the total of thrifts sold or merged, it would cost the Government billions just to pay off the depositors of those failed institutions. But because of RTC actions, this expense was not necessary to a large degree.

In other words, the RTC works, maybe not perfectly or as effectively as some would want. But it does work and it does need funding.

Finally, this bill recommends several structural changes. Most importantly, it authorizes the Oversight Board to appoint a new CEO for the RTC. This CEO would replace the FDIC as the overseer of the cleanup and would result in the concentration of the day-to-day decision making for the RTC in one responsible and dedicated individual. I can only suggest that while many would prefer to stick to a clean capitalization bill, I believe these modest changes should be made.

Mr. Speaker, this is no time to interject politics and pet policies into such an important piece of legislation as this.

I urge my colleagues to support an RTC funding bill now so we can get on with the job of cleaning up the S&L mess.

BUSH'S BIGGEST SHAME

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, President Bush and his administration have opened yet another front in their war on abortion rights. This administration's all-but-endorsement of Operation Rescue's tactics is a disturbing occurrence.

In following a political agenda, the Bush Justice Department relies on a questionable legal technicality in refusing to protect those exercising their legal options. As Michael Kinsley writes in a Washington Post editorial "Bush's Biggest Shame," September 12, 1991, "Is it really possible that Federal judges lack the authority to protect citizens from organized mobs systematically denying them the ability to exercise their constitutional rights?" Abortion is a constitutionally protected freedom, but Operation Rescue continues to terrorize anyone and everyone involved in the process.

I recommend the following article to the attention of my colleagues in hopes that the constitutional rights of those seeking medical advice and treatment are protected by those who are charged with doing so.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 12, 1991]

BUSH'S BIGGEST SHAME

(By Michael Kinsley)

One of the most mendacious chapters of the Reagan administration was the Bob Jones University episode of 1982. That was when the Justice Department reversed a longstanding government policy denying tax-exempt status to private schools that exclude blacks. Although the reversal was in response to a campaign by southern conservatives, the administration piously insisted that its action implied no endorsement of tax exemptions for racist schools. They would sincerely like to deny these tax exemptions, Reagan officials maintained, but the law gave them no such authority. The Supreme Court soon ruled otherwise, 8–1.

The current controversy over Operation Rescue is the Bush administration's Bob Jones case. As in that earlier disgrace, the president and his associates are pandering to extremists while pretending with wide-eyed innocence that they are merely upholding the technicalities of the law.

Operation Rescue is the antiabortion group that physically shuts down abortion clinics by blocking the entrances, lying under cars, surrounding and heckling patients and so on. Last month in Witchita, Kan., Operation Rescue shut down three abortion clinics. A

federal judge ordered the group to stop and threatened to have its leaders arrested if they didn't. The Bush Justice Department then entered the case on the side of Operation Rescue, saying Judge Kelly had no authority to make this order.

Attorney General Richard Thornburgh, on his way out the door to run for the Senate, claimed the Justice Department action had nothing to do with abortion, which is still for the moment a constitutional right, or with support for Operation Rescue's tactics, which are uncontestably illegal. After a day of bad press, Bush even remarked that protests "ought to be done within the law." But what good is the law if it can't be enforced, and what good are constitutional rights if they can't be protected?

The power of federal judges to restrain Operation Rescue will be debated at the Supreme Court next month in Bray v. Alexandria Women's Health Clinic. In this case, too, the Justice Department has intervened on the side of Operation Rescue. At issue is a long tangle of constipated legal prose known as the Klu Klux Klan Act of 1871. The Klan Act was originally intended to authorize lawsuits against Klan persecution of blacks in the Reconstruction South, but it speaks more generally of conspiracies to deprive "any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws."

In their briefs, Operation Rescue and the Justice Department offer half a dozen reasons why the Klan Act may not apply in this situation. Not all of them can be dismissed out of hand. There is a question whether the group being oppressed in this case should be defined as "women" or as "women seeking abortions," and whether the latter category is acceptable. One side says: Not all women want abortions, or even support abortion. The other side replies: Not all blacks tried to vote back in 1872, but the law protected those who did.

The Justice Department emphasizes, as if it were a virtue, that Operation Rescue does not merely aim to oppress women: "Petitioners direct their actions at anyone, whether male or female, who assists or is involve in the abortion process—doctors, nurses, counsellors, boyfriends, husbands and family members, staff and others." Oh well, in that case go right ahead.

There is a question whether the law, which refers to suing for damages, authorizes judges to issue injunctions as well. Since most constitutional rights protect you only against deprivation by the government itself, not by private individuals, there is a question whether this limit also applies to the Klan Act. Lower courts have avoided this particular complication by holding that Operation Rescue is violating not the right to choose abortion but the right to interstate travel, which does not require government involvement. But then there is a question whether the mere fact that many clinic patients come from out of state is enough to establish that this right is being violated.

My own conclusion, after reading the briefs, is one of impatience. Is it really possible that federal judges lack the authority to protect citizens from organized mobs systematically denying them the ability to exercise their constitutional rights? If so, the law ought to be changed.

President Bush does not believe in abortion rights, or claims not to. But as president he cannot openly endorse mob action to deprive people of rights that are still the law of the land. So he and his administration resort to technicalities The solution is simple. The Ku Klux Klan Act is only a statute, not a constitutional provision. Congress ought to pass a new statute, stripped of all the complications. If Bush were presented with the bald proposition, in the form of a bill, that the federal government ought to be able to protect people in the exercise of their federal constitutional rights, would he dare to veto it? If the Democrats were a bit faster on their feet, they could have a bill like this on Bush's desk in a week. It would leave him in a bind he truly deserves.

THE AMERICAN SAMOA STUDY COMMISSION ACT

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "American Samoa Study Commission Act."

For several years, I have been concerned that as the only unincorporated, unorganized territory of the United States, the actual political status of American Samoa is not known. This problem is compounded because what is now known as the Territory of American Samoa was really ceded to the United States by two separate treaties.

As Samoa and the other territories continue to explore new options in their relationships with the United States, it seems crucial to me that Samoa's current status be known and well defined.

Today's legislation will establish a federal commission to provide a comprehensive review of fundamental issues affecting Samoa's interests.

OREGON EMPLOYMENT DIVISION VERSUS SMITH: A TRESPASS OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on April 17, 1990, the Supreme Court handed down an opinion in Oregon Employment Division versus Smith that radically undercut the fundamental right of each and every American to the free exercise of religion as embodied in the First Amendment to the Constitution. In the words of the dissent in the Smith decision, this "holding dramatically departs from well-settled First Amendment jurisprudence . . . and is incompatible with our Nation's fundamental commitment to individual religious liberty." The free exercise clause of the Constitution reads, "Congress shall make no law . . . prohibiting the free exercise [of religion.]" Through the 14th amendment this clause is applicable to the States. Through the Smith decision, the Supreme Court has misread the first and foremost amendment of our Bill of Rights. Now, a coalition of religious and civil liberties groups that reaches across all political and ideological lines has assembled to overturn the Smith decision's abridgement of this constitutional right. I rise to announce my commitment to this effort as reflected in H.R. 2797, the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, introduced by my colleague STEPHEN SOLARZ of New York.

The Smith decision seems to rest on a small and isolated matter; the denial of unemployment benefits to two Native American church members fired from their jobs for their use of peyote in a native American church ritual. Oregon bans the use of peyote as a schedule I controlled substance, and denies unemployment benefits to those discharged for work-related misconduct. While not challenging the job dismissal, these two men did claim that the Oregon law prohibiting their use of peyote as part of church ritual infringed upon their free exercise rights. Thus the constitutional argument was joined.

The right to practice one's religion is intrinsically linked to the constitutional right of unfettered religious belief. This connection and right is embodied in longstanding legal precedent. But the freedom to act on one's belief can also conflict with an obvious need for society to regulate conduct. Like all rights, religious freedom is not an absolute. As Justice Burger wrote in Wisconsin versus Yoder, "the very concept of ordered liberty precludes allowing every person to make his own standards on matters of conduct in which society as a whole has important interests." Indeed, the history of the Court with regard to the free exercise clause is a continuous balancing act, replete with cases where the interests of an ordered society are weighed against an individual's right to religious sanctity. Not only have laws that are specifically intrusive toward religion been struck down, but generally applicable laws, which are seemingly neutral toward religion on the surface and dedicated to other ends, have also been found to be unconstitutionally intrusive in specific instances.

In the Yoder case, in which an Amish family did not wish to comply with a State compulsory education law for religious reasons, the Court declared that, "only those interests of the highest order and those not otherwise served can overbalance legitimate claims to the free exercise of religion." Generally applicable laws which were found to be burdensome to the Free Exercise Clause could only be justified if the Government could prove a compelling interest in the law. This was set forth in the landmark Sherbert versus Verner case which also turned on the extension of unemployment benefits for a member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church who would not work on Saturdays as this day is regarded as the Sabbath by her religion.

With the Smith decision, this traditional balancing act has been rejected in favor of a radical new principle that no compelling interest need be proved if a challenged law is not targeted specifically at religious practice. The new law created by Smith states:

> The Clause does not relieve an individual of the obligation to comply with a law that incidentally forbids (or requires) the performance of an act that his religious belief requires (or forbids) if the law is not specifically directed to religious practice and is otherwise constitutional as applied to those who engage in the specified act for nonreligious reasons.

In clearer terms, any religious practice can be infringed upon if it conflicts with any general, nonspecific law. Incomprehensibly,

against all original intent of the Founding Fathers and the history of American law, Smith allows majorities to trample on individual religious freedoms without any recourse to the courts for constitutional protection.

If the Smith case had followed precedent, a majority of the Court could have found the State of Oregon had an overriding and compelling interest in restricting the trade and use of peyote, and therefore come to the conclusion that no religious freedom exception could be made for these two men. The answer to the question: "will exempting respondents from the State's general criminal prohibition 'unduly interfere with fulfillment of the governmental interest'?" could then have been "yes" and precedent would have been preserved. But the majority of the Court didn't even want that question asked, believing the Court has no place in limiting the will of the State even if that will may impinge upon the constitutional rights of these two men.

Somehow the Rehnquist Court, in an opinion written by Judge Scalia, came to the conclusion that if an exception to Oregon's drug laws were made for this religious case an "extraordinary right to ignore generally applicable laws that are not supported by 'compelling governmental interest' on the basis of religious belief" would be created. For fear that this "extraordinary right" would be created, the Smith decision allows no limited exceptions even if the religious practice which conflicts with State law is central to the practice of that religion. Judge Scalia notes:

> Nor could such a right be limited to situations in which the conduct prohibited is "central" to the individual's religion, since that would enmesh judges in an impermissible inquiry into the centrality of a particular beliefs or practices to a faith.

While the Court's desire to refrain from the examination of what is and what is not "central" to any particular religion is natural, the illogical refusal to examine any State infringements on religious practices is disastrous to those religious practices which may not conform to general law and do not have the popular support to find politically granted exceptions. Though an unlikely example due to our society's majority Judeo-Christian composition, the drinking of sacramental wine may be forbidden to minors because of State age-related liquor laws, though this sacrament is clearly central to the teachings of the Christian church.

Indeed, the law must weigh restrictions on our constitutional freedoms to protect societal order. Heretofore, this process of weighing would seem to have forced the Court to judge the importance of the religious practice, and then again weigh the importance of protecting that practice against the need of the larger society to regulate conduct for the betterment of all citizens. What Justice Scalia would like to do is unburden the Court from that role. He writes,

> It is no more appropriate for judges to determine the "centrality" of religious beliefs before applying a "compelling interest" test in the free exercise field, than it would be for them to determine the "importance" of ideas before applying the "compelling interest" test in the free speech field.

Essentially, because he believes this determination can't be done, he won't do it; thereby throwing the baby out with the bathwater because protection of our constitutional rights is not always an easily workable formulation.

Judge Scalia defends his argument by stating,

> Any society adopting such a system (of a compelling interest standard) would be courting anarchy, but that danger increases in direct proportion to the society's diversity or religious beliefs, and its determination to coerce or suppress none of them. Precisely because "we are a cosmopolitan nation made up of people of almost every conceivable religious preference," * * * and precisely because we value and protect that religious divergence, we cannot afford the luxury of deeming presumptively invalid, as applied to the religious objector, every regulation of conduct that does not protect an interest of the highest order. The rule respondents favor would open the prospect of constitutionally required religious exemptions from civic obligations of almost every conceivable kind.

Unfortunately, his is an argument based on fear, not principle. Even Judge Scalia admits that this possible anarchy was strictly limited even under the Sherbert compelling interest requirement. In rebuttal to Justice Scalia, Justice O'Connor notes "that courts have been quite capable of strik[ing] sensible balances between religious liberty and competing state interests." Essentially, Justice Scalia is content to ignore the constitutional rights of two men because of the precedent he fears it might set for mass exceptions to other generally applicable laws. What Justice Scalia fails to realize is that providing exceptions to generally applicable laws does not necessarily weaken those laws, while refusing exceptions clearly and irrevocably undermines one's constitutional right to freedom of religion.

This question may be looked at, not from the angle of inquiry into centrality, but through the question of severe impact. Is the burden constitutionally significant? Instead of examining how this case may affect generally applicable laws, we should examine the cases impact on future ability to sustain our constitutional right to freedom of religious expression. Traditionally, we have been protected by the Court from this severe impact. Justice Scalia would like to remove the Court's role and have us rely on the States for our protection. His opinion states "a society that believes in the negative protection accorded to religious belief can be expected to be solicitous of that value in its legislation as well" even though he acknowledges that, "leaving accommodation to the political process will place at a relative disadvantage those religious practices that are not widely engaged in." Mr. Scalia would not have us worry, believing an "unavoidable consequence of democratic government must be preferred to a system in which each conscience is a law unto itself or in which judges weigh the social importance of all laws against the centrality of all religious beliefs."

Unfortunately, Justice Scalia is apparently not a student of history, which unequivocally demonstrates that it is States which are the greatest trespassers of our constitutional rights, not its greatest protectors. States have been notorious for not respecting the rights of individuals, often poor and powerless, in haste to please the demands of either the powerful or the many. The Bill of Rights was created expressly to protect those fundamental rights that majority government had a long history of trampling for reasons of political expediency. In large part due to individual States' inability to protect individual rights, the fourteenth amendment was enacted. An intent not to review any infringement on religious liberties as inflicted by State laws is an absolute abdication of the Supreme Court's role as guardian of the Constitution. As stated by Justice Jackson in 1940,

> The very purpose of a Bill of Rights was to withdraw certain subjects from the vicissitudes of political controversy, to place them beyond the reach of majorities and officials and to establish them as legal principles to be applied by the courts. One's right to life, liberty, and property, to free speech, a free press, freedom of worship and assembly, and other fundamental rights may not be submitted to vote; they depend on the outcome of no elections.

Justice Scalia would like us to believe that because of this Nation's religious plurality, we cannot afford the luxury of protecting the first amendment. While Justice Scalia may represent the majority on this conservative Court, we should not let his radical views undercut our commitment to preservation of the Constitution. Thankfully, Justice Blackmun, author of the second dissenting opinion in the Smith decision, understands that constitutional protection of the free exercise of religion is not a "constitutional anomaly." Indeed it is a "preferred constitutional activity."

The dissent in this case firmly rejects Justice Scalia's opinion, noting that his argument not only is warped in its use of precedent, but fundamentally undermines all preceding jurisprudence on the first amendment's free exercise clause. In separate dissenting opinions, Justices O'Connor and Blackmun reinforce the need to protect religious minorities, especially when the assaults are in the firm of laws making certain religious acts criminal. These intrusions require "heightened judicial scrutiny," on a case-by-case analysis; not blind rejection. In response to Justice Scalia's fears about inquiry into religious centrality, Justice O'Connor writes,

> The distinction between questions of centrality and questions of sincerity and burden is admittedly fine, but it is one that is an established part of our free exercise doctrine, and one that courts are capable of making.

As to Justice Scalia's fears about potential anarchy, Justice Blackmun notes,

> This Court's prior decisions have not allowed a government to rely on mere speculation about potential harms, but have demanded evidentiary support for a refusal to allow a religious exception.

Justice O'Connor also highlights the need "to apply this test in each case to determine whether the burden on the specific plaintiffs before us is constitutionally significant and whether the particular criminal interest asserted by the State before us is compelling * * * the first amendment at least requires a case-by-case determination of the question sensitive to the facts of each particular claim."

The Supreme Court has long, though not always, been the champion of individual constitutional rights, even in instances of conduct that general society may find repugnant. Smith

is a dangerous opinion because, in the interests of judicial simplicity and enforcing anti-drug laws, the Court is content to forget the Constitution. In this Nation of individuals; in all the creeds and races and differences in outlook, opinion, and belief, we persevere as a single entity because of our commitment to the notion that the sanctity of individual liberty is a greater promoter of our social welfare than any government-designed policy of social cohesion. The Court in Smith takes both a narrow reading of the Constitution and an expansive reading of the force of State law on individual liberties. Indeed, there will be times when the extent of our constitutional freedoms must be limited for societal ends. But on each occasion, we must navigate this course with care and circumspection. The emotions of the day cannot defeat the aims of freedom and liberty to which our Founding Fathers strove. Oregon Employment versus Smith is a case contradictory to our constitutional principles; it must be overturned. I urge my colleagues to lend their support to the Religious Freedom Act and to set us back on a proper course.

SHUT DOWN THE OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell announced yesterday that he was dismissing the case against Lt. Col. Oliver North. I say this action is long overdue.

After spending nearly 5 years and $35 million in taxpayer money to pursue this case, Independent Prosecutor Walsh has concluded that "the Government is not likely * * * to sustain a successful outcome" in this case.

Oliver North has been completely exonerated in this case, and the taxpayers are the only true losers. For far too long, the Office of the Special Prosecutor has justified dragging out this case and increasing the cost to the taxpayers. It is clear that the time has come to put an end to this operation, which employs over 35 attorneys and support staff, before the taxpayers pay more.

The time has come to immediately shut down the Office of the Special Prosecutor and put an end to this issue, once and for all.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN BILL GRAY

HON. JOSEPH M GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, esteemed colleagues, I am here today to pay tribute to a man who has not only done a great service for the Second District of Pennsylvania, but who has also dedicated his time and effort pursuing avenues to create a better and fair society in America.

I have been lucky enough to serve with Congressman Bill Gray since 1978. In this time, I have come to know a man whose drive and determination is like none other I have ever come across. Bill posesses a sense that all of us wished we had. A sense that enables him to see many avenues of opportunity and permits him to mold different views and ideologies together in order to create a finished product that we can all stand by. This sense gives him the ability to eventually come out on top and succeed.

It is obvious in the time that Bill was here, that many of his views and ideas rubbed off on all of us. With his leadership at the majority whip position, Bill was able to rekindle the fire of who and what the Democrats are and what we stand for.

I can remember in the height of the Reagan years, when the American economy was reeling from the Reagan revolution, I watched Bill mold four consecutive budget agreements that effectively ended the Reagan stranglehold on middle class America. The amazing story behind this is that in those 4 years, a combined total of only 77 Democrats voted against the agreements. Less than 20 Democrats a year. Considering the diversity of the Democratic party, that in itself is an astounding achievement.

The success of Bill Gray does not come from luck, it comes from a harmonious combination of personality, vision, and intelligence. With his abilities, Bill has proven that he can take a view, an idea, or a fragmented thought and create something concrete and beneficial. Something that will help people succeed and society to grow.

I am not only speaking for myself when I say Bill is a true leader of the people. Ask around the halls of Congress and the Members will tell you what a fair, hard-working, and engaging leader he is. Although the House of Representatives will be losing a great leader and potential speaker, the United Negro College Fund will be gaining a man who will tirelessly strive to assist black Americans.

Bill Gray will not leave this body as a beleagured politician, resting on the laurels of where he has been and what he has done. This man will exit this body with his head held high and his eyes wide open; he will leave as a champion looking for new obstacles to overcome, other mountains to climb, and new campaigns to wage.

In closing, I would like to extend my sincerest congratulations and gratitude to Bill and also wish him the best of luck with the endeavors he must yet face.

ESTABLISH 17-MEMBER COMMISSION TO DISMANTLE THE GLASS CEILING FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN AND MINORITIES

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, today, I have introduced a bill to establish a 17-member Commission to study further why the glass ceiling—the invisible barrier keeping qualified minorities and women from moving up into management jobs—exits. The Commission will make recommendations with respect to policies for business to promote opportunities for the advancement of women and minorities and lead to the removal of artificial barriers to such advancement. In addition, this legislation establishes the National Award for Diversity and Excellence in American Executive Management. This award will be presented annually to a business which has made substantial efforts to break down the glass ceiling.

The Department of Labor's recent glass ceiling report confirms what many of us have suspected all along—that women and minorities have not been advancing up the corporate ladder as quickly as white males. This report is an important first step in understanding and removing the barriers toward women and minorities. However, it is just a first step toward a pervasive problem that has existed in our society for far too long. The legislation I am introducing today will establish a high-level government commission charged with building on the work of, and expanding the record of, the Department of Labor's efforts. It is important to note that the report completed by the Department of Labor was a modest pilot study, examining only nine Fortune 500 companies. Today's legislation will enable the high-powered Commission to compile hard facts on a multitude of businesses, versus sampling of corporate America.

During the past 25 years, shifting demographics, coupled with a more global business environment has changed the composition of the work force. Significant among these is the increased importance of women and minorities to the competitive status of the American economy. If we are to ensure a level playing field—that women and minorities have the opportunities guaranteed under the law—we must have statistical data and recommendations to break down the glass ceiling.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the proposed legislation measure will help ensure accountability in equal employment opportunities for women and minorities. It will also provide significant incentives to those companies which have undertaken particularly creative and effective initiatives to assure equal opportunity for all.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM J. MARSCHALK

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, on July 12, William J. Marschalk, an executive vice president of Great Western Corp., died following treatment for Hodgkin's disease. Over the past 2 months, I've had the opportunity to reflect upon the life and career of a remarkable individual whose legacy is one of giving and caring.

Since 1986, I had the pleasure of working with Bill on a number of issues that were before the House Banking Committee. During that time, I came to admire his professionalism and his commitment to his country and his community. His advice was sound and his instincts were usually right. During the many

years of debate on the causes of and solutions to the savings and loan crisis, he was a voice of reason when reason was in short supply. He was a positive influence on a troubled industry.

In addition to being a prominent and highly respected professional Bill Marschalk was a man of compassion for those in our society who are less fortunate. When President Bush spoke of those "thousand points of light," the person who first came to mind was Bill Marschalk.

As a member of the board of directors of the Big Brothers of Greater Los Angeles, Bill spent countless hours intimately involved in the lives of hundreds of young men in need of positive male role models. In an effort to broaden education and housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income families, Bill worked as director of the California Housing Partnership Corp. and as a member of the president's council of California State University, Northridge.

Bill Marschalk was a good friend, and he will be greatly missed. My prayers are with his family, especially his wife, Jeanne, and his two children, Cory and Heather.

ANTHONY CASTIGLIA: MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, the wonder of America, to some extent, is the unique blend of its vibrant present with the richness of its cultural past.

The Buffalo area, like so many other communities, is blessed with a variety of ethnic groups who continue to hold high the torch of their ethnic roots which their forbears proudly brought to this country in generations past.

One such organization, the Federation of Italian-American Societies of Buffalo western New York, has celebrated its Italian heritage primarily through its Christopher Columbus Day Dinner for the past 84 years. This year, the federation has chosen to honor Anthony M. Castiglia as its "Man of the Year." It is in tribute to Mr. Castiglia and his many accomplishments that I wish to make special note to my colleagues in the Congress of the United States.

Anthony Castiglia was born on Buffalo's east side 56 years ago and was raised in the environs of Swan Street where so many other Italian-Americans lived during that period. The son of humble parents, Charles and Mary Castiglia, Anthony learned early in life that serving God, country, and family were three priorities worthy of his total dedication and commitment.

Following his father's advice, he chose to enter mortuary school. After years of hard work and tireless effort, he became one of the most successful and respected funeral directors in western New York. That alone would have been worthy of special recognition, but Anthony Castiglia's accomplishments extend deep in the fabric of the western New York community—principally as a leading force of the federation which honors him so deservedly this year.

As the federation's president, Anthony Castiglia successfully lobbied for Federal funds to teach the Italian language and culture in the Buffalo public schools. He managed to recruit and sponsor a world acclaimed "Leonardo's Return to Venice" art exhibit featuring works of Leonardo da Vinci—an exhibit that was seen by more than 100,000 people during its 6-week showing at the University of Buffalo.

In 1981 he initiated a major communitywide fundraising effort that brought thousands of dollars of much needed assistance to hundreds of homeless and suffering earthquake victims of southern Italy.

Mr. Castiglia takes special pride in his work on behalf of Santa Maria Towers—a 115 unit apartment complex for senior citizens located in the heart of Buffalo's Italian-American community. In 1984 President Ronald Reagan personally visited and dedicated Santa Maria Towers and praised those associated with it "* * * for their devotion to God, country, and family"—a theme which had the familiar ring of Anthony Castiglia's childhood.

Anthony Castiglia's most enduring accomplishments, however, will be the joy of his marriage to his lovely wife, Loretta and the fruits of that marriage—his three sons: Patrick, Charles, and Eric; two grandchildren, Alyssa and Cody, also bless the Castiglia home.

On this Columbus Day we salute the Federation of Italian-American Societies and its 1991 "Man of the Year" for reminding us that America's future will always be bright because people like Anthony Castiglia nobly dedicate their lives to the cherished values of God, country, and family.

MEYERS NOT A COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1330

HON. JAN MEYERS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, JOHN MYERS, my good friend and colleague, and I share the same last name in pronunciation—and even our first names sound similar. Our names are spelled differently, but minor confusions occur nonetheless. For example, he receives some of my mail and I get some of his.

Recently, however, a larger problem surfaced because of the similarities of our last names. On June 26, 1991, my name was listed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a cosponsor of H.R. 1330, a bill to establish a system for classifying wetlands.

I am not a cosponsor of H.R. 1330 and have never been a cosponsor of the bill. My friend from Indiana, JOHN MYERS, however, is a cosponsor of H.R. 1330. And when he decided to cosponsor the bill, the sponsoring office submitted the wrong name to the LEGIS office. Although the LEGIS office record has been corrected, there is nothing I can do to correct the June 26 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, except to offer this explanation.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that in the future my colleagues and their staffs will be sure to remember the distinction in the spelling of my name and my Indiana colleague's name.

INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC POLICY

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to join my colleague, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, in introducing legislation designed to increase the participation of minorities in the foreign service. Currently, those choosing a career in foreign service will find that this is one of the areas of Federal service that minorities have found most difficult to penetrate. The most recent statistics from the foreign service show that the total percentage of African-Americans, Hispanics, Asian-Americans, and American Indians employed in career positions is a mere 12 percent, while collectively these groups comprise approximately 25 percent of the population.

Our legislation would take steps to increase this low number of minorities currently serving in the foreign service by amending the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish a program for minority foreign service professional development. This program would be developed through an undergraduate consortium of universities to be based at Howard University, here in the District of Columbia. The majority of universities in the consortium have student bodies composed predominantly of minorities. Features of the legislation include a junior-year abroad program, a Ralph Bunche Fellowship Program providing $15,000 fellowships for study at the masters degree level, a cooperative program to prepare graduates for the Foreign Service examination, and the creation of an Institute for International Public Policy at Howard University to concentrate on producing minority international/foreign policy analysts.

The Foreign Service needs our best and brightest. Unfortunately, many minorities have not been given the opportunity to prove that this is exactly who they are. Our legislation is intended to remedy this problem. I urge my colleagues to support it.

TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENT AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce the formation of the Technology Advancement Association [TAA], a not-for-profit association of professionals in science, engineering, law, finance, economics, public education, public information, government affairs, and social/behavioral sciences. TAA members are actively committed to advancing technology through a network of local, national, and international affiliates of the primary organization.

TAA's mission is profound in its simplicity. That mission is "to advance the quality of life by advancing technology." The relationship between the state of technology and quality of life is not well understood and deserves the special attention that TAA proposes to give it. Moreover, an interdisciplinary organization designed to assure and enhance the application of technology to quality of life concerns will be infinitely beneficial to our society and mankind.

TAA intends to accomplish its mission in a variety of ways. If will develop a full range of media and public information programs to better inform and educate the public. TAA will also provide a forum to identify and address problems, issues, and concerns that cut across a broad spectrum of technologies. This forum will encourage interdisciplinary, holistic approaches to technological issues. Finally, TAA will serve as a vehicle for integrating the efforts and expertise of professionals from all fields of technology toward the resolution of complex and significant technological issues.

The organizational structure of TAA is as unique as its mission and objectives. Since its structure includes professionals engaged in a broad cross-section of technical and nontechnical areas, TAA will represent an exceptionally wide point of view on technology issues. Moreover, TAA seeks a balance among the three principal segments of the technology community, that is, industry, government, and academia as well as the general public. TAA's interdisciplinary philosophy will be applied in both of its major organizational components, TAA/US and TAA International. TAA's structure supports a holistic approach to problem solving and is designed to insure more balanced positions on technology issues.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Technology Advancement Association for its unique organization and highly laudable objectives. It is an organization that I am sure will come to hold a prominent voice on science and technology issues. TAA is certain to make a difference in helping to insure that advances in technology are applied in such a way as to truly enhance the quality of life.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MINORITY FOREIGN SERVICE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

HON. CHARLES A. HAYES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. HAYES of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a very important piece of legislation which seeks to increase the numbers of minorities serving in the Foreign Service, as well as other international career opportunities. In spite of alleged efforts on the part of the State Department, minority representation in the Foreign Service is truly dismal. The overall minority representation is 18 percent, and the overall African-American representation is only 6 percent, in spite of the slight improvements over the past 5 years. Mr. Speaker, the Foreign Service is by no means representative of the American people at large. It has been said time and again that the State Department needs to do more to correct racial imbalances in the elite 9,400-member Foreign Service. However, not much has been done. This legislation is meant to directly address this problem.

Today, I introduce the Foreign Service Professional Development Program, along with my colleague Representative ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, because a serious effort must be made by this Congress to increase access for all Americans to international career options. Mr. Speaker, for the record, I would like to insert an outline of this legislation in the RECORD at this point:

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

MINORITY FOREIGN SERVICE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AND THE INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC POLICY

Part D. NAME. Names the program the Minority Foreign Service Professional Development Program and also establishes the Institute of International Public Policy at Howard University in Washington, D.C.

Section 631(a) authorizes the creation of a program to significantly increase the numbers of African Americans, Asian Americans, Hispanic Americans, and Native Americans entering the Foreign Service of the United States and other careers in the international arena including international voluntary agencies, international public policy formulation, and international information dissemination. This section also establishes at Howard University in the District of Columbia the Institute for International Public Policy (hereinafter the INSTITUTE) to serve as the administrative and academic arm of the consortia of twenty-six undergraduate/graduate institutions of higher education that will implement the program.

Section 631(a) identifies the twenty-six institutions forming the consortium as: Benedict College, Bennett College, Bowie State University, California State University at Los Angeles, Chicago State University, Cleveland State University, Columbia College of Chicago, Florida International University, Georgetown University, the Johns Hopkins University of Advanced International Studies, Howard University, Lehman College, Lincoln University of Pennsylvania, Ana G. Mendez Education Foundation (Turabo University), Morgan State University, Johnson C. Smith University, New Mexico Highlands University, Northeastern Illinois University, Spelman College, Tougaloo College, University of Texas, Southmost (Pan American University), the University of the District of Columbia, Upsala College, Wayne State University, West Virginia State College, Wilberforce University, and Xavier University of New Orleans.

Section 631(b) provides for the participation of any institution of higher education (as defined in section 1201 of the Act) in the program authorized as a "cooperating" institution except the academic internship program.

Section 632(a) outlines the academic program as including but not being limited to: international policy formulation, foreign service training education, foreign language study, international economics and politics, public information communication and dissemination, junior year abroad, academic year and summer internships, graduate fellowships, undergraduate identification program, and U.S. Foreign Service Examination Preparation.

Section 632(b) defines the Junior Year Abroad program as being open to all minority students in attendance at historically black colleges or universities, tribally controlled Indian community colleges and other institutions of higher education with "significant minority student populations." Eligible students must attend institutions which have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Howard University, which will pay for a portion of the cost of the Junior Year Abroad from appropriated funds, while the student's nominating institution must pay the balance.

The Junior Year Abroad program will provide up to a nine-month experience, including academic study, as well as social, familial and political activities intended to foster a greater understanding of and familiarity with the culture, language, economics and political governance of the host country.

Section 632(c)(1) authorizes a Masters Degree program leading to the award of a Masters Degree in International Relations at Howard University or any other institution which enters into a MOU with Howard University. This MOU will outline the program of study at the cooperating institution to ensure its conformity with the academic program at Howard which shall have the approval of the Board of Visitors. Section 632(c)(2) creates the Ralph Bunche Fellowship in order to assist students acquire the Masters Degree in International Relations. The fellowship is limited to two years and may not exceed a total of $30,000 or $15,000 for each academic year. The Bunche Fellowships, to be awarded by Howard University, may only be awarded to full-time students in attendance at Howard or other institutions who enter into an MOU with Howard University, provided the student has a baccalaureate degree and intends to enter the U.S. Foreign Service for two years for each one year of fellowship assistance received.

Section 632(d) authorizes academic and summer internships for students from consortium institutions only and would provide a work-related experience with international voluntary, U.S. government agency or international agency.

Section 633(a) establishes the Board of Visitors for the Institute program. The membership of the Board shall include an individual named by the President of each institution in the consortium and the President of Howard Unviersity, as well as the designees of the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of State. Subsection (b) indicates that the Board of Visitors will function as the academic and policy oversight body for the Institute and the program. The Board is required to submit an annual report on the activities and accomplishments of the program to the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Education. That report shall include a statistical analysis of the progress made in placing minorities in the U.S. Foreign Service.

Section 633(c) sets forth the qualifications of the members of the Board of Visitors. They shall include: prior experience in the U.S. Foreign Service or in international service; academic experience, either instructional or research, in the international academic arena; practical or professional experience in overseas business, development or international voluntary work; or governmental experience in the foreign service or international voluntary service.

Section 634(a) provides for Howard University to submit an application to the Secretary of Education in order to receive the appropriated funds, and (b) establishes a matching requirement for the consortium institutions which shall equal one-fourth of

the amount of the total provided by the Federal government, which shall come from nonfederal sources, but may be in the form of cash, services, supplies or equipment.

Section 635 authorizes the President of Howard University to receive private gifts and donations on behalf of the Institute and to maintain such private gifts and donations, which are to be used for the support of the Bunche Fellowship Program or the Junior Year Abroad Program, at the Independence Federal Savings Bank or similar financial institution.

Section 636 provides for the delegation of the responsibility of providing a preparation course for the Foreign Service Examination to a non-profit entity in the District of Columbia.

Section 637 provides definitions for several key words used in the bill, including "eligible student," and "affiliated institution."

Section 638 authorizes $25 million dollars to carry out the purposes of the program in FY 1992 and "such sums" as may be necessary in each succeeding fiscal year.

Mr. Speaker, the idea for this legislation originated during the House Education and Labor Committee's series of field hearings on the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act of 1965. President Dolores Cross of Chicago State University expressed an interest in this legislative proposal at the field hearing held in my congressional district. As other hearings were held nationwide, the Committee heard time and again of the need to address this matter.

As the Congress moves forward in the process of reauthorizing the Higher Education Act, it is my hope that members will join with me in supporting this legislation, recognizing the need to provide true access to all aspects of education for all Americans.

TRIBUTE TO THE GRAND COUNCIL OF HISPANIC SOCIETIES IN PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate and praise the Grand Council of Hispanic Societies in Public Service, Inc. for their 24 years of unremitting dedication and service in the community.

Based in New York, the grand council was originally established by representatives of five fraternal Hispanic organizations who wanted to promote the contributions and advancements of Hispanics in the community.

Building on the premise that "in unity there is strength," the council's founders mobilized to create an umbrella organization that would incorporate the values set forth in their constitution. They formed an executive board and appropriate bylaws to guide them in carrying out a very specific set of objectives.

WHEREAS: In unity there is strength, we, the Representatives of various fraternal groups and societies, composed of Civil Service Employees of Hispanic and Hispanic-American origin or lineage, serving in the various spheres of Federal, State and Local Government, feel the need to create an organization to unite our efforts and aspirations into a common bond to better promote the general welfare of our individual fraternal groups and their members; to strive for due recognition in Public Service for people of Hispanic and Hispanic-American descent; to unrelenting dedication, to ever improving, to the best of our abilities, the services we render to the various communities we serve.

These goals, as written in the grand council's preamble, have steered this zealous organization to the point where they currently represent 90,000 members and counting.

Through their commitment and efforts, the Grand Council of Hispanic Societies in Public Service, Inc. has contributed to the advancement of Hispanics in our community. It is through these types of efforts that our community will be capable and prepared to manage the challenges of the future. These endeavors, which help strengthen our Nation as a whole, should be emulated by others, and must be commended.

On behalf of the South Bronx, I salute the Grand Council of Hispanic Societies in Public Service, Inc. on 24 years of service, and look forward to their presence in the community for many years to come.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO STIMULATE PRIVATE SAVINGS

HON. ED JENKINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation designed to stimulate private savings in the United States. The Individual Investment Account Act, which establishes IRA II's, represents a significant expansion of and improvement over IRA's as they now exist. By rekindling the "savings ethic" and contributing to significant increases in new savings, this legislation can have a very important impact on the household economies of average Americans as well as on the national economy.

Briefly, IRA II's will provide:

A $2,500 per year tax deductible contribution, indexed for inflation;

Unlimited nondeductible contributions;

No penalty withdrawals;

No forced distribution at any age;

All nondeducted contributions withdrawn first;

Account balance transferred tax free at death; beneficiary assumes account with same cost basis as benefactor;

Tax-free withdrawal of up to $15,000 for first time home purchase; basis in residence reduced by corresponding amount;

Proceeds from sale of principal residence may be rolled over without tax, and the basis of the account would be increased by an amount equal to the cost basis of the residence; any tax-free gain of up to $125,000 from home sale after age 55 increases IRA II nontaxable basis.

A careful review of the concepts embodied in this legislation shows a well designed, integrated program that not only will improve the financial condition of individual taxpayers, it will also improve the environment for investment use of capital and strengthen the fiscal position of our Government.

Under current revenue estimating procedures, the estimated tax revenue loss from the enactment of this legislation is expected to be high. IRA II funds will not escape taxation, they are simply held in trust for the payment of taxes in the future. It must also be recognized that whatever the revenue loss might be, the growth in savings will result in the same amount being available to the economy, where through investment new sources of tax revenue might be created. No one will deny that free market total rates of return, in the aggregate and over time, will exceed the Government's cost of money as reflected in, for example, Treasury bill rates.

In short, the Government's revenue estimating process shortsightedly treats IRA type savings as an expense when, in fact, such savings are a vital asset, essential for the fiscal soundness of our Government and the stability and growth of our economy.

The Individual Investment Account Act calls out for immediate congressional consideration. Mr. Speaker, I am attaching a more complete analysis of IRA II's that highlights their important advantages for our Nation. I urge my colleagues to give this proposal their careful consideration.

SUPPLEMENT FOR INCLUSION WITH MR. JENKINS CONGRESSIONAL RECORD STATEMENT PERTAINING TO THE INDIVIDUAL INVESTMENT ACCOUNT ACT.

ANALYSIS OF IRA II'S

(1) IRA IIs require no new costly administration. They are separate from IRAs.

(2) $2,500 allowable deduction per person per year is linked to cost-of-living index.

(3) There's no need for limits on "non-deducted" contributions (e.g., current IRA max. of $2,000/yr.). Uncle Sam will get his full tax whenever withdrawals are made. For example, there are no "limits" on non-deductible "E" bond purchases, and investing in private enterprise is far better for all.

(4) IRA IIs have no surrender penalties. Surrender penalties disproportionately increase taxes on lower tax brackets (see Table) and needlessly keep people from saving in the first place. With IRA IIs, there is no need for penalty tax waivers for 1st-time home buyers, etc. This, therefore, also assists the home building and real estate industries, as well as banks, thrifts and other financial institutions.

(5) The IRA prescribed "order" of withdrawals is reversed. Existing IRA law treats all plan withdrawals as taxable income until non-deductible contributions come out last, without tax. This existing law creates a very serious impediment to saving. We must make it easier and more attractive to save. Thus, all IRA II non-deductible contributions are considered to be withdrawn first, without tax. This revised basis certainly removes a most serious impediment to saving, and that's a key step towards our nation's sound economic future.

(6) IRA IIs have no requirement that benefits start at an arbitrary age, such as 70½. As voter/taxpayers spend their money via plan withdrawals, Uncle Sam will get his full tax on investment growth and any untaxed contributions.

(7) Home ownership enhances family and neighborhood stability. Permitting tax-deferred IRA II withdrawals of up to $15,000 per person for first-time buyers of a principal residence creates a tremendous incentive for

saving, particularly for young people. Additionally, it fosters real estate activity in all of its favorable dimensions. The taxpayer's "basis" in his or her home is reduced by the amount of the tax-deferred roll over.

(8) With IRA IIs, home sale proceeds can be "rolled over" without tax into the home owner's IRA II. Many voter/taxpayer senior citizens will welcome this favorable swap, because it can help them diversify their major asset without current tax. Thereafter, they can gradually withdraw money from their IRA II, as then suits their needs and desires. Taxation of such withdrawals will reflect their homes cost basis, which would be recovered first, without tax.

This step also helps (1) unlock the serious real estate doldrums, (2) open up the market for first-time home buyers, (3) shift monies into productive resources via "non-home" IRA II investment, and (4) costs the government nothing (it gains), because all the transferred real estate gain will ultimately be taxed at ordinary income tax rates instead of at "capital gain" rates, or on a "stepped-up" basis. If some voter/taxpayers prefer not to use this IRA II "home transfer" alternative in order to maintain their capital gain basis, or "stepped-up" basis at death, that's their choice, of course.

Existing law allows $125,000 of home sale proceeds to be received tax-free after age 55. This allowance is integrated with IRA IIs, so that home sale proceeds subsequently withdrawn from an IRA II would retain this allowance. This enhancement encourage everyone to invest their full home sale proceeds in productive enterprise via their IRA II.

(9) With IRA IIs, there is no income tax at death; but the beneficiary keeps the participant's basis. There is no need for an income tax at death, because whenever the beneficiary withdraws money from the IRA II, the investment growth and untaxed contributions will be fully taxed at ordinary rates. And, with IRA IIs there is no "forced" taxable distribution following death as is required under existing IRA law.

With IRA IIs, there is no "step-up" in basis upon death. From the government's "proper and realistic" viewpoint, there is no loss under IRA IIs; it's a true gain for national saving. Beneficiaries (children, grandchildren, etc.) will spend this money sooner or later (via plan withdrawals), and Uncle Sam will then collect his full tax on the unfettered-by-tax investment growth and untaxed contributions.

(10) Investment growth is fully taxed upon any withdrawal. While this results in a "double tax" on any "non-deducted" contributions, it is far better for everyone (including the government) that the ordinary income tax treatment that "double taxes" savings far more harshly.

(11) The great bulk of voter/taxpayers save for "income" accumulations. Savers who "invest-for-income" are impacted by inflation just as much as "capital gain" investors. And, or course, "capital gain" investors should not be taxed on "trades", because they haven't consumed anything. IRA IIs remove these highly negative taxation elements created solely by the current ordinary income tax system.

COMMENTARY

Not only do IRA IIs reflect good common sense and sound tax policy, they help create a dramatic economic shift away from recession and toward sound, long-term economic growth. Revenue estimates have not been made, because the current governmental methodology for so doing is totally incorrect by treating the amount of taxpayer IRA-type "saving" as a wasted "expense". In reality, revenue gains, rather than losses, are derived from IRA-type legislation.

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OF IRA II'S

It's obvious that IRA IIs will greatly increase saving and private capital, thereby reducing longer term interest rates. This also reduces the cost of national debt; a most important objective.

New IRA II saving creates tax revenue where none existed before, because this saving would otherwise be spent. IRA IIs also help ameliorate the existing double and triple taxing of corporate dividends.

IRA IIs help entrepreneurs get started and permit them to eventually "realize" some, or all, of their gains without tax in order to diversify. Of course, they will pay full taxes whenever they withdraw IRA II investment growth (and deducted contributions) in order to spend it.

IRA II savings growth substitutes for taxable wages whenever the taxpayer needs it. This greatly expands the ability of taxpayers to cope with their own particular needs and desires.

IRA IIs remove the "locked-in-due-to-taxes" aspect of personal investing that is so detrimental to free markets. This problem is particularly onerous for our elder generation who are so reluctant to sell an investment due to (a) a tax on large untaxed growth, and (b) their desire for heirs to enjoy "stepped-up basis" values at death.

All of the above elements of IRA IIs add up to a sound, simple, understandable, growth-oriented tax policy program that's doable from any perspective. No voter/taxpayer or government official has to be a tax expert to understand it fully. And, no new plan administration concepts are needed (IRA IIs are administered like IRAs).

In reality, IRA II legislation represents an excellent, sound "economic growth" initiative. It is a credible long-term plan. There is no rational reason why this IRA II program shouldn't be enacted promptly.

EXAMPLES

THE UNDESIRABLE NATURE OF PENALTY TAXES

IRA IIs have No penalty taxes on plan withdrawals. Penalty taxes hurt lower bracket taxpayers more.

[In percent]

Tax bracket (a)	Penalty tax (b)	Tax increase from penalty tax (b+a) [1] (c)
15	10	67
28	10	36
31	10	32

[1] Lower tax brackets have a larger increase.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE NEGATIVE BIAS OF THE ORDINARY INCOME TAX (OIT) AS IT APPLIES TO SAVING

Example: $100 after tax saving at beginning of year one * 10% Return * Growth after 30 years

Tax bracket	Investment growth after 30 years		Growth lost due to the ordinary income tax (OIT)		
	Before OIT	After OIT		Percent loss	Loss as a percent of tax bracket
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
15 percent	$1,645	$1,056	$589	36	240
28 percent	1,645	705	940	57	204
31 percent	1,645	640	1,005	61	197
			(b − c)	(d+b)	(e+a)

[1] This lost investment growth of twice the tax bracket is unconsicionable! And, the lower tax brackets have a larger percentage loss! (col. f)

Growth lost due to IRA II taxes would equal 100 percent of tax bracket (not the 200 percent± as above). For example, IRA II comparable losses in col. (e) would be 15 percent, 28 percent and 31 percent of growth (not 36 percent, 57 percent and 61 percent as above).

IRA II taxation is fairer. It is proper taxation for each taxpayer voter and our Nation. IRA II's remove the disastrous bias against saving as found in the ordinary income tax.

PROTECTION OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK AND OLD FAITHFUL

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 17, 1991

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Old Faithful Protection Act. My legislation is designed to halt the development of geothermal wells adjacent to Yellowstone National Park, within the known geothermal fault lines that carry the water that sustains the world renown geothermal features of America's first national park.

In 1988 the U.S. Congress moved to protect Yellowstone National Park, along with other parks, from the damaging of significant geothermal features. This was an important effort that essentially stopped any development on Federal lands adjacent to Yellowstone. However at that time there was a great deal of concern about the threatened development of geothermal resources on private land in what is known as the Corwin Springs Known Geothermal Area.

The Church Universal Triumphant, a local landowner, made application to the State of Montana to develop a hot water resource on their private property. Their application with the State proposed piping water from below the surface. The State entered into the permit process and many of the same folks who were concerned about development of geothermal leases adjacent to Yellowstone also became concerned about the Corwin Springs KGA. But the Corwin Springs well was on private land and the State had sole jurisdiction.

In the permitting process the State itself was concerned that they did not have sufficient data about the interconnection of the parks geothermal features with the Corwin Springs KGA, and without some proof of interconnection would probably have to permit. So then Senator Melcher, in conjunction with myself,

attached to both the Senate and House Geothermal Steam Act amendments of 1988, a prohibition on public and private development in the area. The bill also dictated that a joint study be conducted by the USGS [United States Geological Survey] and the Park Service to determine the nature of the faulting structure below Yellowstone. The bill dictated the study should be done by December 1990 and that a 180 day review period would be allowed before the Federal ban on development was lifted. The legislation also specifically stated that if the study determined a risk to the features in the park, then the Interior Department should submit a plan for the acquisition of the water right interests in the Corwin Springs KGA.

Now some 9 months after the due date of the report, the Congress has not been presented with the required information and the 180 day review period may now be moot. This is an intolerable situation. It was clearly the intent of Congress to protect Yellowstone and now, due to the agencies' tardiness, that may, or may not, happen. I am also told that even when the report is presented there will be no discussion of how the Government might proceed if a risk is determined to exist.

I, for one, cannot wait any longer. Along with my colleague Senator BAUCUS I am presenting legislation that will establish a no risk policy for geothermal resources in Yellowstone Park, even if that means restriction of geothermal development on private land adjacent to the park. I am also asking, with the help of Senator BAUCUS, that the Interior appropriations bill being considered in the Senate contain a reinstatement of the time necessary to review a report, if ever presented, and then also pass my legislation if appropriate.

This legislation is not a taking of private property rights only a guideline to the type of geothermal use that will be tolerated adjacent to Yellowstone Park. This legislation does not remove State authority, nor does it impact nongeothermal water rights. This legislation simply carries forward the national policy, already articulated by this body, regarding the protection and continuation of the most famous and important geothermal features in the world.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 19, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 20

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To resume hearings to examine the health impact of certain pesticides manufactured in the United States and exported to Third World countries.

SD-138

Select on Intelligence

To continue hearings in closed session on the nomination of Robert M. Gates, of Virginia, to be Director of Central Intelligence.

SH-219

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 2521, making appropriations for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Defense.

S-128, Capitol

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to examine foreign direct investment activities in the United States.

SD-538

SEPTEMBER 23

2:00 p.m.

Finance

Health for Families and the Uninsured Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposals to reform the health care system, focusing on ways to control health care costs and improving access to health care coverage.

SD-215

SEPTEMBER 24

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

334 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the status of the Department of Energy's research and development on the Atomic Vapor Laser Isotope Separation technology and the outlook for transfer of that technology to the private sector for commercial deployment.

SD-366

Small Business

Business meeting, to markup S. 1426, to authorize the Small Business Administration to conduct a demonstration program to enhance the economic opportunities of startup, newly established, and growing small business concerns by providing loans and technical assistance through intermediaries.

SR-428A

Joint Printing

To hold hearings on the proposed consolidation of the Department of Defense printing establishment.

2226 Rayburn Building

10:30 a.m.

Judiciary

Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the annual refugee consultation process.

SD-226

SEPTEMBER 25

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings on the administration and enforcement of the Federal lobbying disclosure laws.

SD-342

Joint Economic

Education and Health Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine ways to reform the American health care system, focusing on the contrast in administrative costs in the U.S. and Canadian health care systems.

2359 Rayburn Building

2:00 p.m.

Finance

Medicare and Long-Term Care Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the Secretary of Labor's Coal Commission report on health benefits for retired coal miners, and to examine the status and financial condition of the United Mine Workers of America Health and Retirement Funds.

SD-215

Joint Economic

To resume hearings to examine the current poverty situation in the United States.

2359 Rayburn Building

SEPTEMBER 26

8:45 a.m.

Office of Technology Assesment

Board meeting, to consider pending business.

EF-100, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1495, to provide for the establishment of the St. Croix, Virgin Islands Historical Park and Ecological Preserve, and S. 1528, to establish the Mimbres Culture National Monument and to establish an archeological protection system for Mimbres sites in the State of New Mexico.

SD-366

SEPTEMBER 30

10:00 a.m.

Finance

Health for Families and the Uninsured Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposals to reform the health care system, focusing on ways to control health care costs and improving access to health care coverage.

SD-215

OCTOBER 1

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 452, to authorize a transfer of administrative jurisdiction over certain land to the Secretary of the Interior, S. 807, to permit Mount Olivet Cemetery Association of Salt Lake City, Utah, to lease a certain tract of land for a period of not more than 70 years, S. 1182, to transfer jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Utah to the Forest Service, S. 1183, to reduce the restrictions on the lands conveyed by deed to the city of Kaysville, Utah, S. 1184, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to determine the nature and extent of the salt loss occurring at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, and how best to preserve the resources threatened by such salt loss, and S. 1185, to disclaim or relinquish all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain lands conditionally relinquished to the United States under the Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11, 36).

SD-366

OCTOBER 2

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic

Education and Health Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine ways to reform the American health care system.

Room to be announced

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of Ming Hsu, of Arizona, to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner.

SR-253

OCTOBER 3

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to mark up S. 289, to authorize an extension of the National Air and Space Museum at Washington Dulles International Airport, S. 1345, National Film Preservation Act, S. 1415, to provide for additional membership on the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, S. 1416, to provide adequate authority in the Library of Congress for the provision of fee-based library research and information products and services, S. 239, to authorize the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity to establish a memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr., in Washington, D.C., and H. Con. Res. 172, providing for the printing of a revised edition of the booklet entitled "Our American Government."

SR-301

OCTOBER 4

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the status of Great Lakes Federal programs.

SD-342

OCTOBER 8

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine whether the Federal government is making environmentally conscious decisions in its purchasing practices.

SD-342

OCTOBER 23

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the Report of the Commission on the Future Structure of Veterans Health Care.

334 Cannon Building