

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NATIONAL PARKS REVITALIZATION ACT: TIME TO CHANGE CONCESSIONER POLICY AT OUR NATIONAL PARKS

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the National Parks Revitalization Act. Enactment of this amendment to the 1965 National Park Concessions Policy Act will be both good for the taxpayer and the environment.

Mr. Speaker, it is increasingly clear that the Federal Government is underpaid for the use of taxpayer assets at national parks. For example, in 1988 concessioners' gross receipts totaled about \$500 million, but they only paid the Federal Government \$12 million in franchise fees. That equals about 2.5 percent of gross income.

In fact, the taxpayers lose \$200 million each year because national park concessioners do not return a fair share of the profits to the Government. The simple truth is that it is time for a change.

Concessions contracts create monopolies over all goods and services consumed at our national parks, the crown jewels of this Nation's natural heritage. But, the contracts and the National Park Concessions Policy Act are relics of a time gone by.

Mr. Speaker, the existing law is based on a set of assumptions that are no longer valid. It was enacted at a time in our Nation's history when it was deemed necessary to extend extraordinary incentives to businesses to operate our national parks. At that time—before the completion of our Interstate Highway System revolutionized family travel—concessions operations in national parks were viewed as risky commercial outposts that we sought to coax into providing goods, services and hospitality at remote and scarcely visited locales with a short summer season of operations and activities.

Accordingly, the 1965 National Park Concessions Policy Act created a set of incentives for concessioners, which included low franchise fees, renewal preference for satisfactory performance and the rights to acquire, hold and transfer a possessory interest in structures, fixtures and improvements upon land owned by the United States within such areas administered by the National Park Service. This incentive package worked in the beginning, but perhaps it has worked too well.

While the right of preference renewal and the rights associated with possessory interest served the initial purposes of attracting private capital and quality concessions operations to our national parks, these rights have now become significant—and almost insurmountable—impediments to competition.

Mr. Speaker, the circumstances at our national parks have changed dramatically since 1965. Our national parks are not commercial outposts. In fact, many parks are teeming with visitors and the short summer season is growing to 10 months or even year-round visitation even in many of the most remote areas.

The incentive package provided under the original National Park Concessions Policy Act has outlived its usefulness. Now, while operating a concession at one of our national parks has become a lucrative enterprise, the taxpayer is being shortchanged.

The leverage created by the National Park Concessions Policy Act's incentive package has made it virtually impossible for others to compete against an existing concessioner at one of our national parks. At the end of every concessions contract term, the Secretary of the Interior must entertain offers from others for improved concessions services or increased franchise fees, but no one will submit a bid. Instead enterprising businesses are dissuaded from submitting proposals because a successful bidder proposal would have to do more than simply prepare the highest and best bid for concessioner services. In fact, a successful bidder would have to accept the obligation of paying off the possessory interest of the existing tenured concessioner and would have to overcome the existing concessioner's preference. Thus, the incentive package has become a nearly perfect barrier to competition for concession opportunities.

Unfortunately, the loser in all this is the taxpayer, Mr. Speaker. As documented in reports from the inspector general of the Department of the Interior [OIG], the U.S. General Accounting Office, the House Committees on Small Business and Government Operations and the National Park Service itself, the existing contract law and regulations are not in the public interest. It is time for reform.

It is good that concession services are provided by the private sector, instead of the Government, and no one wants to change that aspect of national park concessions operations. However, it is wrong for concession revenues to be diverted from the National Park System's resource conservation needs at a time when park budgets are stagnant and park visitation is soaring.

Mr. Speaker, here is a summary of the deficiencies in existing concessions policy, law and regulation: Franchise fees for national park concession contracts are far too low; concession contracts last too long; existing contractors have a renewal preference and possessory interest in park structures and facilities that are preventing open competition; contracts do not charge fair market rents for taxpayer-owned facilities; contracts do not contain standardized language, so the cost of administering them is too high; and, contracts allow a concessioner to sell his exclusive use of park facilities, low concession fees and preference for renewal as intangible assets

when the concessioner corporation is sold. Some even argue that concession contracts allow our national parks to be managed for the benefit of concessioners rather than for resource conservation.

To his considerable credit, Secretary Lujan has initiated a reform campaign to correct some of these deficiencies. Indeed, the Secretary has discretion to take bold action, but he needs legislative support to complete these reforms. The National Parks Revitalization Act that I am introducing today will strengthen the Secretary's authority to reform concessions operations, standardize the process of concessions reform, and assure a fair return to the taxpayers.

This reform effort is vitally important since most contracts come up for renewal over the next 5 years, including several large contracts: Sequoia (1991), Yellowstone (1992) and Yosemite (1993). Therefore, we need to give the Secretary all the tools necessary to take advantage of this unique window of opportunity to construct and proper balance for concessions operation.

Mr. Speaker, as I have already noted the National Parks Revitalization Act is written as an amendment to the 1965 National Park Concessions Policy Act so as to take advantage of the better aspects of the existing law while making the changes necessary to fit current circumstances.

The National Parks Revitalization Act will increase franchise fees from the present average of 2.5 percent of gross receipts to 22.5 percent of gross receipts. This increase is consistent with Secretary Lujan's publicly stated objective for concessions reform. This increase will allow the Park Service to acquire the possessory interest of existing concessioners and to more adequately fund resource management, interpretation and conservation activities from the proceeds of a reasonable franchise fee.

But raising franchise fees by itself will not remedy our national park concessions problems. Congress must agree to return more of these dollars to the parks for operation, maintenance, and capital improvements.

Additionally, Mr. Speaker, the National Parks Revitalization Act prescribes a maximum term for concessions contracts, requires concessioners to pay fair market rents and all utilities costs, and phases out the anti-competitive problems presented by the existing statute's treatment of renewal preference. The National Parks Revitalization Act will allow the National Park Service and the Secretary of Interior to redirect concession operations to be consistent with today's circumstances and budget constraints.

Finally, the National Parks Revitalization Act will resolve the argument that concession contracts allow our national parks to be managed for benefit of concessioners rather than for resource conservation. Under this measure all concession contracts must be consistent with

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

the National Park Service Organic Act, the purposes of the act creating the particular unit of the National Park System in question and its general management plan.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that introduction of the National Parks Revitalization Act will help frame this important debate and promote reform. I believe the National Parks Revitalization Act presents a formula that will be good for both the taxpayers and the environment. I urge all my colleagues to join me as a cosponsor of this legislation.

ASSISTING THE MEN AND WOMEN OF DESERT STORM

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Small Business Desert Storm Relief Act of 1991. I am pleased to have been joined by Representative JOE MCDADE, the ranking minority member on the Small Business Committee, and 14 other committee members.

The call to active duty of the servicemen and women who have been sent to the gulf has done far more than jeopardize their lives. Many of them were simply uprooted and were forced to leave behind their financial obligations which they incurred as civilians. Many of these individuals operated mom and pop small businesses so small that they literally closed their doors with a sign, "Gone with war."

During World War II, the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 was enacted to permit persons called to active duty to concentrate on fighting a war rather than on payment of any obligations incurred prior to entry onto active duty. This act remains applicable to today's situation.

Basically, it suspends the enforcement by civil action of any obligation of a person called to active duty provided the obligation was incurred prior to entry into active duty. It also provides for the reduction of interest rates to 6 percent during the time of active duty. This Act applies to obligations to both private parties and to the U.S. Government.

Since then, however, we have established the Small Business Administration to provide financial assistance by making direct loans, now primarily to disaster victims, and to guaranteeing bank loans to small businesses. There are instances not covered by the 1940 act and we need to provide for them just as last week when we covered tax problems. The soldiers on the front line have enough to think about without worrying about the bureaucratic and governmental hassles which are normal to peacetime. The Congress, therefore, postponed the deadline for filing income taxes for those serving in Operation Desert Storm.

Congress needs to consider all of the other areas. We need to review Federal laws and programs to provide even greater protection to persons called into military service. As part of this effort, and as chairman of the Small Business Committee, I have developed new legislation which would expand the coverage of the 1940 law if the law involves the Small Business Administration. It would:

First, temporarily suspend repayment of direct loans made by the Small Business Administration to any borrower called to active duty, or to joint borrowers, such as a husband and wife, if one of them is called to active duty. The suspension would continue until 90 days after discharge.

Second, temporarily suspend or reduce the repayment obligation of any direct loan made by SBA to a partnership or corporation if the SBA determines that the repayment ability of the borrower has been substantially impaired due to the call to active duty of a person who is a principal owner, manager or key employee of the borrower.

Third, authorize SBA to make all of any part of loan payments due under a guaranteed loan if the loan has been made to a corporation or partnership and a principal owner, manager or key employee is called to active duty, and

Fourth, require SBA to meet with each borrower upon his or her return from active duty to work out repayment terms. This would include specific authority for SBA to extend the terms of the loan, including any reamortization, on direct loans and to authorize SBA to make payments to the lender under a guaranteed loan for a period of time to allow the borrower to re-establish his or her business.

Let us hope that this legislation, and other similarly needed bills, will be enacted promptly and ease the burden a little for those serving us abroad and for their families here at home.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

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

That this Act may be cited as the "Small Business Desert Storm Loan Relief Act of 1991".

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

"Sec. 28. (a) It is the purpose of this Act to provide assistance in addition to that authorized by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 as now in effect or as subsequently amended, and shall not in any way reduce the benefits of such Relief Act.

"(b) Any small business concern which is the obligor of a loan or debenture made, funded or guaranteed by the Small Business Administration under this Act or the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 may apply for assistance under this section. In order to assist persons called to active duty in the military service of the United States, the Administration (1) is directed to liberally construe the provisions of this section to benefit such persons and companies substantially owned by or dependent upon them, (2) is authorized to extend the term of any loan or debenture for up to five years beyond the maximum term otherwise provided by law, and (3) is authorized to waive or modify any of the minimum periods of time or minimum income declines specified in this section if it determines that it would be appropriate to effectuate the purpose of this Act, but it may not do so if it would result in the denial of assistance to an applicant otherwise eligible.

"(c) The Administration shall temporarily suspend the repayment obligation of any person under a direct loan made by the Small Business Administration to a borrower if the borrower, or any person jointly liable with

the borrower, is called to active duty in the military service subsequent to the disbursement of the proceeds of such loan. The suspension shall be effective on the date Administration is notified that the borrower has commenced active duty status or, at the election of the borrower it shall be made effective at any time subsequent to the date the borrower entered active duty status, and shall continue for 90 days after such person ceases to be on active duty.

"(d) The Administration shall suspend or reduce the repayment obligation or any small business concern under a loan made by the Administration to a partnership or corporation if it determines that there has been substantial impairment of the repayment ability of the borrower due to the entry on active duty of any person who is a principal owner, manager or key employee of such borrower. The suspension shall be effective on the date the Administration is notified that such person has commenced active duty status or, at the election of the borrower it shall be made effective at any time subsequent to the date the person entered active duty status, and shall continue for 90 days after such person ceases to be on active duty.

"(e) The Administration may agree to make all or part of any payments due to any person pursuant to the terms of any loan guaranteed by the Administration under this Act or under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 if it determines that there has been substantial impairment of the repayment ability of the borrower due to the entry on active duty of any person who is a principal owner, manager or key employee of such borrower.

"(f) Within 60 days after the return to non-active duty status of any person to whom the preceding subsections may apply, the Administration shall arrange a meeting with agency personnel and the affected small business concern to discuss repayment of the loan. The Administration is authorized to extend the terms of any direct loan, including a reamortization thereof, and may make payments to any person of amounts due under guaranteed loans for a period of up to 1 year for each 60 days of active duty, but not to exceed 5 years of payments.

"(g) If the Administration determines that a borrower meets the criteria of this section, it may, in its discretion, reduce or eliminate the assistance provided herein if it determines that the borrower has the financial ability to meet the terms and conditions of the obligation without substantially disrupting business operations if the applicant is a business or without imposing a substantial financial burden if the applicant is an individual disaster loan recipient. Any such determination shall be only after affording the applicant the opportunity to present information in person or through others in support of the request for assistance. This determination need not be made pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act unless the Administration determines that such proceedings would be appropriate.

"(h) As used in this section, the terms:

"(1) 'base years' mean the past three years if (A) it is a business loan to a borrower who has been in business for such time, or such shorter time as the borrower has been in business as determined to be appropriate by the Administration but not less than one year, or (B) if it is a disaster loan to an individual who has taxable income for such time, or such shorter time as determined to be appropriate by the Administration.

"(2) 'direct loan' means a loan made under this Act or the Small Business Investment

Act of 1958, and it includes a debenture purchased by the Administration under this Act or the Small Business Investment Act of 1958;

"(3) 'loan' also includes a debenture guaranteed as to repayment by the Administration; and

"(4) 'military service' means the military service of the United States as defined in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, 50 U.S.C. App. 511, as amended;

"(5) 'obligor' includes the borrower, the issuer of a debenture, and for debentures issued by development companies, the small business concern which is financed by the debenture proceeds; and

"(6) 'substantial impairment' means a decline in the income of the borrower over a period of a minimum of 3 months which represents a decline equal to at least 25 per centum from the average income over the base years prior to the entry on active duty of a person referred to in subsection (d) above.

"(i) The authority of the Administration to make loans or payments under this Act shall be limited to amounts approved in advance in appropriations Acts. These are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act."

Sec. 3. Section 4(c) of the Small Business Act is amended as follows:

"(1) by striking from paragraph (1) "and 8(a)" and inserting in lieu thereof "8(a), 28 and";

"(2) by striking from paragraph (2) "and 8(a)" and inserting in lieu thereof "8(a), 28 and";

Sec. 4. (a) Due to the necessity of providing immediate assistance to borrowers impacted by military service requirements, and notwithstanding any other law, rule or regulation, the Small Business Administration is authorized and directed to issue interim final rules and regulations implementing this Act within ten days of the date of enactment, and the rules shall be effective on publication. The Administration may, however, solicit comments and modify such rules.

(b) In order that borrowers may become aware of the assistance under this Act, the Administration shall notify every borrower of the assistance available hereunder within 30 days after the date of enactment.

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE LOCAL RAIL FREIGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to reauthorize for 3 years the Local Rail Freight Assistance Program [LRFA], a small but extremely effective effort of Government investment to preserve freight rail service to small towns throughout the country.

Since 1973, the LRFA has compiled an impressive record of helping States fight rail-line abandonments, rehabilitate branch lines in serious disrepair, and construct new rail connections and intermodal terminals. In Oregon and across the country, the program has saved the day for many producers, shippers, and communities.

With railroad industry deregulation and consolidation during the 1980's, large railroads

found it no longer profitable to operate branch service into many small towns. Many lines were abandoned, others were allowed to deteriorate to the point that they were no longer viable. As a result, small towns across the country, dependent on a single plant, or grain elevator, or steel mill, which was in turn dependent on effective rail service, faced economic strangulation.

The LRFA Program addresses this problem with a small injection of Federal money, an impressive partnership of Federal, State, and local officials with businesses, shippers, and rail lines, and a lot of planning and hard work. Under LRFA, the Federal Government provides matching grants on either a 70-30 or 50-50 basis to the project that the Federal Rail Administration deems most worthy. The State's share usually comes from the local communities or businesses that benefit most directly from the investment. When the rail line is operable again, a small branch line railroad, able to use more flexible operating procedures than the major companies, runs the rail line at a profit, without any Government operating subsidies.

What is the result? Businesses stay open. A lot of jobs are saved, and others are created. Small communities survive and prosper. In Oregon alone since 1980, a mere \$5.6 million has saved 5,300 jobs and an annual payroll of \$95 million. Towns such as Prineville and Tillamook, Condon, Heppner, Pendleton, and Monroe have gotten an economic booster shot. Those towns may not be familiar to people outside Oregon, but every State has important communities such as these that have benefited or will benefit from the LRFA. Across the country, the names may differ but the story remains the same: a small up-front investment, a lot of hard work, and a big payoff at the end.

Mr. Speaker, Oregon is currently working on two LRFA-type projects that clearly demonstrate the good sense of this program. The Port of Tillamook Bay Railroad is combining a Federal grant with matches from an impressive list of State and private sources to rehabilitate the 90-mile line from Tillamook to Hillsboro. The project will bring a new shipper to the line and generate a significant amount of new traffic and revenue. The range of State sources willing to ante up their own funds to help out is proof of their confidence in the worth of this effort.

And in Lake County, the country has joined with the Oregon Economic Development Department, local shippers, the railroad and the LRFA Program to rehabilitate a 55-mile-long track, raising track speeds from 10 to 25 miles per hour and providing significant savings in reduced locomotive and crew costs.

Mr. Speaker, in these fiscally tight times we need to squeeze every benefit possible out of our Federal dollars. The Local Rail Freight Assistance Program should be a model good-sense investment. There are competitive checks at every level—States must put up their own money, and the LRFA can only select the best programs with the highest benefit cost ratio—and the payoffs have been consistently impressive. Even the prospective budget cutter with the greenest eyeshade and the sharpest pencil would have to acknowledge that this is an intelligent, worthy program. I

urge my colleagues to join in support of this reauthorization.

KINDERHOOK ELKS TO PAY TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN R. RACE, SR., PAST EXALTED RULER

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I like to think that my district, the 24th New York, has a remarkably high number of people I call unsung heroes, people who give a great deal of themselves to their neighbors and communities without much fanfare.

Today I'd like to say a few words about one of those unsung heroes. His name is Stephen R. Race, Sr., past exalted ruler of Kinderhook Elks Lodge No. 2530.

On March 2, Elks of Lodge No. 2530 will honor Mr. Race for his year of dedication and unselfish labor and achievements while serving as district deputy grand exalted ruler of the North Hudson District. The other eight lodges of the district will also take part in the ceremonies.

As a long-time Elk myself, I ask members of this body to join me today in paying our own tribute to Stephen R. Race, Sr., for his leadership, service, and commitment in time over the past year.

TAX DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to reintroduce legislation which gained strong support in the last Congress. This bill would provide tax deductions from gross income for individual taxpayers who maintain a household which includes a dependent who has Alzheimer's disease or a related disorder. This measure would allow deductions of expenses, other than medical, which are related to the home health care, adult day care and respite care of an Alzheimer's victim.

Since the first Alzheimer's bills were introduced in the 97th Congress, we have all grown more aware and knowledgeable about this disease and the impact it has on both the individual and the family. Indeed, in a report published by the Subcommittee on Human Services of the Select Committee on Aging, of which I am the ranking minority member, we discovered the extent to which families remain involved in the care of the family members who suffer from Alzheimer's and other such dementias. Family care remains one of the most critical factors in preventing or delaying nursing home utilization. As discussed in a landmark study published by the Office of Technology Assessment, a significant number of caregivers of dementia victims spend more than 40 hours a week in direct personal care.

In the face of the continued and intense involvement of the family caregiver, services

that provide respite from the ongoing pressures of care become essential in the caregiver's ability to support the Alzheimer's victim at home. Home health care, adult day care, and long-term respite care all provide opportunities to free caregivers from their caregiving responsibilities and are crucial in enabling employed caregivers to continue working. Most caregivers willingly provide care for dependent and frail elderly family members. Even so, the presence of these supportive services can be a crucial factor in continued caregiving activities.

Many families are trying to cope with the needs of a dependent older Alzheimer's victim with no financial or professional help. While we seek to provide Government programs for such victims, we should also provide some tax relief for those expenses related to their continued care in the home. Perhaps, by such action we can delay the institutionalization of dementia victims. Surely we can provide financial relief to their caregivers.

FLO KENNEDY: ALWAYS TELLS IT
LIKE IT IS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. Rangel. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to Florynce R. Kennedy, Esq., in celebration of her 75th birthday, on Monday, February 11.

Flo Kennedy, who has earned the deep respect and admiration of the people of New York, has distinguished herself and won national acclaim as a civil rights lawyer and tireless advocate of the poor.

And even as she has dedicated her talents and energies to the great causes she has championed, Flo Kennedy has always spoken her mind, pulling no punches, telling like it is.

Mr. Speaker, in honor of my friend, Flo Kennedy, and for the benefit of my colleagues, I call your attention to a newspaper article. In it, Ms. Kennedy comments on a variety of topics, and says it best, in her own words.

[From The Providence Journal-Bulletin, Apr. 27, 1988]

FLO KENNEDY'S PUNGENT OPINIONS SKEWER
OUR TIMES

Just because she's 72 and calls you "darlin'" doesn't mean she's sweet. Flo Kennedy, the black activist lawyer, author and lecturer, may qualify as the nation's most militant septuagenarian.

She believes, for example, that American Indians should arm themselves, occupy the land they consider theirs, and violently reclaim it.

"I submit that there's no group of people in this country we treat worst than the Native Americans. I submit that their non-violence is one of the reasons they're in deep trouble."

Kennedy, who has led civil rights marches and written books on sex discrimination and abortion, spoke last night at Roger Williams College as part of its first-annual forum on minority issues. The forum was created in reaction to last year's theft of an antique weathervane depicting an Indian, a theft considered a racial incident.

In an interview before her speech, Kennedy touched on the status of American Indians in today's culture. "We think by naming streets and lakes after the Indian tribes that we've somehow given them their due," she said.

"They want land and the U.S. officials want to give them money. My theory is that they should take the money, buy guns and take the land. I think it's about time they addressed this country in the kind of concepts we understand—violence."

And Kennedy had pungent opinions on a number of other matters:

On foreign affairs: "We belong in the Persian Gulf like I belong in your bedroom."

On religion: "I certainly don't pay any attention to the Bible because nobody else does. Do we pay attention to the Bible when we urge the Israelis to kill Palestinians?"

On her choice for President: "Who but Jesse Jackson? I'm madly in love with him. He's the cutest thing I ever saw in my whole life, with his little round face and his tiny, little, heart-shaped chin. He's a doll."

On whether Jackson can win: "I think he's already won. The winning mentality is part of the jock system of values—the winning-losing thing."

On nonviolence: "I think it's a big mistake to announce that you're nonviolent. I don't know why anybody living in a culture based on bullets and anti-ballistic missiles would talk nonviolence. I think that's a bad technique."

On television: "I have yet to see a serious feminist program. Millions of dollars are spent on soap operas and subjects that appeal to women's already-established mistaken sense of values."

On women's values: "I think women are unduly involved in the breeding syndrome. They are taught to be passive, accept nonsense, keep smiling, and pull in their stomachs."

On how women should handle abusive husbands: "Women do the cooking. They can buy some poison. . ."

On attempts to outlaw abortion: "Judges and popes—when you see men in skirts, it's time to run."

On homophobia: "Homosexuals don't breed. People are jealous. What's better than life without kids?"

On her sexuality: She is not a lesbian, but "I don't mind if people think I am. I like to be ambiguous."

On her health: "I've been dying for 15 years, hopefully with grace and humor. I have three feet of intestine and a fused spine. I've had three heart attacks and two strokes, or two heart attacks and three strokes, I forget which. I walk with a walker. Life is hell and then you die."

On her own outspokenness: "I don't expect to make friends. If five people don't walk out, I'm disappointed because I didn't make it too clear. If society's going to be changed, somebody's got to risk something."

On what makes her such an expert on everything: "I'm a human being and a citizen. You don't have to be a dentist to know you have a toothache."

THE ANABOLIC STEROIDS ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1991

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Anabolic Steroids Enforcement Act of 1991. This bill amends the Controlled Substances Act to provide felony penalties for coaches and other physical trainers and advisers who endeavor to persuade or induce another person to illegally possess or use anabolic steroids. Anyone convicted of this offense shall be subject to up to 2 years' imprisonment or up to 5 years if the person induced is under 18 years of age. Enactment of this bill, the substance of which was adopted by the House in the 101st Congress, would represent the culmination of several years of legislative work.

The abuse of anabolic steroids, especially by our young athletes, has been a source of particular concern to me for the past several years. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime, I held several hearings on the subject in both the 100th and 101st Congresses. In the 100th Congress, the Subcommittee on Crime developed an amendment to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act prohibiting distribution of, or possession with the intent to distribute, anabolic steroids for human use without a doctor's prescription.

In the second session of the last Congress, I introduced a bill, the Anabolic Steroids Control Act of 1990, that among other things placed anabolic steroids on schedule III of the Controlled Substances Act. As a schedule III substance, illegal possession of anabolic steroids is punishable by up to 1 year in prison while distribution and possession with the intent to distribute is punishable by up to 5 years' imprisonment. I am happy to say that the bulk of this legislation was passed by the Congress as title XIX of the Crime Control Act of 1990 and is now the law of the land. The bill I introduce today making it an offense for coaches to encourage the use of steroids was originally part of last year's legislation but, for reasons unrelated to its merits, did not survive the conference with the other body.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that abuse of anabolic steroids, synthetic derivatives of the male hormone testosterone, is a serious problem. The Subcommittee on Crime found that anabolic steroids are being abused for nontherapeutic purposes at an alarming rate. They are being abused primarily, but by no means exclusively, by high school, college and professional athletes in an effort to enhance athletic performance and body image. Use among young people is disturbingly common. Abuse of steroids can have significant adverse health consequences, both physical and psychological. These effects can include cardiovascular problems, liver toxicities, changes in sex characteristics and reproductive capacities, increases in blood pressure and cholesterol levels, and psychological changes commonly referred to as "roid rage."

What is particularly disturbing is that many young athletes are abusing these steroids at the suggestion of, and with the encourage-

ment of, their coaches, trainers and athletic instructors. Of course, these are the very people that young athletes should be able to rely upon to help guard their health and well-being. This bill, by making it a criminal offense for coaches to encourage athletes to use steroids illegally, would help put an end to such exploitation. These people must not be allowed to use their positions of trust and authority by sacrificing the athlete's health and values in a craven attempt to achieve a competitive edge.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this bill can receive prompt and favorable attention so that we can protect our young athletes from unscrupulous coaches and trainers.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. JOHN BORTH,
USMC

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Capt. John Borth of the U.S. Marine Corps. and the other brave men and women currently serving in the U.S. Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf. Captain Borth, a resident of Catonsville, MD, in my third Congressional District, commands a TOW-missile platoon near Khafji, Saudi Arabia. On January 31, 1991, Captain Borth led troops into Khafji to free 12 of his fellow marines who were trapped behind enemy lines.

John Borth enlisted in the Marine Corps right out of high school. Taking advantage of a Marine platoon leaders class program, he earned a bachelor's degree in economics from the University of Maryland Baltimore County. For his valor and service in the gulf crisis, he has been promoted from lieutenant to captain.

War is a terrible thing. The loss of even a single life is a tremendous price for a nation to pay. So far, the casualties have been surprisingly low considering that the United States has over 480,000 soldiers in the Persian Gulf. Nonetheless, every day Captain Borth and thousands of other valiant soldiers risk their lives to achieve freedom, security, peace, and the rule of law. For them, war is not an abstraction but a reality. They are not watching the war on CNN; they're fighting it.

While Captain Borth is not watching the war on CNN, he has appeared on CNN—and ABC and NBC. His family has seen him on all three networks and has heard him being interviewed on CBS radio. As Captain Borth's wife, Karyn, has observed, "There are how many hundreds of thousands of guys who are over there, and I'm lucky enough to turn on the TV and see my husband over there."

Captain Borth has demonstrated the courage we are all proud of as Americans. His family—Karyn, their 21 month-old daughter Kelly Lelani, and his parents, Edward and Florence Borth—who are here at home, have our gratitude for their sacrifice and our prayers for his safe return. We join them in looking forward to the day when they will be lucky enough to see their husband, father, and son, Capt. John Borth, at home rather than on the television from thousands of miles away.

THE GRIDLOCK RELIEF FOR
INTERSTATE PROGRAM (GRIP)

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today, with Mr. HOYER of Maryland, I am reintroducing legislation that takes aim at the traffic congestion that is making virtual prisoners of all urban/suburban Americans who "do time" every day on the Federal Interstate System during rush hours.

The legislation, which is being introduced by our colleague, Senator JOHN WARNER, in the other body is the Gridlock Relief for Interstate Program [GRIP] and its purpose is to help unshackle American commuters and restore their freedom of movement.

Our GRIP bill would begin this process of unclogging our Nation's urban/suburban arteries by redirecting existing dollars to create a new Federal highway funding category. This new program would be used to expand the capacity and safety of heavily traveled portions of the Federal Interstate Highway System located in suburban and urban areas of the country. Two billion dollars a year—roughly half of current set asides for urban/suburban highway construction—would be made available nationwide for this program.

Funds authorized under our legislation could also be used for construction of noise walls or other sound abatement devices, acquisition of rights-of-way for construction of mass transit facilities, and acquisition of land for park-and-ride type facilities.

When we introduced this legislation in the last Congress, we struck a chord nationwide, marshaling support from dozens of local governments, industry groups and our colleagues in the House and Senate. The legislation also garnered editorial endorsements from several of the Nation's large newspapers such as The Atlanta Constitution and The Washington Post. We again expect the kind of support that comes to an initiative which offers hope to a beleaguered public.

The nature of the traffic problems endured in this Nation's urban/suburban areas is well chronicled by numbers and headlines that show a shocking descent into total traffic paralysis. The costs associated with this congestion are tallied in stories about traffic accidents, lost worker productivity, extra gasoline consumption, an businesses that decide not to locate in a certain area because of inadequate infrastructure.

But it is impossible to quantify the human costs behind those cost figures. The anxiety that comes with hours of daily commuting not only reduces worker productivity, it rips at the fabric of the family structure. This is especially so in heavily populated centers where cost of living often forces both parents, and almost always, single parents, into the workplace. Children are also caught up in this crushing pace. Far too many time-stressed parents are forced to go to child care centers early in the morning to drop off children who are still rubbing sleep from their eyes and brown-bagging not only their lunch, but their breakfast as well. Often these families do not reassemble until dusk,

again due to the length of the parents' commute in rush hour traffic.

The type of funding program we are proposing with GRIP is desperately needed not just to increase the capacity of our infrastructure to keep commerce flowing, but also to give back to American commuters nationwide a most precious commodity—time for themselves and their families.

For example, funds provided under the GRIP legislation could offer this relief in the Washington area by being used to widen I-66 from the Capital Beltway to Prince William County where virtual gridlock occurs every day during rush hours. Bottlenecks on the Capital Beltway [I-495] could be eliminated. The Wilson Bridge could be widened or even double-decked.

GRIP funds could offer the same potential relief to urban/suburban areas nationwide because traffic congestion is not unique to the Washington metropolitan area. At the recent nationwide transportation 2020 forums, witness after witness catalogued critical transportation needs in suburban and urban areas. For example, California witnesses cited \$2 million daily in lost productivity and North Carolina noted that every one of its cities with more than 100,000 citizens had recently passed a major transportation bond issue by overwhelming margins.

Our legislation addresses these critical problems by directing Federal funds to heavily populated—50,000 or more—areas with high levels of interstate highway congestion. Rural areas would not be adversely affected because the Federal Interstate System is nearly completed and our legislation does not detract from other highway funding categories.

In 1956, the Federal Government began the construction of an Interstate Highway System from sea to shining sea. With that goal nearly completed, little did anyone envision we would now be virtually drowning in a sea of traffic in our Nation's urban/suburban centers.

On the eve of reauthorizing a new highway program to replace the current one ending in 1992, it is timely to ask: Where do we go from here? More accurately perhaps: In virtual traffic gridlock, how do we go anywhere from here?

We think our legislation is an important step forward in escaping the daily tedium of traffic gridlock and its detrimental effects on our quality of life.

I urge you to support this legislation and to join us in a nationwide effort to get a GRIP on traffic.

A copy of our legislation and a section-by-section analysis of the bill follow:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE
GRIDLOCK RELIEF FOR INTERSTATES PRO-
GRAM (GRIP)

SECTION 1. URBAN INTERSTATE EXPANSION
PROGRAM.

Section 1 provides the Secretary of Transportation authority to approve projects for the purpose of expanding the capacity of interstate highways, certain highways built to interstate standards and certain toll roads located within urbanized areas of 50,000 population or more.

Section 1 also authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to expend funds under this program for noise barriers, acquisition of rights-of-way for mass transit facilities and

acquisition of land for construction of parking lots to encourage car and van pools and mass transit ridership where capacity expanding programs are undertaken.

SECTION 2. APPORTIONMENT FORMULA.

Section 2 establishes the formula for apportioning funds to the states under the capacity expansion program. The formula considers two factors: interstate lane miles located within urbanized areas and vehicle miles travelled on those lanes. The two factors receive weights of 45 percent and 55 percent respectively.

SECTION 3. PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY; DISCRETIONARY USE OF LAPSED FUNDS.

Section 3 provides that funds awarded under this program shall be expended within one year after the end of the fiscal year in which the funds were authorized.

Funds that are not expended within this time frame lapse and are made available to the Secretary of Transportation to distribute on a discretionary basis.

Section 3 establishes criteria governing the distribution of discretionary funds. Discretionary funds are available until expended.

SECTION 4. FEDERAL SHARE.

Section 4 establishes 80 percent of the cost of any project undertaken as the federal share under this program.

SECTION 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 5 authorizes \$2,000,000,000 per year for this program in each of fiscal years 1993, 1994, 1995, and 1996.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. URBAN INTERSTATE EXPANSION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 119(a) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by inserting "(1) RESURFACING PROGRAM—" before "The Secretary" and by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(2) CAPACITY EXPANSION PROGRAM.—The Secretary may approve projects within urbanized areas of 50,000 population or more for expanding the capacity of open-to-traffic routes of the Interstate System designated under sections 103 and 139(c) of this title and open-to-traffic routes on the Interstate System designated under section 139(a) and (b) of this title; except that the Secretary may only approve a project pursuant to this paragraph on a toll road if such toll road is subject to a Secretarial agreement provided for in subsection (e). Sums authorized to be appropriated for this paragraph shall be out of the Highway Trust Fund and shall be apportioned in accordance with section 104(b)(5)(C) of this title. The Federal share for any project under this paragraph shall be that set forth in section 120(n) of this title."

(b) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF PROJECTS.—Section 119(c) of such title is amended—

(1) by striking "Reconstructing" and inserting "ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF PROJECTS.—Reconstruction and capacity expansion projects"; and

(2) by adding at the end of the following new sentence: "The Secretary may approve under subsection (a)(2) as a part of a capacity expansion project within an urbanized area of 50,000 population or more on a route of the Interstate System construction of noise barriers along such route, acquisition of right-of-way for future construction of mass transit facilities along such route, acquisition of land for construction of parking lots to encourage car and van pooling and

mass transit ridership by persons traveling on such route, and acquisition of land (including right-of-way) for bikepaths along such route if such barriers, right-of-way, or land are or will be located in such urbanized area."

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION.—Section 119(a) of such title is further amended—

(A) by inserting "RESURFACING AND CAPACITY EXPANSION PROGRAMS—" after "(a)";

(B) by indenting and aligning paragraph (1), as designated by subsection (a) of this section, with paragraph (2), as added by such subsection (a); and

(C) in paragraph (1), as so designated, by striking "this subsection" each place it appears and inserting "this paragraph" and by striking "this section" and inserting "this paragraph".

(2) SECTION 139.—Section 139 of such title is amended—

(A) by inserting before the period at the end of the last sentence of subsection (a) and before the period at the end of the fourth sentence of subsection (b) the following: "and funds available to it under section 104(b)(5)(C) of this title for expanding within urbanized areas of 50,000 population or more the capacity of any highway designated as a route on the Interstate System under this subsection"; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end of the last sentence of subsection (c) the following: "and Federal-aid highway funds available to it under section 104(b)(5)(C) of this title for expanding within urbanized areas of 50,000 population or more the capacity of any highway designated as a route on the Interstate System under this subsection".

SEC. 2. APPORTIONMENT FORMULA.

Section 104(b)(5) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(C) For expanding within urbanized areas of 50,000 population or more the capacity of the Interstate System:

"45 percent in the ratio that lane miles on the interstate routes designated under sections 103 and 139(c) of this title (other than those on toll roads not subject to a Secretarial agreement provided for in section 119(e) of this title) and located within such areas of each State bears to the total of all such lane miles within such areas of all States; and 55 percent in the ratio that vehicle miles traveled on lanes on the interstate routes designated under sections 103 and 139(c) of this title (other than those on toll roads not subject to a Secretarial agreement provided for in section 119(e) of this title) and located within such areas of each State bears to the total of all such vehicle miles within such areas of all States. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence no State (excluding any State that has no interstate lane miles) shall receive less than 1/2 of 1 percent of the total apportionment made by this subparagraph for any fiscal year."

SEC. 3. PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY; DISCRETIONARY USE OF LAPSED FUNDS.

Section 118(b) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by redesignating paragraph (4), and any references thereto, as paragraph (5) and by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

"(4) INTERSTATE CAPACITY EXPANSION FUNDS.—

"(A) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—Any amount apportioned to a State for the Interstate System under section 104(b)(5)(C) of this title shall continue to be available for expenditure in the State for a period of 1

year after the last day of the fiscal year for which such sums are authorized.

"(B) DISCRETIONARY PROJECTS.—Sums not obligated within the time period prescribed by subparagraph (A) shall lapse and be made available by the Secretary for projects within an urbanized area of 50,000 population or more for expanding the capacity of any open-to-traffic route (or portion thereof) on the Interstate System (other than a highway designated as a part of the Interstate System under section 139 and a toll road on the Interstate System not subject to an agreement under section 119(e) of this title). Such funds shall be made available by the Secretary to any other State applying for such funds, if the Secretary determines that—

"(i) the State has obligated all of its apportionments under section 104(b)(5)(C) other than an amount which, by itself is insufficient to pay the Federal share of the cost of such a project which has been submitted by such State to the Secretary for approval; and

"(ii) the applicant is willing and able to (I) obligate the funds within 1 year of the date the funds are made available, (II) apply them to a ready-to-commence project, and (III) in the case of construction work, begin work within 90 days of obligation.

"(C) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY OF DISCRETIONARY FUNDS.—Sums made available pursuant to this paragraph shall remain available until expended."

SEC. 4. FEDERAL SHARE.

Section 120 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by redesignating subsection (n), and any references thereto, as subsection (o) and by inserting after subsection (m) the following new subsection:

"(n) INTERSTATE CAPACITY EXPANSION PROJECTS.—The Federal share payable on account of any project within an urbanized area of 50,000 population or more for expanding the capacity of any open-to-traffic route on the Interstate System shall be 80 percent of the total cost thereof."

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, there is authorized to be appropriated out of the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) for expanding within urbanized areas of 50,000 population or more the capacity of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, \$2,000,000,000 per fiscal year for each of fiscal years 1993, 1994, 1995, and 1996.

THE SIMPKINS FAMILY

HON. JOHN P. HAMMERSCHMIDT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, we all know that this is a great country. One of the principal reasons it is great is because of its people. I'm speaking of the rank and file working men and women who do their jobs, pay their taxes, raise their children, and when push comes to shove they will fight to preserve our freedom. Most of these people are only known to their friends and coworkers in the communities where they work. But they are the backbone of the spirit and strength of America.

I want to call to my colleagues' attention an unusual family that represents this resolute-ness. The reason they are unusual is that

there are five of them. All railroaders and an all American brood of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alvin A. Simpkins of Harrison, AR. I knew their mother and dad and I knew the boys when they lived in Arkansas.

My friend, J.E. Dunlap, Jr., editor and publisher of the Harrison Daily Times has recounted some of the Simpkins family story as he personally recalls it and it was related in the Free Press Extra of Elko, NV.

Mr. Speaker, I believe my colleagues will agree as they read the following article that the Simpkins are the kind of people and the kind of family of which we can be justly proud:

A.B. "Boomer" Simpkins—we knew him around Harrison years ago as "Buck"—got quite a writeup in the newspaper Free Press Extra of Elko, Nev., recently.

The feature with pictures covered a whole page and was entitled: "Boomer" Simpkins: A Love Affair With Trains."

Simpkins is one of five railroading Simpkins borthers, children of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alvin A. Simpkins, who resided on Edge Heights.

The five Simpkins boys included: Luke has put in 40 years on the railroad and is still working; John was a railroader for 38 years; Gus put in almost four decades railroading; the late "Ford" Simpkins was a Carlin railroader for 33 years, and "Boomer" who retired after 44 years.

Their father, Alvin, was a Harrison railroad man and during the Great Depression often shoveled as many as 20 tons of coal all night to fuel steam engines at the M&NA shops, now the area of Edwards Grocery and Miller Hardware.

It is interesting to note that "Boomer" and his four brothers had a perfect safety record with no reportable accidents in their collective 193 years riding the rails.

"Boomer" has lived in Carlin since 1946 except for a couple of years when, as a master sergeant, he supervised a supply train operation during the Korean War. He drove the first engine, a light diesel, across a rebuilt railroad bridge on the Han River in South Korea in 1952, and was one of the first persons members of the 142nd Field Artillery from Harrison saw when they reached South Korea.

"Boomer" was called into service in 1950 four years after getting his first railroad job with Southern Pacific in Carlin after having been recommended by his older brother, John.

"Boomer's" love for the silver rails, big black engines and brass bells has not dimmed since he was old enough to hear a steam engine's drawn-out whistle of the old M&NA which passed through Harrison and near his residence on Eagle Heights.

Hanging in his living room today is a painting done especially for "Boomer" of a little boy sitting on a wood fence watching a train in the distance. His hoe and shovel lie unattended in the garden behind him. The adult railroader says the painting is typical of his and his brothers' attitudes as they grew up. He said their tiny mother could not keep them home and they often ran off to the train yard to watch the engines switch. One of her methods to keep track of the little tykes was to dress them in girls' clothes, but even that was not enough to keep "Boomer" home. Trains fascinated him. He could hardly wait to become a railroader.

He grew up during the Great Depression here in Harrison. When World War II was coming on and his dad was out of a job because of a strike, "Boomer" went to work.

He wasn't old enough for the rails so at 14 he took a job in a soda pop plant. There, in four years, he worked up to manager. When he turned 18, he quit in preparation for a WWII draft call on May 18, 1946. On May 13, drafting was discontinued.

The boy, now out of work, had a brother employed by the SP in Carlin. On John Simpkins' say so, his kid brother was hired and went West, moved into the railroad dormitory and was dubbed "Boomer" by the older men. At last he was a railroader.

Simpkins says he was the first 18-year-old ever hired by the SP. His folks had to sign a waiver to allow it. When he climbed down from the diesel cab last August, it was with an exemplary 43 years and 10 months' record unmarred by a single reportable accident or injury.

It was in 1957, a few years after "Boomer's" return from Korea that he and Rhonda Reddett were married. She had come from Mancos, Colo., to teach high school.

They had four children—all are college educated. Unhappily, the oldest boy, Brit, was killed in a training accident in the U.S. Air Force a few years ago. Twin daughters, Brenda Sue and Glenda Lou (nice Southern names, says Rhonda), were good basketball players and both graduated Magna Cum Laude from Carlin High School. Brenda is married and living in Texas. Glenda, with the Crusade for Christ, is in Russia and the youngest boy, Lee is a senior at the University of Nevada Reno.

The article concludes that "Boomer's" love affair with trains is probably not over even though his daily rides have ceased. There are toy railroads in the basement (once owned by his son), a clay engine and caboose his daughters made when they were in grammar school, many paintings of engines hanging on the walls and a porch collection of antique train lanterns, torches, oil cans and bells.

Happy retirement, "Boomer" and I'm proud to have known all the Simpkins boys.

My father shoveled coal (a hostler) for the old M&NA back in the early 20s, too.

SCHODACK (NY) TOWN BOARD EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR AMERICAN TROOPS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, with a great deal of pride and pleasure I bring to your attention a resolution passed by the Town Board of Schodack, NY, in support of our troops in the Middle East.

The resolution read:

Whereas, our men and women of the Armed Forces are currently stationed in the Middle East, and may be called upon to go into battle, and

Whereas, many residents of the Capital District have relatives and loved ones serving in the Middle East,

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Town Board of Schodack hereby gratefully acknowledges the service of the men and women of our Armed Forces, and hopes and prays for a peaceful resolution of the current crisis and safe return home.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the town fathers of Schodack, who passed this resolu-

tion unanimously after it was introduced by Councilman Leo Kellog.

This is just one more example, Mr. Speaker, of the overwhelming support the American people are giving to our troops in the Middle East. It is a tribute to the leadership of President Bush, and a message to Saddam Hussein that a political victory will be just as impossible for him as a military victory.

TRIBUTE TO ALLISON S. MCCOY AND THE ALLISON S. MCCOY SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an event that will take place on Friday, February 8, 1991. The Allison S. McCoy Scholarship Fund will hold its second annual celebration of African-American history.

The Allison S. McCoy Scholarship Fund was established 2 years ago to support Passaic, NJ, high school graduates in need of financial aid. It was established in the honor of Mr. Allison S. McCoy by a group of six Passaic public school teachers.

Allison S. McCoy began his career in the field of education as a special education teacher. He became the principal of school No. 7 and went on to become the school district's director of special education. Mr. McCoy has the distinction of serving as the first African-American superintendent of schools in Passaic.

In days such as these, when our young people need to see viable, realistic role models, we are indeed fortunate to have educators like Allison S. McCoy. We must also pay tribute to the six educators who saw the need to give birth to the scholarship fund. These six individuals are Blanche E. Harris, Linda Reid, Dorothy Lassiter, Helen Baltimore, Genevieve Hardy, and Anita Croix.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I congratulate the members of the Allison S. McCoy Scholarship Committee for their participation in providing a means to brighter futures for our young people. I also want to pay special tribute to Mr. Allison S. McCoy, who is now retired, and his wife, Mrs. Vernell White McCoy, an educator in the city of Newark, for their many years of contributions toward the well-being of our society.

TRIBUTE TO A FALLEN FIREFIGHTER

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Congressional Fire Services Caucus, I rise today with great sadness to pay tribute to a hero.

James E. Howe, a 22-year firefighter with the Los Angeles County Fire Department, re-

cently became the first L.A. County firefighter in 12 years to die in the line of duty. Tragically, the fire he was fighting was caused by an arsonist.

Fireman Howe, who lived in Newhall, CA, was working to put out a fire at a Huntington Park minimall when a facade collapsed on him and five other firefighters, pinning them for as long as a one-half hour. While the other firefighters survived, Mr. Howe never regained consciousness and died a week later.

It was a mark of how devoted Mr. Howe was to his profession that he was still serving in an area plagued by many fires when his seniority entitled him to a quieter, less-risky assignment. But he loved his job and was looked up to by his colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that James Howe was a constituent of mine. I ask my colleagues to join me in offering our sympathies to his wife, Nancy, and their daughters Leslie and Debra. His courage and dedication will be missed.

RESTAURANT INDUSTRY LEADERS SUPPORT OUR TROOPS IN THE PERSIAN GULF

HON. DAVE McCURDY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. McCURDY. Mr. Speaker, I believe it is important that we recognize most Americans support our troops and our policy in the Middle East. For every protester trying to link our battle against terror and aggression in the Persian Gulf with the failed policy in Vietnam, there are many others who understand that it is America's duty, as the leader of the free world, to stand up to lawlessness. As the greatest power on Earth, it falls upon the United States to defend the rule of international law.

Saddam Hussein has assaulted the dignity and humanity of mankind. We cannot allow him to continue his occupation of Kuwait. We cannot excuse his unprovoked attacks on the Israeli people. To do so would cede all hope of achieving security and lasting peace in the region. It is a credit to the spirit of the American people that we did not turn inward and ignore Saddam's atrocities.

The men and women serving in the American Armed Forces in the Gulf are there to accomplish a just end to Saddam's unprovoked aggression. Those who have paid the ultimate price and laid down their lives have done so for a noble purpose. This body should recognize that their deaths are not in vain.

Under U.N. Security Council Resolution 678 and article 51 of the U.N. Charter, we have the legal authority to stand against aggression. Under the burden of world leadership, we have that duty. Our soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen champion respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Our cause is just. We are right. We will prevail.

I understand that those protesting our involvement in the gulf mean well. They recognize that peace is a valued possession that we should pursue and treasure. It is not, however, our supreme aim, before which all else

must give way. Sometimes we must sacrifice peace to preserve the values that define us as a people. Those misguided protesters would undermine our brave troops in the Persian Gulf. But the protesters' numbers are not as large as one would surmise from watching television.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to introduce into the RECORD a letter to the President signed by representatives of the single largest retail employer in the United States—the restaurant industry. This letter demonstrates their deep support for the President's policy and our troops in the Persian Gulf.

It is Americans such as these who understand that despite the brutality of war, the alternatives in this situation are worse in the end.

Letter to the President follows:

FEBRUARY 5, 1991.

President GEORGE W. BUSH,

The White House,

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.,

Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We, the undersigned, stand united in support of our American men and women who have dedicated themselves to upholding the United States' commitment to United Nations Security Council Resolution 678.

We believe it is vitally important for all Americans to unite behind your pursuit of justice. Saddam Hussein's campaign of terror, violations of the Geneva Prisoner of War Accords, and intentional attacks on civilian populations have been condemned by the world community. We want the Iraqi regime to understand that countless Americans are united behind our men and women and your leadership in stopping this aggression and establishing stability in the Persian Gulf.

In honor of all those who have given the last full measure of devotion in upholding their Nation's commitment, we urge you to remain steadfast and resolute.

Sincerely,

(Affiliation listed for identification purposes only):

Charles Bernstein, Editor, Nation's Restaurant Business; Norman Brinker, Chairman of the Board, Chili's, Inc.; M. Michael Casey, President & CEO, El Torito Restaurants, Inc.; Clinton A. Clark, President & CEO, Jerrico; Ralph Erben, President & CEO, Luby's Cafeterias, Inc.; Walter J. Ganzl, Jr., President, Palm Management Corp.

Fred P. Gonzales, President, JB's Restaurants, Inc.; Jackson W. Goodall, Jr., Chairman, President & CEO, Foodmaker, Inc.; Carl Hays, President, Al Copeland Enterprises, Inc.; Richard K. Herzer, Chairman & President, Ihop Corp.; Frederick R. Hipp, President, Gilbert/Robinson, Inc.; J. Michael Jenkins, President & CEO, Metromedia Steakhouses, Inc.

Louis I. Kane, Co-Chairman & CEO, Au Bon Pain; Donald Karcher, President, Carl Karcher Enterprises, Inc.; John B. Lahourcade, Chairman of the Board, Luby's Cafeterias, Inc.; Steven R. Leipsner, President & CEO, Service America Corp.; Raymond W. Lindstrom, President, Restaurants Unlimited, Inc.; Carl D. Long, President, The Krystal Co.

James C. Malmberg, President & CEO, Piccadilly Cafeterias, Inc.; James H. Maynard, Chairman & CEO, Golden Corral Corp.; Craig Miller, President,

Uno Restaurant Corp.; Dennis B. Mullen, Chairman, President & CEO, Famous Restaurants; Robert J. Nugent, Jr., President, Jack in the Box; Michael P. O'Donnell, President & CEO, The Ground Round, Inc.

James L. Peterson, President, Whataburger, Inc.; William E. Prather, Jr., President & CEO, Hardee's Food Systems, Inc.; Mitchell E. Rhodes, Chairman, President & CEO, Le Peep Restaurants; Richard Rivera, President & CEO, TGI Friday's; Leonard H. Roberts, Chairman & CEO, Shoney's Inc.; Robert M. Rosenberg, President & CEO, Dunkin' Donuts of America.

John J. Russell, Jr., President, Colony Hotels & Resorts; Donald J. Slater, President, S & A Restaurant Corp.; Hal W. Smith, President, Chi-Chi's, Inc.; Frank H. Steed, President & CEO, Country Kitchens International; Michael A. Valerio, Chairman, Papa Ginos of America, Inc.; Jane Y. Wallace, Vice President & Publisher, Restaurants & Institutions; Charles D. Way, President & CEO, Ryan's Family Steak Houses, Inc.; Richard B. Berman, President, Berman & Company, Inc.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES—THE CRITICAL NEED FOR COOPERATION

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, research and development [R&D] results in economic growth and enhances the quality of our lives. Investment in R&D is critical for the future of our Nation.

I think by anyone's assessment 1990 was an unusually tough year on Capitol Hill and the Nation in general. The prolonged budget process, the deficit, the savings and loan crisis, the Persian Gulf and the recession all played a part and the effects of those problems will not disappear any time soon.

In this time of scarce resources, the good news is that research and development outscored all the other categories of Federal spending in the budget, with about a 12-percent increase. Large programs like the supercollider and the space station took hits and are growing more slowly than some of us might hope. But others like the human genome did pretty well.

Unfortunately, according to the Congressional Research Service, Federal research and development spending will increase by only 3 percent in this fiscal year, which is one-half the scientific inflation rate. There has been a lot of rhetoric from both the White House and Capitol Hill about the United States losing its competitive edge, yet it appears we are still losing ground.

The really bad news is that the Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 provides for an annual growth rate of 3.7 percent for nondefense discretionary spending. That will very likely place severe limits on future increases for civilian R&D funding. But we must find ways to improve the state of R&D in this country.

As the cold war releases its grip on international politics, a new competition over trade

and technology will take its place. That means that before we launch into any new challenges, we must first regain America's competitive edge. But how, when dollars are so scarce?

In the eighties we went from the world's largest creditor nation, to it's largest debtor. We now owe more than Poland, Brazil, and Mexico combined. This deficit has been eroding our competitive edge and causing that standard of living for American working families to decline. Some areas of the country have been particularly hard hit. The South and the Northeast have been hit hard because of the emphasis on manufacturing in those areas.

That's why the nineties will be key to charting a new direction for America. Even with the increasingly gloomy economic outlook, we need to slash our budget deficit, bolster our capital investment markets and boost our high-technology industries. Failure to do those things in the nineties will mean losing our edge. It will mean standing by while Europe, Japan, Korea, and others push us aside and take up the mantle that has been ours since the end of World War II. Our country's future rests on our ability to strengthen our technology infrastructure and to commercialize technology advancements.

For some time our high-technology leadership has been under siege. Industry after industry, foreign competitors have made deep inroads into markets pioneered and once dominated by American companies. We have watched the pillars of our economy fall. Steel, autos, and energy have been decimated. We have almost no consumer electronics industry to speak of anymore and our machine tool industry, semiconductors and even supercomputers have been seriously threatened.

Many countries exhibit their strength in space as an indicator for future international economic competitiveness. For example, the French Arianespace now controls a majority of the world's commercial satellite launching business. The United States invests one-fifth as much in communications research as our foreign competitors, one-seventeenth as much in remote sensing, and one-third as much in materials processing. A consortium of Japanese business has established the Japan Space Utilization Promotoin Center. And that government plans to spend \$5 billion by the year 2000 to commercialize space.

In the area of superconductivity, the Japanese MITI has two research consortia which involve extensive industrial participation. One conducts both basic R&D and work on materials processing which will be a key to future commercialization of the technology. The other carries out R&D on materials and on design of equipment for power generation.

Even though commercialization of superconductivity is years down the road, those who are working on materials problems now will have a big jump on the competition when advances in basic R&D permit marketable application. So much of our R&D is either defense related or conducted in Government labs. We need to forge the kind of link between industry and government that Japan has, and to make academia an integral part of the process.

The quality of U.S. science is not in question. U.S. citizens won more than half the Nobel prizes in the past decade. What is at question is our ability to compete. With fewer dollars, our ability to compete is going to come down to our ability to work as a team, the ability of our Government, industry and academic institutions to cooperate rather than operate as entities always at arms length.

The governments of other nations provide substantial incentives for research and development. Twenty-five percent of the tax benefits in the Japanese Tax Code are allocated to R&D incentives. France, Germany, Canada, and many others also provide substantial tax benefits to support R&D. If we provide less, our companies are at a disadvantage.

For instance, the Federal Government could play a huge role in stimulation of high-technology manufacturing performance by enacting a permanent research and development tax credit. As a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, this is an issue I have devoted a lot of effort to. This credit has been temporarily extended several times in recent years and will expire again at the end of this year. This start and stop approach of Congress wreaks havoc on a company's long term planning for research and development. We are undermining our own goal of encouraging long term investment. I have been proud to lead the fight for the permanent extension of the credit, and I will continue to do my best to ensure that my colleagues realize its importance.

Now without continuing to preach to the choir too much, let me mention a few of the successes we had in this area during this last session of Congress, and what I and some of my colleagues are planning for this year.

The Math, Science and Engineering Education Act became public law. Among other things, it establishes a program of 10 regional consortia to provide technical assistance to schools in math, science and engineering.

This year the Congress repealed existing law applicable to independent research and development in Department of Defense contracting. It ordered the Department of Defense to revise its regulations to allow R&D payments to contractors who can demonstrate that their research is "of potential interest."

Previously the regulations required that contractors demonstrate a "direct benefit to defense technology." The new law also states that items of potential interest would do such things as strengthen the U.S. industrial and technological base, enhance U.S. competitiveness, lead to improvement in the environment and allow for technologies to benefit not only the pentagon but the commercial sector as well.

In the area of agricultural R&D, funds will be used to strengthen the Federal-State partnership for agricultural research at Federal laboratories and universities. Ten percent of those funds are marked for improvement of the research infrastructure of less competitive colleges and universities.

All three of these cases, indicate a dawning recognition of the need for cooperation among those responsible for R&D. The Southern Technology Council's strategy for the nineties stresses the fact that cooperation and partner-

ship are crucial. This strategy will work. It already has worked.

In the area of biotechnology, success will not automatically follow from advancing science. It will depend on the cooperation between the Federal Government, the universities and private enterprise. It has taken time for these scientists, teachers, and innovators to reach Washington. But they are succeeding because they are working together.

Another case in point is not a segment of science, but an industry-government consortium. SEMATECH members are working together to change the culture of the semiconductor industry. Among other things it facilitates sharing of technical advances among its members and emphasizes long-term strategies and partnerships which will make the United States more competitive internationally and will help preserve our industrial base.

These examples show that the teaming approach works and why groups like the Southern Technology Council are so important. That is also why the congressional Sun Belt caucus R&D task force is being formed.

Members of Congress have expressed an interest in expanding the role of Federal research and development funding at Sun Belt colleges and universities. There is a strong sense that the Sun Belt is frequently overlooked when Federal funding for grants is parceled out. I know you are familiar with the studies which support this as more than a perception. The Members also want to find ways to increase America's competitiveness, and improving the ability of Sun Belt companies to compete.

The task force will be bipartisan, and will be cochaired by myself and Congressman DON SUNDQUIST of Tennessee. Initially, we will have between 15 and 20 Members of Congress on the task force. Our specific plan of attack is still being formulated. Because of the budget debate last fall, the fact that it was an election year and because of the Persian Gulf most of the Members have been stretched pretty thin and we are not as far along as we had planned at this point.

Also, like many of you we have limited resources. But we are excited about this task force, and will need your help and advice if we are to contribute to helping R&D flourish in the Sun Belt.

An example of one of the items we plan to work on is something pointed out in the STC's strategy for the nineties—expansion of the EPSCoR program. Other areas where the task force may have a positive impact are, of course, tax law—since a few of us are on the Ways and Means Committee—and in the area of technology transfer.

The task force will examine ways to increase access to equity capital for small businesses which need financing for product development. We also intend to study ways to enhance coordination among the Federal agencies conducting or contracting for research. In a time of limited funds, eliminating duplication of effort is one of the benefits that would flow from increased coordination.

A previous Sun Belt task force made a difference in the area of welfare reform. We were able to put forth a legislative program that helped the South. I am confident that the

Sun Belt caucus will also achieve successes in R.D.

I have studied the STC's strategy and noted that you suggest several specific areas in which the Federal Government can contribute. I hope to hear from some of you today on what progress has been made in those areas and what remains to be done.

As we all realize, increased support for R&D, high-technology industry and education is critical. Because we may not be able to get the kind of funds we think these areas deserve, cooperation between State and Federal Government, industry and universities is critical. If we can develop good working relationships, they will steer us on a course in the right direction in this decade and into the next century. As cochair of the R&D task force I look forward to working with you in forging those relationships.

AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE NOT GOING TO LET SOME OF THE PRESS TURN THIS WAR INTO A MEDIA CIRCUS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, these are not good days for Bryant Gumbel, "Today Show" anchorman and designated whiner.

After all, America is winning a war, Ronald Reagan's wisdom, which Gumbel publicly detested, is being vindicated, and President Bush, another Gumbel punching bag, is on a roll.

And now, to top it off, Gumbel is finding out that Americans like soldiers better than they like anchormen.

The other day Gumbel said it was "distressing"—that's right, distressing—that Americans are quite happy with the wartime censorship that's saving the lives of our brave American soldiers.

You see, Mr. Speaker, to Bryant Gumbel and his ilk, the safety of our troops and the security of our operations are quite secondary.

The comfort and egos of reporters seem to be more important to him.

Evidently, he can't bear the idea of an American victory, he wants another American humiliation, another Vietnam.

Well, there's not going to be another Vietnam.

Because this time the American people are not going to let some of the press turn this war into a media circus with Bryant Gumbel as ringmaster.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 19

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it seems that there is a certain amount of chafing here in the House, perhaps a certain anxiety in some quarters, about the course of our military actions in the Persian Gulf.

Things are going too well. The technology we have invested in is doing its job. The allied forces are slowly but steadily stripping Saddam Hussein of his military prowess.

So, what's the problem, you say? It's obvious. There's not enough to criticize. There's not enough bad news. We don't have anything negative to "leak" to our friends in the media.

Mr. Speaker, a resolution was introduced on January 3d, House Resolution 19, that calls for the submission by the President of a broad range of sensitive information about Operation Desert Shield. Specifically, every plan, report, memo or briefing paper, whether classified or unclassified.

Even though the debate has been held—even though the leadership on both sides of the aisle have voiced their support for our troops in the field—co-sponsors are still being added to this resolution.

I have to ask—why?

My suspicion is that we have too many Members who not only want to play Secretary of State, but Commander in Chief as well. As if that wasn't bad enough, think of the consequences for our troops if this body ever did get hold of such detailed military information. With the record of "leaks" around here, you can bet that Saddam Hussein would have that information in weeks, if not days.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to intercede with those Members on your side of the aisle who are pushing this terrible idea—if not for the sake of the President's constitutional role as Commander in Chief—then for the sake of our troops' safety.

TRIBUTE TO MARIAN STOKES

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Marian Stokes, an outstanding county recorder and political leader in Ohio's Fifth Congressional District, on the occasion of her retirement.

Through more than 23 years of acclaimed service in the Sandusky County courthouse, Marian Stokes has shown a unique dedication to performing her duties and fulfilling her civic obligations with the utmost efficiency and competence. I have known Marian Stokes for many years, and know that her commitment to public service will stand as a hallmark for others to emulate.

Marian Stokes' leadership has been evident in a number of challenging and important positions. Her legendary commitment to public service and political activism goes back to her childhood.

In addition to being county recorder, Marian Stokes' list of accomplishments is long and impressive: Director of the county board of elections; county Republican chairwoman and president of the Sandusky County Republican Women's Organization, both for more than two decades; a Republican State committee-woman; secretary of the Ohio Republican Party; two-time delegate to the Republican National Convention; president of the Ohio Elected Officials Association; and the list goes on.

In all of these efforts, Marian Stokes' superb record of achievement has gained her the respect of all who know her.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Marian Stokes for her years of service, and I wish her much health, happiness, and fulfillment in the years to come.

HONORING JOHN W. WINTERS

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding contributions and accomplishments of John W. Winters—a prominent statesman, real estate developer, and businessman in my district.

John W. Winters has been an active participant in the Raleigh, NC, community for many years. Since 1957, he has constructed affordable housing for Raleigh's black community. He continues in these efforts to this day and is now developing the Martin Deporess independent living facilities, built especially for the physically and mentally disadvantaged. The Subcommittee on Housing had the chance during a field hearing last session to hear from Mr. Winters and he made a strong case for increasing our commitment to affordable housing in this country.

John Winters has also had an outstanding career in public service. As a leader in the civil rights movement in our State, John Winters has worked diligently to ensure equality for all citizens in our communities. In 1961, John Winters became the first black elected to the Raleigh City Council and went on in 1967, to become the first black elected to the North Carolina Senate since Reconstruction. He has served on the State's utility commission, helping maintain utility rates at affordable levels.

John Winters is a man with an extraordinary commitment to the State and community. As he and his wife, Marie, celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary this week, I want to pay special tribute to an outstanding husband, father and leader in my district. I am enclosing for the record a copy of a profile of Mr. Winters which was featured in the Triangle Business weekly newspaper last week.

A BUILDER OF OPPORTUNITIES

(By Ginger A. Moore)

A striking, pensive man appears in the doorway, shaking his head and meeting his guests eye-to-eye. "John Winters is late too many times," he laments, offering his hand. "I apologize."

No excuses about the lousy weather, about a trek in the traffic from the Research Triangle Park or about all the other appointments he had to meet before ending his week facing this interview. John Wesley Winters isn't big on excuses—for himself or others.

Winters easily could have relied on excuses to slide by in a world where he had to find work on the streets of New York City before he was 10 years old and later when prejudice made it difficult for a young, industrious black man to have a fair shake in the business world. But instead he took what he learned and turned it into a business of his own, a political career and a lifetime devoted to helping others find opportunity.

In 1957, after building his own home, Winters answered the requests of people in Raleigh's black communities and began building single-family homes. It was a risky step in a society that still placed certain limits on blacks, but Winters said he was motivated to create a better community. He went to bat for many who found obtaining a mortgage almost impossible, giving new meaning to "creative financing."

"So many people needed that opportunity to just get started, to find some affordable property and build a home," said Winters, a Raleigh native. "And once I got started, I had a captive audience."

Winters finds it unfortunate that Southeast Raleigh no longer is the drawing card it was when he began John W. Winters & Company.

"We experienced and are still experiencing a lot of out-migration and we're not attracting people to the area," Winters said, whose company is built on land owned by his family for almost 200 years. "When it's perceived that [people] have less than the finest aesthetics to choose from, they go other places. But I still want to see Southeast Raleigh make a comeback."

As a boy, Winters lived near the corner of Martin and East streets in Downtown Raleigh, where his office is now located. Along with a collection in his office of family pictures and mementos of his political career is a 19th-century birds-eye view engraving of the Capitol, with the Winters homesite as a landmark.

Winters left the homesite when he was 9 years old to live in New York with an older sister after his mother's death. He didn't return to the area for nearly 10 years. Winters believes part of the reason he had the fortitude and motivation to build a business and keep the family property came from his experience growing up in a big city and the love and guidance from his two older sisters.

"They added credence to our growth and safeguard," he said, referring to himself and two younger sisters, "and I am very grateful to my sisters for having the wisdom they did in raising us. I had to become industrious as a child in order to have spending money and the experience of growing up in New York, in the city, taught me a lot about self sufficiency."

Like many young boys in New York, Winters sold newspapers on the subway, shined shoes and even worked as an errand boy at the Apollo Theater while he went to school. He still found time to become captain of the Boy's High School Boxing Team. As a 147-pound welterweight, he traveled on weekends with a professional boxing club, fighting under an assumed Spanish name to protect his amateur status, a common practice among young fighters on the circuit.

"Those were good times," Winters recalled with a smile. "You could earn \$25 a weekend and that could take you pretty far in those days."

Winters' athletic talent also won him a football scholarship to Long Island University and later to Virginia State University where he studied English literature, hoping to become a writer and travel.

"I used to go down to Battery Park and watch the ships going out to sea," said Winters, who is presently writing a book about his life and experiences. "You know that song 'Faraway Places'? Well, I'd hear that song and watch those ships leave and I'd dream about going to all those places and writing about them."

Although he hasn't fulfilled that dream, Winters has traveled extensively throughout

the Caribbean, Europe, South America and the United States. It was on these excursions that Winters learned new languages and saw the parallel between beauty and poverty.

"In parts of the Caribbean, I was amazed at the beauty and appalled at the abject poverty," he said. "And that's part of what made me want to change things here."

Winters left Virginia State, returned to Raleigh and married Marie Montague, whom he had met on an earlier visit. "I thought, my gracious, she's worth coming back to," Winters said. "On Feb. 3, we'll celebrate 50 years together." They have eight children, several of whom are helping Winters in the family business. His daughter, Seanne Winters, is a property manager, and another daughter, Donna Winters Laroche, is taking over the reins. "She's been great about putting her energy into the business and helping us ride over this downswing," Winters said.

As with many real estate companies, the downswing is causing Winters & Company to reassess the direction of business and look at alternatives. But Winters has rarely taken the easy route. Determined to provide housing for low-income people who might otherwise not be able to find living quarters, he has always worked in a challenging area.

"There is so much absentee landlord ownership here [in Southeast Raleigh]," he said. "We can change all that if we can get people to come together to make the area more attractive. There's a start with what's going on downtown, but we also need to provide a pleasant place for people to live."

Two such residences are Wintershaven and Summershaven, projects developed for the elderly and low-income population. With the subsidy provided by both Winters & Company and the government, housing is available for people at below median income or poverty level.

"Our apartments don't allow us to live a life of luxury," Winters added. "We deal with people who primarily don't have cash flow and that's why an economic downturn, such as what is happening now, really adversely affects us."

Despite the adversity, Winters' newest project is one of his favorites. The Martin DePore Apartments off Garner Road are built especially for the physically and mentally handicapped who can still monitor themselves enough to live independently. Winters, a Catholic, said the project is named for a Black South American sainted for his service to the poor and underprivileged.

Hargett Oaks, a cooperative public and private effort providing low- and moderate-income housing, is another project. Winters hopes this will become a combined residential and office zoning area. He credits another one of his alma maters, St. Augustine's College, as a contributing partner in such projects. "I hope it will also open up doors to the students who will be training in business and real estate, as well as give them a perspective on how they can help the community," said Winters, who also serves on the St. Augustine's board of trustees. His firm has also built several shopping centers and commercial buildings in Southeast Raleigh.

John Winters has drawn not only from his faith, but from experiences that have brought success. Yet many of those experiences were unpleasant. He undermines his Horatio Alger story: A man who worked as a night skycap at RDU while he built houses during the day; a man who drove a milk truck and delivered campaign information for Governor Kerr Scott; a man who met in-

fluent people while serving as head waiter at the Sir Walter Raleigh Hotel.

"There's plenty of other people around here who came up through the ranks the same way," said Winters. "I think that's not as big a deal anymore and people are probably real tired of hearing those stories."

Despite the modesty, Winters' pride in his political career is evident. Elected in 1961 as the first black to serve on Raleigh City Council, Winters went on to serve until 1967 when his business needed more attention. He remained involved in politics, however.

"Part of the effort to remove the shackles of segregation and do something about the community rather than just talking about it was for [a black] to become politically active," he said.

Winters participated in civil rights marches and by 1974 was elected state senator. He and Senator Fred Alexander were the first blacks elected to this position since Reconstruction. In 1977, Winters was appointed by Governor James B. Hunt Jr. to the N.C. Utilities Commission, which enabled him to serve the interest of the low-income population by helping set utility rates. According to Hunt, Winters was a "man both experienced in the business world and particularly sensitive to the needs of disadvantaged citizens."

"No matter what capacity I was serving in, I never wanted to forget the average people," said Winters, who has rubbed shoulders with many of the country's highest ranking politicians. "And I never wanted to use my office for personal or financial gain. People recognize that and remember it. I had a lot of people who helped me and encouraged me, both in the white and black communities."

Winters declines to single out who heads the list of those who helped him the most professionally. "I hate to call names because you inevitably leave out people, such as Wade Morrow Jr. who discussed North Carolina history with me, and John A. Coffey, who warned me of the pitfalls and how to prepare myself [for dealing with the public]. There were too many to put into this story."

As for his own contributions, Winters is proud of his legislation to eliminate substandard roads in the state, his efforts to deter discrimination, and to kindle the spirit of urban renewal. "You need to value personalities more than property," he said, "and we sometimes forget that."

Despite his accomplishments, Winters has at least one regret: During the Carter administration, he was being considered for the post of U.S. ambassador to the Bahamas, but he took his name out of consideration in order to serve on the Utilities Commission. "Either place, I thought I could do some good. That's [the ambassadorship] something I would have like to have done that I never did, but there still might be an opportunity. You don't have to be a young man," he said with a smile.

At 71, Winters isn't ready to stop. This is a man who started parachuting and water skiing in his 40s and learned to snow ski at 60 while setting up a utility training school at the University of Utah. Keeping with his interest in energy and the quality of air and water, Winters has joined a consortium that markets environmental products. Although this means giving less attention to his business, he feels confident that his children and other employees will serve Winters & Company well.

"Perhaps having too many dreams or such a desire for public service has hurt [his business] at times, but being able to serve at those crucial times and sharing in the pol-

icy-making and administration of the city" was important, he said, "It was especially important as a minority."

Winters' efforts have not gone unnoticed. Among his many awards is one of which he is especially proud—the W.W. Finlator Award, given annually to a Wake County citizen who has made significant contribution to the preservation of civil liberties.

"Bill Finlator always made people feel that no matter what the color of their skin or particular belief, they were always important and welcome," said Winters. "It meant everything to me to get an award with his name attached to it."

According to Lynn Lyle of the Wake County Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, Winters' contributions to the county, his life and work have made a difference in the community.

"In reality, we cannot give an honor to John Winters. He has earned his honors through a lifetime of commitment to excellence in all endeavors," said Lyle.

Rather than make excuses, John Winters has created opportunities. He has endured racial prejudice and poverty. He has enjoyed success and the fruits of his labor. He plans to keep traveling, keep skiing and keep finding new challenges. But most of all, he plans to uphold his philosophy of serving the community.

"Public service is real trust," said Winters. "Every waking moment should be spent in trying to provide credence that you did not take advantage of that trust, but provided help and promoted that trust."

INTRODUCTION OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY RESTORATION ACT OF 1991

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Act of 1991 to reauthorize and enhance the tremendously successful Chesapeake Bay Program. I am joined by 24 of my colleagues in offering this legislation, including members from Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Delaware, and the entire State delegations from Maryland and Virginia. In addition to these members, the Bay Restoration Act is supported by the Bay Area States, the District of Columbia, the Chesapeake Bay Commission, the Citizens Advisory Committee, the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee, the Local Government Advisory Committee, the Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay, the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, and many others.

Last September, the existing authorization for the Chesapeake Bay Program expired with other Clean Water Act programs. The legislation I am introducing today will continue the important role of the varying Federal agencies involved in the Bay cleanup and fulfill the Federal partnership with bay area States and local governments entered into through the 1987 Chesapeake Bay agreement. The Chesapeake Bay Restoration Act authorizes \$20 million a year for the next 4 years—an increase of \$7 million over the previously authorized level. In recent years funding levels for Fed-

eral Chesapeake Bay cleanup efforts, through varying authorizations, have exceeded the direct \$13 million annual authorization. The act allows for new initiatives and specifically establishes programs to address key issues such as toxic pollution, the decline of the bay's living resources, population growth pressures, and land use.

The original Chesapeake Bay agreement signed in 1983 initiated a unique Federal-State cooperative effort to restore the bay ecosystem. While early efforts were orientated towards research and assessment of factors contributing to the bay's decline, the 1987 Chesapeake Bay agreement committed the bay area jurisdictions and Federal Government to specific cleanup activities and goals. The ambitious program set out in 1987 to improve water quality and living resources has been quickly implemented by the States through legislation and funding. My constituents and people throughout the region have shown tremendous support for the bay program and it has served as a model for cleanup programs in the waters of many other States and nations.

There have been many successes in the bay cleanup effort: submerged aquatic vegetation [SAV], which provides a critical habitat for the bay's living resources, has made a slow but steady return following dramatic declines during the 1960's and 1970's; striped bass have made a significant recovery from the depleted stocks found in the early 1980's; and since 1985, phosphorus discharges into the bay from municipal treatment plants, industry, and nonpoint sources have been reduced by 35 percent. But the remaining problems are many—the population in the bay watershed continues to grow; direct sources of nutrients entering the bay's waters have been controlled, but more must be done; toxics continue to flow into the bay with few restraints and unknown adverse impacts; the spread of MSX, dermo, and other deadly oyster diseases has devastated that valuable fishery; the desire of many to live on the bay's shore places increasing pressure on littoral areas; and vessels transporting oil and other hazardous materials threaten the bay's shallow waters each day.

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly proud of the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Act as it represents a tremendous example of successful intergovernmental working relationships—demonstrating how much can be achieved through coordinated action. During my years in the Maryland legislature and in Congress, I have never seen a more broadly supported or productive program undertaken by Federal, State, and local governments. The success of the program is proven by the many members who have joined me in introducing this bill, the broad support for the bill throughout the region and among groups with widely varying interests, and the efforts of governments in other regions to base their own coastal zone and water quality restoration programs on the Chesapeake Bay model.

I would ask my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation and request that a copy of the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

H.R. 850

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 "Chesapeake Bay Restoration Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the Chesapeake Bay is a national treasure and a resource of worldwide significance; (2) the productivity and water quality of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries in recent years have been diminished by pollution, excessive sedimentation, shoreline erosion, the impacts of growth and development of population in the watershed, and other factors;

(3) the Chesapeake Bay Agreement established an institutional framework, including a Chesapeake Executive Council with oversight, to implement a series of goals, objectives, and commitments to protect, restore, and enhance the estuary's ecosystem;

(4) there is a need to expand and strengthen Federal support of research, monitoring, and management activities in the Bay in order to meet the goals, objectives, and commitments of the Chesapeake Bay Agreement, particularly in the areas of water quality; living resources; public information, education and participation; population growth, development, and governance;

(5) the United States Environmental Protection Agency should continue to lead a cooperative Federal initiative with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, United States Department of Agriculture, United States Department of the Interior, Department of Defense, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Coast Guard, and other Federal agencies in the effort to attain the goals embodied in the Chesapeake Bay Agreement, working with State and local authorities;

(6) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has an important role in the Bay restoration program through participation in Bay research, monitoring, assessment, and management studies and should continue these activities;

(7) the various research and monitoring programs related to the Chesapeake Bay should be closely coordinated to achieve improved water quality and living resources productivity;

(8) public information, education, and participation are essential to foster stewardship of the Bay's resources, to help identify and prioritize the Bay-related problems of each watershed or river basin, and to formulate goals and objectives for addressing these problems;

(9) there is a clear correlation between population growth and development, and environmental degradation in the Chesapeake Bay system and accurate and timely land use data is essential to plan for and manage growth and development and associated impacts on the Chesapeake Bay system and its living resources;

(10) the Federal Government has a special responsibility to ensure that its activities and programs are consistent with State and local efforts to improve the health of the Chesapeake Bay, and Federal facilities and programs must achieve the highest standards of environmental sensitivity and protection;

(11) the local government and citizens' role in the Chesapeake Bay clean-up effort is a vital component for attaining the goals of the Chesapeake Bay Agreement;

(12) the productivity, diversity, and abundance of living resources are the best ultimate measures of the Chesapeake Bay's condition and research and assessment programs directed toward monitoring and enhancing the condition of these resources should be accorded a high priority; and

(13) the fisheries of the Chesapeake Bay provide hundreds of millions of dollars in annual economic activity and thousands of related jobs for the region, and proper management of these vital fisheries resources must include consideration of both biological, environmental, and socioeconomic factors.

SEC. 3. PURPOSE.

It is the purpose of this Act to expand and strengthen the cooperative efforts to restore and protect the Chesapeake Bay and to achieve the goals embodied in the Chesapeake Bay Agreement.

SEC. 4. MANAGEMENT OF CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM.

Section 117(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1267(a)) is amended to read as follows:

"(a)(1) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall continue the Chesapeake Bay Program as a member of and in cooperation with the Chesapeake Executive Council. The Administrator shall continue to lead and coordinate Federal agency participation in the Federal program.

"(2) The Administrator shall maintain in the Environmental Protection Agency a Chesapeake Bay Liaison Office, which shall provide support to the Chesapeake Executive Council in the following areas:

"(A) providing support and coordinating Federal, State, and local efforts to improve the water quality and living resources of the Chesapeake Bay;

"(B) assisting the Bay program signatories as requested in developing and implementing specific action plans, in cooperation with appropriate Federal, State, and local authorities, to carry out the responsibilities under the Chesapeake Bay Agreement;

"(C) coordinating actions of the Environmental Protection Agency with the actions of other Federal agencies and State and local authorities in developing strategies to improve the water quality and living resources of the Bay and obtain the support of these agencies and authorities in achieving the objectives of such agreement;

"(D) collecting and making available, through publications and other appropriate means, information pertaining to the environmental quality and living resources of the Bay; and

"(E) continuing to coordinate the system-wide monitoring and data collection program to assess the impact of natural and man-induced environmental changes on the water quality, habitat, and living resources of the Bay with particular emphasis on toxic pollutants and nutrient loadings."

SEC. 5. CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM SCIENCE, RESEARCH, MONITORING, AND DATA COLLECTION.

(a) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in cooperation with the Chesapeake Executive Council, shall jointly implement comprehensive, coordinated science, research, monitoring, and data collection activities supporting the Chesapeake Bay Program.

(b) The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall direct relevant agency programs to be conducted in such a manner as to assist the cooperative, intergovernmental Chesapeake

Bay Program to meet the commitments of the Chesapeake Bay Agreement. The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall—

(1) provide information about and insight into the processes that shape the Chesapeake Bay system and affect its living resources;

(2) consult with the Chesapeake Executive Council in establishing priorities for research, monitoring, modeling, other analysis and data gathering for programs that have applicability to the Chesapeake Bay system and its living resources; and

(3) consult with the Chesapeake Executive Council in assessing the abundance, health, harvest, and potential economic value of Chesapeake Bay fisheries and the socioeconomic costs and benefits of management alternatives; and

(4) establish and staff a local office for coordinating National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-wide activities related to the goals and objectives of the Chesapeake Bay Agreement.

(c) The Administrators of the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall jointly ensure that any project for which funds have been requested has undergone appropriate peer review to determine that it has acceptable scientific and technical merit.

(d) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, there is authorized to be appropriated \$3,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994.

SEC. 6. BASINWIDE TOXICS REDUCTION.

(a) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall, in cooperation with the Chesapeake Executive Council, implement the Comprehensive Basinwide Toxics Reduction Strategy which establishes basinwide goals and describes actions necessary to achieve a multijurisdictional approach for reducing toxic inputs to Chesapeake Bay and its watershed. The strategy addresses all pathways by which toxic substances can pollute the Chesapeake Bay's waters, habitats, and resources through basinwide implementation of innovative toxics reduction, prevention, and management actions.

(b) The Administrator shall undertake such research and monitoring activities as necessary to improve understanding of inter-media transfers, eventual fate and biological effects of toxics within the Bay watershed and shall develop and implement innovative toxics reductions and prevention programs.

(c) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency \$2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994.

SEC. 7. POPULATION GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT; LAND USE DATA INITIATIVE.

(a) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in cooperation with the Chesapeake Executive Council and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the United States Forest Service, the United States Soil Conservation Service, the United States Geological Survey, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Army Corps of Engineers, shall facilitate and expedite the development of a coordinated Chesapeake Bay watershed land use data base to provide information necessary to plan for and manage growth and development and associated impacts on the Chesapeake Bay system and its living resources.

(b) The data base shall incorporate resource inventories and analyses including

the use of satellite and aerial imagery in conjunction with electronic geographic information systems for data storage, retrieval, and resource capability determination in order to evaluate different land use patterns on hydrological cycles, water quality, living resources, and other environmental features, and as an aid to making sound land use management decisions.

(c) The data base shall utilize a digital format that can be easily integrated into existing and developing planning and management programs and systems at Federal, State, and local agencies and institutions, so that it can have the greatest range of potential users and uses.

(d) The data base shall be approached as a model for application to the management of watersheds to protect aquatic environments, and its technical procedures shall be developed in a manner that will allow transfer to local and State governments and other areas of the nation and the world.

(e) Emphasis should be placed on the creation, maintenance, and use of an accessible, adaptable, and affordable data base in a manner that combines the best of available technology and data with the collective experience of the local, State, and Federal Governments and other major land use data suppliers and users.

(f) For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this section, there is authorized to be appropriated \$250,000 for fiscal year 1991, and \$500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994.

SEC. 8. DEVELOPED LANDS INITIATIVE.

(a) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in cooperation with the Chesapeake Executive Council, shall establish a demonstration program (hereafter called the "developed lands initiative") in order to address problems associated with urban and suburban runoff. The initiative shall—

(1) identify "developed areas" consisting of subwatersheds of urban and suburban land for the purpose of water quality monitoring;

(2) establish appropriate monitoring network responsive to storm events;

(3) ensure that data collected during the monitoring effort is compatible among the participating Bay States and the District of Columbia and is designed to support management decisions necessary to balance cost and technology for the benefit of the Chesapeake Bay cleanup;

(4) ensure that data collected identifies all major sources of pollution, including atmospheric deposition and pesticides, and shall be characterized according to their contribution to a watershed; and

(5) develop management strategies to address the identified stormwater impacts.

(b) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, there is authorized to be appropriated \$500,000.

SEC. 9. CHESAPEAKE BAY COMPREHENSIVE LIVING RESOURCES PROGRAM.

(a) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, in cooperation with the Chesapeake Executive Council, shall implement a comprehensive, coordinated living resources program for the Chesapeake Bay and its watershed, to meet the commitments in the Chesapeake Bay Agreement.

(b) The program shall include monitoring, digital mapping, periodic assessments, development and implementation of management plans; and restoration and protection of

habitats of commercially, recreationally, and ecologically valuable living resources.

(c) The program shall be designed as a national model for identifying, protecting, restoring, and managing estuarine living resources and the habitats upon which they depend.

(d) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, there is authorized to be appropriated \$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994.

SEC. 10. STUDY OF CHESAPEAKE BAY PROTECTION PROGRAM.

(a) Not later than January 1, 1994, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in cooperation with the Chesapeake Executive Council, shall complete a study and prepare a report to the Congress which shall address at least the following issues:

(1) evaluating implementation of the Chesapeake Bay Agreement including activities of the Federal Government and State and local authorities;

(2) determining whether Federal environmental programs and other activities adequately address the priority needs identified in the Chesapeake Bay Agreement;

(3) assessing priority needs as required by the Chesapeake Bay Program management strategies and how the priorities are being met; and

(4) making recommendations for improved management of the Chesapeake Bay restoration program.

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to carry out this section, not to exceed \$250,000.

SEC. 11. AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) Section 117(d)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C 1267(d)(1)) is amended by deleting "and 1990" and inserting in lieu thereof "1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994".

(b) Section 117(d)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act is amended by deleting "and 1990" and inserting in lieu thereof "1990, 1991, 1992, and 1994".

(c) Moneys appropriated pursuant to the authorizations under this section shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 12. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act the term—

(1) "Chesapeake Bay Program" means the regional, intergovernmental, cooperative effort to restore and protect the Chesapeake Bay system and its living resources. The Program is directed by the Chesapeake Executive Council in accordance with the Chesapeake Bay Agreement;

(2) "Chesapeake Bay Agreement" means the formal, voluntary agreements reached to achieve the goal of restoring and protecting the Chesapeake Bay system and its living resources. The first Agreement was signed in 1983. The second agreement was signed in 1987, by the Governors of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, the mayor of the District of Columbia, the chairman of the tri-State Chesapeake Bay Commission, and the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the executive branch of the Federal Government. As used in this section, the term shall mean the existing agreements and any subsequent agreements that may be reached; and

(3) "Chesapeake Executive Council" means the signatories of the Chesapeake Bay Agreement.

TROOPS' REACTION TO THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, Tuesday night we gave President Bush a 2-minute standing ovation when he praised our troops in the Middle East.

And I want to tell you that it meant the world to those brave young men and women in uniform.

Some of them were quoted in a Washington Post story this morning, and listen to what they said:

"That was great, that really made us feel good and warm inside," said Air Force nurse Sherryll Jones.

"I thought it was a very moving, inspiring speech," said Capt. Stephen Fairchild.

Mr. Speaker, I visited our troops a few days before Desert Storm began, and even then their morale was high.

Those fine young men and women I talked to knew what they were doing, and why they were there.

Now they know they have the American people and the American Congress behind them.

And when American troops have that going for them, they can do anything.

EMPLOYEE OWNERSHIP: FREEDOM'S NEXT STEP

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting for the RECORD an article by our colleague, DANA ROHRBACHER, entitled "Employee Ownership: Freedom's Next Step" that was printed in the November 12, 1990, issue of ESOP Report. Congressman ROHRBACHER makes some significant points about employee stock ownership plans, or ESOPs, and I urge my colleagues to carefully examine this article.

EMPLOYEE OWNERSHIP: FREEDOM'S NEXT STEP

(By Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-CA))

Historians will likely note that employee stock ownership plans began to proliferate throughout the American economy in the later 1980s and early 1990s. Those of us who believe in individual rights, free enterprise and democratic government should applaud that employee ownership is becoming a force within our society. It should also be welcomed by those who are simply concerned about America's future competitive position in an emerging and unmercifully competitive global market.

However, many free enterprises are clearly apprehensive, if not alarmed, at the mushrooming of ESOPs. They warn us that employee ownership has its roots in the murky intellectual backwaters of democratic socialism's advocacy of "worker control." Although they admit that employee ownership (read that "worker control," if you must) is compatible with market economics, state interventionism and socialism, these alarm-

ists would rather analyze the history of guild socialism and syndicalism than visualize what expanding capital ownership will mean to our country as it heads into the 21st Century.

The alarmists, of course, are wrong. Broad ownership of capital, especially by working people, is no more of a threat than ownership of homes and farms by working people. The expansion of ownership, as long as it is accomplished without violating the rights of others, strengthens the institution of private property and bolsters liberty.

Yes, ESOPs are not totally a product of market forces; they are instead the beneficiaries of specific government policy. So what? One can argue that corporations themselves were made possible by "limited liability," a government-created status if ever there was one. And certainly, homeowner-tax deductions have had much to do with patterns of home ownership.

Perhaps more to the point, government policies and regulations have also played a significant role in determining capital ownership patterns and the distribution of economic power in America. Our working people, when pension assets are made part of the equation, are already the real owners of much of our country's business and industry; yet they exercise little, if any, economic power and are entitled to few of the rights associated with ownership. This distortion emasculates the "common man" and has serious economic consequences for us.

Today's major American corporations, notoriously short-sighted, are ever more frequently outmaneuvered by and losing competitions with Japanese firms that adhere to long-term strategies. Let us note that shortsightedness is not congenial to American business leaders. There's not a virus to be caught from Harvard facilities that grind out MBAs. One explanation, however, can be found in the emphasis placed by the administrators of large pension funds—institutional investors—on quarterly dividends. If unsatisfied with this most short-term of all returns, institutional investors pull out, sometimes doing great damage to the value of the company's stock.

THE LONG-TERM EMPLOYEE

Ironically, employees themselves are the only ones in the modern corporation with a long-term interest in the viability of the company. Investors are in and out of a company with the flick of a switch. Management, quite often, is made up of individuals who are trying to make their mark and move on to bigger and better things at other corporations. Contrary to what Dr. Milton Friedman once theorized or perhaps observed decades ago, today's employees—in expectation of pension benefits—are the only ones whose destiny is linked to the long-run viability of a corporation.

There is a fear that if pensions are invested by employees in the purchase of their own corporations, government guarantee against failure is almost certain to follow. Nonsense. Not all ESOPs are based on pension funds. Some, if not many, employee-owned corporations will have independent pension systems. Furthermore, those that are based on employee pension funds are no more likely to permit themselves to be taxed to make up for someone else's failure than today's corporate stockholders. There may be minimally more risk if pensions are used in ESOP creation, due to less diversification, but greater incentives for productivity and positive long-term company policies more than make up for that exposure.

ESOPs are rapidly becoming a more influential force in shaping our economic future. Estimates from the National Center for Employee Ownership (NCEO) show that approximately 11 million American employees are covered by 11,000 ESOPs, controlling almost \$50 billion in assets. An NCEO survey showed that typical ESOP benefits total twice an employee's pay in 10 years, and six times that pay in 20 years. What really frightens some people about ESOPs, however, is not money; it is power. The specter of workers asserting ownership rights—control, if you will—haunts the one-dimensional capitalist. Let's not kid ourselves: Ownership rights will eventually be part of the ESOP equation—if not now, then later. Why is this so terrifying?

There are several examples in the U.S. of this kind of employee-ownership/worker-control. Weirton Steel is a West Virginia corporation owned by 8,000 proud employees. Weirton is not immobilized by the maladies predicted by ESOP skeptics. Ownership, in fact, provides a hefty incentive for everyone to work harder and work together. Traditional ownership patterns often lead to an adversarial relationship between management and labor, resulting in distrust, strikes and non-competitiveness.

Americans now face the challenge of international competition as never before. Our Japanese competitors have the advantage of a culture that stresses cooperation and reinforces the worker's identification with his or her company. What better way to compete with this collectivist mentality than to ensure that our working people own a bigger share, if not a controlling share, in their companies?

OWNERSHIP + PROFIT MOTIVE = PRODUCTIVITY

Rather than fearing working people, free enterprisers should ensure that workers have an ownership stake in the system and embrace them. The ESOP is a tool that can build a freer, more productive America. The ESOP provides us with an opportunity to privatize entrenched government programs, like the Postal Service. The ESOP offers a method of turning the socialist economies of the East into market systems with widespread support and offers us a way to energize our own corporations, from the board room to the assembly line.

Free enterprise advocates laud the profit motive, yet the vast majority of those engaged in economic activity are part of the wage system, not the profit system. The sooner we energize all our people with the profit motive, the better off we'll all be.

America has always led the way in expanding the freedom of the common man. Employee ownership is freedom's next step. It is America's next step.

UNITED STATES POLICY IN LEBANON

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an exchange of letters with the Department of State regarding United States policy toward Lebanon during the events of last October when Lebanon and Syria undertook an operation that ousted General Aoun.

This action caused many deaths and considerable destruction and concerned many of us in the Congress. Lebanon continues to be an important country for the United States. We want the civil war there to end but we do not think reconciliation can occur when violence is used and negotiations are avoided.

My letter of December 20 and the Department of State's reply of January 23 follow:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 20, 1990.

Hon. JAMES A. BAKER III,
Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I appreciate your reply of December 11, 1990 to a letter of October 29, 1990 sent to you by four Members of Congress concerning U.S. policy toward Lebanon.

In following up on your reply, I would like to ask a number of further questions:

1. Did the United States give any "green light" to Syria to go in to end the Aoun rebellion?

Did the Syrians have reason to believe the U.S. would not object to their actions, given U.S.-Syrian cooperation in Desert Shield?

Did we communicate to Syria any objection prior to, or during, its military action against General Aoun?

2. Did the U.S. communicate and coordinate its position on Lebanon with France prior to Syria's military action against General Aoun?

What was your understanding of France's position prior to Syria's October 13th action?

Did France give any "green light" to Syria?

3. Did Syrian forces slaughter several hundred of Aoun's supporters after they had already surrendered?

Are we pressing the Syrians on this question and seeking a full accounting of their actions?

Why would Syria view our objections to their actions in Lebanon seriously, given the President's willingness to meet with President Assad just six weeks later?

4. Many Lebanese who view themselves as friends of the United States are deeply critical of U.S. policy. They contend that the international community, including the United States, stood by and condoned Syrian aggression.

How do you respond to this criticism of U.S. policy?

What specific steps did the U.S. take to stop Syria's military action?

I appreciate your attention to the questions above and look forward to your reply.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Europe and the Middle East.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, January 23, 1991.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the
Middle East, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am responding on Secretary Baker's behalf to your letter of December 20 concerning U.S. policy toward Lebanon and Syria's involvement in the October 13 operation that ousted rebel General Aoun.

In answer to your first question, the U.S. Government did not give Syria any "green light" to go in and end the rebellion by General Aoun. For 15 years the U.S. has argued against the use of violence to resolve dis-

putes in Lebanon. This message has been made clearly and repeatedly to Syrian and Lebanese government representatives, including at meetings held between President Bush and Lebanese Prime Minister al-Huss and between Secretary Baker and Syrian Foreign Minister Shara in New York on September 28, 1990. The Secretary underlined this same point most recently on October 16 in a news conference when he said: "The United States is not in the business of giving green lights for violence anywhere, including in Lebanon." This firm and consistent position of the U.S. Government was not in any way influenced or weakened by Syria's cooperation in the Desert Shield operation.

Your second question addressed the issue of U.S.-French coordination of policy on Lebanon. The U.S. Government has consulted on a regular basis on Lebanon with the French government, given our common interest in seeing peace restored there. The French Government in recent months has been firm in its support for the Taif Agreement and the need to support President Hrawi and the legitimate government of Lebanon. The French Government clearly opposed military action against General Aoun in October, but they had been urging him to step aside.

Your third question dealt with atrocities which allegedly took place on October 13. There were many conflicting reports of atrocities carried out during and after the joint Lebanese/Syrian military action against the rebel forces of General Aoun on October 13, 1990. These have included accusations that Aoun forces fired on Syrian troops who were tricked into believing that the pro-Aoun troops had surrendered, and that a mutual massacre ensued. Other reports include accusations that Syrian forces executed pro-Aoun officers and civilians in the hours after the October 13 assault. In light of the many conflicting accounts, and in the absence of an American Embassy in Beirut at the time of Aoun's ouster, we are not able to confirm or deny these accusations of atrocities.

Your fourth question addressed the contention that the international community, including the U.S., stood by and condoned Syrian aggression in Lebanon on October 13. We should not lose sight of the fact that the assault on General Aoun was undertaken by a joint Lebanese/Syrian force, at the direct request of Lebanese President Elias Hrawi. We have already pointed out that the U.S. gave no "green light." We had counseled against violence with both the Syrian and Lebanese governments.

I would like to underline that our policy on Lebanon remains firm and consistent. The U.S. Government supports the unity, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, as well as the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanese territory and the disbandment of all militias. We believe that the Taif Agreement offers the best chances for restoring peace and national reconciliation to Lebanon.

I hope that I have been able to address your concerns.

Sincerely yours,

JANET G. MULLINS,
Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.

THE PORT OF PORTLAND'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, the port of Portland turns 100 years old on February 18, 1991, and I would like to offer my congratulations on a successful first century and my hopes for a prosperous second century.

From its simple beginning as an agency to dredge a navigational channel from Portland to the sea, the port has grown into a major trading center, with five diverse operating areas of aviation, marine, ship repair, real estate, and dredging. Through these enterprises, the port contributes economic energy to the entire State, encouraging \$12 billion in trade a year, stimulating more than \$9 million a day in economic activity, and creating some 38,000 jobs throughout the State. The Portland Ship Repair Yard, alone, completes 50 percent of all ship repair work on the west coast.

The port has grown rapidly in recent years, and expects to continue to grow quickly in the future. It is currently engaged in a major effort to deepen the Columbia River channel to guarantee access to the port for the next generations of ships, guaranteeing that Portland will remain an important calling point on the west coast. It is working to lock in commitments from shippers and manufacturers that will ensure a steady flow of activity. And it is thinking farsightedly about what Portland's trade needs will be in the future and what it can do to meet them.

Mr. Speaker, many people say we are on the threshold of the Pacific century. They predict that over the next decades, America's economic focus and destiny will lie primarily with the Pacific rim. Well, Oregon already knows all about trade with Asia; well over half of Oregon's \$12 billion annual trade is with Asian and Pacific countries. If the next century truly becomes the Pacific century, then chances are good it will also be Oregon's century. And if that does come to pass, I am confident that the Port of Portland will play a leading role in handling and promoting the growing trade between the west coast and the Far East.

HAROLD "RED" GRANGE

HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise today to inform you and the American public of the death January 28 in Indian Lakes Estates, FL, at the age of 87 of Harold "Red" Grange. It is not often that an individual reaches the level of becoming a legend in one's own lifetime, but Red Grange achieved that many decades ago. Born on June 13, 1903, in Forksville, PA he was raised in Wheaton, IL. He went on to become not only one of the greatest players ever to appear on the Nation's football fields, but also

one of the great figures in American sports and a man who basically raised a sport from its infancy level to that of a major national pastime.

Red Grange may well have been the greatest collegiate football player in history. He had an elusive, powerful running style. Even today it is remarkable to sit down and look at the grainy films of some of this memorable collegiate and professional performances. To watch Mr. Grange weave his way through an 11-man defense set up to specifically stop him almost encourages one to believe they are viewing magic. Of all his individual game achievements, perhaps the one which will always be remembered and never be topped was his performance in the 1924 Michigan game when he led his Illinois team to a 39-14 victory.

In that game Red Grange returned the opening kickoff 95 yards for a touchdown. A few minutes later on Illinois' first play from scrimmage, he ran 67 yards for a second touchdown. He followed that with two more touchdown runs of 54 and 45 yards all in the first 12 minutes of the game. Later in the game he ran for a fifth touchdown and also threw a 20-yard touchdown pass. In that game Red played 41 minutes and produced 402 yards of total offense. Damon Runyon once wrote of him "He is three or four men rolled into one. He is Jack Dempsey, Babe Ruth, Al Jolson, Paavo Nurmi, and Man o' War."

Red Grange worked his way through college delivering 200-pound blocks of ice and becoming known as the Wheaton ice man. He enjoyed a tremendous collegiate and professional football career. His football prowess brought him a second nickname, that of "the Galloping Ghost." He was one of the charter members of the Pro Football Hall of Fame as well as the National Football Foundation's College Football Hall of Fame. In 1969 when members of the Football Writers of America chose the all time college football team, Red Grange was the only unanimous choice.

After his football career he lent his talents to many pursuits. He was an actor, a radio and television announcer and a business man. In the business world in Florida he was involved with the real estate business, owned his own orange grove, and owned his own insurance agency. In recent years he enjoyed the beauty of Florida and devoted many of his days to boating and golf. Red unfortunately had been hospitalized since July and succumbed last Monday due to complications from pneumonia. His only survivor was his wife of 49 years Margaret "Muggs" Grange of Lake Wales, FL.

Harold "Red" Grange was our last larger than life hero from the golden age of American sports. He long outlived all his peers from that golden age; Babe Ruth, Bill Tilden, Johnny Weissmuller, Jack Dempsey, and Bobby Jones. Red Grange's legend and accomplishments will live on as long as the game of football is played. Mr. Speaker, I leave you with the words Grantland Rice once put on paper about Red:

A streak of fire, a breath of flame, eluding all who reach the clutch; A gray ghost thrown into the game that rivals' hands may never touch.

INTRODUCTION OF THE OIL RECYCLING INCENTIVES ACT, THE NEWSPRINT RECYCLING INCENTIVES ACT, THE TIRE RECYCLING INCENTIVES ACT, AND THE BATTERY RECYCLING INCENTIVES ACT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, recycling isn't something that just happens. Recycling isn't something that happens because we all feel warm and fuzzy about Earth Day and saving Mother Earth.

Recycling doesn't happen because we separate our newsprint or our aluminum cans from the rest of our trash.

Recycling doesn't happen because it makes us feel good.

Mr. Speaker, let's be real clear about something. Recycling is the process of turning a waste into a new product.

Recycling is a business.

Recycling happens because someone can make a profit turning garbage into a product someone else needs.

Recycling will not occur in a meaningful way, unless a profit can be made. Sometimes recycling happens, sometimes it doesn't. It all depends on the market.

Today, I am here to introduce four recycling bills on used oil, tires, newsprint and lead-acid batteries. These bills all use a market-incentive approach to guarantee that recycling will occur. This is essential because these waste products are not being recycled.

Mr. Speaker, do you know how much it costs to recycle aluminum as opposed to creating new aluminum cans from virgin bauxite?

When you factor in the energy savings, transportation costs and the price of the raw materials, you find out why aluminum beverage can recycling is economically feasible.

If you look at the costs involved in recycling used oil, you'd understand why used oil doesn't get recycled. It's cheaper to pump virgin crude out of the ground in the Persian Gulf, transport it to the United States, refine it into petroleum products including lubricant base stock, package it and sell it than it is to collect it from the hundreds of millions of do-it-yourself oil changers, transport it back to one of the three refineries in the United States, rerefine it, repackage it and sell it again. It is simply cheaper to continue to use virgin oil than to use rerefined oil.

The legislative package that I and more than 50 of my colleagues are introducing today will significantly adjust the economics of used oil recycling to make recycling less costly and disposal of this valuable, nonrenewable resource, less attractive.

Our proposal would require that the oil companies which produce these lube oils participate in the recycling of that oil.

We are also introducing the same type of proposal for newsprint, lead-acid batteries and tires. These are all products which can easily be recycled, but are not being recycled because of adverse economics. The legislation

that we are introducing will change this situation.

IN FOND REMEMBRANCE OF JEAN CAMPER CAHN

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, Jean Camper Cahn, who died last month, was a pioneer in creating legal and other services for the poor and a determined fighter against injustice in all its forms. With her husband, Edgar, she institutionalized her work in founding the Antioch School of Law, now called the District of Columbia School of Law, which emphasizes a clinical approach that enhances both the teaching of law and the provision of services to the poor. Ms. Cahn had a brilliant and probing mind and an undaunted determination to correct injustice. May her pioneering work be remembered not only by the many tributes she deserves but also by action in the Congress to reinvigorate the Legal Services Corporation. I am submitting a statement by me that was read at the funeral of Jean Camper Cahn:

IN FOND REMEMBRANCE OF JEAN CAMPER CAHN

(By Eleanor Holmes Norton, Member of Congress)

Most of us shall never know whether we made the world better than we found it. Surely Jean Camper Cahn knew. Anyone who knew her or knew of her knew. Thousands of people across the country knew.

But millions who have benefited from Jean's work, especially her landmark work for America's poor, do not know. I intend to place a statement commemorating her productive life in the Congressional Record, to take note of her extraordinary accomplishments in the nation's official history, where she is rightly celebrated.

Jean and Edgar were my friends from our days in law school together, and though we were mostly in different places after that, we met at critical times in their work. We met during the Adam Clayton Powell case, surely one of the most important cases defining the limits of congressional power. We talked when they were exploring establishing the pioneering Antioch School of Law. We worked together once they affiliated with Antioch when I was a member of the university's board of trustees.

Of Jean's many accomplishments, one is especially rare. Jean together with Edgar, invented an idea and then gave it life. They wrote about legal services for the poor and then they helped establish it, both as a branch of law and as an obligation of government. Jean had the rarest combination of qualities. She was both an intellectual and a builder. Her work in pioneering services for the poor, work she never abandoned down to the last days of her life, is a permanent legacy she has left our country.

Jean Camper Cahn lived a significant and generous life. She lived to bring justice, and she did. Jean left the world better than she found it. I count myself among her many friends who will miss her not only for what she gave our country but for what she gave us in friendship.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME FOR AMERICAN SAMOA

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation which will provide basic assistance for the 1,600 indigent, aged, blind or disabled residents in American Samoa. I introduced the same legislation (H.R. 3981) in the 101st Congress but it did not become law.

Many of the elderly and disabled in American Samoa are without any form of public support, and little private support. Private and public employee retirement programs and title II, Social Security benefits were both introduced in Samoa too late for most of these individuals to qualify. American Samoa does not participate in AFDC or Food Stamp Programs, programs which are available to all the States and territories. The SSI Program provides a small subsidy for the truly needy, and is a national program available to the residents of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. I believe it is time the residents of American Samoa participate in this national program so that those who are unable to support themselves will receive some form of assistance.

Mr. Speaker, submitted for the RECORD are copies of the legislation and a letter sent to the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration, Hon. Gwendolyn S. King.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME BENEFITS PROGRAM TO AMERICAN SAMOA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The 7th sentence of section 1101(a)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1301(a)(1)) is amended by inserting "and title XVI (as in effect pursuant to the amendment made by section 301 of the Social Security Amendments of 1972)" before "also".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 1614(e) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1382c(e)) is amended by inserting "American Samoa," before "and".

(2) Section 1614(a)(1)(B)(ii) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1382c(a)(1)(B)(ii)) is amended by inserting "or national" after "citizen".

SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by section 1 shall take effect on January 1, 1992.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 5, 1991.

Hon. GWENDOLYN S. KING,
Commissioner, Social Security Administration,
Baltimore, MD.

DEAR COMMISSIONER: Thank you for your kind letter of January 31, 1991, and I appreciate very much your offered assistance on the Social Security Program.

For your information, we met several times at the White House during the Reagan Administration when you served as a White House Assistant to the President, and I was a member of the National Associations of Lieutenant Governors and Secretaries of State.

Last year in July, you wrote a letter to Senator Daniel K. Inouye which expressed

February 7, 1991

the Administration's position of not supporting legislation to provide the SSI program for American Samoa.

Please be informed that in the very near future, I intend to introduce a bill which will authorize qualified individuals in American Samoa to receive SSI benefits. This bill is identical to H.R. 3981 which I introduced in the 101st Congress. I am writing to seek your support for this legislation.

There are about 1,600 poverty-level aged and disabled individuals in American Samoa. These individuals receive little or no public support and are unable to provide for their own support. They do not qualify for Title II Social Security benefits because when those benefits were adopted in American Samoa, they did not have sufficient time remaining in their working careers to qualify for benefits. Those who worked for the American Samoa Government (ASG), a large employer in Samoa, are not eligible for the ASG retirement program because this system was also implemented too late for them to qualify. Neither did smaller employers provide retirement plans in those years.

The best estimate I have as to the cost of the SSI program to be implemented in Samoa is \$3.4 million in 1984 dollars. If this issue were examined to ensure a sense of equity of collections and disbursements within the entire social security system, equity would support implementation in Samoa. Current estimates are that the residents of American Samoa contribute approximately \$15 million per year through FICA withholdings and employer contributions, while payments are only \$4-5 million per year.

I know there has been resistance to implementation of the SSI program in Samoa without simultaneous implementation in the other territories. The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands already participates in the program. In response to this argument, I can say that the other territories participate in both the AFDC and food stamp programs, neither of which American Samoa has chosen to participate in. I want to emphasize this point because I think it is important philosophically and financially. It is important philosophically because it shows the elected and traditional leaders of Samoa do not want Samoa to become a welfare state. It is important financially because the combined cost of the AFDC and food stamp programs to the federal government, if fully implemented, would be higher than the cost of the SSI program alone. In my mind, this trade off of SSI in lieu of AFDC and food stamps works to the benefit of Samoa and the federal government.

Regrettably, I also want to mention that there is some interest in Samoa for the territory to participate in the AFDC and food stamp programs. I believe that this interest can be quelled if SSI is implemented.

Finally, I believe that the distinction between Samoa and the other territories in participation versus non-participation in the AFDC and food stamp programs is a substantive one, and can be used to distinguish Samoa from the other territories in this regard.

I hope that when the Social Security Administration is asked to comment on the bill I will introduce, the response will be favorable. With a favorable comment from the Administration, I believe I can persuade my colleagues in the House to support the bill and make any budgetary offsets which might be required.

I will be happy to discuss this legislation in more detail if you believe it would be of assistance.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA,
Member of Congress.

THE NEED FOR WATER CONSERVATION

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, the entire Nation has been forced to take notice recently of a severe water shortage in California that has caused devastating crop failures and emergency water rationing. A 5-year drought has been blamed for the shortage, but the problem runs much deeper and extends in varying degrees of severity across the country. The problem is that surging populations have over-run the capacity of finite water supplies.

Most of us take water for granted, and we assume that we can simply turn on the tap or the garden hose and be sure that a steady stream of clean, cheap water will flow. But several communities are finding that there's more to it than that. In Denver, city officials recently battled the Environmental Protection Agency over a costly and environmentally damaging dam project that they said was needed to maintain adequate water supplies for a growing population. In Georgia, State officials are locked in a dispute with neighboring Alabama over a plan to draw water from a river system that runs across State lines. And in Boston, various plans to reach into nearby river basins have been met with emphatic opposition.

What is clear from the above scenarios is that we must treat water as a limited resource and develop national policies and management strategies aimed at preserving healthy supplies of water for future generations. Toward that end, today I am reintroducing the National Plumbing Products Efficiency Act and the Municipal and Industrial Water Conservation Act. I am pleased to note that Senator WYCHE FOWLER is again reintroducing identical legislation in the Senate.

The most obvious benefit of a national effort to conserve water is that water conservation—and not the construction of new dams or reservoirs—is the easiest and most cost-effective strategy that States and municipalities can use to combat present or projected water supply shortfalls. For example, the city of Tampa, FL, is implementing a home retrofit project for plumbing fixtures that is eventually expected to save nearly 2 million gallons of water per day. A new plumbing code measure requiring the use of low-consumption toilets in new construction and renovations recently went into effect for the Delaware River Basin, and officials there estimate that it will cut water use by 42 million gallons of water per day by the year 2020. And, in evaluating the need for the environmentally destructive Two Forks Dam in Denver, the Rocky Mountain Institute found that a residential water efficiency program employing low-consumption toilets and efficient showerheads and faucets would save more water than the proposed dam at about 20 percent of the dam's cost. It is a proven fact that

concerted water conservation efforts enable States and municipalities to eliminate, postpone or downsize new water supply projects.

Furthermore, it is clear to consumers in many parts of the country that the days of cheap water are over, not only as a result of shortages but also because of increased costs associated with meeting safe drinking water and wastewater treatment standards. In Massachusetts, for example, water and sewer rates are scheduled to rise to over \$1,400 per year by the end of the century due to the astronomical cost of the Boston Harbor cleanup, and that's one of the major reasons why the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority has reacted with some of the most innovative and far-reaching water conservation strategies in the country. The State's low-consumption toilet requirements, for example, could chop up to \$80 per year off the average family's water and sewer bill. It has also been estimated that if each person in the MWRA user area simply cut water use by 10 gallons per day—a goal that is easily achievable with the efficient plumbing products currently on the market—the region could save up to \$4 million per year off the cost of operating Boston's wastewater treatment facilities.

Another important benefit of water conservation is a significant gain in energy conservation. Close to 15 percent of the energy used in a typical household is for heating water. Hence, by reducing hot water flows, water efficient showerheads, faucets, clothes washers, and dishwashers can save significant amounts of energy. One low-consumption showerhead, in fact, can lower the annual electricity bill for an average family of four by about \$100. Water authorities can also reap significant energy savings from reduced water flows by decreasing energy costs associated with pumping water through treatment plants and distribution systems.

Finally, there are significant wastewater treatment-related gains that can accrue from water conservation programs. In fact, it is my hope that as this Congress focuses on the issues of water quality as we look toward reauthorizing the Clean Water Act, we will also be paying close attention to water quantity. There is a direct link between the magnitude of wastewater flows and the performance of wastewater treatment plants and septic systems, and it follows that individuals and communities can improve their ability to treat wastewater and reduce capital and operating costs for wastewater treatment by implementing conservation measures.

The two bills that I am introducing today would allow us to reap all of the benefits that water conservation has to offer—significant water and energy savings, lower water and sewer bills for consumers, sizable savings in wastewater treatment costs—with no appreciable difference in convenience or lifestyle. The National Plumbing Products Efficiency Act would set national efficiency standards for newly manufactured plumbing products and appliances that use water. Congress passed similar legislation for energy appliances in the 100th Congress, and I have modeled my legislation after that law.

In 1989, Massachusetts became the first State to set stringent water-saving standards for toilets. Since that time, the idea has taken

off. Six States, the Delaware River Basin Commission and numerous municipalities have enacted plumbing product efficiency standards, and virtually every U.S. plumbing manufacturer now makes a variety of products that meets the standards laid out in my bill. In fact, this legislation would not only make sense from an environmental standpoint, but it would also aid the plumbing manufacturing industry by promoting an orderly national market with a uniform set of efficiency standards.

The enactment of efficiency standards also would boost demand for new plumbing fixtures and appliances. The average toilet, for instance, is replaced every 15 to 20 years. However, if consumers recognize that water conservation is necessary, and that water-saving products can keep down rising water bills, the demand for replacements will escalate. My legislation would foster consumer awareness about the value of water conservation by requiring labelling on plumbing products that indicate the amount of water used and the cost of operating the product.

The Municipal and Industrial Water Conservation Act complements the National Plumbing Products Efficiency Act by establishing an Office of Water Conservation within EPA. The primary function of the Office of Water Conservation would be to develop model water conservation programs for municipalities or industries and disseminate information about those programs. A number of States and municipalities have developed impressive water conservation programs, and many experts in the field believe that scores of others would follow suit if they had an opportunity to obtain technical assistance and information on such programs from a central EPA office.

In recognition of the role that water conservation can play in reducing the need for new or upgraded wastewater treatment plants, the Municipal and Industrial Water Conservation Act would also allow States and municipalities to use moneys from the State Revolving Funds created under the Clean Water Act for water conservation activities. In addition, it would create an Advisory Council on Water Conservation to report to Congress every 2 years with suggestions on promoting wise use of our water resources throughout every sector of our economy. Finally, the Municipal and Industrial Water Conservation Act would require the consideration of water conservation in all relevant environmental impact studies conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. In this manner, we could be sure that Federal approval is never again granted for projects that fail to take into account the true value of water.

I look forward again to a constructive dialog with the plumbing manufacturing industry and others who would be impacted by these bills. I believe that it is worth noting that the plumbing manufacturing industry has come a long way in terms of developing water-efficient products since Senator FOWLER and I first introduced water conservation legislation in the fall of 1988, and I hope that we will be able to work together on perfecting these measures as they wind their way through the legislative process.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me say that it's time to take a fresh look at the way we use

water in this country. We should all pay close attention to the drought conditions in California, because that situation could be replicated across the country—with the same devastating impact on cost of living and lifestyle—unless we start taking better care of our water supplies. I urge my colleagues to join me in co-sponsoring the National Plumbing Products Efficiency Act and the Municipal and Industrial Water Conservation Act, which will ensure that we make efficient use of what must be considered our most precious natural resource.

HOOSIER HORSE SENSE

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, this column by R. Joseph Gelarden published in the February 5 edition of the Indianapolis Star is a good example of Hoosier horse sense and clear channel thinking. True patriotism sinks below the vocal chords—maybe even as far down as the pocketbook.

AMERICA'S DEBT TO THE TROOPERS OF DESERT STORM

(By R. Joseph Gelarden)

Vendors are selling American flags, Desert Storm T-shirts, caps and pins. In Indianapolis you can see the "Go Desert Storm" signs on taverns, legion posts and factories.

Radio stations hold rallies and sponsor promotions competing to see who can be first to get their fans and call letters on TV.

It seems as if much of America has decided that Desert Storm is a sporting event and is in the stands rooting for the home team. I can almost hear the cheers now: "Go Yanks—Beat Iraq." Or see bumper stickers saying, "Sack Iraq."

Except for the slimy, fast buck artists cranking out souvenirs to cash in on what they see as a fad, most of those involved in such activities are well-meaning, decent folks. Americans just want to express themselves. War triggers a combination of fear, hurt and uncertainty that demands expression—whether you are for or against it.

If you believe the polls, most folks believe Saddam Hussein is an evil monster and must be stopped, even if American boys (and now girls) must shed their blood to do it.

As soldiers have done for centuries, Americans are digging holes in the sand preparing for battle.

Soon, the bombing will slow and young American GIs will begin crawling through the desert sands.

Soon, America's sons will learn to kill.

My son's generation, like mine and that of my father, his father and his grandfather, will suffer the physical and mental wounds of war. Boys and girls will suddenly become men and women.

They will kill and be killed. They will wound and will be wounded.

In an instant, their version of the real world—high school, college and back home—will become a dream. In its place will be the confusion, dirt, noise, death and nearly uncontrollable fear of battle.

Like young Americans in all wars, most will exhibit the quite ability to function under fire that is called courage. From Concord to Khe Sanh, this courage is a proud part of our American heritage.

In choosing to begin Desert Storm, I hope and pray we are right. I pray for our president, our national political leaders, the military chiefs all the way down to rifle-toting private. I share their fears. I ache for their wives, husbands, children, mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters and sweethearts. I pray that God will bring them all home safely.

It will be up to the historians to judge whether America and her allies chose the wise and just course when they embarked on Desert Storm.

But I know one thing for sure. This undertaking called Desert Storm is not a sporting event. Despite the daily tallies of Scuds and Patriots and numbers of enemy planes shot down, it is not a game.

For Americans who want to back our troops and show support, let's do something right for a change.

Let's offer to help and support the relatives of the service men and women. Let us write letters to the troops in the gulf, and bake cookies and ship off paperback books to help them combat loneliness, fearful hours. When the time comes, let's all give our blood to help save the lives of the wounded.

But the best way we can show our support for returning troopers is to fund decent veterans' care programs and a new GI bill, one that will cover the skyrocketing cost of higher education.

This we must do. Our warriors deserve no less.

Remember, we are not giving them a present, a bonus. Fully funded veterans care and education programs are our rightful payment to satisfy a debt to America's sons and daughters. It is a debt we owe for the sacrifices they made in our name.

Let's turn our pep rallies into action. Let's talk to our representatives and senators.

And for God's sake, America, don't stop to trivialize the sacrifices of a half-million Americans by turning Desert Storm into a sporting event.

Sport is play.

War is serious business. Dead serious.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO REPEAL THE WRIGHT AMENDMENT

HON. DAN GLICKMAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation to repeal a section of law, commonly known as the Wright amendment, which prohibits commercial air carriers from providing service between Dallas Love Field and points located outside of Texas or its four surrounding States. Last Congress, groups such as the Consumer Federation of America supported my bill because they agreed the Wright amendment is nothing more than an egregious, anticompetitive, unconstitutional section of the law that must be eliminated.

The statute was originally passed as part of the International Air Transportation Competition Act of 1980 to protect then-relatively new Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport [DFW]. It was developed to ensure commercial air carriers moved from the older Love Field to the new primary airport serving the metropolitan Dallas-Fort Worth area. However, DFW is

now the second busiest airport in the United States. Its gates are full and its runways are jammed with planes waiting to take off. DFW no longer needs protection from Love Field's competition.

Inflated airfares are the key reason repeal is needed. DFW has the 27th highest average airfares of the top 30 major airports. Dallas fares are excessively high because the low-cost carrier in that market serves Love Field and cannot quote fares from Love Field to cities outside of the five State area. With no competition in the market, other carriers charge outrageous fares to DFW. Sometimes fares are more than five times as high from cities outside the region than from cities inside the region, even when the two cities are equidistant from Dallas.

The Wright amendment is unreasonable. By allowing travel to Love Field only from points in Texas, as well as points in Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas and New Mexico, it arbitrarily permits service from cities such as Albuquerque to Love Field—595 miles—but does not allow such service from Wichita—330 miles—to Love Field. The amendment does not even permit connecting service.

Under current law, a passenger traveling from Kansas City to Love Field would be required to purchase two roundtrip tickets—one to a connecting city, such as Tulsa, and a second roundtrip ticket from Tulsa to Dallas. Not even luggage can be checked all the way through to Love Field. The Wright amendment requires the Kansas City passenger to claim his luggage in Tulsa, and then check it back in for his flight to Love Field.

A 1990 study by KMPG Peat Marwick concluded that additional airport capacity is needed in the area. Even a proposed \$3.5 billion expansion at DFW will not solve the problem. The capacity issue could be greatly improved if the now-underutilized Love Field were given the opportunity to provide commercial service to points outside Texas and its contiguous States.

Under this restrictive law, it is not possible for consumers to have access to the advantages of deregulation and fully competitive airfares. Repealing the Wright amendment will open up competition, reduce airfares to competitive levels, and substantially increase business between markets. That, is what Congress intended to accomplish by passing the Airline Deregulation Act. It's time to eliminate this special interest section of law, so that the people of this Nation have competitive access to interstate travel as protected by the Constitution. It's time to repeal the Wright amendment.

WASTE TRANSFER

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to reintroduce legislation I sponsored last Congress that would prohibit the transfer of solid waste in excess of 100 pounds from one State to another State for disposal, unless the State in which the waste is to be disposed of has

given prior consent. Any person who knowingly violates the prohibition will be subject to a fine of not more than \$25,000.

New Mexico, a rural State, is currently threatened by a solid waste crisis. The problem New Mexico is facing is the result of an acute shortage of landfill capacity in regions throughout the country compelling some States to search for alternatives outside their own borders. Obvious sites are those States with vast amounts of open terrain such as New Mexico. In fact, private waste management firms from across the country have already attempted to open new landfill sites in New Mexico. Last year a Maryland waste firm bought 23,000 acres of ranch land in Lordsburg, NM, and had plans to open a landfill about half the size of the District of Columbia. The company sought to bring as much as 20,000 tons of east coast trash a day by rail.

The proposed landfill sent the residents of Lordsburg scrambling for protection. Concerns were raised that such a dump would contaminate the community's ground water and pose other serious environmental hazards. Soon, fears mounted across the State that New Mexico would soon become the nation's dumping ground.

Mr. Speaker, I am introducing this legislation because New Mexico and other rural States simply should not be forced to accept out-of-State waste. While I can sympathize with the overwhelming waste management problems some States face, rural States should not have to bear the brunt of their problems. Further, simply looking for new landfill sites in order to dispose of the Nation's solid waste is not good policy. We must begin to utilize waste minimization and recycling technologies through the development of a comprehensive waste management policy. As a member of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Hazardous Materials, which will consider the reauthorization of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, I look forward to working with my colleagues on this issue.

LEGISLATION RELATED TO THE HERBERT BONNER BRIDGE

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation that will facilitate the repair of the Herbert C. Bonner Bridge. Last October, the Bonner Bridge was severely damaged when a dredge under contract to the Army Corps of Engineers broke loose from its moorings and crashed into the bridge. The bridge was severed and in the ensuing months emergency ferry boat service was instituted to provide transportation between Hatteras Island and the rest of North Carolina.

As many of my colleagues are aware, the Federal Government provides emergency highway assistance to States in which vital transportation links have been disrupted through accident or natural disaster. Federal law provides that the Federal Government will assume 100 percent of the cost of repairs incurred within the first 90 days following an ac-

cident. The bill I am introducing will extend the period of time Federal funds will be available to repair the bridge. In the past, Congress has extended the time period during which Federal funds were made available to a State.

In this instance, North Carolina has made a good faith effort to expeditiously repair the Bonner Bridge, however, due to the forces of nature, the State has been unable to complete the repairs. The waters off the coast of North Carolina are extremely rough and the area has been described as the "graveyard of the Atlantic". The strait over which the Bonner Bridge passes is subject to extremely strong currents. These conditions have forced the State to proceed with caution. The State did not risk lives just so that it could save a few State dollars. When conditions were harsh, work was discontinued in order to protect lives.

As I pointed out, the need for an extension of time is not a unique situation. Congress extended the 90-day period and required the Federal Government to pay for repairs necessary as a result of the California earthquake. Similarly, States were given 180 days to seek reimbursement for damage caused by Hurricane Hugo. In both instances, the States were also relieved from the penalty imposed by 26 U.S.C. 157(a)(3). This provision of law reduces the amount available to a State for other highway projects if the State must seek emergency Federal funds. My legislation will provide similar relief to North Carolina.

Congress, in granting the above-cited relief was responding to natural disasters. The damage to the Bonner Bridge did not result solely from a natural disaster, but rather a combination of high winds that tore a dredge from its moorings and subsequent negligent action by the crew. In fact, the Federal Government has perhaps a greater obligation to assure that necessary funds are made available, since the damage and disruption caused by the accident seemed to directly result from the negligence of a contractor acting in conjunction with a Federal entity, the Army Corps of Engineers.

It is crucial that the Bonner Bridge be repaired as promptly as possible. The Bonner Bridge carries the only highway linking Hatteras Island and the mainland. Island residents have been isolated except for ferry boat service which has frequently been interrupted by inclement weather. The impact on persons living on Hatteras and working elsewhere has been significant, greatly increasing travel time to and from work. The transport of food, medical supplies, and other necessities has been disrupted.

The tourist industry on the island has been decimated, injuring businesses and reducing State revenues. It is estimated that between \$80 to \$90 million in revenue and taxes would be lost if the bridge were to be inoperative for a year. Finally, the cost of emergency ferry boat service is running over \$21,000 a day.

Clearly, the State is eager to repair this vital link. I ask my colleagues to support this emergency legislation that will assure the prompt restoration of important service to Hatteras Island.

THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEGRO NATIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUE

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I bring to the attention of my colleagues a very special event. On February 13, 1991, the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City, MO, will celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Negro National League.

It is fitting that we here in Congress and the entire Nation join the Kansas City community in honoring the outstanding achievements of an unheralded group of men, the players of the Negro baseball league.

In recent years, Americans have benefited from an explosion of information about black Americans in all walks of life whose accomplishments went unsung at an earlier time in our Nation. This is especially true of the remarkable achievements of the players of the Negro National League.

When Jackie Robinson joined the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947, and became the first black major league player, it was front page news. What we rarely hear about were the successes of other baseball greats such as Josh Gibson, Satchel Paige, Hilton Smith, Bill Drake, and other legendary players of the black baseball league.

For more than a quarter century, in more than 40,000 games, the talented sluggers, pitchers, and fieldmen of the Negro league exhibited their uncommon skills in virtual obscurity. In its celebration of February 13, Kansas City's Negro Leagues Baseball Museum is taking steps to shine a long-overdue spotlight of recognition of these accomplishments.

It is appropriate that Kansas City would undertake this tribute because it was in that town, 70 years ago, that the league got its start. In the American tradition, representatives of the Nation's black teams—including the Kansas City Monarchs—met at the YMCA and Street's Hotel to draft a constitution that laid down the guiding principles of the Negro National League. Despite the hardships imposed by the rigid racial barriers of the day, the league managed not only to survive, but to flourish and enrich American history.

I am proud to note that some of black baseball's legends have over the years made Kansas City their home—greats like Buck O'Neill and Connie Johnson, Allen Bryant, James LaMarque, and Alfred "Slick" Surratt. St. Louis is home to former leaguers, James "Cool Papa" Bell and Lee Moody. Another Missouri legend, Ulysses Holliman, lives in Plattsburgh.

To help give these great athletes their rightful place in American history, I was honored to sponsor with Congressman JOHN LEWIS of Georgia a resolution in the U.S. House of Representatives designating June 12, 1991 through June 19, 1991, as "Negro Baseball Leagues Recognition Week." This legislation will serve as a reminder of the enduring contributions these players made to our national sport.

By setting aside time to commemorate the black heroes of baseball, Kansas City's Negro Leagues Baseball Museum is helping to draw attention to a phenomenon that is important not only to black history and sports history but to the history of all America.

FUNDING MASS TRANSIT THROUGH A 10-CENT GAS TAX INCREASE

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will assure annual funding for mass transit and reduce our Federal deficit. I propose placing a 10-cent-a-gallon additional tax on gasoline, earmarking 3 cents for mass transit and returning the balance to the Treasury for deficit reduction. The tax would be added to the current 14.5-cent-a-gallon tax, of which 1.5 cents goes to the mass transit trust fund. My bill would also make the 5-cent-a-gallon tax agreed to in the 1990 budget agreement permanent. That tax is scheduled to expire in fiscal year 1995.

Each year we have a battle trying to protect mass transit aid. Each year we work to resolve our Federal deficit. For every cent the gas tax is raised, the Federal Government collects \$1 billion in revenue. Essentially, by increasing the Federal gas tax by a dime and making the 1990 5-cent-a-gallon tax permanent, the Government would raise over \$4 billion annually for mass transit as well as an additional \$9.5 billion for deficit reduction.

Many may question the costs that are passed onto the consumer. Study after study conclude that the costs would be minimal. The 10-cent-a-gallon tax would add approximately \$40 to the annual costs of operating an automobile. Even with the nominal increase that has resulted from the Persian Gulf war, gasoline prices are still below their peak level of \$1.96 in March 1981. In addition, while Americans are paying about \$1.30 a gallon for gasoline, Germans pay \$3.04 a gallon, Japanese \$4.18, and Italians \$5.30. Finally, increased funding will enable mass transit to become more cost efficient. This, ultimately benefits low-income households which remain dependent on mass transit.

In addition to preserving mass transit and reducing our Federal budget deficit, the legislation would conserve energy and protect our environment. Maintaining energy efficient mass transit will conserve limited domestic petroleum resources and avoid further growth in the risky dependency of foreign sources. The enactment of this tax will also reestablish a gas conservation ethic. With regard to the environment, reduced gasoline use will help with respect to our massive carbon monoxide and ozone noncompliance problem, as well as have a positive impact on the greenhouse effect scientists have warned about.

I urge my colleagues to join me in protecting our environment, conserving energy, maintaining equitable funding for mass transit, and reducing our Federal budget deficit.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EMPOWERMENT TO THE PEOPLE

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, 1 week ago, I sat in this Chamber and listened to President Bush deliver a deeply moving and highly emotional State of the Union speech. History will surely be kind to the President for the leadership, courage, and strength he is providing for our country during this difficult time. I would like to thank the President for his outstanding leadership and to share with my colleagues some of the discussion that has served as a prelude to this policy initiative.

In the past few months, there has been plenty of speculation and criticism of the Bush administration's domestic agenda. New solutions to old problems, new names for old ideas, and new allies and enemies have emerged as political observers have tried to predict what direction the President would lead our country.

After all was said and done, the President wisely chose, as the Founders of our great Nation did many years ago, to empower the people.

"We the people"—a concept whose value the bureaucracy and Great Society programs have attempted to diminish. President Bush correctly stated in his State of the Union speech a major goal of his administration—that we the Nation shape our future—"by strengthening the power and choice of individuals, and families."

"We the people"—for over two centuries our families and communities have understood the strength they unleash when they work together. Long before the American bureaucracy was established, problems were solved and creative solutions were developed by people helping people. Our families were stronger because of this—our communities were responsive to the individual—and the Government understood that the strength of each of these became the strength of our great Nation.

And finally, "We the people"—the ability to make our families, neighborhoods and country a stronger and better place for the future. The role of the Government should be to empower people with the knowledge of new and better ways to solve their local problems. The greatest disservice our Government can do to its people is to put restraints on their endless ability to develop creative and workable solutions to the problems they confront.

My friend, Philip Kent of the Augusta Chronicle, published an editorial in which he asked which side the President was on regarding the Nation's domestic agenda. The President has spoken. I take comfort in knowing that he is on the side of we, the American people.

A NEW PARADIGM?

Fierce debate rages within the Bush administration, and the Republican Party, over strategy for the '90s.

On one side are Budget Director Richard Darman and non-ideological pragmatists who preach "resource allocation" and compromise with congressional Democrats.

On the other are veteran Reaganites (HUD Secretary Jack Kemp and Rep. Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., among them) who want a "new

February 7, 1991

paradigm" for education, race and poverty issues based on "empowerment."

What's a new paradigm? What's empowerment?

Well, the new paradigm, or model, places emphasis on free enterprise economic growth based on capital gains tax reduction. (The successful GOP paradigm for the '80s was the Reagan three-year tax cut.)

To many Democrats, empowerment means giving power to government to control people. But Kemp, Gingrich & Co. don't want that. They want freedom for people to control their own affairs.

The poor don't want paternalism, they want opportunity. They don't want the servitude of welfare, they want to obtain jobs and private property. They don't want dependency, they want a declaration of independence.

The big question: Where does President Bush stand with regard to all of this?

He has given lip service to the "new paradigm"—and even his own White House policy aide, James Pinkerton, gave a major speech touting empowerment last spring.

Amazingly, though, Darman publicly attacked Pinkerton's remarks as "fad-ism" and "new Newt-ism."

Darman has since half-heartedly apologized to Gingrich (and for his tone), but the president so far hasn't moved to squelch the infighting among his supporters.

Richard Nixon once told historian Theodore White that the country "could run itself domestically without a president." Is Bush following such erroneous advice?

Perhaps, the President's State of the Union address next month will provide clues as to which "side" he is on.

The worst course for Bush to take, which is the present course, is no course at all.

DIRTY SECRETS BEHIND THE BUDGET MESS

HON. FREDERICK S. UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, the following is an article published in the February 1991 issue of the Reader's Digest that I believe warrants the attention of all Members of Congress. It talks about our inability to control Federal spending, gives examples of the wasteful projects we fund, and outlines the tricks we use to give the illusion we are reducing spending. I know many of my constituents will read this article and not find it a good report card on our actions. I share their concern. We cannot forever continue the wasteful abuses described in the article and must act to eliminate them. We owe the American taxpayer no less.

[From the Reader's Digest, Feb. 1991]

DIRTY SECRETS BEHIND THE BUDGET MESS

(By Fred Barnes)

During last year's budget crisis, Rep. Harris Fawell (R., Ill.) had a helpful idea. Why not slash unnecessary spending Congress planned for itself? On the floor of the House, Fawell proposed an amendment cutting \$375,000 for renovations to the House beauty parlor and \$25,000 for a study on a proposed gym for House staffers.

Fawell was shouted down and labeled a sexist for targeting the unprofitable, tax-

payer-subsidized beauty parlor. House Democratic leaders arranged a non-recorded vote so no one could be blamed for killing the amendment.

In a federal budget of nearly \$1.4 trillion, the money saved by Fawell's modest proposal would have been insignificant. But the episode reflects an enduring truth: despite pious talk, Congress continues to spend taxpayers' money at a furious clip, and the executive branch usually goes along willingly. What's more, they go to extraordinary lengths to deny it.

When the five-year "deficit reduction" agreement was reached last fall, officials claimed \$42 billion in savings. That's a sham. What they didn't mention—and the press didn't report—is that actual spending will increase by \$111 billion, or \$480 for every man, woman and child in the nation. Worse, the deficit, according to the government's own official figures, will grow larger.

On the very day the deal to curb the deficit was forged, Congress voted to increase social-welfare spending this year by \$22.6 billion. The five-year deal includes \$136 billion in additional funds for non-defense discretionary programs. Mandatory outlays for Social Security and Medicare will rise more than \$200 billion.

A culture of spending dominates our national capital. An "iron triangle" of the unelected—executive-branch bureaucrats, Congressional committee staffers, special-interest lobbyists—aggressively protects each program and pushes unrelentingly for more. Members of Congress believe spending helps them get re-elected. With few exceptions, agency heads appointed by the President regard greater outlays as a measure of their success.

In four years as Education Secretary, William Bennett learned this the hard way. At first he loyally defended President Reagan's proposed cuts. He found himself nearly alone among Cabinet members. Over the next two years, he was attacked by educators, reviled by his own bureaucrats and overruled by Congress. In 1987 Bennett rebelled and insisted on a boost in spending. "There was no political gain in ruthless cutting," a Bennett aide says. "You could be a reformer but not a cutter."

Official Washington has created a myth to justify higher spending in the 1990s. As Sen. Robert Byrd (D., W.Va.) puts it, domestic discretionary spending is the "little runt pig" of the Federal budget that has been "on the cutting table for ten years." It hasn't. Domestic spending was trimmed in 1982, then grew rapidly during the next eight years. Outlays for many programs rose substantially, including education for the handicapped (50 percent), National Institutes of Health (47 percent), National Science Foundation (36 percent), medical care for veterans (25 percent) and Environmental Protection Agency (22 percent).

The biggest problem on Capitol Hill, says Rep. Dick Armey (R., Texas), is "the committee mystique." Members from farming areas angle to get on the Agriculture Committee. Those from port cities join the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. Those eager to keep military bases in their district hope to serve on the Armed Services Committee.

There's a tacit rule: to get what you want, you go along with what other committee members want. And it's taboo to challenge the programs of another committee. "You don't want them challenging yours," says Rep. Tim Penny (D., Minn.), a leader for deficit reduction.

Rep. Vin Weber (R., Minn.) a conservative who believes in spending reductions, was happy to leave the Budget Committee, which cuts, and join the Appropriations Committee, which spends. Weber had discovered Washington's dirty little secret: cutting is a political minus.

Chairmen of appropriations subcommittees retaliate when they're crossed. After Fawell criticized nonessential spending in an "emergency" appropriations bill last year, extra funding for a project in his district was deleted. When Rep. Clay Shaw (R., Fla.) voted against the wishes of Rep. William Lehman (D., Fla.), a subcommittee chairman, Lehman scratched \$1 million in funding for a tunnel in Shaw's district.

Budget watchdogs such as Penny and Rep. Bob Walker (R., Pa.) are treated like pariahs. "A large number of colleagues wouldn't come to dinner at my home," Penny says. An Appropriations Committee member once remarked of Walker: "The only cement that will ever be poured in Walker's district is that around his feet when we throw him in the river."

"In a corporation, everything is geared toward minimizing overhead," says Mark Everson, a Chicago manufacturer who was a top official in three Washington agencies from 1982 to 1988. "In government, almost nothing is." Like many others, Everson discovered another of Washington's dirty budget secrets. Instead of being rewarded, officials who make economy a top priority can count on being criticized by Congress, jumped on by lobbyists and undermined by bureaucrats in their own agencies.

When Charles Heatherly became head of the Small Business Administration (SBA) in 1986, the agency was facing \$345 million in bad loans. Heatherly was hauled before a Congressional committee for a scolding—but not for the bad loans. His transgression was trying to streamline the SBA by jettisoning failed programs. A phalanx of interest groups—the National Small Business Association, Small Business United and the American Association of Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Companies—weighed in against him. To SBA bureaucrats, Heatherly was the enemy. "Not one of them came to me at SBA and said, 'We're with you on this. What can we do to help?'" Heatherly says.

Because the big spenders presented a united front and taxpayers made little noise, the SBA was kept alive and spared further budget cuts. "The iron triangle worked," says Heatherly.

Sometimes the triangle can be very clever. For fiscal year 1991, the Senate and House would have agreed to a smaller appropriation for the SBA. The Senate voted to give the agency \$440 million; the House voted \$438 million. But the Senate-House conference did not come up with the compromise figure you might expect, \$439 million. Instead, it pegged SBA spending at \$469.5 million.

This upward compromise is but one trick Washington employs to create the illusion of spending reduction. Here are seven others:

Artificial Base Lines. Imagine a company president who hopes for a \$100,000 pay increase. Instead he receives a \$75,000 hike, and then he claims a \$25,000 pay cut. Crazy? In Washington it's routine.

Rather than use this year's level of spending as the starting point for next year's budget, an artificial "base line" is created, the effort of which is automatic spending increases every year. Then, if proposed outlays are less than the base line, Washington claims a "cut"—even through spending actually rises.

That's what's happening now. The base-line budget for the current fiscal year originally called for spending to rise \$130.8 billion. But because it will go up "only" \$111 billion, Congress and the White House insist spending was cut \$19.8 billion. With a projected revenue increase of \$22.2 billion, they claim a total "savings" of \$42 billion.

Off-Budget Spending. Last year, Congress "reduced the deficit" \$2 billion by dropping the Postal Service subsidy from the official budget. The subsidy was still paid, only it was done off-budget. Off-budget programs include direct loans, loan guarantees, federal insurance and government enterprises.

Of course, real money is involved whether or not a program is formally in the budget. In 1989, loan defaults and write-offs were \$14.4 billion and insurance losses \$67.2 billion, all picked up by the taxpayer. The total liability of taxpayers for off-budget programs is almost \$6 trillion, or \$67,000 for every U.S. household.

Fake Ceilings. With great fanfare and self-congratulations, legislators establish spending ceilings. Then these limits are quietly ignored.

The original Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction law of 1985 called for gradually declining deficits. The first ceiling, for 1986, was topped by \$49.3 billion. In 1987 the law was changed, and the deficit was supposed to have dwindled to \$100 billion in 1990. It was \$220 billion. This year, it is projected at \$260 billion. Now Washington projects declining deficits in 1993 and 1994. Good luck.

Underestimating. In 1983 Congress approved \$8 billion to build a space station. By 1987 the price was \$12 billion. Now it's \$36 billion. Agriculture Department economists said the 1985 farm bill would cost \$54 billion. A month later, after the bill had passed, the estimate was upped to \$85 billion.

"There's a generic pattern," says Congressional staffer Frank Gregorsky. "Once the legislation is passed, once the various clients are mobilized, once the bureaucracy is engaged, once the contractors start marking up—expenditures overshoot the promised levels." Spenders get their foot in the door by underestimating the costs of new programs.

"Emergency" Appropriations. In recent years, emergency appropriation bills have become vehicles for pork-barrel spending.

Last year President Bush asked for a "dire emergency" appropriation to pay for flood relief in the South and aid to Panama. Congress tacked on another \$1.4 billion—including \$3 million for a convention center in Washington, DC, \$5.8 million for a Franklin Roosevelt memorial and \$750,000 toward a ferryboat for American Samoa.

Transfers. A clever way to increase a discretionary program is to switch funds into it from an entitlement program, which has no ceiling and thus requires no new appropriation.

"A classic abuse of transfer authority," note budget experts John Cogan and Tim Muris, was the shift of food-stamp funds into the Agriculture Department's extension service. The Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) supposedly suffered a cut of \$300 million in real spending between 1981 and 1989. Actually, funds were transferred from the Commodity Credit Corporation, which pays for farm price supports. ASCS spending actually rose by one-third.

Earmarking. Last year alone, Sen. Dale Bumpers (D., Ark.) says, an appropriations subcommittee got 2800 requests from other Senators to designate funds for projects in their home states. During the 1990 budget

"crisis," Rep. Walker pointed out ten research projects that were sneaked into the Energy Department's budget and deserved cutting. One allocated \$4.8 million to a technology center at Indiana State University in the district of Rep. John Myers (R., Ind.). Funds for it and the other projects Walker cited were overwhelmingly approved.

In Washington, DC, where there are no farms, \$1 million was appropriated for the Agriculture Extension Service. Also approved was \$500,000 to restore the boyhood home of bandleader Lawrence Welk in Strasburg, N.D. This expenditure was sought by Sen. Quentin Burdick (D., N.D.). It prompted Rep. Silvio Conte (R., Mass.) to say: "That is right—and a one, and a two, and a three, and a four, and a \$500,000. What will they do for an encore? Earmark funds to renovate Guy Lombardo's speedboat? Or restore Artie Shaw's wedding tuxedo?" Despite Conte's ridicule and criticism by President Bush, the Welk project was not killed.

Even the defense budget is used for earmarking. Tucked into the 1991 Pentagon budget was \$5 million to build a new parliament building in the Solomon Islands and \$10 million for a National Drug Intelligence Center that federal officials wanted in Washington. Not surprisingly, the drug intelligence center will be located in the home state of Rep. John Murtha (D., Pa.), chairman of the House Appropriations defense subcommittee.

Political scientist James Payne, an expert on government spending, measured the ratio of those witnesses at Congressional hearings who testified for spending programs to those who testified against. His finding: pro-spenders outnumber opponents by 145 to one. Payne also found that roughly half the pro-spending witnesses are federal administrators and another ten percent are state and local officials. It's only human nature that they'd have kind words for their own programs and ask for more money.

When will the spending binge cease? Not until taxpayers rise up. "Congress is going to go on spending until the public stops them," laments Walker. "Politicians respond to special-interest groups," says Penny. "They've been forgetting there's a general interest group—taxpayers."

It's time for taxpayers to remind them.

VINEYARD GAZETTE: NEWSPAPER OF THE YEAR

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate all those involved with the success of Martha's Vineyard's outstanding newspaper, the Vineyard Gazette.

Over the years, the Gazette has sustained a standard of excellence that consistently makes it worth reading—and rereading. That is why the Gazette has been named by the New England Press Association as the 1990 Newspaper of the Year.

I am proud to call attention to the Gazette's achievements, and ask that this editorial on this honor be reprinted here for the possible interest on my congressional colleagues.

NEWSPAPER OF THE YEAR

The Vineyard Gazette was named the best community newspaper in New England last

weekend. The 1990 Newspaper of the Year honor was announced in Boston at the annual awards banquet of the New England Press Association.

It is not often in this editorial column that the Gazette speaks of its own journalistic achievements. But this represents a particularly proud moment for the entire staff of the Vineyard Gazette. Judging panels in the New Jersey and New York area recognized the paper for distinguished journalistic work in all aspects of newspapering, including editorial, photographic and advertising achievement. The Gazette received more top honors and more total awards than any other community newspaper in New England.

In addition to the Newspaper of the Year award, the Vineyard Gazette captured first places in the largest circulation category for general excellence, for business and economic reporting, for the best special section, and for pictorial and sports photography. Among its other awards, the Gazette won a second place for advertising work and a third place for outstanding community service for a series of stories about problems facing the central commercial districts of Island towns.

The Vineyard Gazette is honored to be named the best community newspaper in the six-state New England region. But we believe the Island community where we live and publish deserves recognition and a large share in all these honors. A good news newspaper is but an accurate reflection of life in the community it serves. And if the Gazette is honored, so also are the people who live and work in this community of Martha's Vineyard.

KINDERHOOK, NORTH HUDSON DISTRICT ELKS TO HONOR STEPHEN R. RACE, SR.

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I like to think that my district, the 24th New York, has a remarkably high number of people I call unsung heroes, people who give a great deal of themselves to their neighbors and communities without much fanfare.

Today I'd like to say a few words about one of those unsung heroes. His name is Stephen R. Race, Sr., past exalted ruler of Kinderhook Elks Lodge No. 2530.

On March 2, Elks of Lodge No. 2530 will honor Mr. Race for his year of dedication and unselfish labor and achievements while serving as district deputy grand exalted ruler of the North Hudson District. The other eight lodges of the district will also take part in the ceremonies.

As a long-time Elk myself, I ask Members of this body to join me today in paying our own tribute to Stephen R. Race, Sr., for his leadership, service, and commitment in time over the past year.

WHY IS THERE NO VACCINE FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding program that was presented at the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus' first staff luncheon for health policy staff of the Congress on January 15, 1991. The program in which Representative BEN GILMAN of New York and I participated "Why Is There No Vaccine for the AIDS Virus?" was presented by two expert biomedical researchers, Dr. Thomas D. Pollard, M.D., director and professor of cell biology and anatomy at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, and Dr. Malcolm A. Martin, M.D., chief of the laboratory of molecular biology at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health.

The caucus is striving to provide a forum where health policy staff of the Congress can become better acquainted with each other to facilitate communications on national health policy issues in an informal setting. The recent luncheon was, I believe, very successful in meeting this objective and we plan to offer other opportunities for these exchanges on such pressing topics as cancer and Alzheimer's. Another goal of the caucus is to provide Members and congressional staff informative and timely briefings by experts from the biomedical community on issues commonly presented by constituents to health policy staff. Certainly, the question of our progress on a vaccine for the AIDS virus is a pressing public health issue of concern to every congressional office. Members and staff attending the program indicated that they had many questions explained about why it is more difficult to develop a vaccine for the AIDS virus than for polio or smallpox. We learned about the NIH's latest efforts to develop an AIDS vaccine and research paths that may be successful in providing the public safety from this almost always fatal disease. I encourage both Members and staff to attend these programs and make the time in their busy schedules because they will gain valuable information and help to better serve their constituents.

The following excerpts from our speakers will provide required insight about the role of biomedical research in meeting public health problems like AIDS. The text of the remarks before the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus by Dr. Thomas D. Pollard and Dr. Malcolm A. Martin follows:

HOW DOES BASIC BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH RELATE TO HEALTH CARE?

(Presented to the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus, January 15, 1991 By Thomas D. Pollard, Professor of Cell Biology and Anatomy, The Johns Hopkins Medical School)

INTRODUCTION

I thank Congressman Gekas for the opportunity to meet with you today. We hope that this is one of many such opportunities in the future. I am a physician who decided to pursue fundamental research, because I could have a larger impact on patient care through

basic research and teaching than by treating individual patients. I have pursued this career for nearly 20 years and have been gratified that my own research has progressed from an initial curiosity about how a single cell moves to a fairly detailed understanding of many of the molecules responsible for this fundamental property of life.

Three years ago I had a frightening personal encounter with colon cancer that reaffirmed my conviction about the importance of basic research. Even though my attention was focussed on the details of operations and chemotherapy, the main thing I learned as a scientist-patient was how frustrating it is to deal with a deadly disease about which we know so little that physicians do not have adequate tools for definitive diagnosis and treatment. Thanks to the skillful surgeon, I am still doing well, but if my disease had advanced even a little bit further at the time of diagnosis, my doctors would have been helpless. Biomedical scientists are looking for the information that will allow physicians to deal with illness in a definitive way.

Let me start with a short anecdote. Last year I had the following conversation with a bright, college-educated contractor who was working on our house. He asked me why I spent such long hours at work, even Saturdays. I told him that I am a professor doing research in cell biology and that there were always exciting things to do in the lab—that I actually enjoyed working. He asked, "What is so interesting?" I replied that there were lots of little things that only an expert could appreciate, but the big thing that stimulates everyone is that we are starting to see the big picture, that all of the little pieces that each individual scientist works on are starting to fit together. He was sophisticated enough to be surprised and replied, "I thought that you scientists are always pushing back endless frontiers, that you work hard, but basically you never get anywhere."

Some of you must have similar thoughts, particularly when we scientists come to Washington to ask for support. You see billions of dollars invested each year but must wonder whether our citizens are getting a good bang for their bucks. To be sure there are triumphs such as the recent discoveries of a number of genes responsible for hereditary diseases including muscular dystrophy and cystic fibrosis, but you must wonder:

Why don't we have a vaccine for AIDS?

Why don't we have a "cure" for cancer?

How does basic biomedical research impact clinical medicine?

QUESTIONS, ANSWERS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

The reason that we still have more questions than answers is that living organisms, particularly ourselves, are extremely complicated. Biological systems are incredibly well built but much more complex than the most sophisticated man-made machines. Flies are built much better than Boeing 747's. They not only have more parts, but they can reproduce in a few days, lift heavier loads and take off and land more reliably. Humans are, of course, much more complex.

This complexity provides a tremendous challenge for biological scientists. We want to understand how cells and the organisms that they make up are put together. One way is the reductionist strategy that dominates biology today. We want an inventory of all of the parts. We want to know in detail how each of the parts works and how the various parts function together. From this analysis we are confident that we will understand the function of whole organisms, including humans, at the molecular level.

These goals have intrinsic scientific interest, but more importantly, this knowledge will have direct impact on the health of every citizen. To help you understand the connection between the abstract goals of cellular and molecular biologists and health care, let me try the following analogy:

If your TV breaks down, you can expect that the TV repair shop will fix it. Your faith is well founded if the repair person has a complete blueprint of your TV and understands how all of the electronic components contribute to its operation. On the other hand, if you brought your TV to me, I could not fix it because I have neither the plans nor any understanding of how the individual parts work.

In the same way, we physicians are limited in what we can do for our patients, because we have only an incomplete blueprint and a limited understanding of how our various parts work. When confronted by patients with most diseases, physicians now are better off than I would be faced with a broken TV, but the holes in our knowledge limit our success. Fundamental improvements will only be made through deeper understanding of basic biological processes.

Basic scientists are optimistic that we can contribute this knowledge because we are on the verge of understanding, at the molecular level, many of the fundamental processes of life. For example, how cells decide to multiply or not, how cells move and how cells respond to external signals—a list with immediate relevance to cancer and other diseases.

Through years of hard work, largely financed by the NIH, many important general principles are starting to emerge. Even though our knowledge is still fragmentary, we now know enough that cells are starting to make sense at the molecular level. Almost every week new concepts, connections and (most importantly) simplifications emerge, so I expect that we will eventually be able to explain the fundamentals of life with a limited set of general concepts. For example, research in the past decade has revealed that our ability to see each other here today is based on the same type of biochemical machinery that allows amoebas to communicate with each other out in the soil. The good news is that life processes are based on a complex but limited repertoire of molecular mechanisms, mechanisms that are within our reach if the funds and people are available to do the work.

We are also optimistic because most of this work has been done during your lifetimes and the pace of discovery accelerates all of the time. Experiments that one could only dream about in 1960 are now possible on a routine basis due to fantastic (but often costly) improvements in techniques. Each scientist can now be much more productive than ever before.

THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Let's see what we still need to learn:

We know that cells consist of many thousands of different kinds of parts, each present in hundreds to millions of identical copies. We have named and characterized a few thousand of these parts, but there are still big gaps in our knowledge. We need to complete this inventory and characterize the major components.

One part of this knowledge comes from analysis of genes, including the kind of work supported by the Human Genome Project. But to understand the mechanism of action of the product of each gene, it is usually necessary to isolate and characterize the protein product, a task that might take several

laboratories a decade or two, a big job, but one well worth the investment.

Then we need to determine how the various components interact and how they are regulated.

If provided with the resources to reach these goals, we can look forward to a day when we will have enough fundamental information about normal cells to make it possible to identify the specific molecular defects in disease. This knowledge about the underlying molecular defects in disease will change medicine in fundamental ways. I expect that rational approaches will supplant empirical approaches to prevention, diagnosis and treatment. For example, rather than treating the symptoms, like we now do for most diseases including the common cold, arteriosclerosis and cancer, we hope to be able to intervene to correct or prevent the underlying molecular defects that cause the symptoms.

SOME RECENT BREAKTHROUGHS

Muscular dystrophy and cystic fibrosis are beautiful examples of the complementary nature of targeted and untargeted research. Recently, highly focussed international research efforts have identified and sequenced the genes causing these common hereditary diseases. Remarkably, the proteins coded by these genes were easily recognized as relatives of proteins from other systems and other organisms that had already been studied in detail. These analogies immediately provided major insights into the mechanisms of these common diseases, even before the defective proteins had never been examined. The earlier studies on the related proteins were done for completely different reasons as part of the untargeted research on basic biological processes that is supported by the NIH and NSF.

Colon cancer is an example of a very common disease (affecting 1 to 20 Americans) where a lack of understanding of the molecular defects prevents definitive treatment in many cases. But there are reasons for optimism. Recent work has established that a small number of specific genes are defective in many of these cancers. Investigators expect that these genes are part of a delicate network of genes controlling cell division. The cancer cell multiplies abnormally because their control circuits are defective. At the very least, this knowledge will aid in the identification of individuals at high risk for the disease, who can then be carefully watched for the early signs of disease. Ultimately, we can hope that a full characterization of the products of these genes will lead to specific new therapies to replace the relatively nonspecific forms of chemotherapy and radiotherapy that we must rely on today.

This is only a small part of the story of how basic biomedical research will impact the health care of you and your family in the years to come. The research community is eager to do this work and looks to Congress for continued support of our efforts.

The formation of the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus has encouraged the research community and it is the support that we need to continue our work. We welcome the opportunity to present our views to the Congress and to be among the many interests concerned with developing health policy for the nation. The Caucus will provide an ongoing relationship with the Congress and a forum to exchange views.

TESTIMONY OF MALCOLM A. MARTIN, M.D.

It is a privilege and honor to be invited here today by the Biomedical Research Cau-

cus and speak to you about why it has been so difficult to develop an AIDS vaccine. As many of you know, I am presently an employee of the National Institutes of Health where I head a basic virology laboratory in the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. My background is only unique in that I am a so-called physician scientist—a Yale Medical School graduate who, following an internship and residency at the University of Rochester, joined the U.S. Public Health Service in 1964 to fulfill my military obligation. I have been at the NIH every since. In 1964 I was extremely interested in infectious diseases, particularly viral diseases, and wanted to understand how viruses damaged tissues and killed cells, or in the case of retroviruses, which I have studied for the past 20 years, how they produced leukemia in mice. During this period I became so taken with basic biomedical research, that I elected to remain in the laboratory rather than practice medicine. Over the years at the NIH, I have worked with and have become familiar with a number of different animal viruses. Many of these agents do not cause terribly serious diseases but rather, because they are so small and compact and live in mammalian cells, they serve as simple models of cancer, cellular differentiation, and gene regulation.

Today I'd like to share with you what I've learned about the human immunodeficiency virus or HIV as we now refer to it, and try to explain why it has been so exruciatingly difficult to design an effective protective vaccine for AIDS. We've learned a tremendous amount about HIV during the past 7 or 8 years including: how to detect HIV in infected people or in samples of blood (purging of blood supply), we've learned in what tissues and organs the virus resides and multiplies in the body of an infected person; we've learned how the virus directs the production and assembly of newly synthesized virus particles, and we've identified points of vulnerability during the virus life cycle, some of which have resulted in the development of useful antiviral drugs such as AZT. One can rhetorically ask, if we have learned so much and now know so much about HIV, why hasn't a useful vaccine been developed?

The answer is obviously not simple—in fact it is enormously complex as you will learn over the next few minutes. Perhaps it would be useful to begin by briefly discussing viruses for which effective vaccines have been developed in order to put the problem with HIV in the proper perspective. Effective vaccines are currently available for several viral diseases including polio and smallpox. How are these agents or the diseases they induce different from HIV and AIDS? First, the polio and smallpox viruses and viruses like them have a simple and direct way of attacking cells. They invade their cellular targets (cells of the intestinal tract in the case of polio or cells in the respiratory tract in the case of small pox), they commandeer the cellular machinery to exclusively produce progeny virus particles, killing the virus-producing cells in the process. Their is nothing fancy or subtle going on here. The virus replicates and kills target cells. In the case of polio, virus growth in the intestine may continue for several days with, in many instances, very little, if any, in the way of symptoms in the infected individual. However, in less than 5% of people infected with poliovirus, the virus leaves the intestine, enters the blood, and is disseminated to other parts of the body including the spinal cord where it evokes its classic and feared symptoms—that of paralysis—which is seen

in about one infected person in a 1000. Many of you know that two different types of effective vaccines are available which prevent paralytic poliomyelitis. How and when do these vaccines work? In a vaccinated person exposed to poliovirus, the virus still gets to and multiplies in the intestinal tract but then something else occurs. Cells of the immune system, previously primed with an inactivated or attenuated poliovirus vaccine, recognize the infecting virus for what it is—a foreign invader—and the infected intestinal cells, as they produce new generations of poliovirus particles, are attached, sequestered, and ultimately eliminated by the immune system of a vaccinated person. As a result, virus fails to enter the blood stream and consequently never reaches the spinal cord where it can induce a paralytic disease. The hallmark of an effective vaccine—its ability to prevent disease—is the typical and expected outcome, certainly obvious in the case of the Salk or Sabin polio vaccines. The same scenario but with different initial cell targets is played out with other well-known and effective vaccines such as those for smallpox, measles, or hepatitis. The main thing to keep in mind is that all of these vaccines do one thing—they prevent disease development. There is one thing these vaccines do not do—they do not prevent an incoming virus, the virus one is "vaccinated against" from infecting cells—the initial growth of poliovirus in the small intestine still occurs in vaccinated individuals but the immune system, primed by a previous vaccination, prevents virus spread to the spinal cord and no disease ensues.

As you will soon learn, it may turn out that an effective vaccine for HIV may have to not only prevent disease, but possibly do something no other vaccine has had to accomplish—protect against the initial virus infection. How much do we know about the life cycle of HIV in an infected person and what are the features of the virus growth cycle which make the development of such a vaccine so frustratingly difficult? First, unlike the poliovirus example I described earlier, an HIV infection is not straightforward; to efficiently multiply, HIV goes through a series of molecular contortions which are both subtle and devious. Perhaps the most important of these is the insertion of a copy of HIV into the chromosomal DNA of the infected person. This genetic imprinting of infected people by HIV results in a situation in which cells, which have survived an initial encounter with the virus, may recover but still contain a potentially activable and infectious copy of HIV situated in their chromosomes. Thus the initial HIV infection must be rapidly and completely aborted before the virus can gain any foothold in a recently exposed individual. To be "fail-safe", an effective AIDS vaccine must act at the very first steps of an HIV infection, stopping the invading virus in its tracks at or near its portal of entry. Careful studies of recently infected people indeed indicate that the body's own response to HIV is quite excellent. Virtually all of the virus and virus-producing cells are destroyed within the first 3 weeks of a typical HIV infection. Unfortunately, the elimination of 99% of the infecting virus is apparently insufficient. Because of other unique properties of HIV which I shall mention in a moment, the virus or cells with the potential to produce virus persists in infected people and this persistence is what ultimately leads to the development of clinical symptoms and the disease we call AIDS. The critical question is whether the vaccination of an individual at risk before he

or she is exposed to HIV will permit the eradication of even more virus and/or virus-infected cells (that is 99.99% rather than only 99%).

There are also a number of other pressing virologic issues that must be dealt with before an effective HIV vaccine can be developed. Some of these are unique to the HIV life cycle. First, there is the issue of what the target of an AIDS vaccine ought to be. For most other successful vaccines, the target has always been the invading virus particle. It is very likely, that in the case of HIV, the target of a putative vaccine will be infected cells and not actual virus particles. This would then be another "first" for vaccine development—the elimination of infected cells rather than virus particles is a far more difficult task for a number of reasons. In other systems, antibodies, which appear following the administration of a vaccine, are effective in eradicating a future encounter with pathogenic virus particles. In contrast, it is very likely that antibodies alone, will not be up to the job of eliminating infected cells. Other components of the immune system—such as lymphocytes which specifically seek out and destroy cells containing HIV—will have to participate in the protective response. Part and parcel of this same issue is whether the cells, bringing HIV into the body of an uninfected person, are actively producing virus particles or simply delivering a dormant, yet potentially infectious copy of HIV, to a new victim. The latter cells can be viewed as carrying a "time bomb" into a newly infected person. If the immune system does not "recognize" or detect such a silent cellular invader, infection may be subsequently established despite the administration of a potent vaccine. Thus we are asking for an AIDS vaccine which not only acts extremely rapidly to eliminate new virus, but a vaccine which will seek out and destroy cells that may be carrying latent, unexpressed virus from person to person.

Another extremely perplexing issue unique to the HIV family of viruses is the extent to which the virus, and in particular, the outer coat or shell of the virus called the viral envelope, can vary. The HIV virus in infected human beings is not a stable, discrete entity. It is an ever-changing mixture or "swarm" of viruses exhibiting a continuum of growth and cell killing or cell injuring potential. Current wisdom indicates that to be effective, an AIDS vaccine should target the viral envelope. Thus the true challenge we face is the development of a vaccine against not only all presently known HIV strains, but unknown strains of the future as well. And to raise the level of difficulty even further, the protective immune response must occur very rapidly—preferably before the first cell in a newly exposed person becomes infected.

As you may gather from these remarks, the road ahead in AIDS vaccine development is quite daunting. A number of fundamental questions need answering including, most importantly, whether it is even possible to produce an effective AIDS vaccine? The answer to this question seems to be "yes" and has emerged during the past year when scientists working at several primate centers around the world have reported the protection of some animals from infection with a monkey virus related to HIV called SIV or simian immunodeficiency virus. In experiments that can be called "carefully controlled" or "contrived", depending on one's perspective, some of the rhesus monkeys, vaccinated with inactivated preparations of SIV, failed to develop a virus infection under the following conditions: (1) They were chal-

lenged with very low doses of virus; (2) the challenge virus was identical to the virus used for vaccination; (3) the monkeys were only challenged if they developed high levels of protective antibodies which usually occurred shortly after the vaccination procedure. Under these very artificial conditions, it was clearly possible to protect some monkeys from a challenge with SIV.

The next question we face is whether it will be feasible to develop an SIV or HIV vaccine that will be effective under more natural conditions. And this is where basic science research enters the picture because several of the questions which must be addressed involve fundamental immunological, virological and/or molecular genetic issues such as the following: Which viral protein or proteins elicits protective immunity? Are intact virus particles rather than individual viral proteins necessary to evoke this protective immune response? Which cell in the immune system is the critical one for resistance to an HIV infection? What can be done to increase the vigilance of the immune system enabling it to produce sustained high levels of circulating antibodies and/or lymphocytes capable of destroying new virus? What is the nature of the selective pressure in the body of an infected person which is responsible for the presence of multiple varieties of circulating HIV particles? Are there reservoirs or "privileged sanctuaries" in the body for HIV where it can escape from the immune system and generate virus variants capable of inducing disease?

These are all difficult questions, many of which presently have no answers. As of December 1 of 1990, the CDC in Atlanta counted 157,525 AIDS cases in the U.S. since the epidemic began more than 10 years ago; this is a mind-boggling number that has been associated with 98,530 deaths from AIDS. It has been conservatively estimated that there are currently more than one million HIV infected persons in the U.S., each capable of transmitting the virus to uninfected individuals. Worldwide, the data is even more depressing. It is estimated that by the year 2000, there will be a global prevalence figure of 30 million infected people. It is of obvious public health importance to begin answering some of the questions relating to HIV vaccine development I have brought to your attention. HIV has now infected a sufficiently large enough fraction of the world's population to sustain itself for the foreseeable future. We now know it is possible to protect some monkeys from an SIV infection. We don't know whether it will be practical to produce an effective AIDS vaccine but it is imperative that novel molecular and cellular strategies be brought to bear on this problem. The adverse public health consequences HIV poses, particularly for young and middle-aged people, are both obvious and compelling.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RECLAMATION DROUGHT RESPONSE ACT OF 1991

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Reclamation Drought Response Act of 1991. This legislation, while certainly not a panacea for lack of much needed precipitation, can provide some measure of relief

for western Reclamation States and will enable the Bureau of Reclamation to respond in a timely, meaningful fashion to present and future drought emergencies.

In June 1990, the Phoenix city council adopted a four-stage drought emergency plan. In November of 1990, the city implemented stage 1 of that plan, which requires a 5-percent water reduction by city departments, a media campaign to encourage voluntary water conservation by residential homes and businesses; schedules watering of city landscapes and golf courses, and voluntary use of decorative fountains. In essence, stage 1 puts residents on notice that more severe steps could be taken in 1991. Several other cities in Arizona have taken steps to require residential "low flow" water conservation for new and existing developments. The State Department of Water Resources also regulates municipal and agricultural water use in the major metropolitan areas.

This year, the Central Arizona Project is expected to draw most of its entitlement of 1.5 million acre feet of water from the Colorado River. Salt River Project [SRP] reservoirs on the Salt and Verde Rivers have been substantially drawn down. Reports indicate that river drainages throughout Arizona have been unusually dry over the past 2 years because of low mountain runoff. Water levels at San Carlos Lake and Lake Pleasant are also very low.

During 1990, the Maricopa County board of supervisors adopted new water requirements for new residential developments in unincorporated areas to encourage the use of treated effluent water for lakes and golf courses. Use of effluent is being used more in the Phoenix and Tucson metropolitan areas, as a means of ground water conservation. Municipal wastewater effluent is also used for cooling purposes at the Palo Verde Nuclear Power Plant.

In southern California, the Metropolitan Water District [MWD] has imposed a mandatory program to reduce water consumption overall by 17 percent. For the first time since 1977, the MWD will reduce water deliveries to its member agencies by 10 percent for residential uses and 30 percent for agriculture. More severe mandatory water use restrictions are likely to be imposed later this month for agriculture and the 15 million urban residents served by the MWD. Mandatory water use restrictions are also in place in central and northern California.

According to the Bureau of Reclamation, if the drought in California continues as forecast, Reclamation water deliveries for California agricultural use will only be 25 percent of normal, and for municipal use, only 45 percent of normal. The California Department of Water Resources has curtailed all water deliveries for agricultural purposes from the State Water Project [SWP], and municipal water supplies from the SWP may also be reduced.

PERMANENT FEDERAL ACTION NEEDED

When drought conditions occurred throughout the west in 1977 and again in 1987 and 1988, Congress passed temporary emergency drought legislation—the Emergency Drought Act of 1988 (Public Law 95-107), and the Reclamation States Drought Assistance Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-387). The 1988 legislation directed the Bureau of Reclamation [BuRec] to

help mitigate the effects of drought conditions through financial aid and resource management, in coordination with State governments. However, that temporary authority expired at the end of 1989. Although \$25 million was authorized to be appropriated, no funds were appropriated. Within available funding at the time, and under the temporary authority, the BuRec did accomplish a number of drought response and planning studies. Although efforts were made to pass new legislation, the Congress failed to pass new temporary drought assistance legislation in the 101st Congress.

Both earlier acts were not adequate to address the emergency nature of drought programs, primarily because of the temporary nature of the authority, time constraints, the time consuming nature of the necessary planning and implementation of federal drought response efforts, and lack of available funding. Permanent authority is needed.

Drought conditions in the west have become progressively more severe as we now enter the fifth year of sustained drought conditions in most of the 17 reclamation states. Most reclamation projects have carryover storage to provide adequate water during a few consecutive years of drought. However, demand from reclamation facilities has grown in the west as population and other water needs increase, and the drought conditions worsen. Water shortages influenced by drought will most likely occur more frequently in the future, requiring both water supply and demand to be managed more effectively and efficiently.

Most of the available water conservation efforts can be pursued by the Bureau of Reclamation under existing authority. However, legislation is needed to broaden existing law to apply to multipurpose water facilities rather than just irrigation facilities. Legislation is also needed to provide the Secretary with the permanent authority to work with State governments to allow the Bureau of Reclamation to participate in short-term drought contingency planning and other drought emergency response measures.

The Reclamation Drought Response Act of 1991 would provide permanent authority for the Secretary of the Interior to:

Declare and terminate reclamation contingency plan activities.

Facilitate water transfers or institute a water market to serve users beyond the existing service area and authorized project functions.

Use reclamation project facilities for temporary storage and to transport water for municipal and industrial and other uses outside the project service area—extension of the Warren Act Authority.

Provide short-term water from dead or inactive storage or ground water systems.

Allocate emergency funds and request additional funds as needed.

Provide emergency loans for minor structural and nonstructural activities with repayment obligations consistent with existing law and policy.

Establish water banks to exchange, sell, or lease water, consistent with all State water laws.

Provide technical assistance for conservation, contingency planning and research.

Establish a drought emergency fund with secretarial authority to disburse moneys from the fund.

Authorize the Commissioner of Reclamation to provide technical assistance to U.S. territories, State and other non-Federal water authorities east of the 100th meridian for conservation, contingency planning and research, with funding advanced to the Secretary. Also, to conduct a Precipitation Management Technology Transfer Program and field studies on a cost-shared basis with the States.

Make water available on a temporary basis for protecting fish and wildlife resources.

Implement all secretarial authority granted by the act and the implementing rules.

The legislation provides that all these new or extended authorities shall comply with the National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA] and all other applicable environmental laws.

I urge my colleagues, especially those from hard hit drought areas in the west, to join me in sponsoring this legislation.

WORKERS' FAMILY PROTECTION ACT

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing the Workers' Family Protection Act today. The purpose of the bill is to study the problem of worker home contamination. Recent history has shown that chemicals found on work clothes are frequently brought into the family home. This poses a health risk to workers' families, particularly their children. Additional study is needed to determine the extent of the problem and if Federal regulations are needed.

My interest in this issue stems from incidents of home contamination at a hazardous waste incinerator in my district. Caldwell Systems, Inc. [CSI] was closed in 1989 because of charges that it was not operated safely.

Because of their work at the plant, employees unknowingly came in contact with many hazardous chemicals. These employees have experienced a number of problems including illnesses affecting their nerves, brains, and breathing. Another unfortunate result has been that the families of these workers are also affected. A number of children developed breathing and other health-related problems because of chemicals brought home on their parents' clothing.

The CSI workers need protection, but so do their families. My bill is one small step in that direction. Join me in helping to make families safe. Cosponsor the Workers' Family Protection Act.

Senator JAMES JEFFORDS introduced companion legislation in the Senate earlier this week. A summary of the bill is listed below.

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY OF THE WORKERS' FAMILY PROTECTION ACT

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This act is entitled the Workers' Family Protection Act of 1991.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

The purpose of the bill is to study the problem of worker home contamination. Re-

cent history has shown that chemicals found on work clothes are frequently brought into the family home. This poses a health risk to the workers' families, particularly their children. Additional study is needed to determine the extent of the problem and if federal regulations are needed.

SECTION 3. STUDY OF EMPLOYEE TRANSPORTED CONTAMINANT RELEASES

Case studies make up the primary emphasis of this section. A total of \$1 million is authorized, allowing up to 10 case studies (\$100,000 each) of recent incidents. The case studies will review recent incidents to determine not only why they happened, but what, if any, long-term effects resulted.

In addition, both the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the Secretary of Labor are to conduct evaluations of home contamination of workplace chemicals. NIOSH is to: (1) identify industries prone to such contaminations based upon past incidents and enforcement actions; (2) evaluate current measures used to prevent home contamination; and (3) compile a review of relevant industrial hygiene research. The Secretary of Labor is to: (1) evaluate the effectiveness of current regulatory programs designed to prevent home contamination; (2) compile a review of indoor air quality issues as they relate to home contamination; and (3) determine the means families have to rectify contamination of their homes.

NIOSH is to issue a report within two years of enactment summarizing the results of these studies.

SECTION 4. REGULATIONS

Within three years of enactment, the Secretary of Labor must either issue regulations to minimize the risk of future incidents of home contamination or report to Congress that, based on the studies conducted under Section 3, additional regulation is unnecessary. In making this determination, the Secretary of Labor shall specifically look at industries that use lead, mercury, asbestos, pharmaceuticals, and pesticides. Recent incidents of home contamination have been documented or are believed likely with these chemicals.

SECTION 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

The cost of this legislation is not yet known. It is not the intent of this bill to create a costly program. Maximum expenditures on the order of \$3-5 million over the course of the Act are anticipated.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH SALUTE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, February is Black History Month. It is with immense pride that I stand to pay tribute to men and women who have contributed substantially to the history of this country.

Despite their astounding contributions, most of the profiles which I will run this month will be of people with whom you are unfamiliar. Their lack of fame is not attributable to the paucity of their efforts or the dearth of their ambition. Their contributions are often denied, their achievements are often attributed to others and their existence is overlooked in history books because of their race. It is my fervent

hope that one day these African-Americans will be recognized by all Americans for the content of their character.

In the face of overwhelming obstacles Black Americans have survived and often prospered. These people of strength and courage excelled in fields as varied as law, medicine, science, journalism, business, the arts, and religion.

These Black Americans did not allow prejudice to douse the fire of imagination nor bigotry to put out the flame of knowledge. Instead they used their intelligence, ingenuity, and determination to enlighten the world.

I hope that the knowledge of their struggle and ultimate triumph will inspire yet another generation to work to overcome any obstacle which may be encountered on the long and arduous road to freedom.

This portrait is taken from the Dictionary of American Negro Biography, edited by Rayford W. Logan and Michael R. Winston. I commend these gentlemen on their enlightening work.

CLAUDE A. BARNETT

Claude A. Barnett was born in 1889 in Sanford, FL, the son of William Barnett and Celena Anderson. Claude was 1-year old when he went to live with his maternal grandparents in Mattoon, IL, where he received his early training. He later attended school at Tuscola, IL, where he lived with an aunt. He also attended Douglass Elementary School in Chicago and the Little Boys House in Knoxville, TN. He received his high school education at Oak Park High School in Chicago. He entered Tuskegee Institute in Alabama in 1904, graduating in 1906 when he was awarded the highest certificate that Tuskegee Institute afforded at that time. He returned to Chicago where he lived with an aunt and worked in the post office. As a postal clerk Barnett had the opportunity to read large numbers of magazines and newspapers. He found such trade journals as Printers Ink, and Editor and Publisher so interesting and inspiring that he decided to make advertising and journalism his career.

He entered the field of advertising in 1913 when he produced, with the aid of a photo reproduction expert, a series of portraits of famous Negroes for exhibition and sale at the Chicago Exposition. Out of this venture a mail-order business was established for the distribution of Negro portraits. Later Barnett joined with several other enterprising young men to form a cosmetic business, the Kashmir Chemical Co., and became its advertising manager.

Resigning his post office job, Barnett set out on a cross-country trip from Chicago to California stopping in several cities to sell his pictures and the company's products. In every town he visited the Negro newspaper office if one existed, hoping to interest more newspapers in selling him advertising space. He soon discovered that publishers were more interested in getting news items from across the Nation than in his advertising proposition. Out of this discovery grew the idea of creating a press service to supply national news to Negro newspapers around the country.

The Kashmir board of directors, upon Barnett's recommendation, provides funds needed to translate the idea into reality; thus the Associated Negro Press was born in 1919.

It began by exchanging national news releases to publishers for advertising space. Soon they began to subscribe for the ANP service.

Barnett's interest in the plight of the southern Negro farmer was aroused by George Washington Carver during his early days at Tuskegee. Observing the conditions under which tenant farmers and sharecroppers had to live and work, he concluded that these farmers needed an opportunity to own a piece of land and adequate credit to develop it, and he sought to do something about this. His offer to serve as a consultant to the Department of Agriculture was accepted in 1930, a position he held under three secretaries, Henry A. Sallance, Claude R. Wickard, and Charles F. Brannon. He advised the agriculture secretaries on means of assisting Negro farmers throughout the United States. When Ezra Taft Benson became Secretary of Agriculture in 1953, he declared that Negro consultants were no longer needed or wanted: Barnett and his coworker, Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, were terminated. He was a member of the board of the Liberia Co., New York City; the Chicago chapter and the National Red Cross; the Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York City; President Truman's Committee for the Physically Handicapped; a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago. He was a chevalier, Order of Honor and Merit, Republic of Haiti, and commander, star of Africa, Liberia.

On June 24, 1934, Barnett was married to Etta Moten a well-known actress, singer, and radio personality. They traveled widely together in Europe, Africa, and the West Indies, and become exponents of African art in the United States.

In spite of Claude Barnett's varied interests and activities, both professional and social, the Associated Negro Press service continued to operate efficiently until his death on August 2, 1967.

TRIBUTE TO DANNY THOMAS, AMERICA WILL MISS HIM

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened to learn this morning of the death of one of my district's most beloved favorite sons and one of America's most talented citizens and comedians, Mr. Danny Thomas. Danny Thomas was truly one of those rare human beings who gave us so much in terms of his talent and his time and energy, but asked for nothing in return.

Danny Thomas was raised in a large Lebanese-Catholic family in Toledo, OH. He typified in his work his love of family and community so characteristic of the value of the Midwest. Danny Thomas helped America understand the beautiful heritage of Lebanese-Americans who have contributed so much to the enrichment of our national culture.

Many remember Danny Thomas for his role in the popular television series "Make Room for Daddy" which was later renamed "The

Danny Thomas Show." The show ran from 1953 to 1964, one of the longest running comedies on television, and earned Danny Thomas an Emmy Award.

But perhaps the real beneficiaries of Danny Thomas' warmth and generosity are the thousands of young children that have been helped by his establishment of the St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, TN. When he was a struggling young actor, Danny Thomas prayed to St. Jude, the patron saint of hopeless cases, and vowed to someday build a shrine to the patron. In 1962, he fulfilled his goals and founded St. Jude Children's Research Hospital. Years later, Danny Thomas was still active in raising funds and participating in the direction of the hospital. The hospital is nationally recognized as a leading research center for cancer afflicting children and other catastrophic children's diseases.

In 1983, President Ronald Reagan said of Danny Thomas, " * * * He is one of the great statesmen in the show business world." In 1984, President Reagan recognized his contributions not just to the entertainment industry but to America as a whole by awarding him the Congressional Gold Medal.

Mr. President, Danny Thomas certainly was a statesman. America will truly miss this warm, talented human being who gave so much to our Nation.

SADDAM HUSSEIN'S TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, the unthinkable has happened. Hussein and his troops have committed an unconscionable act by not only forcing U.S. and allied prisoners of war to be denigrated on international television but they have also forced them to become pawns in his game of terrorism. This attempt to use their lives as political tools contradicts every facet of the internationally agreed Geneva Conventions which Iraq signed in 1956. I am enraged by these acts and call on the United States and the international community to prosecute and punish Hussein to the fullest extent of international law upon termination of Operation Desert Storm. Hussein alone is responsible for the actions he has taken against the airmen and he should be held fully accountable.

As we look back on the history of this despot, we become more angry when we are able to watch as his human rights violations of the past become the reality of our airmen's daily lives before our eyes. During the 8 years Iraq and Iran fought their war, the world agreed that the treatment of the Iranians who were taken prisoner of war was an abomination. Within his own country, Hussein did not hesitate to assimilate a genocidal terror on Iraqi Kurds. Then again during the course of the past 6 months, there has been little if any hesitation in the pillaging, raping, and summary execution of thousands of Kuwaiti nationals. His methods are systematic, his means practiced and his understanding of international sentiment toward these acts is grossly limited.

On January 23, we passed legislation overwhelmingly condemning the treatment of the POW's in Iraq. It is painfully obvious that these men have been mistreated, their faces are swollen, they have cuts and bruises and they are very obviously intimidated by those who are interrogating them. Some experts even say there are strong indications that these men have been drugged. Hussein has proven himself continuously to be a war criminal, by violating not only what our community accepts in theory as standard, but also what the community has agreed upon and signed as international law in the form of the Geneva Conventions. Iraq, a party to this convention now expects the global community to lie down and accept his disregard for the convention's contents. It seems Hussein has miscalculated once again.

If anything, the sight of our men on international television has shocked the global community into believing more strongly that removal of this despot is not only necessary, but an immediate requirement to ensure the security and peace of the region and the world. It has brought the coalition more firmly together in its commitment to returning peace to the area and returning Kuwait to its citizens. But mostly, it has forged a commitment to get the job done as expeditiously as possible but with an effectiveness that will ensure that we will not have to return so our troops may come home quickly.

I know our military fighting men, I was one myself. Those airmen taken by the Iraqis would not be fighting in the United States military if they were not patriots who believe in their country. They are brave men who honor their country and I know that they did not willingly make those statements against the allied forces and the goals of Operation Desert Storm.

Just last night, the Iraqi news reported that some of our airmen, who the Iraqis claim to have planted strategically as human shields, have been injured in United States and allied air raids. Whether that is to be believed or not, whether it is a form of his terrorism and propaganda, I do not know. I hope and pray with all my heart it is not true. But I will commit myself to ensure that this tyrant does not escape the trials of international justice, that the rules of our global community are upheld and that Saddam Hussein will be held responsible for the treatment he has dealt our men who have been captured.

JOSÉ E. SERRANO IN SUPPORT OF WILLIE COLON'S CALL FOR PEACE

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, on January 18, the well-known songwriter, musician, and active member of the Puerto Rican community, Willie Colon, was nominated to receive his eighth Grammy Award for his latest work, "American Color." But while other nominees delivered flowery tributes, acknowledging supporters, assistants, and colleagues, Willie Colon received this nomination not thinking of

music. Instead he spoke about peace. I would like to share his concerns and his message with you. The following text is his speech aired on WBAI-FM, New York City, January 27, 1991:

It is an honor to have received this 8th Grammy nomination. I hope to be able finally to enjoy the results of NARAS' membership vote. Frankly this personal victory is difficult to enjoy in light of the state of war in which we find ourselves.

These last days I've exhausted my mental energies trying to decipher in what way we have been threatened. Is it because we are afraid that we'll have to pay a little more at the gas pump? Is that why we are sacrificing human lives?

In my opinion the attack on Iraq was unnecessary. The economic sanctions were working. If we'd given the sanctions more time: (1) Loss of life wouldn't be a factor (2) Israel possibly wouldn't have been attacked (3) The U.S. wouldn't have further destabilized a fragile region.

It should be understood that the U.N. vote was a sham. It wasn't the General Assembly that voted but the Security Council. These countries were economically manipulated. Twelve votes passed this resolution which is being enforced, unlike the 109 votes against the U.S. in Granada which were ignored.

There should have been a process at the General Assembly level because this decision impacts the whole world.

This war manipulated by the U.S. is so private that Israel can't defend herself without seeking permission from the "alliance." Kuwait is no democracy. Like Saudi Arabia it is a monarchy whose subjects have few rights. But they do have petroleum and enough money to buy our sons and daughters bodies.

Let's not forget that we are destroying a culture here. Our sons should be made aware that this isn't a Nintendo game. When that electronic sight bears down and the flash confirms the detonation, there are children, mothers and fathers dying. Poor people. Innocent people.

The truth is that the Iraq War was rehearsed in Granada. In the supposed liberation of Panama, we were similarly looking to punish one man. Our Panamanian brothers are still waiting for promised reparations after the destruction of their country.

Take into account these aggressions are committed only to certain non anglosaxon cultures and not other cultures. They are punished with impunity. Who will be next? Mexico? Venezuela? Colombia? Puerto Rico? Why have we not liberated Ireland or Lithuania?

I know that this statement is controversial. Nevertheless these are times when the patriot and the man of conscience must stand and protest against the tidal wave of propaganda and false patriotism.

Meanwhile I have found a refuge in prayer. I pray for the Puerto Ricans and all others in the Persian Gulf. The thought of so many innocent victims is a thorn in my heart.

Military force is no substitute for a foreign policy with conscience and justice.

God bless America.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS FAIR SHARE ACT

HON. CARDESS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the 1980's were years of prosperity for Fortune 500 companies. The decade was especially generous to major defense contractors. But the 1980's were not so kind to America's minority-owned businesses.

Our country's small, disadvantaged businesses [SDB's] have always struggled to return a profit and grow. Incremental progress had been made in the 1970's as SDB's expanded into new, contemporary fields, beyond the low-skilled service professions to which they were once relegated.

However, the 1980's were a period of great regression for SDB's. They simply did not get their proportional share of the pie. The Reagan administration offered no encouragement and even erected new barriers to SDB participation in Federal Government contracting and subcontracting. Some of these impediments included emphasis on long track records and imposition of bonding and capitalization requirements, all of which favored older, more established firms. By and large, SDB's were not given serious consideration as prime contractors. Of equal importance, the administration was diffident toward the systematic exclusion of SDB's from subcontracting under Federal contracts. The Reagan administration had a similarly dismal record on enforcement of our Nation's equal employment opportunity laws. All in all, the Reagan era contracting policy seemed to disdainfully thumb its nose at minorities, forgetting that people of African, Hispanic, native American, and Asian ancestry are Americans, too.

To remedy these obvious inequities, Congress passed into law Public Law 96-661, section 1207, the Department of Defense set-aside program. It was believed that section 1207 would compel greater SDB participation in the largest slice of Federal contracting. But instead, the noncompliance with section 1207 merely showcased the problems.

With the exception of a scattered handful of conferences in the past year, the DOD has a very meager record of effort to outreach to SDB's, as reflected by their repeated protestations that there were few if any qualified SDB's ready, willing and able to contract with it. The 5-percent goal for contracting with SDB's resulted in a paltry 2.3-percent performance through the initial years, most of which contracts were for janitorial and kitchen services. Little if any direction was given to non-SDB contractors to subcontract with SDB's, in direct contravention of Public Law 95-507, section 211, which directs Federal contractors to subcontract with SDB's to the maximum extent practicable. The total absence of any monitoring mechanism or recordkeeping further underscored the lack of support for these programs.

Something must be done to salvage these programs and rectify the problems. We cannot afford to rest idly, relying on the administration

to suddenly become active in promoting SDB contracting and subcontracting.

Consequently, today I am introducing the Small and Disadvantaged Business Fair Share Act, along with a number of cosponsors. It addresses the situation by imposing a set of signposts which give the DOD and its prime contractors better direction in satisfying their legal requirements. At the same time, it provides greater accountability which will make it easier for the Department and Congress to monitor the results of the section 1207 set-aside and the section 211 subcontracting directive.

The bill has a number of components. First, the DOD is directed to improve its efforts in outreaching to potential SDB contractors through business organizations and direct contacts. This could involve databases, registers, and local government SDB offices.

Second, non-SDB contractors would have to prepare plans for achieving their SDB subcontracting goals in accordance with the requirements of section 211. The plans would have to aim for " * * * spending 10 percent of the total amount of the contract on subcontracting with * * * SDB's. Proof of having actually subcontracted with SDB's must be provided by the contractor and, if the contractor is not in compliance, it may not be awarded any other defense contracts and it must provide the DOD with information concerning its outreach efforts, why it chose not to subcontract with specific SDBs and what it plans to do in the upcoming year to bring itself in compliance.

Third, to enhance enforcement, 10 percent of the contract amount will be paid by the DOD directly to the SDB subcontractors and no price adjustments can be paid to any contractor who is out of compliance. Additionally, the administration of these provisions will be treated as one of the many factors involved in the DOD contracting officer's performance evaluation.

Fourth, the section 1207 set-aside goal is raised from 5 percent to 10 percent. In the mid-1980's, despite the height of the Reagan administration's influence, the House of Representatives voted in favor of the 1207 Program having a 10 percent goal. It is time for the House to do so again, and, this time, for the Senate to join us. In a country where, by conservative estimates, at least 25 percent of the population is composed of minorities, it is a pathetic illusion of equality to assert that a 5-percent set-aside will actually help so many millions of people.

Fifth, although it is common with large contracts for the contractor to subcontract with a number of firms, section 1207 presently sets an arbitrary limit. Currently, 50 percent of the contract must be performed by the SDB contractor who was awarded the contract. That is simply not feasible in certain situations, and it can actually function as an impediment to an SDB being awarded especially large and complex contracts. So, my bill would allow, as an optional alternative to the "50 percent Rule", a "75 percent Rule": that it is an acceptable performance of the contract when 75 percent of it is attributable to the contracting-SDB or other SDB's. Thus, as long as 75 percent of the contract is performed by SDB's, the "50 percent Rule" is deemed to be met. This also

has the benefit of inviting more minority-owned businesses into the government contracting arena.

Sixth, the "non-manufacturer rule" presently says that an SDB contractor cannot participate under the 1207 Program for a supply of distribution contract when the product involved is not manufactured by an SDB. But some products—such as photocopiers, trucks, and televisions—have no SDB producers. Thus, my bill would waive the "non-manufacturer rule" in these cases.

Seventh, it has been well established that the 1207 Program is prohibited from having any adverse effect on various programs benefiting small business. Nonetheless, my bill includes language to statutorily ensure that small businesses shall not be adversely affected by the 1207 Program in any way. Furthermore, it encourages the DOD to create new contracting opportunities for small businesses and SDB's by dividing large contracts into smaller ones and generally avoiding consolidation.

Finally, my bill calls for a subtle expansion of the application of Equal Employment Opportunity requirements. Presently, a contractor must certify that it is in compliance with EEO requirements once it has been awarded a contract. Thus, EEO is enforced within that one company. However, if 10 other companies had submitted bids, those are 10 other companies in which conformity with EEO requirements are not enforced. My bill would impose EEO compliance as a condition for eligibility to bid on a contract, not simply to be awarded a contract.

In short, this bill is designed for enforcement. We were serious about our commitment to these concerns when we wrote them into our laws. Now we must take steps to eliminate the obstacles which prevent them from being effective. The section 211, section 1207, and EEO programs each need bolstering. The SDB Fair Share Act will make them work effectively, as Congress originally intended.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill and lend their cosponsorship.

RESOLUTION REGARDING AMERICAN SERVICE PERSONNEL KILLED IN PERSIAN GULF WAR

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution regarding public arrival ceremonies at Dover Air Force Base for American service personnel killed in the Persian Gulf war. They are now scheduled to return through Dover Air Force Base in Delaware, as they have in previous conflicts. But on January 15, the Department of Defense announced that "there will not be public arrival ceremonies at Dover Air Force Base." In fact, the Department of Defense announced that the base would be closed off from public access.

Arrival ceremonies were held at Dover on many occasions: After the Marines died in the 1983 truck bombing in Beirut; after the seven astronauts died in the *Challenger* explosion;

after 37 Navy servicemen died from an Iraqi missile attack on the U.S.S. *Stark* 3 years ago. During Vietnam, remains of American service men and women returned both through Travis Air Force Base and Dover Air Force Base. Arrival ceremonies were sometimes—though not always—held.

Public ceremonies serve an important function. They need not be mandatory, but it seems to me that at certain times they are very appropriate. A military unit may want to honor those who died in a single engagement. The families may want such an honor extended in addition to local funeral services. In fact, I have been contacted by numerous families in my district of Milwaukee, WI, who have sons, daughters, brothers, sisters, and spouses serving in the gulf. They want to know: Why this new policy? Why will arrival ceremonies henceforth be prohibited?

The Department of Defense has told families that it will provide an escort to accompany remains from Dover to the burial location and, if requested, will also provide military pallbearers, a rifle squad, and a bugler. But there will be no ceremony and no public access upon arrival at Dover.

I introduce this resolution because I believe that no honor is too great for those young men and women who made the ultimate sacrifice for our country. They should be honored not just at local graveside, but we as a nation we should honor them. There is no better way to honor and remember them than to mark their return to American soil with a simple but dignified ceremony.

As a nation, we should recognize and grieve for these young Americans. They will never be forgotten by their families and friends. This is one way that we as a nation can remember them.

More than 100 Americans have already died in the gulf and have returned to Dover. But did we, as a nation, take a moment to mark the loss? No. Few Americans realize that we, as a country, have already lost so many precious young lives. The pain of war is not just the private pain borne by those families who lost a child or a spouse or a sibling. As a nation, we should recognize their loss and recognize their pain. Surely public arrival ceremonies would have been appropriate.

That is all that this resolution says. It would permit, not require, arrival ceremonies for the slain. It simply urges the Secretary of Defense to reinstate, where feasible and appropriate, public arrival ceremonies at Dover Air Force Base. Perhaps we can take this one small opportunity to mark our loss and send a signal that we honor all those who are serving their country in this conflict.

The text of the resolution follows:

H. CON. RES. —

Whereas Dover Air Force Base in Delaware is the military installation that initially receives the remains of the members of the United States Armed Forces who die in the Persian Gulf conflict;

Whereas the Department of Defense has discontinued the public arrival ceremonies that have customarily been held at Dover Air Force Base during the past 22 years to receive the remains of members of the United States Armed Forces and to honor their memory;

Whereas more than 450,000 members of the United States Armed Forces are risking their lives in the Persian Gulf conflict;

Whereas the people of the United States share the grief of the American military families who lose loved ones in the Persian Gulf conflict; and

Whereas it is appropriate that public arrival ceremonies be held at Dover Air Force Base to receive the remains of the members of the United States Armed Forces who gave their lives in the Persian Gulf conflict and to honor their memory: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress urges the Secretary of Defense to reinstate, when feasible, the public arrival ceremonies that have customarily been held at Dover Air Force Base to receive the remains of the members of the United States Armed Forces who gave their lives in the service of their country and honor their memory.

FEARS OF OUR YOUTH MUST BE DEALT WITH

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, on February 5, 1991, a special editorial appeared in the *Beatrice Sun* by Martha Cook Fricke. Mrs. Fricke is a member of the Ashland, NE, board of education and is currently serving as the president of the National School Boards Association. The editorial addresses the sensitive issue of helping children to deal with their fears about the war in the Persian Gulf. Thanks to modern technology, this war, more than any other, is being fought during prime time on television. As the reality of possible chemical warfare is brought into the Nation's living rooms with each report of a Scud missile attack on Israel and Saudi Arabia, parents need to be aware of the fears felt by children and they need to know how to best assist their children in dealing with these fears. This Member has included this helpful editorial for his colleagues' information.

[From the *Beatrice* (NE) *Sun*, Feb. 5, 1991]

FEARS OF OUR YOUTH MUST BE DEALT WITH (By Martha Cook Fricke)

In recent days, the war in the Persian Gulf has occupied the thoughts of the American people, including its children.

Because young children frequently have concerns they cannot express, or have unrealistic impressions that go unstated, both parents and school officials are encouraged to talk regularly with them as events in that region occur.

Since the first American troops left for Saudi Arabia last summer, students have sought comfort for their fears and answers to their questions from their families and in their schools. This is particularly true in communities where military call-ups have involved a large number of local citizens. Children with parents or other family members in the military may require special understanding, especially if those family members are already overseas, expect to be called into action, or are experiencing financial or other stress at home due to the war.

To deal with their children's apprehension, parents can watch television news and commentary with their children, and thus help

put events in the proper perspective and moral context. They should consider limiting the amount of time their children are exposed to war-related newscasts to avoid preoccupation with negative impressions. This may be particularly important should the atrocities of war, including civilian casualties and treatment of prisoners of war, become vivid media topics.

Children will find it comforting to know that some of their fears and concerns are shared also by their parents, school board members, school administrators and teachers, for whom this is not their first war.

The schools, together with parents at home, can serve as a valuable resource for children. School attendance itself can provide a needed stability in children's lives. An understanding and explanation of world events can be a part of both classroom and home activities. By simply showing children a world globe, they will better understand what is occurring and appreciate their distance far from the fighting.

The following answers respond to the kinds of fears or perceptions that may come into children's minds:

Iraqi missiles cannot reach the United States, which is 7,000 miles away.

Threats of terrorism are just that—threats. Terrorism in other parts of the world is not a real factor in America's day-to-day life, although certain precautions must be taken.

The problem in Iraq has to do with that country's leaders and not with the people of Iraq or those of Arab descent, including students' Arab-American classmates in school.

There is no current plan to draft persons not now in the military into military service.

Schools and parents should be alert for signs of continuing student stress such as withdrawal, aggressive behavior, listlessness, hyperactivity, or blatant fear. If a child is having a problem, parents should talk to their child's teacher so that proper attention and understanding can be given at school. Many schools have resources for counseling or can refer the student to community agencies. Parents should look for special television programs for children, including a number of programs that are being produced by school districts. School districts should share resources and ideas to deal with students' concerns and encourage discussion of the war's effect on students at PTA meetings and other school activities.

Beyond providing assurance to children, parents and educators should discuss the issues and reasons for the Gulf war, especially among older children. Perceptions of death, right and wrong, and an understanding of world events varies, depending upon the individual student and his or her age. School officials and parents should make an effort to be "in sync" with each other when discussing morality and politics of the war.

War can leave a lasting impression on children and can influence their lives as adults. As citizens, they have a right and a responsibility to understand the seriousness, and implications involved, of their nation's decision to use military force. After all, our nation's future decisions regarding the issue of war or peace ultimately will be their's to make.

A VISIT TO ISRAEL WITH MAYOR DAVID N. DINKINS OF NEW YORK CITY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I have just returned from a trip to Israel with my old and dear friend David N. Dinkins, mayor of the city of New York. The purpose of our trip was to show support for Israel for its restraint in not retaliating for the cowardly Iraqi Scud attacks on civilian population, to show solidarity between New Yorkers, as well as all Americans, with the people of Israel in this trying time, and to show support for the American troops in Israel manning the Patriot missile sites defending against the Scud attacks.

I opposed President Bush's decision to commence hostilities in the Persian Gulf. I believed at the outset and still do that sanctions and diplomacy are the best course. I still believe that we should be pursuing diplomatic channels to end this war and achieve our goals. Where I grew up where there was a fight the fellow who was winning would keep demanding of the loser would he give up. I would hope that before this war becomes intense we keep asking Saddam Hussein if Iraq will give up. We should be using all the channels at our disposal to do so.

In the light of my opposition I took this opportunity to make it clear to Israel my gratitude for their actions. Furthermore, I wanted to make it clear that even though I opposed President Bush's decision and am not entirely comfortable with his current course, I am without qualification supporting the troops in the Gulf and Israel.

It is clear that the courageous restraint of Israel has made it possible for the United States to preserve the delicate coalition against Saddam Hussein. Keeping the coalition together, even with such members as Syria, is very important for the safety of American troops serving in the Gulf. While the coalition represents some new as well as old allies, Israel has shown consistency as a long-time ally in exercising this restraint. It is altogether remarkable in light of the long-term policy of the Government of Israel to retaliate for attacks of the nature of the Scud's. We recognize that Israel cannot survive unless it makes clear to its dangerous and threatening neighbors that it is strong and will hold them accountable for any acts of aggression. However, strength must sometimes be demonstrated by restraint rather than action and in this case Israel has again shown its extraordinary strength that has allowed it to survive against great adversity over its 42-year history. Mayor Dinkins and I wanted Israel to know that New Yorkers and all Americans admired and appreciated this courageous position.

Mayor Dinkins and I met with Israeli President Chiam Herzog, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, and Foreign Minister David Levy. We told them that the United States is grateful for their leadership in this crisis. We indicated our appreciation for the political courage it took to make the decision not to immediately retaliate. They expressed their appreciation for the

presence of American Patriot missiles in Israel.

Among the highlights of my trip were my visits to two Patriot missile sites. I cannot tell this body how proud I was to see American men and women serving their country in a foreign land with consummate skill and grace. I told them of the important job they were doing to help Israel to restrain from entering the war and shaking the fragile coalition now arrayed against Iraq. I told them they should be proud of how effective they have been and how their efforts are helping their fellow soldiers in the Gulf.

I was also quite impressed by the cooperation between our troops and the Israeli Defense Force in manning the Patriot operation. I fully expect that both will learn and grow from the experience.

I was also impressed by two developments in our military occurring over the last decade. First, I was proud to see several women in our Patriot batteries with responsible positions. Second, I was also impressed by the efficient way our forces were able to move the Patriots from Germany to Israel and how well our troops are trained. This is for what we should be making sure our defense appropriations are spent; a more efficient and effective fighting force, not dream weapons for wars that will not be fought.

The major and I were truly moved by our visits to the neighborhoods of Tel Aviv that were hit by the Scud's and the temporary housing where the affected families are now living. While our cities may have budget, social, and economic problems, they pale in comparison to the nightly fear of Scud attacks and the devastation wrought by them.

We were especially moved by the children living in temporary housing. Mayor Dinkins had with him gifts of toys for these children donated by New Yorkers. You can only imagine the feeling we had when we saw their smiles on their faces when we distributed the toys. It is the children that make you think how outrageous is this and any other senseless war.

No matter how this war ends, this trip has left me with the clear view that Israel has strengthened its moral position in the world order. I hope that Mayor Dinkins and I made it clear our appreciation for Israel's stand. We hope the Israelis appreciated our gesture. Finally, we are reaffirmed in our confidence and gratitude in our troops in this conflict.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDICARE PART A PREMIUM ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1991

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise, joined by my colleague the Honorable BARBARA BOXER, to introduce a bill that would provide substantial relief to tens of thousands active and public employees who are neither eligible for Medicare part A benefits nor covered under employment-based health insurance plans.

This bill has two basic components. First, it would revise the formula for calculating the

Medicare part A premium. Second, it would establish transitional protection in the case of voluntary agreements for coverage of State and local employees under Medicare.

Most but not all seniors are eligible for Medicare part A benefits. Noneligible seniors include: First, individuals who were eligible for Social Security coverage, who did not elect—or their employers did not elect—coverage; second, individuals, typically older women, who are not insured on their own and cannot qualify for dependent's benefits; and third, workers, such as agricultural and domestic workers, whose earnings may have been so low or intermittent that they were unable to acquire insured status by working the necessary number of quarters.

Individuals not eligible for Medicare have the option of paying a monthly part A premium to purchase hospital, skilled nursing facility and other part A benefits—if they can afford the expense.

In 1991, the part A premium increased to \$177 per month. For a noneligible senior to purchase part A and part B benefits, the annual out-of-pocket premiums are nearly \$2,500 or \$5,000 per couple. For many seniors, the part A premium is simply not affordable. For example, in the case of many retired teachers in California, such an expense is prohibitive when living on a pension of \$400 per month.

Not only is the part A premium not affordable, it is also based upon a formula that is fundamentally inequitable. Individuals who purchase part A benefits must pay a greater share of average Medicare benefits than the share currently paid by eligible beneficiaries.

The current formula requires noneligible persons to pay 100 percent of the actuarial value of the benefits, while the average Medicare beneficiary contributes only 30 percent of average lifetime Medicare benefits.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would correct the inequity in the formula. The part A premium would be adjusted to cover the average nonsubsidized portion of Medicare benefits for the average Medicare beneficiary. The premium would be set at \$57 per month in 1992, \$62 in 1993, \$67 in 1994, \$73 in 1995 and \$78 in 1996. In subsequent years, the part A premium would be indexed to the growth in the hospital part A deductible.

A second component of this legislation would address a problem of particular concern to certain State and local employees living in States which only recently agreed to allow public employees to be covered under Social Security and Medicare.

The Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1985 [Cobra] mandates that all public employees hired on or after April 1, 1986, participate in the Medicare Program. Cobra also allows public employees hired before April 1, 1986, to voluntarily elect coverage under Medicare, with permission of their employer.

Recently, the California State legislature enacted a bill to permit school districts to voluntarily allow teachers hired prior to April 1, 1986, to elect coverage by Medicare.

The problem is that some public employees—particularly those between the ages of 55 and 64—are unable to earn a sufficient number of quarters to become Medicare eligible before reaching age 65. For example, a teacher between the ages of 55 and 64 may

not have worked enough years to earn the 40 required quarters to be covered under Medicare.

This bill would provide transitional protection for teachers and others who currently fall through the cracks because of changes in Federal and State laws. A precedent for such transitional protection was adopted by the Congress in 1985 for Federal retirees.

The provisions of this bill would be of enormous assistance to tens of thousands of active and retired teachers in my home State of California who, because of their public employment, have not earned enough covered quarters to qualify for Medicare benefits and cannot afford the staggering premium as it is currently calculated.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill and move for its timely consideration.

OPERATION DESERT HOME

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, this Nation learned many valuable lessons from the Vietnam war. We learned the importance of coordination between the branches of our military. We learned that a war cannot be sustained without the support of the American people. And perhaps most importantly, we learned the hard way that our troops must be supported when they return home from battle.

We must not repeat the mistake we made in the 1970's when our men and women in uniform, soldiers who had risked their lives to fight for their country, returned to open hostility and resentment from their fellow Americans.

Fortunately, we can ensure that our troops receive a different welcome when they return from the Persian Gulf. Rebecca Venegas, a resident of my district in California, has founded a group she calls "Operation Desert Home." Her goal is to organize a nationwide series of grassroots events to welcome our troops home after the war, and she has already been contacted by dozens of interested citizens across the country. They are already planning welcome home parades, rallies, appreciation ceremonies, and support groups for our troops. I hope that my colleagues will work to support similar groups in their districts.

Our troops know that this battle is for peace, security, freedom and the rule of law throughout the world, and they are sending this message loud and clear to other would-be dictators in the Third World. The troops are doing their part; and so can we by supporting the Operation Desert Home Program.

CHAIRMAN WILLIAM D. FORD, A
FRIEND OF EDUCATION

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I have had the honor and pleasure of serving in this Chamber

for more than 12 years as a proud member of the Michigan congressional delegation. Throughout my tenure I have sought the advice and counsel of Representative WILLIAM D. FORD. His wisdom and his friendship mean a great deal to all of us in the Michigan delegation. I was pleased and proud when he became chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee and I think this following column by Kenneth J. Cooper in the Washington Post illustrates the expertise he brings to his new role, and why we in Michigan take such pride in the distinction of his public service.

I insert the reprinting of that February 4 column in its entirety:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 4, 1991]
HILL CHAIRMAN WANTS TO RESHAPE STUDENT
AID

(By Kenneth J. Cooper)

Rep. William D. Ford (D-Mich.), who was present at the creation of federal student aid programs, hopes to preside over their redesign this Congress as the new chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Ford has promised that reauthorization of the Higher Education Act of 1965, which this year generated about \$19 billion in financial aid for 6 million college students, will not be routine. Any major innovations in the current loan, grant and work-study programs could affect enrollment patterns and graduation rates as well as state and college financial aid policies.

Ford, 63, succeeded Augustus F. Hawkins, a California Democrat who retired, as chairman of a committee whose influence has waned since it helped shape the Great Society programs in the 1960s. A 26-year committee veteran who is as liberal as his predecessor, Ford oversaw the last two House reauthorizations of student aid programs and will direct the next one as chairman of the subcommittee on post-secondary education.

"This is not just going to be a reauthorization where we dust off the furniture and rearrange it," he said.

In a speech last week to college and private student aid officials, Ford outlined a number of possible student aid changes.

He repeated his proposal for "front-loading" Pell grants, which are awarded to students based on need and college costs. A series of changes would make the grants a benefit and substitute them for loans in the first years of postsecondary enrollment in an effort to reduce loan defaults and encourage low-income students to enter college.

He also suggested abolishing Perkins loans, the low-interest, federally guaranteed loans that colleges make from revolving funds. The savings would go to increasing supplemental grants available only to the neediest students. And Ford spoke favorably of a Bush administration proposal to have the federal government replace private banks as the source of \$12 billion in Stafford loans, which are federally guaranteed and subsidized. Those loans, once called Guaranteed Student Loans, constitute the largest aid program.

"What I'm trying to do is provoke the higher education community into doing a little bit different kind of thinking than they have been doing," Ford explained in an interview. "Education policy for the last decade has not been driven by sound educational considerations. It's been driven by the budget process."

Ford said the five-year budget agreement made last year "left some room for us for expansion" of student aid, and he expects the Bush administration "will be easier to nego-

tiate increases with than their predecessors." He declined to speculate on the amount of any increases.

The time is right for major changes in student aid programs, he said, partly because the administration appears interested in doing something that would seal President Bush's reputation as "education president."

He cited the "radical proposal" that administration officials have floated for direct federal lending of Stafford loans, which would make unnecessary the current role of banks, loan guarantee agencies and secondary markets such as Student Loan Marketing Association. The plan also might save an estimated \$1 billion in fees paid to banks and other private lenders.

Initially skeptical of the idea, Ford said he has grown to feel direct lending "might not be a bad idea, especially if it would pick us up a billion dollars a year to buy more education" rather than to reduce the budget deficit.

As open to new ideas as Ford describes himself, there is one favored by some college representatives that he did not mention in his speech and that he dismissed when asked his opinion "Absolutely outrageous," he said of the idea of separate aid programs for proprietary trade school students, who are responsible for a disproportionate share of loan defaults.

Ford grew passionate on this subject, calling himself a "blue-collar kid" who spent a year of his youth in a Michigan automotive trade school before going to college and law school with help from the GI Bill. As a House member, he said, in the 1970s he helped make more students at trade schools eligible for federal aid by deleting the requirement that participating institutions be nonprofit.

"A lot of people miss the brass ring the first time around. They don't graduate from high school," he says. "The existing high school is not adequate to get them a job, and trade schools do fill that void."

He condemned as "Ivory tower thinkers" those educators who have proposed separate trade school programs. "If we say that one kind of student is more worthy than another, then we will have a federal policy of class structure in post-secondary education that I am absolutely never going to support," he said.

One class fight that Ford would like to avoid is over how narrowly federal aid ought to be targeted to the poor. Some researchers, notably Tom Mortenson of the American College Testing program, have argued that federal aid programs have done little to increase the access of the poor to college because too much aid has gone to the lower middle class.

"I don't want to get into this game of playing the poor off the middle class," he said. "Helping poor people and helping working-class people are not mutually exclusive. Having a program that will grow [means it] has to be as inclusive as possible, or you'll have no support for it."

Ford said he expects to begin hearings on the Higher Education Act in May after an extensive review of proposals from education groups and the administration.

On two other issues that his committee will handle, Ford said:

Education vouchers of the kind Bush plans to propose sound "like a back-door tuition tax credit attempt. . . . It's divisive. It's probably unconstitutional." More generally, Ford faulted open enrollment plans, which Bush promotes, as administratively unworkable and educationally worthless.

His version of the civil rights bill that Bush vetoed last year will include a "glass

ceiling" provision on women in the workplace that will resemble a proposal by Sen. Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.). Ford aides said other "women's equity" provisions may be included in the legislation, which Bush rejected because he said it would create racial quotas.

OPERATION DESERT RAINBOW

HON. BUTLER DERRICK

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a program created by Jennifer Powell and her classmates at Pendleton Junior High School of Pendleton, SC. These students began Operation Desert Rainbow as a means of reaching out to the troops stationed in Saudi Arabia. They recognize this program as their way of contributing to the war effort by mailing letters to the troops using colored stationery and rainbow decals. These students recognize the rainbow as a symbol of hope and peace after a storm and they feel it is an appropriate way to send letters. They urge other junior high students to join Operation Desert Rainbow. I offer my colleagues the opportunity to review Ms. Powell's letter and encourage them to share it with junior high students in their districts.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DERRICK: Early this fall when Operation Desert Shield began, Mrs. Hicks's English Classes at Pendleton Junior High adopted an Army unit which is stationed in Saudi Arabia. We have sent letters, cards, and packages to this unit and have received many interesting letters, cards, and souvenirs in return.

With the onset of Operation Desert Storm, we became anxious and we felt very helpless. We wanted to help in some way; to show our support for the troops and our hope for their quick safe return home.

The name Desert Storm gave birth to our class project entitled Operation Desert Rainbow, since the rainbow is a symbol of hope and promise after a storm. The goddess Rainbow was also the mythological messenger. It is an appropriate symbol to carry our letters.

This rainbow project is being demonstrated through use of rainbow colored stationery, envelopes, stickers and decals on letters that we send to this unit.

We thought this was such a good idea that we hoped you would publicize this and help spread this campaign throughout the country. Imagine how impressive thousands of rainbow colored letters would be as they moved through the mails to our troops in the Middle East.

Many schools have undertaken similar letter-writing projects. We want to spread the word to these students and to private individuals who write letters to their family members and loved ones involved in Operation Desert Storm. Help us spread the word: become a part of Operation Desert Rainbow. Send your letters on vividly colored paper and envelopes. Send the Rainbow as a symbol of hope and promise. Our hope is for the health and well-being of our troops and for their safe return. The promise we send is a promise of support by our thoughts and prayers and a promise to do all we can to keep things running smoothly at home until they return.

We would appreciate your help in encouraging all people to join us in Operation Desert Rainbow.

Sincerely,

JENNIFER POWELL,
CLASS SECRETARY FOR OPERATION
DESERT RAINBOW.

CHAMPUS MENTAL HEALTH RESTORATION ACT

HON. ALBERT G. BUSTAMANTE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Speaker, as the gulf war continues, all of us pray that the military men and women over in the Middle East serving our country will return home safely very soon. This is a time when we should do everything possible to support our military men and women over in the gulf and their families. These military families are under extraordinary stress during these difficult times. Moreover, the children of military families are the most vulnerable, and we must do whatever we can to support these young children and their mothers and fathers left home anxiously waiting for their loved ones to return home.

With this in mind today, I am introducing, with my dear colleague from Rhode Island, Representative RON MACHTLEY, the CHAMPUS Mental Health Restoration Act. This legislation is identical to legislation introduced in the Senate by my good friends, Senator JOHN MCCAIN of Arizona and Senator JOHN GLENN of Ohio. This bill would delay the implementation of mental health benefit reductions enacted last year until 1 year after the termination of the Persian Gulf conflict as specified by law or Presidential proclamation. These mental health cuts, which I and Senator MCCAIN strongly opposed last year, are scheduled to become effective on February 15, 1991. This is not the time to reduce these benefits. It would undercut the very support many of these families need during these troubled times.

Private psychiatric hospitals, residential treatment centers, and mental health practitioners are offering support to military families in various ways since the war began. The response to these efforts has been overwhelming. Military families are in need of a whole range of support services and the mental health community is responding. A group of hospitals and residential treatment centers have joined with the Department of Defense and a nonprofit children's organization to provide children of military parents with specially tailored workbooks addressing the emotions associated with having a family member involved in the Middle East war. Other hospitals are offering free support group services staffed by hospital volunteers. Physicians, psychologists, and other mental health practitioners are donating their time to local media to discuss topics such as how to talk to your child about war. These practitioners are volunteering their time to talk to various military groups about coping while their loved ones are in the gulf. Twenty-four-hour hotlines are also being offered. One such hotline is receiving more than 200 calls every day.

The mental health community has reached out to these military families. We, in Congress, should do our part by acting now to assure that the current mental health benefit remains in place. Only then can those military families who are most in need of this type of care continue to have full access to an appropriate and adequate mental health benefit. I urge my colleagues to join me and Mr. MACHTELY in supporting this legislation.

STUDENT LOANS MUST BE REPAYED

HON. CLYDE C. HOLLOWAY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. HOLLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, although no one can be happy with a Federal budget which is hundreds of billions of dollars in the red—and I am not—there are several measures contained in President Bush's proposal which I am pleased to see.

For one thing, the proposed budget addresses the question of what can be done about those who use federally guaranteed student loans to finance their college education, then fail to pay their loans back. I think those who take advantage of Uncle Sam's generosity in this way should be held accountable for what they do. Our Government, intentionally or otherwise, gives something for nothing too often already. There is no reason why college graduates shouldn't give something back. Student loans create opportunities which wouldn't otherwise exist.

Those who seize those opportunities must also meet their moral and legal obligation to give back what they have gotten.

Mr. Speaker, those who willfully fail to repay their student loans should be required in some way to pay. The President's proposal would authorize wage garnishment of those who default on student loan repayments and would let State and Federal agencies trade information to locate them. What's more, the proposal would also require debtors to show hardship before having their default forgiven through bankruptcy. That is the way it should be. There should be an end to the gravy train.

Latest available figures are alarming. At the end of 1990, outstanding student loans under the Government-guaranteed program totaled nearly \$53 billion, roughly double the amount in 1982. Gross default rates also increased, from about 12 percent in 1980 to 16 percent last year.

Mr. Speaker, this is unnecessary; this is a disgrace; this needs to be addressed. It is high time those who have benefited from the Government's goodwill pay the piper. I strongly support the proposal to permit the Federal Government to obtain what it is owed.

LET THE LITHUANIAN PEOPLE VOTE

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the President of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev is still continuing his convincing imitation of a dictator. This one-man show would hardly be noticed were it not for the millions of people held a captive audience. Throughout the 15 Soviet Republics, subjugated peoples, who simply desire the freedom to choose their own future paths, are being forced to bear the violent brunt of an authoritarian regime desperately clinging to power. The Baltic States, Soviet Armenia, Georgia, and others, though home to people with vastly different ethnic and cultural backgrounds, have all expressed a strong desire to move toward self-determination and independence.

On Saturday, the Lithuanian people will defy Gorbachev and his henchmen once again when they hold a Republic-wide, nonbinding referendum to measure public opinion regarding independence. The poll is expected to win overwhelming support among ethnic Lithuanians as well as among the minority of Russian-speaking citizens. The question asked is astonishingly simple in nature, but it is certain to have far-reaching and unforeseen implications. In a free election, the Lithuanian people will be asked whether they agree that Lithuania should be an independent, democratic Republic. Although I will not be able to cast a vote on this issue, I would like to have my resounding "yes" vote included in the final tally.

For the last 40 years, the Soviet Union has continued to illegally occupy Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Although the Western nations have never recognized this annexation, they have never forced the Soviet Union to allow the peoples of this region the fundamental right to choose their own fates. Even while all the Communist governments of Eastern Europe have ceased to exist, the Soviet Union has tightened its stranglehold on the Baltics. In his most recent action, Gorbachev has issued a decree to declare the referendum invalid and indicated he would attempt to block it. I will pray that on Saturday common sense and discretion will prevail. Unfortunately, Moscow's actions over the preceding weeks have left little optimism for a peaceful outcome.

I will also continue to offer my support to the freely elected government of President Vytautas Landsbergis. Since the January 2 crackdown and subsequent killing of 14 people, President Landsbergis and his government have been forced to lock themselves inside the Parliament building. Surrounded by concrete barricades, Landsbergis and his legislature have not been able to venture outside for fear they will be arrested by the Moscow-controlled police.

Mr. Speaker, on numerous occasions my colleagues and I have called for measures that will convey a strong message to President Gorbachev regarding his use of force in Lithuania. Just as Americans felt outraged at the brutal occupation of Kuwait, so too do they deplore the Soviet Union's most recent actions.

On Saturday, the Lithuanian people will publicly reiterate their desire for independence. They will go to the polls and choose their futures. Realistically, this election probably will not force the Soviet Union to pull its occupying army out or discontinue its campaign of repression. However, in democratic nations throughout the world, the collective voice of the Lithuanian people shall be heard. Freely elected government leaders cannot help notice that the man who made glasnost a household word still continues to hold the door of Lithuanian independence tightly shut.

THE VIETNAM ARMY—SECOND TO NONE

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, Operation Desert Storm should help to renew our pride in our veteran community, including our Vietnam veterans who bravely served their country in a noble and just cause in South East Asia.

Unfortunately, the war in Iraq has brought out voices who seek to use the gulf war as a forum to once again unfairly and unjustly attack and denigrate the veterans who courageously fought for our Nation in Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit an article by Richard Kolb that helps to set the record straight and give us a clear picture of America's Vietnam Army: Who our Vietnam veterans were, and who they were not.

I urge my colleagues to read "The Vietnam Army—Second to None."

(From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 25, 1991)

THE VIETNAM ARMY—SECOND TO NONE

(By Richard K. Kolb)

Just when we thought the open season on Vietnam veterans had ended, the pot-shots have begun again. As veterans of Vietnam we are all especially delighted to witness the enthusiastic and sincere public support offered U.S. troops now serving in Saudi Arabia. Those who fill the ranks of combat units—especially the grunts—are to be congratulated for their willingness to volunteer for such hazardous duty. But it is necessary for the so-called experts to denigrate Vietnam veterans in analyzing today's military?

The public is being bombarded by these experts with the same tired message pushed by the anti-war movement during the Vietnam era: that the typical Vietnam serviceman was poor, unmotivated, a high school dropout and overall, not a very admirable character, who had to be dragged, kicking and screaming, all the way to the draft center.

So, the Cleveland Plain Dealer referred on Nov. 4 to "the high school dropouts and reluctant draftees who were sent to Vietnam a generation ago." In a confessional piece in Life magazine in October, a former draft dodger absolved his conscience by dismissing the Vietnam era military as "a fighting force made up largely of minorities and the poor . . ." "Overall, today's voluntary force is far more representative of the middle class than the draftees of the Vietnam War, who included many high school dropouts," proclaimed U.S. News & World Report on Dec. 24.

Talk of reviving the draft to make the military truly representative of the entire

population elicits such responses as: "An Army drawn at random would have to include misfits, making discipline and unit cohesion harder to achieve—which would cost American lives in combat," according to that same U.S. News article. A former Reagan Pentagon official quipping that only "the dummies got put in the infantry . . ." under the draft.

Observers of the army now in Saudi Arabia compliment it by insulting the army sent to Vietnam. The Associated Press noted on Dec. 13 that "the 'booze, broads and drugs' synonymous with Vietnam" are absent from Saudi Arabia.

"[T]he draftees of Vietnam and their hatred of the military establishment are long gone," it added. Similarly, the Dec. 23 Washington Post associated "bellyaching malingerers, dissent and drug abuse" with the Vietnam soldier. "Vietnam," the Post continued, "also was fought mostly by draftees, amateurs . . . some of them reluctant soldiers disgusted and demoralized by a war without end."

These invidious comparisons could be listed ad nauseam. But take a look at the facts:

The servicemen in Vietnam were not reluctant conscripts. Draftees constituted 25%—648,500—of the 2.6 million American servicemen who served in Vietnam. (By contrast, 66% of U.S. forces in the Second World War were drafted.) Draftees accounted for 27%—15,404—of combat deaths in Vietnam.

They were not disproportionately nonwhite. Whites made up 88.4% of the forces in Vietnam. Whites accounted for 86.3% of the deaths in Vietnam. Blacks suffered 12.5% of the deaths in Vietnam at a time when blacks of military age were 13.5% of total population.

The soldiers in Vietnam were not drawn from the poor: 76% of the troops came from lower middle or working class backgrounds.

Nor were they ignorant. High school educations or better has been attained by 79% of the men sent to Vietnam, making this the best educated armed force fielded by America up until that time.

They did not disgrace themselves during their service to their country. Honorable discharges were earned by 97% of Vietnam-era veterans.

They did not crack up when they returned home. Surveys show that 85% of Vietnam veterans have made a successful transition to civilian life. Admittedly, 15% have indeed experienced varying degrees of emotional stress—but, by comparison, that's less than half the rate of emotional stress suffered by veterans of World War II. According to a 1965 National Academy of Science study, fully one-third of 1941-1945 veterans suffered some neurotic problems.

Nor do they feel any shame for what they did in Vietnam. 91% of actual Vietnam War veterans and 90% of those who saw heavy combat tell pollsters that they are proud to have served their country. Vietnam veterans constitute more than 25% of the membership of each of the big three veterans organizations: the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. (The VFW has had two Vietnam vets as commanders-in-chief, and a third will assume that position in 1991-1992.)

Simply put: The Vietnam War serviceman was not some sort of societal scum dredged from the bottom of a barrel America sent some of its finest to Vietnam. The American public has finally begun to acknowledge this fact: According to an April 1990 Gallup Poll, 87% of the nation holds Vietnam veterans in high esteem.

The question is, when will the country's opinion-makers do the same?

(Mr. Kolb, who served with the 4th Infantry and 101st Airborne divisions in Vietnam, is editor of the Veterans of Foreign Wars magazine in Kansas City, MO.)

THE SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT AND FLEXIBILITY ACT

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a bill, the School Improvement and Flexibility Act, to improve the education of our Nation's children. The bill increases the local control over education decisions and creates incentives for improving programs. Typically, Federal programs are concerned more with fiscal accountability than with the educational success of the students served under these programs. This bill will change the standard by which we measure the success and, hence, compliance with the program laws. The bill is in three titles.

Title I requires the Secretary of Education to conduct a study of the State, local, and Federal regulatory requirements on local school districts and then to make recommendations on how best to simplify Federal or State regulations so that more resources can be used to improve student performance.

Title II creates a program of educational performance agreements for school restructuring. An educational performance agreement is a different form of regulation that allows maximum control over educational programs at the local level. Participating schools, in partnership with the States and the Federal Government, would be allowed the flexibility to write an agreement, including a set of measuring criteria which would be reviewed annually against base year information, to pool the various existing funding sources and educational techniques creating an educational program that best serves their students. These performance agreements would be the basis for determining progress and improvement.

Title III, building on the concept that is developed in title II, creates incentives for improving local programs by relieving programs that have shown improvement in their students' achievement from fiscal regulatory burdens. The title requires that program improvement become the standard for success and allows educational accountability be the measure for success.

I am hopeful that you will consider cosponsoring these innovative ideas for better schools.

TRIBUTE TO HOBART G. CAWOOD

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to one of the National Park Services' finest. Mr. Hobart G. Cawood,

known as Hobie to his friends, the Superintendent of Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia, has announced his retirement.

Hobie Cawood became Superintendent in 1971 and oversaw some of the most important events in the history of the park, the Bicentennial Celebration in 1976 and the 200th anniversary of the Constitution. As a result of his leadership and dedication, many of the important buildings of the park are being reopened.

As the guardian of the most important symbols of liberty in the country, Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell, Hobie Cawood understood the meaning of his job. In 1978, he was forced to defend the issuing of a permit to the American Nazi Party to hold a rally in the park. In the face of overwhelming public pressure, he looked to the symbols all around him and remained convinced of the rightness of his decision.

Mr. Cawood will be leaving Philadelphia in April to become president of Old Salem, Inc., where he will oversee the restored historic town of Old Salem, NC. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to thank Hobie Cawood for his hard work on behalf of the people of this country and to wish him the best of luck in his new position.

SUPPORT FOR PTSD LEGISLATION

HON. THOMAS J. RIDGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for and join as an original cosponsor of legislation introduced by Congressman JIM JONTZ, the veterans PTSD Treatment and Psychological Readjustment Act. This legislation will address the problem of post traumatic stress disorder or PTSD, a problem affecting over 450,000 veterans across the Nation. The large majority of these individuals have not received the care within the VA system which they so desperately need.

Many of us are all too familiar with Research Triangle Institute study which found that approximately 480,000 veterans are currently afflicted by PTSD, almost 15 percent of which are Vietnam-era veterans. It is a tragedy that so many veterans are suffering with these symptoms. It is even more disheartening to discover that approximately 10 percent are receiving care at their VA medical centers and veterans outreach centers.

These numbers cannot be solely attributed to the VA. Although the VA system is, in my opinion, not adequately delivering this care, there are also a number of other factors contributing to veterans falling through the cracks.

Lack of care also can be traced to the hesitancy in the veteran community to step forward and seek the care that they so desperately need. In turn, I believe that this is associated with the negative way in which the problem of PTSD, and mental health in general, has been approached. It is time to recognize PTSD, not as a disorder, but as a normal reaction human beings have to abnormal, traumatic experience. It is my sincere hope

that this legislation, and the attention it attracts to this important issue, will help us to better understand and recognize PTSD. Moreover, it is my hope that it will facilitate treatment for the thousands of veterans unable to access the VA system and those not able to step forward to seek help.

As we begin the 102d Congress, it is a time for reflection and progress. As a legislative body seeking to fulfill our commitment to our Nation's veterans, we must look behind to the individuals of past conflicts to see that the Government is properly fulfilling its commitment to provide care and services. In addition, we must look forward to put in place preventive measures which we trust will prepare future generations for the consequences of conflict. I believe that this legislation takes several steps in that direction.

During the 101st Congress, many of my colleagues and I saw the need for PTSD legislation but we were unsuccessful in our efforts to approve related legislation. As we begin this new session, the need could not be more real. From across the country, we are hearing similar stories of veterans experiencing symptoms of PTSD, some for the first time and others that have suffered in the past. Our health care professionals in the field tell us that much of this has been triggered by events in the Persian Gulf.

Our task is now twofold. We must not only deal with the veterans affected by the traumas of past conflicts, but we must also address personnel who are now bravely serving in the Persian Gulf. While we do not know what number of personnel will return with symptoms of PTSD, we suspect that these numbers will be significant.

The time to address this problem has certainly arrived.

And so today, I join with several of my colleagues on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee in introducing the Veterans PTSD Treatment and Psychological Readjustment Act of 1991. Having already resolved many long-standing veterans issues in the first days of this session, I trust that priority will now be given to this issue. I pledge my support for this legislation, and trust that this issue will receive the full support of the House of Representatives in the 102d Congress.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEBT REPAYMENT PROPOSAL FOR POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Ms. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to object to yet another administration ploy to restructure the debt of the Bonneville Power Administration and other power marketing agencies. Those of us in the Northwest have heard the White House play this tune before. This time, the so-called budget experts are trumpeting a new proposal that would raise the interest rates on outstanding debt. What it really does is increase the rate at which money flows out of consumers' wallets.

We are told this reform would add more than \$2 billion to the Treasury within 5 years.

But the catch is that accelerated debt repayment would mean a 12-percent rate increase for Northwest customers. Add to this a proposed BPA operating increase of up to 5 percent, and you have a 17-percent increase for some ratepayers.

The people of the Pacific Northwest and the BPA are facing the same recession as the rest of the country. Timber communities in my district have already been especially hard-hit by Federal policy through reductions of timber harvests in national forests. In addition, the Northwest is facing the considerable financial burden of protecting our fisheries and turning to more costly sources to meet the rapidly expanding power requirements of the region. Increasing the cost of power will not solve these problems; it will only add to them.

VOLUME AND WEIGHT OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

HON. JAMES A. HAYES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. HAYES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, since 1960, the sheer volume and weight of municipal solid waste [MSW] generated in America has grown at a rapid and concerning rate. Unfortunately, our programs to manage and reduce the generation of these wastes have not kept pace. Consequently, Congressman BILLY TAUZIN and I are introducing a bill today which will finally provide incentives and assistance for our communities to implement recycling programs that will effectively combat this problem.

Over the past 20 years, the United States has managed to add 100 million tons of MSW to its waste stream each and every day. However, of the 14,000 landfills that were open to receive MSW in 1980 fewer than 2,800 will be open in 1995. That translates to only 20 percent of the Nation's original landfills handling 100 percent more garbage. Clearly, this is a situation that cannot continue.

In order to remedy this situation and to reduce this Nation's dependence upon landfills, our bill supports the Environmental Protection Agency's earlier attempt to target reducing MSW by 25 percent before 1995 by providing an incentive for State and local communities to develop and implement comprehensive recycling programs. Our legislation also recognizes that States must be able to develop individualized, comprehensive, multi-material recycling plans that reflect each region's specific conditions so that we do not apply Louisiana solutions to New Jersey's problems and vice versa.

This distinction is important to remember. While I believe that each of us here supports an increased reliance upon recycling to manage our municipal waste stream, I want to take this opportunity to explain why I believe that we need incentives for comprehensive, multimaterial recycling programs.

With the public increasingly expressing an attitude of "not-in-my backyard" with regards to the siting of incineration and landfill facilities, recycling is clearly the best public policy option for managing our MSW for the long-

term. Based upon that premise, our bill aims to tap the many potential benefits that can accrue from implementing a comprehensive, multimaterial recycling program.

In short, comprehensive recycling offers at least three major benefits. First, it provides a cost-effective waste management scheme for State and local communities. Second, it helps to achieve a high rate of energy conservation, up to 95 percent in the case of recycling aluminum cans versus making new aluminum cans from newly mined ore).

Third, it ensures a significant measure of resource conservation as materials are reused repeatedly, thus decreasing our reliance on the development and exhaustion of our natural resources and virgin materials.

In order to combat the problems we face by having fewer and fewer landfills handling an every-increasing supply of garbage, our bill states that within 2 years after enactment of this act, each State shall develop and implement a program that provides 20 percent of its residents with an opportunity to participate and engage in recycling. For each succeeding 2-year period the program shall be further expanded to offer an additional 20 percent of the population the opportunity to participate.

In order to help achieve these goals, the bill provides for a grant program to be administered by the EPA that can be allocated to States with such comprehensive, multimaterial plans. These funds can be used for: improved collection, transportation, and separation systems; improved community educational programs on recycling; enhancing markets for the use of recycled materials; or the creation of recycling facilities. In any case, each State will have the ability to identify their own weakest links in the recycling chain and be able to target resources to that area.

It is our intention to include this bill as part of the debate on RCRA when it is reauthorized during the 102d Congress and believe that comprehensive, multimaterial recycling is not only a cost effective way to provide waste management for our local communities, but makes sense for the management of our natural resources and the conservation of our energy.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ARAB-AMERICANS

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, recently an article written by an excellent scholar and writer, Joanne McKenna, appeared in the Plain Dealer. It was written as an essay in reaction to the blatant harassment that some people of Middle Eastern ancestry are experiencing in this country. The article says it all. I commend my colleagues to the following:

[FROM THE CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER, JAN. 31, 1991]

IF THEY PENNED UP ARAB-AMERICANS
(By Joanne E. McKenna)

I spoke recently with a Greater Cleveland who is an American citizen of Iraqi birth. She has sisters and brothers in Bagh-

dad, as well as nieces, nephews and other relatives. She is unable to phone them. The Red Cross can offer no help in checking on their status.

Each day, like the rest of us, she watches TV as our allied troops bomb the city of her birth and the place where her family lives. President Bush tells her that "Saddam is the enemy, not the people of Iraq."

She is frantic about the status of her family who are, according to media reports, without electricity, water, telephones, fuel, medicine and food. She prays for them and cries a lot.

Three days into the war, another Greater Cleveland told her that Arab-Americans should be rounded up and put in internment camps for the safety of the American people.

I heard that sentiment expressed on two talk shows during the first week of the war in the gulf. Callers said Arab-Americans should be interned for the duration of Desert Storm.

A friend reported hearing three women talking at a local bank. They insisted that Arab-Americans should be put into concentration camps because "they might try to poison our water supply."

I have friends in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. Some are U.S. citizens. Others are Saudi Arabian citizens. I watch Patriots intercept Scuds with intense personal concern for the safety of people I hold dear. A citizen of Saudi Arabia phoned to check on my safety because he heard media reports that Arab-Americans are being harassed and threatened in Cleveland.

The FBI has contacted Arab-Americans throughout the country asking, among other questions, if they know of any potential terrorist activity and if they know anybody who wants to blow up a federal building.

These interviews unfairly stereotype Arab-Americans who, like everybody else, have the right to be accepted and treated as individuals. The presumption of guilt by ethnic association is insidious and evil. Arab-Americans do not have innate knowledge of terrorism by virtue of their ethnicity.

There are about 3 million American citizens of Arabic-speaking origin. About 30,000 of us live in Greater Cleveland.

Many of us have taken the "melting pot" concept almost too literally and have blended into the American mainstream. I, for instance, am a third generation American citizen of Lebanese and Slovak descent. I don't speak, read or write Arabic but I am, proudly an Arab-American. I have no knowledge of potential terrorist activity and do not know anybody who wants to blow up a federal building.

I've been thinking a lot about that Arab-American internment camp to which some of my fellow Americans wish to consign me.

White House Chief of Staff John Sununu would be there, as would Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell. They could discuss the legality of our internment with former Sens. James Abourezk and James Abdnor of South Dakota, Reps. Nick Joe Rahall of West Virginia and Mary Rose Oakar of Ohio, and former Reps. George Kasem of California and Abraham Kazen of Texas.

Additional input would come from the attorney general of Kansas, Robert Stephan, the treasurer of Rhode Island, Anthony Solomon, the Secretary of state of Texas, George Bayoud, and the former governor of Oregon, Victor Attiyeh. They could also discuss their thoughts with the majority leader of the Tennessee legislature, James Naifeh, and the mayors and former mayors of several dozen U.S. cities.

For security in the internment camps, we Arab-Americans could consider Maj. Gen. Walter Safi, who fought beside Gen. George Patton, and Brig. Gen. Elias Stevens, who was on Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's staff in World War II. In the Korean War, America's first jet ace was Col. James Jabara.

We would call on more contemporary Arab-American military, but they are busy fighting as members of the U.S. armed forces in the gulf. Perhaps they can be furloughed to the internment camps.

If we need a negotiator, we will have special presidential envoy Phillip C. Habib. To ensure that we do not make ignorant blunders there would be former Chief of Protocol Selwa Roosevelt.

Danny Thomas, founder of St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, consumer advocate Ralph Nader, and Candy Lightner, founder of Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), would inspire our social consciousness. Pioneer heart surgeon Michael DeBakey could take charge of our health needs, assisted by at least 40 Greater Cleveland physicians of Arabic descent.

Helen Thomas of United Press International could be our historian. For inspiration we could read the poetry of Khalil Gibran or pass the time with a novel by William Peter Blatty ("The Exorcist") or a play by Fred Saidy ("Finian's Rainbow," "Bloomer Girl").

Entertainment would be provided by Paula Abdul, Paul Anka, Jamie Ferr, F. Murray Abraham, Marlo Thomas, Tiffany, Michael Ansara, Tige Andrews, Khristyne Haje, Danny Thomas, Casey Kasem, Don Bustany and Cleveland's own Larry Morrow. Danny Thomas and Casey Kasem received the 1990 Ellis Island Medal of Honor.

Programs could be produced by Emmy and Oscar winner Tony Thomas or "Halloween" producer Moustapha Akkad. For directors we would have Assad Kelada and John Bowab ("Who's the Boss," "Facts of Life," "Full House," "WKRP"). We could watch reruns of "Alice" featuring the late Vic Tayback, listen to an aria by Rosalind Elias or watch a ballet by Dennis Nahat.

Lest we become couch potatoes, we could toss a ball or two with NFL Hall of Fame linebacker Bill George, Heisman Trophy winner Doug Flutie, Syracuse University basketball star Ron Seikaly, Indianapolis Colt's quarterback Jeff George, the Oakland A's Ron Hassey, Joe Lehou of the Red Sox, Braves, Angels and Rangers, or UCLA basketball coach Jim Harrick.

We could talk cars with Indy 500 winner and National Race Car Champion Bobby Rahal, talk boxing with the world featherweight champ of 1936-37, Petey Sarron, or play chess with the 1986-87 U.S. national chess champion, Yasser Seirawan.

If we wanted to talk business, there would be Nick Shammass, the world's largest retail auto dealer; Mario Kassar, chairman of Carolco Pictures ("Rambo"); former Pan American Airlines CEO Najeeb Halaby; the president of Paramount Pictures Domestic TV, Lucie Salhany; J.M. Hagggar (slacks); the Farah brothers (slacks); the Maloof brothers ("Mod-O-Day dresses"); Ray Irani, chemist, inventor and president of Occidental Petroleum, and Fred Saigh, former owner of the St. Louis Cardinals. (The late Joe Robbie owned the Miami Dolphins.)

For education, we would seek the advice of Donna Shalala, the Greater Cleveland who is chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, and David Adamany, president of Wayne State University. Fuad Suleiman is former vice president of Ohio's Central State University.

We could enhance our fashion sense via the talents of Joseph Abboud, men's wear designer of 1990 as named by the Council of American Fashion Designers.

After pausing for a prayer in memory of Christa McAuliffe, the teacher/astronaut who died aboard the "Challenger," we Arab-Americans might then decide to file suit for reparations over the internment.

The head of our legal staff might well be Joseph D. Jamail, who won a record \$1 billion judgment for Texaco.

As I said, I am, proudly, an Arab American.

DADE COUNTY TEACHER OF THE YEAR AWARD—VELDA FARMS GOLDEN APPLE AWARD

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the annual Dade County Teacher of the Year Award Program. Although all our teachers are outstanding, the Golden Apple Award brings will deserved credit to some of the best teachers in Dade County, if not in the country. Part of a national project, this program awards \$6,000 to the winner, \$2,000 to the runner-up, and \$1,000 to the other five district finalists. In addition, the school which nominates the district teacher of the year will receive a \$2,000 award. All of these generous awards are made possible by Velda Farms Dairies, a corporate cosponsor of the event.

The ceremony will take place on Tuesday, March 5, 1991, at 11:45 a.m. Since the Golden Apple Awards began, the teacher of the year ceremony has tripled in size from 450 in 1984 to 1,300 in 1990. Our community truly enjoys an affair honoring such deserving individuals. Mr. Perry Branyon, general manager of Velda Farms Inc., said last year, "It has improved the image of teachers in the mind of the public, and in the minds of other teachers." I must say I agree.

To more effectively express the care and love of teaching conveyed by our finalists, our local ABC affiliate and corporate cosponsor, WPLG Channel 10, will prepare a series of videos. As the entire assembly of an expected 1,300 gazes upon the large TV screens in the ballroom of the Omni International Hotel in Miami, FL, classroom excerpts of the finalists in action will be displayed. The rest of the south Florida community will be able to enjoy the videos as well, as each will be shown during consecutive episodes of the local evening news. My congratulations go out to all the 1990-91 district teacher of the year finalists: Laurie Foster of Miami Carol City Senior High, Jack Nadal of Thomas Jefferson Middle School, Althea Sample of Miami Northwestern Senior High, Cathy Powers of Little River Elementary School, Andrea Ganji Busher of South Miami Elementary School, Marilyn Carver of Pine Lake Elementary School, and Susan McMillan of Hope Center School.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the wonderful people who make this inspiring occasion a reality. The members of the joint Dade County Public School [DCPS] United Teachers of Dade [UTD] teach-

er of the year task force include: Ms. Carol Iglesias, UTD cochair; Bea Addison, Robert Borsong, Ms. Bettye Douglas, Ms. Annette Katz, Ms. Carol Renick, DCPS cochair; Dr. Richard Artmeier, Ms. Bertha Pitt, Daniel Tosado, Dr. Kenneth Walker, and David Wind, Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce representative. The Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce Education Task Force Committee members are: John E. Forta, vice chairperson, education leadership—Miami; Seth Gordon and David R. Wind, cochairpersons, education group committees; Perry Branyon and Peggy Hurst, cochairpersons, recognition committee.

THE CASE OF REFUSENIK LEONID KOSHAROVSKY

HON. HARRY A. JOHNSTON II

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Soviet Jews continue to strive for basic human rights, among them the right to practice their own religion and language, and the right to leave a country that has traditionally denied them these rights. The latter is an internationally recognized human right upheld by the Helsinki Final Act. The Soviet Union is a party to this agreement as well as many other international agreements which restate this basic human right.

It must also be said that the Soviet Union has made significant progress recently in these areas. Just a few months ago, the Supreme Soviet passed a new law permitting freedom of religious expression, a welcome break with the Soviets' past history of intolerance. And as we all know, record numbers of the Soviet Jews were permitted to emigrate in the last 2 years.

These facts make the case of Leonid Kosharovskiy all the more difficult to understand. Leonid has been refused permission to leave the Soviet Union due to receiving a second degree secrecy classification as part of his employment as a radio-electronic engineer. He worked in this capacity from 1965 to 1980 in a plant called Kalinin. In 1980-82, Leonid was employed as the head of a technical division for repairing refrigerators. In 1982, he was appointed as the chief engineer of a project which specifically worked on systems of automatic control.

In February 1990, Leonid's wife Galina, their two daughters and each of their mothers applied for exit visas to Israel. In April 1990, the Kosharovskiy family received permission to leave the U.S.S.R. with the exception of Leonid, who instead received a refusal. The reason given for the refusal was access to secrecy based on a position he had left more than 10 years ago.

On July 3, 1990, Galina Kosharovskiy and her family left the Soviet Union for Israel. Leonid remained alone in Sverdlovsk. As recently as January 1, 1991, the Commission of Citizenship of the Supreme Soviet informed him that he was refused again, on the same basis, and could not reapply until 1992.

Recent events in the Baltic States do not bode well for those Jews still left in the Soviet

Union. They have much to lose as an increasingly authoritarian regime takes over. The conservative elements who are now gaining power are the ones who have been responsible for the greatest repression against Jews in the past. Now, more than ever, it is critical for all those Jews who wish to leave the Soviet Union be permitted to do so. I ask my colleagues for their support in urging the Soviet Government to release him immediately.

H.R. 917—A CONSENSUS BILL TO END NOTCH DISCRIMINATION IN SOCIAL SECURITY

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging, I am today introducing, along with 137 of my colleagues, a consensus bill to resolve the Social Security notch problem. I wish to commend the members of my committee, Messrs. RINALDO, FORD, and SAXTON, as well as Messrs. GRANDY, ANNUNZIO, QUILLLEN, and MACHTEY for their continued support of my notch reform legislation.

This consensus bill combines many of the best characteristics of the major bills introduced during the last Congress. It is the best balance of benefits equity, technical competence, and fiscal responsibility yet devised. I am convinced that the enactment of this bill will end, once and for all, the long and frustrating debate on this issue.

The 1977 Social Security amendments were designed to rectify the problems of the overindexed 1972 benefit formula. Congress' intention was to phase in reductions to all individuals retiring after 1978 over a period of years. Unfortunately, the legislation which passed included a 5-year phase-in to the new benefit formula. This transition did not anticipate the double-digit inflation of the late 1970's and early 1980's. More importantly the transition formula ignored the post-age-61 earnings of individuals in calculating benefits.

Instead of the transition which was intended to reduce benefits over a 5-year period by 6 to 10 percent, it reduced benefits by 10 percent for those born in 1917, the first year of the notch. And in subsequent years discrepancies of up to 20 percent were noted. I do not believe that it was the intent of Congress to cut so drastically the benefits over such a short period of time.

My goal has always been to press for a responsible solution to the notch problem. Such a solution should restore faith in the system for those notch beneficiaries and provide maximum protection to current and future beneficiaries.

Technical corrections have been made to my notch legislation which will substantially reduce the cost while still providing equity to those individuals born during the years 1917 and 1921. This legislation, which I'm introducing today as H.R. 917, will essentially:

First, add a declining percentage of the difference between the old flawed 1972 formula and the 1977 law's permanent formula. This

will create a new transitional formula, an approach favored by the 1988 GAO report on notch reform;

Second, cap the maximum creditable earnings used to calculate the new benefits at \$29,700. Earnings in years after a person reached 65 years of age will not be used to compute new benefits;

Third, create a 10-year transition benefit formula for persons born in the years 1917 through 1926;

Fourth, eliminate retroactive payment of benefits prior to initial entitlement; and

Fifth, estimate the cost to be approximately less than \$5 billion a year during the first 4 years of enactment and even less thereafter.

Under this formula, a beneficiary born during the notch years will receive higher benefits than under the current law, while not affecting those individuals born after 1926.

My committee has studied this issue for over 6 years. The committee's hearings include an extensive record on the effect of the notch on individuals. Unfortunately some of my colleagues believe that more studies are needed, I urge them to review these hearings and legislative analysis that are available.

There are others who believe that there is a need to cut benefits or raise taxes to pay for notch reform. The Social Security trust funds are in excellent financial shape, with large annual surpluses projected over the next few decades. Certainly some of these reserves could be used to correct this inequity without damaging the long term financial solvency of Social Security.

Mr. Speaker, let me close by stating that obviously this blatant inequity should not exist. Such arbitrary discrepancies in benefit levels are unfair and undermine the confidence in the Social Security system. H.R. 917 solves the problem responsibly and fairly. I urge my colleagues to weigh not only the cost of correcting this disparity, but also the costs associated with not addressing this issue, including the loss of public confidence in the Social Security system and the problems associated with reduced benefits received by individuals who are already, among the most economically vulnerable of our citizens.

H.R. 917

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 "Social Security Notch Adjustment Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. EXPANSION OF PERIOD OF TRANSITION; NEW ALTERNATIVE FORMULA WITH RESPECT TO SUCH PERIOD.

(a) EXPANSION OF PERIOD OF TRANSITION.—Section 215(a)(4)(B)(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 415(a)(4)(B)(i)) is amended by striking "1984" and inserting "1989".

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW TRANSITIONAL FORMULA.—Section 215(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 415(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(8)(A) Paragraphs (1) (except for subparagraph (C)(i) thereof) and (4) do not apply to the computation or recomputation of a primary insurance amount for an individual who had wages or self-employment income credited for one or more years prior to 1979, and who was not eligible for an old-age or disability insurance benefit, and did not die, prior to January 1979, if in the year for which

the computation or recomputation would be made the individual's primary insurance amount would be greater if computed or recomputed under subparagraph (B).

"(B) The primary insurance amount computed or recomputed under this subparagraph is equal to the sum of the amount which would be computed under this subsection if this paragraph were not applied, plus the product (not less than zero) derived by multiplying—

"(i) the excess of the adjusted old-law benefit amount over the new-law benefit amount, by

"(ii) the applicable reduction factor.

"(C) For purposes of this paragraph, in the case of any individual described in subparagraph (A)—

"(i) The term 'adjusted old-law benefit amount' means the amount computed or recomputed under this subsection as in effect in December 1978 (for purposes of old-age insurance benefits in the case of an individual who becomes eligible for such benefits prior to 1989) or subsection (d) (in the case of an individual to whom such subsection applies), subject to the amendments made by section 5117 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

"(ii) The term 'new-law benefit amount' means the amount which would be computed under this subsection if this paragraph were not applied.

"(iii) The term 'applicable reduction factor' means the excess of the applicable base percentage determined under subclause (II) over the applicable early retirement percentage determined under subclause (III).

"(II) The applicable base percentage determined under this subclause is the percentage provided in the following table:

| "If the individual becomes eligible for old-age insurance benefits in: | The applicable base percentage is: |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1979 | 40 percent |
| 1980 | 37 percent |
| 1981 | 34 percent |
| 1982 | 31 percent |
| 1983 | 25 percent |
| 1984 | 20 percent |
| 1985 | 15 percent |
| 1986 | 10 percent |
| 1987 | 5 percent |
| 1988 | 5 percent. |

"(III) The applicable early retirement percentage determined under this subclause is the product derived by multiplying 5/12 of 1 percent by the total number of months, before the month in which the individual attains the age of 65, for which an old-age insurance benefit is payable to such individual."

(c) APPLICABILITY OF OLD PROVISIONS.—Section 215(a)(5) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 415(a)(5)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking "subject to subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (E)," and inserting "subject to subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F)," and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(F) In applying this section as in effect in December 1978 as provided in subparagraph (A) in the case of an individual to whom paragraph (1) does not apply by reason of paragraph (8)—

"(i) subsection (b)(2)(C) shall be deemed to provide that an individual's 'computation base years' may include only calendar years in the period after 1950 (or 1936 if applicable) and ending with the calendar year in which such individual attains age 65; and

"(ii) the 'contribution and benefit base' (under section 230) with respect to remunera-

tion paid in (and taxable years beginning in) any calendar year after 1981 shall be deemed to be \$29,700."

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 215(a)(3)(A) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 415(a)(3)(A)) is amended in the matter following clause (iii) by striking "(4)" and inserting "(4) or (8)".

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE AND RELATED RULES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c), the amendments made by this Act shall be effective as if included in the amendments made by section 201 of the Social Security Amendments of 1977.

(b) RECOMPUTATION.—In any case in which an individual (under title II of the Social Security Act) is entitled, for the month in which this Act is enacted, to monthly insurance benefits under such title which were computed—

(1) under section 215 of the Social Security Act as in effect (by reason of the Social Security Amendments of 1977) after December 1978, or

(2) under section 215 of such Act as in effect prior to January 1979 (and subsequently amended and modified) by reason of subsection (1)(4)(B) of such section (as amended by the Social Security Amendments of 1977), the Secretary of Health and Human Services (notwithstanding section 215(f)(1) of the Social Security Act) shall recompute such individual's primary insurance amount so as to take into account the amendments made by this section.

(c) PROSPECTIVE APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this Act shall apply only with respect to benefits for months after November 1991.

SUPPORT FAIR REGULATION OF POTENTIALLY LIFE-SAVING, NEW PHARMACEUTICALS

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I call on my colleagues to join me in supporting legislation which returns Food and Drug Administration decisionmaking to the arena of good science rather than opportunistic politics.

This measure which I introduce today—the RU 486 Regulatory Fairness Act of 1991—also eliminates a roadblock to critically needed medical research in this country.

It rescinds a Food and Drug Administration import alert against the French drug, RU 486. This pharmaceutical may be a breakthrough drug with potential therapeutic value in a wide range of diseases.

Strong evidence shows that the import alert had chilled essential medical research in this country which relies on small quantities of the drug supplied freely by the drug's manufacturer. Since the alert was issued in June 1989, the company has declined to make available further, experimental quantities of this important though unapproved new drug to U.S. researchers.

As a result, scientific research which could lead to unique therapies for diseases ranging from breast and brain cancer, to Cushing's syndrome—a debilitating, painful and sometimes deadly autoimmune dysfunction—is drying up all over this country.

Mr. Speaker, the Small Business Subcommittee on Regulation, Business Opportunities and Energy, which I chair, held a hearing on this matter last November. We heard from persons suffering from cancer and Cushing's syndrome. In some cases, this drug was helping them—even curing them.

We also heard testimony from FDA witnesses. Their arguments for imposing this alert, which virtually directs search of travelers, as well as mail, were hollow to say the least.

The alert on RU 486 directs FDA and Customs officials to seize personal quantities of this drug at the border. Why? Because the drug's primary use in France is to induce abortion. The FDA concluded that without physician supervision this drug is dangerous. While the agency's concern about the public health is laudable, it's action fails the good policy test in several respects:

First, according to the FDA's own records there is absolutely no evidence that this drug has been surreptitiously imported into this country. In fact, the FDA RU 486 files are devoid of letters, telephone logs, or other records of communications indicating that FDA or Customs Service field offices are even concerned of potential surreptitious importations.

Second, there is no indication that there is a black market for this drug, or that one is likely to develop. The RU 486 manufacturer distributes this product in Europe only under the most restrictive of circumstances. Obtaining RU 486 is not like going into a drug store and buying a bottle of aspirin.

Third, this drug has a strong safety record, with few instances of adverse side effects and no known fatalities.

The American Law Division of the Congressional Research Service gave us the specifications of the FDA's authority to impose an import alert—which I might add is a very unusual action. At the current time there are only 58 active import alerts, despite the fact that there are thousands of unapproved foreign drugs.

Jean J. Grimmer, a Division attorney, tells us that:

Whenever an FDA center receives information concerning problems with a particular product or class of products offered for importation, the agency issues an Import Alert bulletin to district office investigators and compliance officers.

The FDA has been spectacularly unsuccessful in making this fundamental case for their RU 486 action.

While the FDA files are more notable for what they lack than what they contain, subcommittee staff did find numerous letters from antiabortion groups and their supporters in Congress demanding the imposition of this alert. Some even suggest that RU 486 be barred from this country for any purpose including nonabortion related medical research—a step that the FDA and the Bush administration thankfully has not yet taken.

The import alert is bad enough. Let me quote from the hearing testimony of Dr. Myron Allukian, Jr., immediate past president of the American Public Health Association:

This (the import alert) is a good example of a bureaucratic barrier that is not in the best interest of the American people. It has

a negative effect on cost, quality and access to health care.

The FDA's import alert sends the wrong message to researchers, academia, health professionals and the public. This will only hurt investigating the potential of RU 486.

It's time to send the medical research and pharmaceutical industry the right message. Drugs submitted for approval in this country should get a fair and depoliticized hearing at the FDA. And those who serve as our watchdogs for drug safety and effectiveness should not create unnecessary barriers to import medical research.

Our bill does no more, nor less, for RU 486.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SOLAR, WIND, WASTE, AND GEOTHERMAL POWER PRODUCTION INCENTIVES TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1991

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Solar, Wind, Waste, and Geothermal Power Production Incentives Technical Amendments Act of 1991 with my colleague Mr. MOORHEAD of California.

This act corrects a drafting error contained in last year's Public Law 101-575. It is my hope and expectation that this corrective legislation will be speedily enacted.

THE CHRIST OF NO MAN'S LAND

HON. BILL MCCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to share with my colleagues a sermon that was delivered on January 20, 1991, by Dr. J. Howard Edington of the First Presbyterian Church of Orlando, FL, on the subject of the Persian Gulf war. Dr. Edington's text reads as follows:

THE CHRIST OF NO MAN'S LAND

"And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."—Isaiah 2:2-4

I was planning on preaching another sermon to you today, but the events of this past week which have intruded upon our lives, intruded upon my plans as well. Therefore, I laid aside that other sermon—perhaps I shall come back to it next week—but today I want us to hear a word from the Lord on the subject of war.

There are those, I suppose, who might argue that I have no right to address such a subject, for after all, I have never been to war. I don't know what it is like to live in a night which has a thousand eyes. I have never heard the hideous scream of falling bombs or targeted missiles. I have not been asked to sacrifice my arm or my leg or my sanity or my life in war. I don't know what it is to kill another human being. In fact, I question whether I could ever kill another

human being, regardless of the circumstances. So perhaps I have no right to speak about war. However, I do have the right—no, the obligation—to speak about the Christ who transcends our human wars.

In the little town of Neuve Chapelle in France, there stands an ancient shrine built to the honor of the Crucified Christ. During the First World War, the battle lines were drawn in such a way that the shrine was left in the midst of "no man's land", that strip of land between the opposing fronts. It belonged to neither side. The battle raged around that shrine. When at long last the fighting stopped, the people discovered that much of the shrine had been destroyed. However, the figure of Christ on the cross was still there. The Christ was mutilated. Shell splinters and bullets had torn gaping holes in the figure's head and face. The right leg of the figure was gone completely; the left was blown off at the knee. But still Christ remained. Think of it. That figure of the crucified Christ had stood in the midst of "no man's land" for the greater part of the war, and yet all of the exploding shells and searing bullets had not destroyed it. The shrine at Neuve Chapelle stands to this day as a vivid reminder that even the horrors of war cannot destroy the Christ. And it is within that picture that I wish to frame my remarks today.

First, let me wrestle with our Christian response to war.

There are those who suggest that the Christian response ought to be pacifism. But pacifism as a moral philosophy is irresponsible and self-centered. John Donne's dictum, "no man is an island," underscores that irresponsibility. No one can ever choose to be separated from the conflict in the world. Take the case of Switzerland. Switzerland remained neutral throughout World War II. Yet only recently have the Swiss people begun to see how, in order to preserve their public neutrality, their leaders had to lend clandestine support to Hitler's atrocities. Furthermore, had Nazism triumphed in Europe, Switzerland would have been crushed beneath Hitler's boot. So Switzerland owes its freedom today to the fact that others were willing to die to protect it. People, no matter how noble their intent, cannot separate themselves from war, its effects and its results. I would go on to say that pacifism cannot be supported by Scripture. In the Old Testament, taking up arms in defense of one's country was a Divinely encouraged obligation of citizenship. And let's have no doubt, please, that Jesus was not a pacifist. He said, "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends." Jesus knew when He said that, that the only way you can lay down your life for your friends is in your friends' defense or in their place—and both of these are the death that comes in war. Jesus abhorred violence, to be sure, and yet in a moment of profound violence, He took a whip and drove the moneychangers out of the Temple. He sought peace, and He made peace, and He lived for peace, but He was not a pacifist. I have heard some people suggest that Jesus' admonition "to turn the other cheek" is evidence to His pacifism. To make such a statement reveals an ignorance of Scripture. That passage in the Bible clearly refers to being struck on the right cheek. Now in order to be struck on the right cheek, you must (unless you are confronting that rare left-handed person) be struck with the back of the other person's hand. In Jesus' day, that was an act of insult, not an act of attack. So Jesus was simply saying that insults and slander ought to

be ignored. His statement cannot be enlarged to include the subject of war. Therefore, on the basis of our supreme authority, the Bible, pacifism is not a response the Christian can make.

Then there are those who try to make war into something noble and holy. There are those who claim that war is a crusade you enter in obedience to God and you declare that you are going to kill and to maim in God's holy name. My friends, that is blasphemy. No war is holy. No war is decent. No war is good. War is contrary to the very principles of love upon which God founded His universe. War is evil. There have been those, and there are now those, who enter into the evil of war in order to defend human beings against some even more monstrous evil. And we honor them, yes, but let us never, ever honor war. We dare not ever call it holy. That is an affront to God. So that is not a response a Christian can make.

But there is a third response. The Christian can declare with Augustine that war, under certain circumstances, can be just. The Christian can declare that war is a hideously evil thing, and therefore it can be entered only when there is no other alternative. The Christian can face up to the fact that there are times in life when war may be the least evil course open to us. You see, we are living in a world which is twisted and stained and perverted by human sinfulness. Because that is true, sometimes war is the only way to control the evil in the world. Vermont Royster rightly points out that non-violence works to bring peace and justice only when there is a conscience in those to whom these peaceful voices are addressed. So many times, in recent days, I have heard those critical of our military efforts against Iraq hearken back to the examples of Gandhi and Martin Luther King and declare that non-violence is the way to bring about change. But the fact is that non-violence brings change only under certain circumstances. Gandhi succeeded in bringing freedom to India because he knew that the British conscience and British decency and British regard for human life would never permit them to brutally end his non-violent rebellion. By the same token, Martin Luther King's non-violent civil rights campaign succeeded because our American reverence for freedom, justice, and human life runs so deep that the nation as a whole could never countenance violence against her own people, and the nation categorically rejected those individuals who did try to stop the campaign with violence. But there are other settings in the world where evil is pervasive and where there is no voice of conscience and no regard for human life. In such situations, war may be the only way to control such evil in the world.

Just such a situation exists in Iraq today. This Middle Eastern madman with his insatiable lust for power, his dreadfully silenced conscience, and his demonic disdain for human life cannot and must not be tolerated in the family of humankind. In this case, no appeals to conscience are fruitful because the voice of conscience has been stifled under unrelenting evil. I would never ask that all of you agree with the decision to employ military force against Iraq, but please don't insult my intelligence and demean the sacrifice of our young men and women in the Armed Forces by declaring that this war is for the purpose of securing cheap oil. To make such an insane claim reveals a staggering ignorance. If you don't do anything more than read the 75-page report of Amnesty International on the atrocities the Iraqi

leader and his soldiers have wrought upon their own people and upon their Arab sisters and brothers, then at least do that, and we can talk more wisely about the reasons for this war. Some have said that we should have waited longer before going to war. Perhaps. But the fact is that every day, the Iraqis were engaged in maiming and killing human beings in the lands under their control. It is easy for us who are not directly involved to plead for more time for the sanctions to work. However, my guess is that those on the receiving end of such horrors could mount a persuasive argument against waiting any longer. I hate war—and I hate this war—but sometimes there is just no other way to deal with that kind of evil in the world.

Here then I believe, is the Christian response to war. We go to war only when we have to, only when there is nothing else we can do. And when we go, we cry out to God in repentance that sometimes all we can do to control the evil in our world is to engage in war. When we go, we go with the prayer of the poet on our lips: "O Lord, we trust that somehow good will be the final goal of ill." So is it right to go to war? No, it is not right. But sometimes in this sin-sick world, the Christian has no other choice. And it is then that God in Jesus Christ embraces us with His forgiving love.

But now let me affirm our Christian hope for peace.

The most stubborn obstacle to a better and peaceful world is not the outright enemies of God, but the mass of people who do not care one way or another. Look at our own land. Here are young men and women witnessing the disruption of all their plans, sacrificing home and job and family, and going off to the deserts of Arabia to hazard their lives for freedom and justice. Yet, in the presence of this heroic spectacle, how disquieting it is to see men and women whose major endeavor seems to be to gain what advantage they can for themselves out of a nation's agony. These morally indifferent people around us do not care whether justice and righteousness win or lose, whether the Church of Jesus Christ lives or dies, or whether the temporary horrors of war will lead to lasting peace. It has been well said that "Life is one long conflict between the motives of Jesus and the forces that nailed Him to the cross." And we are all taking sides.

As for me, and my house, I choose the Christ. That man on the cross is worth living for—aye, He is even worth dying for. For when all the achievements and glories of humankind have crumbled into the dust, His cross will still stand "towering o'er the wrecks of time." The greatest miracle of that cross is that out of torture and bloodshed and death, it tells us of a God who "so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life."

Recently a man came in to see me. He was on the verge of desperation. His spirit was broken. He was almost paralyzed by despair. There wasn't a thing I could say to him to encourage him, but that he would reply: "There is no use. I'm through. I'm beaten and I know it. Death is the only way out." There was nothing I could do for him, nothing—until I began to tell him about the cross and about One who loved him enough to die for him. When I finished the story, I saw hope light up his face with a glory greater than that of an ocean sunrise.

Of course, Jesus Christ is no longer hanging on the cross. He is no longer victim. Now He is victor. He is the crucified but risen

Lord. He knows how hard the battles of life are, and He knows how often we have been defeated. But His strong hand keeps us steady. He is at work in our lives and in our world to bring the peace which only He can give.

That means that no matter how tough life may be for us, at any given point along the way, we cannot quit. And it means that no matter how threatening and frightening the events of our world may be, we cannot give up.

You see, I believe in the Prince of Peace. I believe that hatred and fear and cruelty and falsehood will never win. I believe that there will come a time when nations shall "beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks and nation shall not lift up sword against nation and neither shall they learn war anymore." I believe that day will come because I believe it is the will of God confirmed by the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Ogden Nash is noted more for his whimsical poetry than his theological depth. But tucked away amidst his humorous verse, there is a striking little poem contrasting long ago events in the Middle East with the unholy horrors of modern war. Listen:

"Gentleman of the High Command
Who crucify the slums,
There was an earlier Golgotha
The third day comes."

Hear that, you tyrants of the world who seek to enslave and destroy: the third day comes! Hear that, you soldiers at the front willing to lay down your lives for freedom's sake: the third day comes! Hear that, you who have loved ones on distant shores and in harm's way: the third day comes! Hear that, you who faint beneath the crushing load of this world's pain and peril: the third day comes! Jesus Christ is alive! And He will win.

So . . .
In the little town of Neuve Chapelle in France, there is a shrine built to honor the Crucified Christ! When war came, the battle lines were drawn so that shrine was left in "no man's land." The war raged for years, then at last the fighting stopped. The figure of the Christ was mutilated, but not destroyed. "The Christ of No Man's Land" is still there—a reminder that Jesus Christ still stands. And in a world at war, that is all I need to know.

TAKE 6 "ALL OF OUR GIFTS AND TALENTS ARE GOD-GIVEN"

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the Take 6 story is one that will make every one in the music industry proud as well as those who read and listen to the success of these six young men.

It was in a now famous campus bathroom at a Seventh Day Adventist institution in Huntsville, AL, that the saga began. This a cappella sextet consisting of Mark Kibble, Mervyn Warren, Clause V. McKnight III, Cedrick Dent, Alvin "Vinnie" Chea, David Thomas, and Joel Kibble—who has recently replaced Melvin Warren—make up a collaboration of the hottest Caribbean, jazz, classical, and gospel music.

Take 6 has performed and/or recorded with many noted entertainers including Quincy Jones, Ella Fitzgerald, Al Jarreau, Branford Marsalis, BeBe and CeCe Winans, and many others. They have also been the recipient of three Grammy Awards, four Dove Awards, two Stellar Awards as well as a nomination for the NAACP Image award. To top off these achievements Take 6 has seen their debut album hit the inspirational, spiritual, and jazz charts all at the same time.

For many entertainers these achievements would have had an effect on the group, they would have removed themselves from the problems of society to deal only with their individual problems and needs. On the contrary Take 6 feels that they have a message in their music and this message should not only be sung on an album or performed at a concert but lived through their action and work in the community.

It is for this reason that I pay tribute to the unselfish and community oriented activities that Take 6 initiate. They are taking time out of their busy schedules to come to visit the 10th Congressional District of New Jersey to meet, talk with, and perform to students with artistic aspirations, who have had to overcome some type of obstacle in their lives.

Please join me in saluting a group that realizes that it is not enough just to use the talents that you have been given but you must multiply them by sharing them with others.

RELIEF FOR PENSION LOSERS

HON. TIMOTHY J. ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Pension Restoration Act of 1991. This bill addresses some longstanding inequities in the provision of pension benefits to individuals who were not protected under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, also known as ERISA. I would like to commend my distinguished colleague from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER], for his leadership in introducing this legislation. I am happy to be an original cosponsor of the bill, along with my friend and colleague from Indiana [Mr. JACOBS].

This legislation has special significance for my constituents in the Third Congressional District of Indiana. Some 27 years ago, 11,000 employees of the Studebaker Co., lost their jobs when that major employer closed its plant in South Bend, IN. Many of the displaced workers got just a fraction—if anything at all—of what they had been promised in their pension plans, since there was simply not enough money in the Studebaker pension fund to compensate all of the displaced employees. The impact was devastating for a large number of employees, resulting in financial hardships from which many have not recovered.

While ERISA eventually provided for a pension insurance program for employees losing their vested pensions, it did not provide retroactive coverage for workers who had lost their pensions as a result of plant closings previous to its enactment. During 1981, Congress

began introducing legislation to address their plight. I join my colleagues today in reintroducing this legislation with the hope of providing a minimal benefit to those who have been affected by the pre-ERISA loss of their vested pensions.

Many of the people who were affected by pre-ERISA pension losses are now elderly and are having a difficult time making ends meet. A great many of these individuals fought in World War II, went to work, and had faith in their pensions. They participated in their pension plans and believed the promise that something would be waiting for them when they reached retirement age. They now feel that they have been financially forgotten, and that the American dream for which they fought and worked so hard is further and further out of reach.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that this will be the year that we rectify this longstanding problem, which has caused so much financial hardship to so many of these people who deserve to receive a small portion of what was due to them. The modest approach embodied in this bill provides that workers would receive an annual benefit of \$75 for every year that they were vested under their retirement plan. As an example, a worker who had 20 years vested in a company retirement plan before ERISA would be entitled to an annual stipend of \$1,500—in many cases a small fraction of what they were originally entitled. Widows or widowers of beneficiaries would be eligible for 50 percent of their spouses' benefits.

The benefits program is to be administered by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC), a quasi-Government agency that was created under ERISA to administer and pay for pension losses experienced by workers who lose their vested pensions due to plant closings or pension plan terminations. Because the program is funded and administered through the PBGC, and because the PBGC budget comes from funds raised through pension plan sponsor premiums, not a cent of taxpayer money will be required to finance the program created by this legislation. No expenditure of general Federal revenues will be required. Furthermore, no additional expense will be required of current plan sponsors. This bill is therefore fiscally responsible, as well as sound and compassionate public policy.

Mr. Speaker, this is a modest and budget neutral approach to addressing a fundamental issue of social responsibility. Those who lost pensions due to the Studebaker closing and other corporate bankruptcies prior to ERISA should not be asked to forfeit their futures after years of hard work and effort. These are decent, hard-working people who were caught in the most unfortunate of circumstances, and our Federal Government must come to their aid. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I will work diligently for its passage in the 102d Congress.

HONORING MAYOR WILLIAM J. PASCRELL AT THE 21ST ANNUAL MURRAY HOUSE DINNER DANCE

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished American who has served and continues to serve the State of New Jersey as a valued member of its State assembly and as the honorable mayor of its third largest city, the city of Paterson. William J. Pascrell will be this year's honored guest at the 21st Annual Murray House Dinner Dance held Sunday, February 17, 1991 at the cotillion in the city of Garfield. All proceeds for this festive and very worthwhile affair will be directed to the department for persons with disabilities.

Mr. Speaker, this year's celebration will be particularly poignant in light of last year's passage by Congress of the landmark Americans With Disabilities Act. This remarkable legislation will create a world of new opportunities for disabled individuals, allowing them to move more freely and participate in a larger share of their community's activities. The simple everyday activities which are performed with barely a thought by the great majority of us, may trap those with a disability or special need. These barriers imprison valuable ideas and contributions which could add to and improve society if they were only allowed an opportunity to be put into use.

The Murray House helps to knock down those barriers and free persons to make a difference and maximize their individual potential. This organization helps the learning disabled and adults requiring special education. These individuals live in the Murray House and are assisted in making their lives as normal and productive as possible. There are three Murray Houses in northern New Jersey providing their very special services, one each in Paterson, Wayne, and Oak Ridge. There is no greater service to mankind than helping another to a better more fulfilling life. The Murray House does this every day on an individual basis with the help of the people like Mayor Bill Pascrell.

Bill began as a teacher and educator of distinct character and wide experience and has remained very active in area educational programs. Bill was born and raised in Paterson and went on to Fordham University where he received a B.S. degree in communication arts and a master's degree in philosophy. He put this education and his special ability to communicate to excellent use as an educator, teaching history, psychology, English, and civics at Paramus High School and Paramus Adult School, as well as philosophy at Fairleigh Dickinson University.

Mr. Speaker, even when Bill moved into public service, he kept his close ties to education. Before becoming mayor of Paterson, he served as both director of the Paterson Department of Public Works and in the mayor's office as director of the department of policy planning and management. He has also served as a member and president of the Paterson Board of School Estimate, the Paterson Planning Board and the Commission

on Secondary Schools for the Middle Atlantic States Association. Bolstered by his impressive record in these positions and his strong community involvement, he was elected to the New Jersey State Assembly in late 1987.

As an assemblyman Bill used his background and intimate knowledge of the educational system to become one of the leading members and authorities on the subject of education. Bill serves as chairman of the Higher Education Committee and vice chairman of the full Committee on Education. He has also combined his activities with the education community to involve students and faculty in other worthwhile community projects such as the March of Dimes and the American Cancer Society.

Mr. Speaker, last year with the untimely passing of our good friend and colleague, Mayor-Senator Frank Graves, Bill became the mayor of Paterson, his lifelong home. He has continued his devotion and tremendous efforts to improve the quality of life for his community and is uniquely qualified for this responsibility.

Over the years, as would be expected of a man of his singular commitment and good works, Mayor Pascrell has been honored by five different organizations as their "Man of the Year", in 1976 by the Federation of Italian Societies, 1978 by the Mother Cabrini Society, 1981 by the Paterson Area Chapter of UNICO, 1983 by the John Raad Post of the American Legion, and in 1988 by St. Gerard's Parish in Paterson.

It is particularly fitting, Mr. Speaker, that with his extensive background in education and his multitude of good works and community involvement that Mayor William Pascrell is honored by the Murray House for his outstanding career in public service and assistance to those who are less fortunate.

I am sure that his lovely wife, Elsie and his three sons, William III, Glen, and David are very proud of his many accomplishments and his profound devotion to working for a better world in which to live.

Mr. Speaker, I invite all my colleagues to join me in saluting the Honorable Mayor William Pascrell and the Murray House for their many contributions to helping individuals with a special need fulfill that most precious accomplishment for a human being, to be involved and to have an opportunity to simply make a difference. These are the efforts which truly define public service and make us all proud.

INTRODUCTION OF THE AMATEUR RADIO SPECTRUM ACT OF 1991

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, as this Congress convened I introduced legislation, H.R. 73, to protect ham radio spectrum. Since so many of my colleagues have expressed interest in gaining a better understanding of the issues that led to the development of this bill, I would like to offer some background information.

When Congress passed the FCC Authorization Act (Public Law 100-594) on November

3, 1988, it included in section 10 a provision which "strongly encourages and supports the amateur radio service and its emergency communication efforts".

It further required that government agencies shall take into account the valuable contributions made by amateur radio operators when considering actions affecting the amateur radio service.

I strongly supported this provision. However, threats continue to surface that would reduce the amount of spectrum available for amateur radio operators to carry out their operations—services like public safety and emergency assistance. For this reason, on January 3, 1991 I introduced H.R. 73, the Amateur Radio Spectrum Protection Act of 1991, a bill to prevent any further loss of radio spectrum by the amateur radio community.

Mr. Speaker, I sponsored this bill on behalf of some of the ham radio operators in my district. They personally asked for my help in advancing this cause. In Tennessee, we have over 9,330 amateur radio licensees, and they are part of nearly half-million amateur radio licensees throughout the United States.

H.R. 73 is simple and direct. It would ensure that ham operators can continue to use all of the spectrum they now use. If the FCC proposes to use amateur radio channels for some other use, the bill would require that amateur operations be transferred to equivalent replacement frequencies. By equivalent, I intend to ensure that the replacement bands be equal in both size and characteristics. The bill is designed to protect the existing spectrum allocations to all amateur radio services—including the amateur service, the amateur-satellite service and the radio amateur civil emergency service.

This bill addresses a real and growing problem for amateur operators. They calculate that over 100 megahertz of their spectrum has been reallocated since 1982. So I am with them when they say, "Enough is enough. This has to stop."

There are thousands of amateurs in every congressional district working hard for the public good. In the public eye, the best-known benefit of amateur radio is its ability to provide life-saving emergency communications when normal lines of communication break down. In hurricanes, earthquakes, tornadoes, airplane crashes, missing person cases, and other accidents and disasters, amateur radio is often the first contact with the outside world available to an affected area. And amateurs frequently furnish front-line communications during wildfires.

Red Cross and civil preparedness agencies often rely heavily on the services of volunteer radio amateurs. In my own district, both the Bedford County Emergency Management Agency and the City of Tullahoma Office of Emergency Management support this legislation due to their profound appreciation for what they call the invaluable service of local ham operators. They have told me, for example, about the assistance ham operators gave the public recently when a dense fog caused a huge traffic pileup on Tennessee Interstate 75.

I hope none of my colleagues overlook the fact that amateur radio is noncommercial in nature—which means they are sometimes an

easy target for Federal bureaucrats who are pressured to provide spectrum for a new service. Amateurs are prohibited from receiving any form of payment for operating their stations. This means that amateur radio operators—whether they are assisting a search-and-rescue operation in the high Sierras, relaying health-and-welfare messages during Hurricane Hugo or the California earthquake or providing communications assistance at the New York City marathon—make available their services free of charge to insure the safety of the public. They operate their stations for the benefit of the public, and for their own personal training. The Amateur Radio Service is strictly nonbusiness, which leads me to believe that a statutory safeguard is needed to guarantee its survival.

I share the growing concern of those in the telecommunications community about the shortage of spectrum. New technologies like cellular telephones, personal communications networks, and high definition television offer exciting services, but they need dedicated spectrum space in order to thrive.

It is these concerns that prompted me to sign on as an original cosponsor of Chairman John Dingell's legislation, H.R. 531, which would free up for private use spectrum that is underutilized by the Federal Government. And I believe that ultimately, all spectrum-users, including amateur radio operators, will find their best interest served by bringing better efficiency to use of the spectrum.

But I am concerned that as things stand now, amateur radio spectrum is too easy a target, and has already given up more than its fair share of frequencies. In the coming weeks, I hope to work with my colleagues on the Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee to develop a way to bring about the kind of efficiency in use of the spectrum that is so critical to our nation's telecommunications infrastructure. And I hope we can accomplish this without putting an unfair burden on amateur radio enthusiasts.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to offer one note of appreciation to those amateur radio operators in Tennessee who are helping to provide the communications links for Tennessee families to talk to their loved ones serving in the Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf. Many of the cream-of-the-crop in the amateur radio services dedicate themselves to serve as part of the Military Affiliate Radio System [MARS]. They offer their expertise, time and equipment free of charge to conduct these vital communications which do so much for troop morale—and to boost spirits of families here at home.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the American Radio Relay League [ARRL], which represents amateurs, for their valuable assistance in developing H.R. 73. ARRL tells me that 73 is radio shorthand for best regards. I hope that a grateful American public and their representatives here in Congress will give these hams our best regards by ensuring their bright future with swift passage of H.R. 73.

THE NORTH WIND UNDERSEA INSTITUTE

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to present another example of how Americans are banding together in this time of crisis.

People in this country have again been shown an example of the terrorist activities of Saddam Hussein by his recent release of literally millions of gallons of oil into the Persian Gulf.

I have been contacted by many community organizations wanting to lend their assistance to our cause in the gulf. One group located in my district the North Wind Undersea Institute, an environmental institution has written to President Bush offering to go to Saudi Arabia to help save the animals threatened by the oil slick created by Iraq. North Wind is an experienced environmental organization which has worked at improving the environment and preserving wildlife across the globe.

I insert the text of North Wind's letter to the President offering their assistance entered into the RECORD following this statement.

NORTH WIND UNDERSEA

INSTITUTE INC.,

City Island, Bronx, NY, January 29, 1991.

The PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
The White House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The deliberate dumping of oil in the Persian Gulf by Saddam Hussein will have a devastating effect on wildlife for decades. Similarly, for us as a nation to accept this senseless act of environmental terrorism stands to deeply undermine our national consciousness for decades.

Mr. President, I feel, and I know you do too, that we cannot allow a despot to snuff out of the thousand points of light that have come to promise us a new world order. I know that your response to Saddam Hussein's destruction of the Gulf will be positive action on behalf of the environment. With your leadership, we will show the world that the American "can-do" spirit of action in the face of adversity will dominate.

North Wind Undersea Institute has the experience, knowledge and expert international volunteer base to carry out an effective mission to humanely deal with contaminated water fowl, fish and wildlife. North Wind would like to join the team that you have already dispatched and work with them toward the clean-up and rescue of animals, a special expertise of our staff. As well, our involvement would be an inspiration to the 30,000 inner-city children that come to us each year for the finest in environmental education.

Our previous rescue missions have included the historic, first-ever rescue of a whale after a prolonged stranding; the humane, safe relocation of manatees in Florida; and whale rescue operations in Mexico, Belize and around the world. The North Wind Team of veterinarians, environmentalists and wildlife rehabilitators has worked together successfully for more than a decade. I think you will find from the attached resume that my military, professional and environmental experience qualify me to lead the North Wind

team in executing a successful environmental rescue mission in the Gulf.

Through Operation Desert Storm we are demonstrating to the world that Americans care—about the sovereignty of even so small a nation as Kuwait. Through our proposed Operation Gulf Clean-up we will further demonstrate that caring spirit by extending it to an environment and to wildlife far from our American shores. Our young people need to have the caring spirit of our nation reinforced, especially in this difficult time of war.

The educational and environmental work of North Wind is well known to our representatives in Albany and in Washington. They know that we stand ready, willing and able to be of service. I shall share a copy of this letter with them and work through the proper channels to bring about Operation Gulf Clean-Up.

Sincerely,

CAPTAIN MICHAEL SANDLOFER,
Executive Director.

IN HONOR OF LITHUANIAN AMERICAN COUNCIL DINNER

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, on February 17, the Lithuanian American Council will have a dinner in Gary, IN, to mark the 73d anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence for Lithuania. While I wish I could recognize everyone who has played a role in this particular event and in efforts in northwest Indiana to ensure that the plight of their brethren is not ignored, this is not possible. However, I would be remiss if I did not cite the council's officers: Vincent Gumulauksis, president; Peter Auksel, first vice president; Casimir Balt, second vice president; Walter Ruzga, treasurer; Virute Vilutis, secretary.

The dinner is especially significant this year due to the Baltic States' most recent struggle to achieve independence in light of the brutal Soviet repression and crackdown that began in Vilnius on January 13. As I express my strong support for the Lithuanian independence movement, I also want to convey my sincere sympathies to the families of those who were killed in the recent crackdown and all those who have lost their lives in this noble battle. Let us hope that their ultimate sacrifice will not be in vain.

While most of the world's attention has been focused recently on the Persian Gulf war, I want to express my unwavering support for Lithuania and the other Baltic States in their peaceful efforts to achieve independence from the Soviet Union. Further, it is essential to send a clear and unequivocal message to the Soviet Union condemning the continued and resurgent Soviet repression in Lithuania and other Baltic republics.

As a member of the Ad-Hoc Committee on the Baltic States, I have taken several steps to show my support for the Baltic States. On January 23, I supported, and the House of Representatives unanimously approved a measure (H. Con. Res. 40), which condemns the violence and asks President Bush to work with our European allies toward a "coordi-

nated approach" to sanctions if the Soviets continue to use force to suppress the independence movements in the Baltic States.

I have cosponsored legislation (H. Res. 32), which condemns the recent Soviet actions in the Baltic States and demonstrates my support for Lithuania by imploring Soviet authorities to peacefully resolve the issue of Baltic independence and address the underlying problem of Baltic self-determination. I have also added my name as an original cosponsor of legislation that would designate June 14, 1991, as Baltic Freedom Day.

In addition, on January 24, I wrote to Secretary of State James A. Baker III. In this letter, I urged him in his meeting with the Soviet Foreign Minister to condemn the use of force in the Baltic States and convince the Soviets to honor their human rights obligations.

On January 28, the United States and the Soviet Union announced that they were postponing the meeting between Presidents Bush and Gorbachev that had been scheduled for February 11-13 in Moscow. The postponement was attributed to war in the Persian Gulf, but pressure from Congress and public opinion are strongly against President Bush appearing to engage in business as usual with the Soviets in light of the crackdown in the Baltics. On January 30, the Soviet Foreign Minister announced that Soviet troops sent to the Baltic republics over the past few weeks were in the process of withdrawing to allow a resumption of talks between Moscow and the secessionist governments of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

The Bush administration has maintained a low-key approach to the crisis in the Baltic States. Part of the explanation for this stance is that Soviet President Gorbachev is under extreme pressure in Moscow to take a hard line toward the secessionist republics and President Bush hopes to maintain the support of the Soviet Union in the Persian Gulf war. However, President Bush and Secretary of State James Baker have indicated that further armed intimidation against Lithuania's independence drive could severely disrupt the improved United States-Soviet relations.

I am encouraged by the recent positive indicators that may lead to negotiations between the Soviet Union and the Baltics. However, I remain concerned about Soviet President Gorbachev's February 5 declaration that republic-wide non-binding ballot on Lithuanian independence would be invalid. My message to President Gorbachev is clear: if he reverts to the hard-line Soviet political strategy of repression, he risks not only the Soviet Union's improved human rights record through glasnost, but he also jeopardizes his country's improved relations with the United States. The United States cannot allow this type of barbarism to continue.

It is my hope that the strong support for Lithuania in the United States Congress may help to convince the Soviets to reject their hard line stance. I will continue to closely monitor the developments in Lithuania and the other Baltic States. It is essential that we actively support the Lithuanian people in their struggle for independence.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BUDGETING REFORM ACT

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation to reform the way we budget the unemployment insurance [UI] program. Over the past year and a half, unemployment offices in States across the country have been closed at times due to shortfalls in Federal funding. While Congress reacted by passing supplemental appropriation legislation, once again we are faced with a funding shortfall for the current fiscal year generated by a poor budget process. Benefits in many instances have been delayed for weeks, while offices have been unable to process claims, and beneficiaries form long lines. The legislation I am introducing today, the Unemployment Insurance Program Budgeting Reform Act, would address the underlying problem which has given rise to these periodic shortfalls.

The administration of the unemployment insurance program is paid for by a Federal tax on employers. The revenue raised by this tax is held in the Unemployment Trust Fund [UTF] and is dedicated solely to the unemployment insurance program. However, the Unemployment Trust Fund is included in the calculation of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings [GRH] deficit, and the funds that pay for the administration of the unemployment insurance program are counted against the discretionary spending caps and are subject to sequester.

The most recent funding shortfall is due to rising unemployment as well as an appropriations process which restricted the ability of legislators to free funds from the UTF. Discretionary spending caps limited the total 1991 fiscal year appropriations including the appropriation of administrative funds from the UTF.

However, these budget actions saved money on paper only. Any unspent monies from the trust fund are required to remain in the fund where they build up, unspent. The current estimate for the year end balance in administrative funds account is \$2.52 billion.

The legislation I introduce today would address the shortfall by removing the UTF from the GRH deficit calculation and the Budget Enforcement Act [BEA] budget process including the discretionary caps and sequesters, in essence moving the unemployment program off budget. By removing the UTF from the BEA budget process, any pressure that may exist to hold down expenditures from the UTF and to build up the surplus in the trust fund would be eliminated. The stockpiling of funds that derive from a dedicated tax defeats the purpose of a dedicated tax and is merely an accounting device to meet budget targets.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation would help bring integrity to the budget process and to protect the unemployment insurance program from unwarranted funding shortfalls at a time of rising unemployment. I urge my colleagues to support the Unemployment Insurance Program Budgeting Reform Act.

THE STRUGGLE FOR BALTIC INDEPENDENCE

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, while many Eastern European nations are emerging from their years of domination by communism and testing the waters of free market economies, three republics are still being kept under the strong arm of a repressive regime. These republics have struggled for 50 years for independence from Soviet domination, to no avail.

Like most Americans, I am angered and frustrated at news reports that tell bloody tales of how Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians are threatened, bullied, beaten, and even murdered as Soviet tanks roll into their capitals. This is an outrage. Is this what we are to expect from glasnost, killing and injuring unarmed civilians? I fear the old policy of repression, intimidation, and rule by force in that region has returned.

This June, Baltic citizens will note the 50th anniversary of that dark day when Joseph Stalin began his mass deportation of their country men and women to Siberia. Now would be a fitting time for the Soviet regime to release its iron grip on these small republics and allow them self-rule and self-determination. I urge President Gorbachev to take concrete steps in that direction. But I am not very optimistic that he will.

Indeed, it appears that Mr. Gorbachev has seized this opportunity to move aggressively against the Baltic States while the allies are busy in the Persian Gulf. His keen timing puts the brutal story on page 2, instead of on page 1 where it belongs.

Mr. Speaker, I have been generally pleased with the changes in the Soviet Union over the past decade. The many policy changes under President Gorbachev have altered history for the better. The Berlin Wall has fallen. East Europeans are free. Russians have had a choice at the ballot box for the first time.

But recent weeks have caused me great concern that glasnost may have reached its limit. Could it be that the Kremlin is willing to go only so far in its promise of a more open society? Could it be that the Kremlin draws the line before letting its people taste the freedom it has already guaranteed to them by signing the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights? Unfortunately, it appears that way.

If glasnost means anything, Mr. Speaker, it should mean basic internationally recognized human rights and self-determination. It certainly doesn't mean storming TV stations and government ministries at the expense of innocent lives.

I am proud to have supported House Concurrent Resolution 40, which condemns the brutal Soviet assault in Lithuania and Latvia. I am also proud to cosponsor the Baltic Freedom Day resolution, and I am taking other steps to voice my displeasure at the way events are unfolding in the Baltic region.

Yet more must be done. Congress has sent its signals; now it's time for the President to send his. The administration must take the lead on this issue. When Secretary Baker and

Foreign Minister Bismertnikh sit down at the negotiating table, Mr. Baker must make absolutely plain that the United States has no intention of sitting idly by while Baltic civilians are slain in their struggle for freedom and independence.

Our Nation suffered terribly to gain independence, but from the battlefield arose the greatest nation on Earth. Let that be an inspiration to the noble Baltic citizenry. Let us hope that they need not follow the same path to achieve their common goal.

At this important juncture in world history, most eyes are cast toward the Middle East. And rightly so. But we must not forget that the struggle for freedom continues 2,228 miles northwest of Kuwait City. We must continue to support those who fight for what we already have. We must help them as they seek to build nations like ours where free people can express themselves and take part in their own government.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS TO AUTHORIZE AN INDIAN MEMORIAL AT THE CUSTER BATTLEFIELD AND CHANGE THE NAME TO THE LITTLE BIGHORN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

HON. BEN NIGHORSE CAMPBELL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, as the world begins to turn its attention toward the Quincentenary Anniversary of Columbus' arrival to the San Salvador Islands, commonly and incorrectly referred to as the discovery of America, I want to take this opportunity to introduce two pieces of legislation that will hopefully bring about a more honest and equitable portrayal of Indians during a significant time in American history.

We watched this week as a miniseries brought to life the events leading up to and the historic battle of the Little Big Horn. Some of my ancestors were camped along the banks of that Montana river on that hot day in June 1876, when a man the Crow called the "Son of the Morning Star" because he liked to attack at dawn, but better known as Gen. George Armstrong Custer, led his men of the Seventh Cavalry into a battle from which the Indians emerged the victor. Perhaps, some of your ancestors were also there that day. After participating for many years in the Indian campaigns to eradicate the redman from his homelands in the West, Custer fought in his last and final battle at the Little Big Horn.

Unfortunately, the Indians had been, and in many cases are still to this day, characterized as savages. Perhaps, the dehumanization of the Cheyenne, Blackfoot, and Lakota people made it easier for the military to rationalize their actions. For the Indians, it really boiled down to either kill or be killed. They fought bravely that day to protect their families, and to hold onto a way of life that was quickly dissolving before their eyes.

Almost overnight, the battlefield became a national shrine and a tourist attraction. In 1881, 9 years before the massacre of Wound-

ed Knee occurred, a granite memorial was erected to honor the Cavalry who fought in the battle. For generations now, the accolades paid to Custer and the valor attributed to him, let alone that a national monument bears his name, has been like a slap in the face to the Indian tribes who survived those harsh times.

We are now at a time in which the actions taken during the westward expansion of "Manifest Destiny" can be examined in a more honest light. We see now that our actions against the native people were not the most honorable. To that end, I was invited by the National Park Service in 1989 to be a member of an ad-hoc group to plan and execute the building of an Indian memorial at the battlefield.

I come before the Congress today with two bills: one is a proposal that sprang from the ad-hoc group's discussion with the theme we chose, "Peace Through Unity," to honor the fallen American Indian warriors. I am also introducing a bill to authorize the changing of the battlefield's name from the Custer National Battlefield to the Little Big Horn National Battlefield, denoting its geographic location, which is more in line with the denotation of other national battlefields.

In American Indian culture, it is frowned upon to toot your own horn. Humility is the admirable attribute. I don't wish to elicit praise or glory in pushing for the passage of this legislation, instead I wish to correct a long-standing injustice and help place American Indians in a more deservedly honorable position. This is one for the Indians. I urge my colleagues to support these bills and ask for cosponsorship of this legislation.

HONORING MR. MICHAEL DAVIE

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Provinces Civic Association of western Anne Arundel County, MD, in honoring their citizen of the year, Mr. Michael Davie. The Provinces Civic Association of western Anne Arundel County, which represents a community of over 1,000 homes, has selected Michael Davie because of his extensive contributions as an active citizen.

Mr. Davie has, for over 10 years, made a significant difference on a variety of environmental and civil matters of concern to the community. His participation has been involved and the results effective. As a member of the board of directors of the Provinces Civic Association, Mr. Davie has served as its treasurer, director at large, and vice president. His ability to work out details, while at the same time remaining focused on the greater goal of a project have reaped positive results in areas such as sediment runoff erosion control in construction and airport noise control. He has also served as the chairman of the Park Committee.

Effective environmental improvement begins on the personal and community level. Mr. Davie is a perfect example of how effective a concerned citizen can be in a community and for his efforts we extend our thanks.

NATIONAL FHA/HERO WEEK

HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, next week the members and advisers of the Future Homemakers of America will celebrate National FHA/HERO Week with the theme: "Future Homemakers of America: Working Today for a Better Tomorrow." It is a pleasure for me to recognize this fine organization at this time.

The Future Homemakers of America offers a variety of programs and events to help members develop skills for life—planning, decisionmaking, goal setting, problem solving, and interpersonal communication—build a positive image, and gain recognition at local, district, State, and National levels. During the past year over 281,000 members in 11,000 chapters participated in FHA/HERO programs.

More than 2,600 students and advisers attended the 1990 cluster meeting held in Louisville, KY. National officers Robin Wheeldon and Kelly Mitchell, both of whom are from Kentucky, presided at the meeting. This was the last in a series of five nationally sponsored cluster meetings, and participants learned about national programs and leadership skills.

FHA members in my home State of Kentucky have been active in national programs such as "Power of One" and "Champions II" a membership campaign. "Power of One" helps individuals achieve goals through projects in any of five modules: A Better You, Family Ties, Working on Working, Take the Lead, and Speak Out for FHA. Personal goals are achieved and recognition is given at local, State, and National levels.

Last year 10,729 members in 258 chapters throughout the State of Kentucky participated in FHA activities. In the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, which I have the privilege of representing in the Congress, there was 1,486 FHA members last year.

Two of Kentucky's State officers from the Second District: Shannon England, Caverna Chapter, is State vice president for STAR events and Jackie Stout, Spencer County High School, is the State reporter.

Tammy Evans, Cindy Ford, Ann Johnson, and Kim Johnson—students at Franklin-Simpson High School—and Tessa Copelin, Kimberly Lane, Melinda Logsdon, and Stephanie Oldham—students at Hart County High School—have all completed all five modules of "Power of One" and have submitted applications for national recognition.

Last year 1,125 chapters earned recognition as Champions and Torch Chapters by reaching specific membership goals. In the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, Allen County-Scottsville High, East Hardin High, Franklin-Simpson High, and Hart County High HERO were all Kentucky Champion Chapters.

I am proud of the FHA members and advisers of the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, and of all the members and advisers throughout the country. The Future Homemakers of America is an excellent organization and I want to wish everyone associated with the FHA continued success in their future endeavors.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE FAST FLUX TEST FACILITY COMMERCIALIZATION BILL

HON. SID MORRISON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill, along with several of my colleagues, aimed at preserving one of America's premier research and development laboratories.

The Fast Flux Test Facility, located in my district, is our Nation's newest, most advanced research reactor. It is the only reactor within the Department of Energy's fleet that meets all current regulatory requirements, and it's the facility best suited to meet our energy research and development needs well into the next century.

Mr. Speaker, the FFTF can play a greater role not only in the areas of energy research, waste cleanup and environmental restoration—it can also help meet the demands of industry and medicine, both here at home and abroad.

Later this month a team representing the Governor of the State of Washington, the Secretary of the Department of Energy and Westinghouse Electric Co. will depart for Japan in an effort to build on the promises of the FFTF. This legislation supports this important marketing effort, providing a path toward success in attracting new non-Federal partners into the plant's operating mix.

The goal is to keep the FFTF working for America with a wide variety of government, private and international investors sharing in the costs and the benefits of this marvelous facility.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in support of this important effort.

THE PERSIAN GULF WAR AFFECTS MEDICAL CARE AT HOME

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, in the past few weeks, we have all focused attention on the war in the Gulf, appropriately so. We send our support for the troops and our prayers for their success and safety.

But this morning I come to the floor to discuss the war at home. In particular, I want to discuss the patients left behind when reservist doctors and nurses are called up.

I ask my colleagues' support for a resolution to call upon the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service and its reserves to provide needed health services to people of the United States living in areas affected by the call-up of military reservist physicians and nurses to support U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf.

No one can argue that these doctors and nurses are not sorely needed—at military hospitals, on hospital ships, and at the front lines. But when they go, they leave critical medical needs behind them.

Urban hospitals have been among the hardest hit. According to Healthweek magazine, the Boston City Hospital has lost four surgeons in recent months, including the top trauma specialist. Rural areas are also losing some of the only doctors they have. One New Mexico community health center had the only doctor for 150 miles around—until he was called up by the reserves. We are hearing similar stories from around the country, from Texas, North Carolina, Kansas, Colorado, and elsewhere. If the war in the Persian Gulf intensifies, or is prolonged, many more areas of the country may face a life-and-death medical personnel shortage.

In good times, attracting doctors to these positions is not easy. In wartime, replacing them may be impossible. We already know how difficult it is to attract health professionals to impoverished urban districts and remote rural communities. It will be even more difficult to attract skilled help on a temporary basis, and decidedly more expensive. The real problem will come for federally funded health centers, clinics and hospitals. Because these organizations have restricted budgets that are planned a year in advance, there is no extra money to either recruit a new doctor or nurse, or pay a higher salary if they could find one.

The commissioned corps of the Public Health Service has a long history of service to the public health of this Nation. The provision of health care is the oldest role of the Service, starting in the marine hospitals, and continuing today in the work of the Indian Health Service and the Health Resources and Services Administration. While the Service has also been exemplary in the areas of biomedical research, disease control, and health education, the provision of health care is at the heart of its sacred mission.

We should now consider calling on this corps and its reserves, to fill the newest National need—the vacancies in primary care services for those communities whose doctors and nurses have gone to war. In the corps, there are over 2,600 doctors and nurses on active duty. There is also a so-called "Ready Reserve," more than 1,200 private sector health professionals who already volunteer to fill in for their colleagues at Federal sites for a few weeks at a time.

We are not asking for much more than that. House joint resolution—calls on the Secretary of Health and Human Services to activate the reserve corps of the Public Health Service, and to assign qualified members of the corps to temporary assignments of 90 to 180 days in the most critically needy areas of the country that have been affected by the call-up of medical personnel.

This is a time of national emergency. There are many fine men and women who are committing their time, energy, and even their lives to support the President in the Persian Gulf. We can do no less at home. We cannot avoid the loss of life on the battlefield. But we can prevent it in our cities and rural communities. I am confident that the dedication of the Public Health Service to the health of our Nation will prove itself once again in this time of national need.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that a copy of H.J. Res. — be printed in the record at this point.

H.J. RES. —

Joint resolution to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to call to active duty additional members of the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service for the purpose of responding to the shortage of health care providers in the United States that has occurred as a result of the Persian Gulf conflict, and for other purposes.

Whereas, for purposes relating to the Persian Gulf conflict, the Department of Defense has called to active duty thousands of health care providers who are reserve members of the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas calling health care providers to active duty for such purposes has deprived many rural and medically underserved communities of essential medical personnel and has resulted in shortages of health care providers, which is a medical crisis that will exist for the duration of the Persian Gulf conflict;

Whereas such shortages are particularly acute in federally funded community, migrant, and Indian health centers;

Whereas the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service was created in 1889 as a uniformed service to provide for and promote the public health of the people of the United States;

Whereas the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service is an organization of 6,000 officers, including 2,600 medical officers and nurses, and has a ready reserve corps of 1,200 medical officers and nurses that can be called to active duty for service to the United States in time of military or civilian emergencies; and

Whereas because of its history and duty to serve the United States during times of crisis, the commission corps of the Public Health Service can play a vital part in responding to the Persian Gulf conflict by serving the people of the United States in their time of medical need: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress hereby declares, subject to section 2, that a state of national emergency exists for purposes of enabling the Secretary of Health and Human Services, under Section 203 of the Public Health Service Act, to call to active duty additional members of the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service.

SEC. 2. For purposes of the first section of this resolution, the national emergency declared by the Congress is that certain communities in the United States are experiencing significant shortages in health services as a direct result of one or more of the health care providers of the communities leaving the communities to serve as members of the United States Armed Forces in connection with the Persian Gulf conflict.

SEC. 3. (a) For the purpose of responding to the national emergency described in section 2, the Secretary shall—

(1) pursuant to the first section of this resolution, call to active duty additional members of the Reserve Corps and make assignments of qualified members of such Corps; and

(2) make assignments of qualified members of the Regular Corps.

(b) The Secretary shall identify the communities in the United States that have significant shortages of health care providers for the reason specified in section 2. The Secretary shall assign qualified members of the Regular Corps and the Reserve Corps to provide health services to such communities for periods not exceeding 180 days.

SEC. 4. For purposes of this resolution:

(1) The term "Persian Gulf conflict" means United States military operations conducted as a consequence of the invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990, by military forces of the Government of Iraq, including United States military operations conducted under the name Operation Desert Shield and the name Operation Desert Storm.

(2) The term "Regular Corps" means the commissioned Regular Corps of the Public Health Service, maintained pursuant to Section 203 of the Public Health Service Act.

(3) The term "Reserve Corps" means the commissioned Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, maintained pursuant to Section 203 of the Public Health Service Act.

(4) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MAYOR JOSEPH CIPOLLA

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Mayor Joseph Cipolla on the occasion of his retirement.

Joseph Cipolla has served as mayor of the borough of Paramus for over 20 years, 16 of which he has served as mayor. For over 20 years he has served as the municipal pool manager, a member of the board of education, and a member of the borough council. Mayor Cipolla has been the driving force behind the establishment of the Paramus golf course, senior citizens center, narcotics squad, substance abuse committee, Sunday closing, antipornography and head shop ordinances, model recycling program and preservation of home rule in the borough of Paramus. He was a moving force in preserving non-Sunday shopping in Bergen County, and was instrumental in the growth and development of his community and surrounding area.

His dedication to the community is exemplified by these and many other services which he has worked to provide. Mayor Cipolla is one of those special few who truly make a difference in our society.

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

RANGEL: AGAINST THE WAR, FOR THE GI

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my distinguished colleagues a recent newspaper column discussing the views of my good friend, CHARLIE RANGEL, on the Persian Gulf conflict.

CHARLIE is a man who knows war and knows the problems of veterans in peace time.

The article was written by Earl Caldwell, the New York columnist and CBS radio commentator.

[From the New York Daily News, Jan. 30, 1991]

RANGEL: AGAINST THE WAR, FOR THE GI
(By Earl Caldwell)

First he took a significant step to support those he calls "the warriors." He did that by proposing legislation to create for troops who serve in the Persian Gulf a "G.I. Bill" of the kind enacted for veterans of World War II. Two days later, he was the only member of Congress to stand on the Ellipse in Washington and address the huge anti-war demonstration. Yesterday he was preparing for a trip to Tel Aviv.

"To thank Israel for not attacking when we have troops on the line," explained New York Congressman Charles Rangel.

It may not have been his intention but bit by bit, U.S. Rep. Rangel, the Harlem Democrat, has moved onto the point as a leader in the developing opposition to use of force in the Persian Gulf.

Maybe a part of it has to do with his own history. Rangel has two medals from the war of 40 years ago that in many ways forms a link to what is now taking place. Then it was Korea, early in the 1950s, and American troops made up the bulwark of a coalition formed to carry out a mandate of the United Nations.

Rangel sees the experience of Korea being repeated. When troops were ordered to the Persian Gulf, it was said that dislodging Iraqi forces from Kuwait would not take long. Some said, "Only a few weeks," and others guessed that it would not take even that long. But after less than two weeks, it does not look that way anymore. Now the prospects are of a long and bloody ground war.

It also happened that way in Korea. At the start, war was not even mentioned; just "a police action," was the prediction. But when it was over, 33,629 Americans had been killed and there were 103,284 wounded.

Korea, just as in the Persian Gulf now, began with bombing and some believed that the Navy and Air Force could do the job. Eventually the burden fell to the infantry and the same is expected to happen in Kuwait. Rangel was a volunteer and he came out of the war having been awarded a Purple Heart and a Bronze Star.

It is one thing to join a movement once it has been established and has a constituency large enough to influence. It is different, though, to be a part of building a movement. Then, there are risks. By standing as the lone member of Congress to address the rally on Saturday, Rangel was taking the kind of risk politicians often duck. But he had his reasons.

"I find myself wanting the President to tell me why I should support him," he said. "Why not just sanctions? Why not just cut him (Saddam Hussein) off? We could have really put a hurt on him with sanctions. I have yet to listen to anything (in the decision to use force) that makes sense." So on Saturday, Rangel was out there, as he said, "to help create an atmosphere—that you can be against the war and still be patriotic."

As a member of Congress, Rangel also stands with the minority in another way. He has a son—22 years old now—who is a Marine. So his son now faces what Rangel faced 40 years ago.

The bill Rangel has fashioned to provide G.I. benefits has several major components. He asks \$1 billion to aid families of soldiers.

The money would be to assist in emergency rent payments, mortgage payments, tuition and other contingencies. His bill also seeks to provide a flat \$10,000 bonus for all who serve. The idea being to give those soldiers some options when they come home. The proposed legislation also asks funds to expand veterans' benefits in housing, health care, job training and to guarantee reemployment rights.

As the war in the Persian Gulf progresses, it especially angers Rangel that no peace talks are taking place. "I don't expect Colin Powell to talk about peace or Dick Cheney. But where is Baker?" he asks, referring to the secretary of state. "Someone ought to be saying, (to Saddam) 'Do you give up?' But we don't have anyone talking while we're doing the bombing. It's insane."

ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, America has had an empty energy policy for a decade. The Persian Gulf crisis has again reminded us of our addiction to foreign oil, and that our national security is dependent on our energy security. Sadly, in the rush to find new energy resources, some want to invade the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and other environmental jewels with oil and gas development. Many forget that 70 percent of all the oil we have ever discovered remains untapped in existing wells.

Enhanced oil recovery, or EOR, involves innovative techniques which increase oil and gas recovery from existing petroleum reserves. Known EOR technologies can produce another 80 billion barrels of domestic oil—almost 50 percent of all the oil ever produced within the United States. Petroleum engineers predict more than a billion barrels of oil will be recovered in Utah with technological advances and economic incentives.

It is time we stopped giving tax breaks to huge oil companies who want to drill ANWR. We can do better. Let us redirect our efforts to encourage domestic oil production in areas of existing development. Enhanced oil recovery, with the present infrastructure and delivery systems, is a cost effective and environmentally safe alternative to increase energy security.

If we do not act quickly, however, access to two-thirds of the remaining oil in place may soon be lost due to well abandonment. A delay in pursuing enhanced oil recovery will be a decision to forever lose 325 billion barrels of proven oil reserves and with it any hope of energy security.

To those who want to drill in wild places like the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, I say, "ANWR—no—EOR—yes."

BENJAMIN BANNEKER

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the first public event, initiating the celebration and observance of the Bicentennial of the District of Columbia, 1991–2002, I rise to pay tribute, including support for the effort to erect a permanent physical memorial to a truly great man who was a major architect of the Capital City, Benjamin Banneker, the first African-American man of science, a self-taught surveyor, astronomer, mathematician, and author, who, born a free man, rose from humble beginnings, working the family farm in Howard County, MD, to a place of international prominence and respect. Even today, the beacon representing his lasting, multifaceted contributions to the early history of this city and our country continues to beam brightly.

Benjamin Banneker's scientific talents were evident early in his life. In 1753, at the age of 22 years, he single-handedly built a striking clock, made entirely of wood, except for a few metal parts, one of the first such clocks made in America. The clock worked perfectly, keeping time accurately for more than 50 years, a marvel of invention, which drew the attention and admiration of his family, neighbors, and American Colonials everywhere.

In the 1780's, having been befriended by his Ellicott neighbors, who were fascinated with his intellect and abilities, with a loan from them of a few astronomy books and some secondhand equipment, Benjamin Banneker nourished and developed a keen interest in astronomy, and calculated a set of the ephemerides, charting the positions of the celestial bodies for each day of the year. He developed this ability with great exactitude and was widely praised.

In February 1791, upon the recommendation of Andrew Ellicott IV, chief surveyor, for the new Federal city, then Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, approved the appointment of Benjamin Banneker to serve as principle assistant to Ellicott in the initial survey of Washington, DC.

In February 1791, Benjamin Banneker began the mammoth task of maintaining the astronomical clock, and recording the precise time of each survey of the heavens, a delicate and exacting task, given the susceptibility of the clock to air-temperature changes and vibration.

The astronomical observations and calculations were critically important to the success of the fieldwork, requiring the ability to understand and utilize the finest technical equipment of the day, and to maintain extensive notes of the observations. Andrew Ellicott realized that Banneker was not only capable of making and recording his observations, but that he was also so exact, that he could be left alone in the field tent, and relied upon to complete his tasks without continuous and direct supervision.

This reaction helped to refute the opinion, widely held among many that Americans of African ancestry were incapable of performing

such purely scientific or intellectual tasks. But there is more.

Between 1791 and 1797, Benjamin Banneker published his world renowned and widely read "Almanacs," which drew the attention of famous persons of the day, including Thomas Jefferson and the leaders of the abolitionist movement, and which were read aloud on the floor of the House of Commons in an attempt to advance the abolitionist cause in England.

Benjamin Banneker's contributions ranged beyond the scientific. In August 1791, Banneker wrote a now famous letter to Thomas Jefferson, decrying the institution of slavery, and pointing to himself as but one example of refutation of the widely held view regarding the technical limitations of blacks. He stated:

I suppose it is a truth to well attested to you, to need a proof here, that we are a race of Beings who have long laboured under the abuse and censure of the world, that we have long been looked upon with an eye of contempt, and that we have been considered rather brutish than human, and Scarcely capable of mental endowments. . . . I apprehend you will readily embrace every opportunity to eradicate that train of absurd and false ideas and opinions which so generally prevail with respect to us, and that your Sentiments are concurrent with mine.

When Benjamin Banneker died in October 1806, he was buried simply in an unmarked grave in Oella, MD, an unassuming ending for a man whose life and contributions are a continuing inspiration for millions of men and women of color and others, both in America and worldwide. Yet Benjamin Banneker has not been forgotten. His quiet, but direct protestations against the institution of slavery, and his illustrious accomplishments as a mathematician, scientist, and astronomer, have left a marvelous trail of achievement that still shines.

I am proud to be a graduate of a junior high school, now a high school for gifted and talented children, named for Benjamin Banneker in this city. I salute the memory of Benjamin Banneker, and join in the effort to erect a lasting physical memorial to the man for the many contributions that he made to American society and culture.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO ASSIST COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation designed to update our Internal Revenue Code, making it more equitable for our Nation's commissioned officers. My bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the exclusion from gross income for combat pay received by a commissioned officer to \$2,000.

The compensation that America's commissioned officers receive for action in combat zones has traditionally been excluded from their gross income for tax purposes. For the risks these military officials take in such situa-

tions, such treatment is the very least we can do.

The last time our commissioned officers had an increase in the amount of combat pay they could exclude from gross income was January 1, 1966, during the Vietnam conflict. At that time, Congress increased the exclusion from \$200 to its present \$500. Prior to 1966, the previous increase had taken place during the Korean conflict in 1952. Clearly, inflation dictates that it is once again time to increase the exclusion.

Each and every one of us in Congress are hoping for a successful completion to Operation Desert Storm at the earliest possible date. Until the end of hostilities, we must do everything in our power to assist the American service men and women serving in the Persian Gulf as well as their families. My bill represents a small but important part of this effort and I urge the appropriate committees of the House to consider this measure in a timely manner.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained yesterday and did not vote on H.R. 180, the Veterans Education and Employment Amendments of 1991. Had I been present, I would have voted in favor of this important veterans legislation.

H.R. 180 extends eligibility for education and employment programs. In addition, this legislation increases the eligibility time for Vietnam era veterans to participate in certain veterans programs. The measure also allows an individual serving on active duty who is within 180 days of discharge—other than dishonorable—to take advantage of educational and vocational counseling programs.

H.R. 180 encompasses three bills that the House of Representatives passed at the end of the 101st Congress. When we adjourned last October, I was disappointed that so much of the veterans legislation I supported was not enacted into law. This Nation's veterans should not be penalized for Congress' inaction.

However, I am extremely pleased that the House is moving quickly in the 102d Congress to redress the situation. I commend Chairman MONTGOMERY and ranking minority member BOB STUMP for their diligence in serving the needs of veterans across the country.

Now, more than ever, we must demonstrate our support to the men and women who have sacrificed so much to ensure our freedom.

As hundreds of thousands of Americans fulfill their duties in the Middle East, we must live up to our responsibility and ensure that upon their return, these brave men and women will be able to pursue education and vocational training opportunities.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE FAMILY-BUILDING ACT

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Federal Employee Family-Building Act, which would require that all insurance carriers in the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program [FEHBP] that cover obstetric care also cover infertility treatments and adoption-related medical expenses. This act would amend title 5 of the United States Code, and is a duplicate of H.R. 2860 which I had introduced in the last Congress.

For years millions of Americans have faced a serious medical insurance coverage gap: Very few health insurance plans cover infertility treatment or adoption-related medical expenses. Health plans in only nine States cover these kind of expenses. Plans in the other 41 States and all of the Federal employee health plans provide no coverage.

The pursuit of happiness includes the ability to have children. Those desiring to raise the children of America's future deserve our help. High costs should not be an insurmountable obstacle to those seeking infertility therapy or wishing to adopt children.

Although infertility strikes about 20 percent of all couples, it is, for the most part, a treatable disorder. During the past 10 years dramatic advances have been made in the fields of infertility therapy and reproductive biology.

To individuals needing infertility treatment the cost is often prohibitive. For example, in vitro fertilization treatment costs about \$4,000 to \$6,000 for one treatment cycle. Without health insurance only well-to-do couples are able to afford infertility therapy, while the less fortunate majority are deterred by financial constraints. Less than one-third of all infertile couples sought treatment in 1982.

Adoption is an equally costly procedure, averaging about \$10,000 per child. Although over 40 percent of adoptable children are blacks, minority would-be parents have been deterred by the high costs of adoption.

Requiring insurance coverage for infertility and adoption-related medical expenses will have minimal impact on insurance costs. For example, in Massachusetts the Family-Building Act costs Blue Cross/Blue Shield \$0.54 per family per month.

It is time we acknowledge that there are different ways to build a family, and we should do every thing we can to assist parents who would like to have children. Passing the Federal Employees Family-Building Act is a step in the right direction.

1991 GROUNDHOG'S DAY PROCLAMATION

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, on February 2, the original and only true groundhog, Punx-

sutawney Phil, emerged from his burrow to give this year's winter weather prediction. Here is the official proclamation from Punx-sutawney, PA:

At 7:27 a.m. on February 2, 1991, Punx-sutawney Phil, the Seer of Seers, the Prognosticator of Prognosticators, emerged from his burrow at Gobbler's Knob. He stood tall, calm, and noble and was very pleased at the site of the huge throng of faithful followers at the Knob. He cast his eyes downward and with a mischievous smile turned to the groundhog club president Jim Means and signaled to him in clear groundhogese: "There is a shadow here for sure. Not especially dark or strong but enough to call for six more weeks of winter weather."

DECLINING MILK PRICES

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the U.S. Agriculture Department released figures indicating that wholesale milk prices in Wisconsin have dropped to \$10.16 per hundred pounds.

This price was last seen in 1978. Can you imagine trying to live today on your 1978 income? Property taxes have skyrocketed over the last 13 years. Labor costs are way up. The Milwaukee Sentinel today provided the following dramatic illustration of the gap between 1978 prices and the costs of living in 1991, based on advertisements in the paper:

In late 1978, you could buy a new Chrysler LeBaron for \$4,988, an all-you-can-eat fish dinner for \$2.45. A new LeBaron now lists for \$13,000, the fish fry goes for \$5.95.

So today, because of dairy policies which encourage overproduction in nondairy States outside of the Midwest, Wisconsin's farmers are being forced to somehow make ends meet on 1978 milk prices. State dairy economists estimate that the \$10.16 price will cause Wisconsin's gross farm receipts to drop by \$500 to \$700 million.

I want to register today my deep concern and alarm about the current situation. I hope to work with my colleagues and with the new Secretary of Agriculture, our friend, EDWARD MADIGAN, to design dairy policies which guarantee a reasonable income for the Nation's dairy farmers, particularly those hurting the most: Those family dairy farmers in Wisconsin, the Nation's dairy State.

VISITING NURSE SERVICE

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Dolores Carbonetti and the Visiting Nurse Service. Ms. Carbonetti, executive director of the Visiting Nurse Service has, during her 14 years of devoted service, sent the message of caring out to the community. The Visiting Nurse Service has been providing volunteer health care for the communities of

Pawtucket, Lincoln, Central Falls, and Cumberland since 1911.

The Visiting Nurse Service has not confined its care to any one age or condition. They administer care for children or adults in post-operative or hospitalization conditions. They concentrate on education of patients and family members alike.

The Visiting Nurse Service has participated in special projects such as prenatal care and hospice care. They have also shown a commitment to the elderly by their dedication to adult day care in the communities of Lincoln and Pawtucket, RI.

The week of February 10-16 is Visiting Nurse Association Week. It is with great pleasure that I offer special recognition to Delores Carbonetti and the Visiting Nurse Service during this week. I wish Ms. Carbonetti and the Visiting Nurse Service the best of luck in their future endeavors.

A CONGRESSIONAL ANNIVERSARY SALUTE TO JOHN AND EUNICE FALBE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable couple, John J. Falbe, Sr., and Eunice Walters Falbe. On February 25, 1991, the Falbes will be celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary. This occasion gives me the opportunity to extend my sincere congratulations to John and Eunice for achieving this tremendous milestone. They are indeed, a unique couple.

John and Eunice began as childhood sweethearts in Racine, WI. They were blessed with three children, John Falbe, Jr., Barbara Karas, and Norma Marselis. The Falbes also have four grandchildren, Ryan, Jonathan, and Lisa Marselis, and Jennifer Falbe.

At the time they were married in 1941, John was a sergeant in the Regular Army. Commissioned a second lieutenant in May 1943, John served 3½ years during World War II in England, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Trinidad, and the British West Indies plus 1½ years immediately before and immediately after World War II in Germany and Trinidad. John retired from the Army on March 31, 1957, in the grade of major after 23 years of active duty.

John and Eunice currently live in San Pedro, CA, and are both working as interstate claims adjusters for a moving company. In the 30 years that they have lived in San Pedro, the Falbes have been extremely active. Eunice has always been supportive of John's numerous fraternal, service, and community activities. John's commitment to these activities can be seen by looking at the impressive list of positions that he has held. He served six terms as president of the San Pedro Chapter of the Retired Officers' Association, three terms as commander of the Long Beach Chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars, and eight terms as district national service chairman of the California-Hawaiian Elks Association. He was also an organizer of the

Louisville, KY chapter of the National Defense Transportation Association, vice president of the Laymen's Retreat League in Sierra Madre, grand navigator of RONDA Caravan of the Order of the Alhambra, as well as being an active participant in numerous other clubs.

In all of the above activities Eunice was always at John's side to council, to assist, and to support. There's has indeed been a loving and companionable relationship. My wife, Lee, joins me in saluting the Falbes.

NANCY AND RICHARD ETTER HON- ORED AT KNIGHT OF THE GAEL

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two great citizens of the State of Nevada. I speak of Nancy and Richard Etter. On March 5, 1991, these two outstanding members of the Las Vegas community will be honored at the annual Knight of the Gael sponsored by Bishop Gorman High School.

The Etters have had a broad range of involvement in the civic and business community of Las Vegas. Nancy has served as a valuable member and leader of the Junior League of Las Vegas, Women's Hospital, the New Horizons Auxilliary, and the Assistance League of Las Vegas. She has excelled in these organizations, helping needy school-children, children with learning disabilities, and provided her leadership in helping to guide these organizations to success.

Richard has distinguished himself as a member of the Las Vegas business community as the president of Valley Capital Corp. and as chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the Valley Bank of Nevada. During his tenure of 25 years, he has helped to shape Valley Bank into one of the bedrocks of southern Nevada. In addition he has lent his time to groups such as the Boulder Dam Area Council Boy Scouts of America, the United Way of southern Nevada, and the Las Vegas Founders Club. He has teamed up with his wife to turn the Las Vegas Invitational Golf Tournament into the event that it has become.

Nancy and Richard Etter exemplify the commitment to family, work, and community that all of us should strive to emulate. I join my fellow Nevadan's in honoring these two highly respected individuals. It is my hope that others will follow in their footsteps and become proud examples to their communities in the same manner that Nancy and Richard Etter have become.

DR. JAMES E. WALKER THE EIGHTH PRESIDENT OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, in its illustrious 80-year history, Middle Tennessee State Uni-

versity in Murfreesboro, TN, has boasted a string of outstanding leaders.

This month, Dr. James E. Walker takes his place in MTSU history as its eighth president. He already has made an impression that promises more good things to come.

Dr. Walker startled University officials when he came for a day-long visit and interview as one of four finalists to replace retiring president Dr. Sam H. Ingram. Dr. Walker calmly explained that he already had spent 6 hours on the MTSU campus, taking the trip on his own to see the university firsthand.

Posing as the father of a prospective student or an older graduate student, Dr. Walker visited several campus facilities, spoke with students and administrators, and sat in on classes. He liked what he found. His hands-on approach impressed university leaders.

Dr. Walker has shown initiative throughout his career. He comes to MTSU after 3 years as vice president for academic affairs and provost of the University of Northern Colorado. Prior to joining the administration at Northern Colorado, Dr. Walker served 7 years as dean of the school of education at California State University-Hayward.

From 1977 until 1980, he chaired the Department of Specialized Educational Development at Illinois State University.

He also worked as a school teacher in Atlanta, been assistant professor of special education at Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, served as adjunct professor of special education at the University of Alabama, and been assistant superintendent of Bryce Hospital in Tuscaloosa, AL.

He earned his bachelor's degree in biology at Alabama State University and a master's degree in education of exceptional children at Atlanta University, where he also did post-master's work. He earned an Ed.D. in education of exceptional children from Penn State University.

With his experience at all levels of education, Dr. Walker brings a new era to the university. His leadership will prepare MTSU and its students for the next century.

Dr. Walker may have said it best when he told the Daily News Journal in Murfreesboro that, "I'm used to firsts; I prefer being first."

That attitude is good for MTSU, it's good for Tennessee and it's good for education.

TRIBUTE TO RONALD E. OLSZOWY THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY'S FIRST ANNUAL "MAN OF THE YEAR"

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride and admiration that I rise today to salute a truly outstanding individual from my Eighth Congressional District whose dedication and commitment to the goals of the American Cancer Society and his community have truly merited him this great honor as the first annual "Man of the Year".

I am speaking of Ronald E. Olszowy, of Passaic, NJ, whose deep involvement in his

community for several years has earned him the honor of "Man of the Year" by the American Cancer Society of Passaic County. For all he has done, Ronald Olszowy will be honored by the American Cancer Society at the Meadowlands Hilton on Saturday, February 9, 1991.

Mr. Speaker, I know that this event will be a source of great pride, not only to Ronald, but his devoted wife Margaret and their two children, Linnes and Ronald, Jr.; to his many friends and colleagues who will be on hand Saturday to honor him; Arnold Speert and his lovely wife Myrna, as well as A.J. Fusco, another one of Ronald's dear friends brought together for this occasion.

Mr. Speaker, Ronald E. Olszowy, has been involved in many various careers, politics, clubs and organizations within his lifetime. He began his career in the U.S. Army as a military policeman for the Defense Atomic Support Agency from 1968 through 1970 where he was decorated for heroism and credited with saving the life of another soldier.

After leaving the Army he became the president of Nationwide Bail Bonds, a company which specializes in bail bonds and all other types of bonds including performance, license, permit and all other miscellaneous surety and fidelity bonds. Ronald's involvement with this successful business continues today along with his ownership of the Interstate Insurance Agency, a full service multi-line agency specializing in commercial insurance and REO. Technologies, a company which promotes and sells modular stainless-steel prison cells.

As the son of my good friend the late Assemblyman Emil Olszowy, Ronald has also had the opportunity to work on several important political campaigns within the county in the past two decades including campaign manager for his father. This prestigious start enabled him to work closely with several other assemblymen in the State and finally as city coordinator for Tom Kean during his gubernatorial election.

Along with this list of ventures in the political realm, Ronald also supported various clubs and organizations within his career: The Passaic County Republican Club, Rosol Dul America Legion Post 359, as well as a member of the Viking Crew, the President's Club of William Paterson College, William Paterson College Alumni Association, and past president of St. Clare's Home and School Association. The list goes on quite extensively but in summation shows a man dedicated to the causes in which he involves himself.

Mr. Speaker, it is citizens such as Ronald E. Olszowy who contribute so much to the business and social fabric of our communities. I appreciate the opportunity to present a brief profile of a man who has given so much of himself to his community, State and Nation, and who has immeasurably improved his world through his innumerable contributions—Ronald E. Olszowy, recipient of the first annual American Cancer Society, Passaic County Chapter, "Man of the Year."

CONGRESS MUST REMAIN VIGILANT IN HELPING THE RESIDENTS OF LOGAN

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, this week, the city of Philadelphia will observe the 5-year anniversary of an unusual urban disaster that still plagues the city and its residents. Five years ago, following a gas explosion, it was discovered that many of the homes in the Logan neighborhood of Philadelphia were literally sinking into the ground.

In the early 1920's, these homes were improperly built on an extremely unstable ash and cinder base adjacent to a shifting underground stream. Over the decades, the fill has been partially washed away and condensed, causing many of the homes to subside.

Today, it is estimated that over 1,000 homes will eventually be affected by this crisis. Hundreds of families have been forced to relocate, and hundreds more await relocation. Day by day the subsidence problems facing Philadelphia homeowners worsen. Serious utility failures, a product of the collapsing homes, make staying in the homes dangerous and forces homeowners to seek alternative shelter. It is imperative that action be taken as quickly as possible to relocate the Logan families.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the people of Logan who have pulled together throughout this ordeal. They have successfully argued their cause and have rightly won our admiration.

Everyone involved in this effort has made a praiseworthy and commendable start—but we are far from finished. It is estimated that the total replacement cost for the Logan residents will be over \$50 million.

We in Congress must remain vigilant in our effort to continue providing Federal aid. The city of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania must carry on in their efforts for additional moneys for the residents of Logan. Even in these times of fiscal restraint, we must not let our commitment to the people of Logan waiver. It is vital that we help these residents return to normal lives.

LEGISLATION TO NAME U.S. COURTHOUSE IN MADISON, WI

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, the entire Wisconsin congressional delegation and several other Members are introducing legislation today to name the U.S. courthouse in Madison the Robert W. Kastenmeier United States Courthouse.

For 32 years, Bob Kastenmeier was the voice of integrity and justice in the House. Time and time again he cast difficult votes because of his deeply held beliefs, particularly his opposition to U.S. military involvement in the Vietnam war and the Persian Gulf.

As the Washington Post commented after he lost the election in Wisconsin's Second Congressional District last November, Bob Kastenmeier was a "a staunch defender of civil liberties who worked for prison reform, privacy protection, free press and an enlightened criminal justice system. He also took on complicated subjects that rarely make headlines, becoming the leading House expert on patents and copyrights and shouldering such unpleasant tasks as the impeachment of wayward judges."

Bob Kastenmeier became the second ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee and is remembered by many for his contributions during the impeachment hearings on President Richard M. Nixon in connection with the Watergate scandal.

His contributions to a stronger Federal court system are widely recognized by judges and lawyers all over the United States. Chief Justice William Rehnquist called him a "good friend of the Federal judicial system." And Chief Judge Abner Mikva of the U.S. Federal Court of Appeals in Washington said: "Nobody up there has his knowledge, understanding, and sensitivity about the judiciary." In 1988, the American Judicature Society gave him its Justice Award for his contributions to improving the administration of justice.

It is just and fitting for the U.S. courthouse in Madison to be named after Bob Kastenmeier.

CONTINUED REPRESSION IN CHINA

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, while the civilized world confronts Saddam Hussein in the Persian Gulf, the barbarians of Beijing try their best and brightest for daring to dream the dream of freedom and democracy for their country.

In a perverse kind of way, it is fascinating to watch the hard-core Communist of China and the Soviet Union swim against the tides of history and human progress and attempt to keep the people under their thumbs.

They will of course, succeed in the short term and fail in the long. But they will only fail in the long term so long as we continue to make freedom and self determination at the forefront of our foreign policy.

On dealing with the regime in Beijing and the reactionaries in Moscow, we have no military option, but we have a host of economic, diplomatic, political and moral levers to work. The Congressional Human Rights Caucus will continue to be in the forefront bearing a message of truth and freedom to people of conscience and good will across the globe.

H. RES. 51

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to cosponsor H. Res. 51, which establishes in the House of Representatives the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. The resolution authorizes the committee to study problems relating to income maintenance, health, nutrition, education, welfare, employment, and recreation. It also permits the committee to encourage the development of public and private programs and policies to assist children and youth in taking a full part in national life and becoming productive citizens. Finally, the committee may review ways to coordinate Government and private programs that address the problems of childhood and adolescence.

The work of this committee could not be more timely. While many of us prospered during the 1980's, clearly millions of children and families did not. A recent article published in the Detroit Free Press illustrates this fact all too vividly, painting a grim picture of the plight of Michigan's 2.4 million children, 1 in 5 of whom lives below the Federal poverty level. The article summarizes a report prepared by the Michigan Department of Public Health, which compared the period 1980-82 with 1986-88 and found that most indicators of child health had worsened. These include the low birth weight rate, the birth rate among teens, and the violent death rate. Other measures that had once been steadily improving, such as the percentage of women receiving prenatal care and the infant mortality rate, ceased to record significant gains or were unchanged.

These shocking findings, which I sadly suspect could be duplicated elsewhere in this Nation, demand our attention. Although these problems often seem to defy solution, we must never stop looking for ways to address them. I believe that the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families can continue to make a significant contribution to our search for information and answers, and I, therefore, strongly support this resolution.

TRIBUTE TO DANNY GUSTAFSON

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Mr. Dan Gustafson, a good friend and constituent of mine, who is retiring from the presidency of the Minnesota AFL-CIO this year.

The Minnesota AFL-CIO has been a vital force in the life of all Minnesotans for over 100 years. And Danny has been active in it all his adult life. He started in the building trades as a young plasterer and soon became the business representative for the Plasterers Union. In 1966, he was elected business representative for the Minneapolis Building Trades Coun-

cil and served in that capacity until his election as secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota AFL-CIO in 1978. In 1985, he was elected president of the Minnesota AFL-CIO.

Even the labor movement's harshest critics acknowledge its central historical role in eliminating sweatshops, improving health and safety, and winning livable wages for workers. Many people don't realize that the labor movement has also been in the forefront of such major issues as health care, education, consumer protection, and environmental protection.

In Minnesota, labor supported the State Superfund law of 1982 to clean up hazardous waste sites. Labor also spearheaded the successful campaign to win right to know legislation, requiring that workers be informed about dangerous substances at work and be taught how to respond to chemical spills and other accidents involving hazardous materials in the workplace. Danny was a leader in this effort and he deserves a great deal of credit for this accomplishment.

The Minnesota AFL-CIO is an active partner with the other institutions in our State in improving the quality of life for all Minnesotans. Throughout his entire adult life, Danny Gustafson has been in the forefront of these endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, Danny has excelled as a labor leader and has taken great pride in his work. As he enters his well-earned retirement I want to thank him for all the good things he has done for the people of my State. I wish him luck in his future endeavors and congratulate him on his past achievements.

A CONGRESSIONAL ANNIVERSARY
SALUTE TO BOB AND FLO HOFFMAN**HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Bob and Flo Hoffman. On February 15, 1991, the Hoffmans will be celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary. This occasion gives me the opportunity to extend my sincere congratulations for their many years of unending commitment to each other and their family.

Bob and Flo were both born and raised in Cincinnati, OH. They were blessed with three daughters, Kay Ann, Karen Sue, and Kathie Joe. The Hoffmans also have seven grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

After Bob served in the U.S. Navy during World War II, the Hoffmans moved to the Los Angeles area. Since then, aside from being special parents and grandparents, the two have been active participants in local organizations. They currently live in the San Rafael Mobile Home Estates in Harbor City, CA, where Flo is involved in the park's activities and organizations and Bob is a member of the Los Angeles-Harbor Masonic Lodge, No. 332 of San Pedro and of the Scottish Rite of Free Masonry of Long Beach.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our congratulations to the Hoffmans. They are truly a

remarkable couple who have devoted their talents and energies to enriching the lives of so many other people. In this time, when family chaos seems to be the rule rather than the exception, it is encouraging to see a happy couple like Bob and Flo reach this tremendous milestone. We wish Bob and Flo, their daughters, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren all the best in the years to come.

IN SUPPORT OF OUR VETERANS
AND CURRENT MILITARY PERSONNEL**HON. JACK FIELDS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for H.R. 555 and H.R. 556, which passed the House last week.

Unfortunately, I was unavoidably detained at Houston Intercontinental Airport due to poor weather and was therefore prevented from casting a vote in favor of these two bills. I want to make clear that my failure to vote on these measures in no way demonstrates a lack of support for these two important bills.

I am pleased that we passed these bills that help our troops—past and present. Current conditions only serve as a potent reminder of past wars when we, as Americans, had to stand together for freedom and democracy. We must remember that freedom is never safe, human rights are never guaranteed. It is easy to forget how fragile our way of life is.

As we see the sacrifices that our soldiers are making for us in the Persian Gulf, it is important that we take a few moments to thank the soldiers of past wars. These brave men and women answered the call of duty to our Nation in its time of desperate need, just as our soldiers are doing today. They served in the proud tradition of the United States that began with the Revolution and continues today.

I am pleased that the House of Representatives was able to reach a compromise and pass agent orange legislation. We all know that a vast amount of work went into this legislation and this issue throughout the years. The members of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs should be commended for their hard work and dedication on this issue.

In addition, H.R. 555 is the least we can do for our brave soldiers and their families. This bill provides reservists on active duty with protection in court proceedings and protection from adverse action by creditors. It also protects their dependents from eviction by raising the maximum rental delinquency from \$150 to \$1,200.

Again, I rise in strong support of these measures, of our veterans, and of our future veterans serving in the Persian Gulf.

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MEMORIAL DAY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I am today introducing in the House of Representatives a House joint resolution to designate October 15, 1991, as National Law Enforcement Memorial Day. I have selected this date because it corresponds with the scheduled completion date of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in October 1991. The memorial will be situated at Judiciary Square in Washington, DC.

In calendar year 1990, there were over 700 murders in the metropolitan Washington, DC area. Not all of these crimes were drug related, but many of them were. As our society has become more violent, law enforcement officers are correspondingly placed at greater risk in performing their daily duties.

My colleagues, here are a few facts which may be of interest to you. In America, there are over 500,000 peace-law enforcement-officers. According to the law enforcement memorial fund, over the last 10 years over 1,500 law enforcement officers have been killed in the line of duty. In 1989, the last full year for which statistics are available, 148 officers were killed in the line of duty. Preliminary figures for 1990, are that 119 enforcement personnel officers were killed performing their duties.

Each year over 60,000 law enforcement officers are assaulted by criminals, which results in over 20,000 officers being injured. The war in the Persian Gulf is the leading news story of the day. When a soldier is killed, not only he is affected, but his family and loved ones suffer as well. It is exactly the same, for the families of peace officers killed or injured in the line of duty.

Section 1 of the resolution would designate Tuesday, October 15, 1991, as National Law Enforcement Memorial Day, and section 2 would request President Bush to issue and publish in the Federal Register an appropriate proclamation designating Tuesday, October 15, 1991, as National Law Enforcement Memorial Day.

During the President's State of the Union Address the loudest and most prolonged applause was for America's men and women serving in the Persian Gulf. This spontaneous outburst demonstrated that the Congress is united in supporting our men and women who have placed their lives in danger in the Persian Gulf war. Should we be any less united in supporting peace officers who place their lives in danger fighting crime here in America?

I urge all Members who wish to demonstrate support for law enforcement officers serving in their districts to cosponsor this resolution.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MORE FUNDS, BETTER FOCUSING NEEDED IN WAR AGAINST DRUGS

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, President Bush's proposal to Congress to increase funding for the Nation's war on drugs by 11 percent sends a reassuring message that the Persian Gulf war has not diverted attention from this important battle on the homefront.

In the first year of the President's antidrug strategy we have witnessed some impressive gains as well as a few setbacks in this difficult fight. On the positive side, according to both public and private sources, use of cocaine, heroin, and other drugs among young people is dropping sharply. Prevention and education programs are working to slow down demand for drugs. Law enforcement efforts that have targeted major drug dealers also are having a positive effect.

On the other hand, it has been difficult to reclaim inner-city neighborhoods where drug turf wars, cocaine-addicted mothers, and young drug hustlers are the predominant features of daily street life.

We need to increase funds for prevention and treatment, and I am supporting the President's proposal to raise funds for treatment by 10 percent to \$1.7 billion next year, and by \$1.5 billion or 5 percent more for prevention and drug education.

Persuading young people of the dangers of drug abuse through education programs will pay for itself several times over in money saved on welfare, unemployment, prison, and health care.

However, we cannot solve the problem of drug abuse by simply throwing money in all directions. Funding must be carefully focused, and programs that are not working should be revised or eliminated.

That is why I would urge my colleagues as well as the Office of Drug Policy to reassess the antidrug aid program for three Andean countries—Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru. This old program is intended to induce farmers in the Andean region to switch from growing coca leaves to other crops. The administration has committed \$2.2 billion over the next 4 years to this effort.

Money that has gone to this aid program in the past, however, does not seem well spent. Coca production has increased, and the three Andean countries are backing away from their commitment to reduce it.

The governments of the three nations are reluctant to crack down on the coca growers because of the few alternatives available to small farmers in the region's economy. The coca trade is vital to so much of the population of the Andes region that the governments risk civil war by continuing efforts to suppress it.

In Bolivia, for example, special antidrug task forces have run into armed resistance from coca growing farmers. As a result, Bolivian officials have requested that the drug funds, amounting to \$198 million to fiscal year, be transferred for use in fighting pollution and to reforestation efforts.

February 7, 1991

The key to making the program a success is to replace the production of coca leaves with other cash crops. If this cannot be done, then the money can be better spent on programs that have proven themselves. Let us fight the war on drugs with programs that produce results.

LEWIS RUDIN: PART OF THE SUCCESS BEHIND RUDIN MANAGEMENT

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention and to the attention of my colleagues, a story which appeared recently in Crain's New York Business about one of New York's chief developers, head of the association for a better New York, and certainly one of my dearest friends, Lew Rudin.

His "never-say-die" attitude and his love for the Big Apple, have made Rudin Management, which he owns and operates with his brother Jack, one of New York's biggest success stories.

The article follows:

[From Crain's New York Business]

RUDIN: ONE DEVELOPER WHO LEARNED FROM 1970's

(By Peter Grant)

During New York's dark years in the mid-1970s, real estate developer Lewis Rudin emerged as one of the Big Apple's chief cheerleaders.

In today's slump he's at it again, cajoling businesses to stay, attacking the city's critics and trying to unite labor, business and government leaders. But there's one important difference between then and now.

The Rudin family's company in the 1970s was one of many struggling to stay afloat. Weak demand for apartments and office space forced Rudin Management Co. to restructure loans on two projects.

Today, in contrast, Rudin is one of the healthiest real estate operations in the city. Its award-winning new development at 1675 Broadway is almost completely leased. The company has rented practically all of its 4,000 or so apartments.

Even the company's biggest headache, caused by the bankruptcy of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., is not too serious. The defunct securities firm has left Rudin with a practically empty building at 55 Broad St. but the 410,000-square-foot tower has relatively light debt: only \$8 million.

"We think we're in reasonably good shape to withstand this storm," says the 63-year-old Mr. Rudin, who, with his brother Jack, owns a portfolio of New York's apartment and office buildings worth more than \$2.5 billion, encumbered by less than \$800 million in debt.

The relative prosperity of Rudin Management shows how experience and long-term perspective can make the difference in a real estate slump. The family has cultivated a top-notch reputation with tenants that have helped keep its office-vacancy rate down to about 7% while the rest of the market is hovering around 20%.

With its 1970s perspective, the Rudins proceeded cautiously during the go-go Eighties

while many less-experienced developers got caught up in the building euphoria. The family remembered that markets can swing both ways.

"Real estate is a game of musical chairs," Mr. Rudin says. "In the early Seventies when the music stopped, we had an empty building, and I never wanted that to happen again."

The Rudin family's experience stretches back to the early 1900s when Samuel Rudin, Lewis and Jack's father, began buying apartment buildings in Manhattan and the Bronx. By the time he died in 1975, the family owned 12 office towers and 30 apartment buildings at such tony addresses as 345 Park Ave., 110 Wall St. and 945 Fifth Ave.

By never selling a building, the family attracted a loyal following of tenants. Residential brokers say that even in tough markets demand has remained high for apartments in Rudin buildings.

Meanwhile, the family's management style and slightly below market rents has enabled it to renew office leases despite the efforts by the competition to lure tenants away. Most recently, Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. and KPMG Peat Marwick renewed for more than 1.2 million square feet at 345 Park Ave.

Mr. Rudin recently called Scientific American Inc. when that long-time tenant was on the verge of moving out of 415 Madison Ave. "I said after 30 years at least give me the satisfaction of trying to meet the competition," Mr. Rudin says. The magazine renewed, doubling its space.

The Rudin reputation has also helped the firm attract new tenants in the toughest leasing market in close to 20 years. The advertising agency D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles Inc. decided to become the first tenant in 1675 Broadway partly because it knew the ownership would not change.

A GATHERING OF THE CLAN

"I'll never forget when I went over to sign the lease the whole family was there," recalls Michael D. Moore, DMB&B senior vice president. "One of the daughters was pregnant and Lew pointed to her stomach and said, 'When the lease is over this is whom you'll be negotiating with next.'"

Some of the Rudins' expertise has been hard won. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, the family developed five buildings.

Suddenly demand dried up, leaving the Rudins with a practically empty office building at 41 Madison Ave. and a new apartment building at 211 E. 70th St. that was only 20% rented. Mr. Rudin says he had to ask the lenders on the two projects—Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. and Irving Bank Corp., respectively—to restructure the financing.

"I said these are good projects. Stick with us and you'll get 100 cents on the dollar," Mr. Rudin says. "And that's what happened."

So traumatic were the 1970s that Mr. Rudin and his brother were inclined to stay out of new development for years.

But a new generation of Rudins was growing up: Lewis' children, Bill and Beth, and Jack's children, Eric and Madeline. All got involved in the business, and they pressed their fathers to stay in development.

"To keep them excited about the business we decided we ought to stay off the sidelines," Mr. Rudin says.

Financing was little trouble despite the loan problems of the 1970s. In fact, Manny Hanny, one of those lenders, was happy to make new construction loans through the 1980s.

"We have lent a lot of money to the Rudins and we'll be happy to do more," says Michael Hegarty, Manny Hanny group executive.

Nevertheless, the older generation has taken pains to limit the company's exposure. Between 1975 and 1986 the family developed only two office towers, 560 Lexington Ave. and 40 E. 52nd St. When plans for 1675 Broadway were being drafted, Mr. Rudin insisted that they not waste time seeking zoning changes.

With New York turning into a boom town, "the game plan was to build it quick," he says. "I was concerned about the craziness going on in the business."

These days it's civic disorder Mr. Rudin is trying to confront. Free from the preoccupations of workout meetings with bankers or other distractions facing developers like Donald Trump, Mr. Rudin has been able to focus more of his attention on helping the city out of its current fiscal mess.

CIVIC-MINDED DEVELOPER

As he sits in his office surrounded by photographs of him with presidents, mayors, governors and heads of state, many of his calls are as Lew Rudin, head of the Association for a Better New York and a member of a wide range of civic groups.

He's trying to bring together labor, business and government leaders in the same way that they united to save New York during the 1970s. He's also launched attacks against the upsurge in bad publicity battering New York and local critics of the city. Earlier this month he resigned from the Citizens Budget Commission because of that watchdog group's "unconstructive" criticism of a tentative labor pact reached by the Dinkins administration.

Mr. Rudin's boosterism never stops. Louis Somoza, a longtime staff member, remembers the two of them were once on their way to a business meeting and came across a pile of trash.

"He's in his suit and started throwing it away," Mr. Somoza says. "You better believe I started helping him."

HONORING EASTSIDE ALLIANCE VOLUNTEERS

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with the House today an encouraging report of Pittsburgh residents who are working together in volunteer efforts to improve their neighborhoods.

The members of Pittsburgh's Eastside Alliance are dedicated citizens who understand the importance of individual commitment to their local community. The Eastside Alliance is a coalition of organizations which have joined together in a common effort to support and improve their neighborhoods.

Like many large urban centers, Pittsburgh is comprised of many diverse and vibrant local neighborhoods, each with its own identity and appeal. Active among the Eastside Alliance are residents of Bloomfield, Friendship, Garfield, Lawrenceville, and Polish Hill. Each of these neighborhoods contributes to the overall community spirit of Pittsburgh, and helps make our city a better place in which to live, work, and raise a family.

The members of the Eastside Alliance are not afraid to roll up their sleeves and take on hard challenges. Alliance members have established programs like the community employment project, which has successfully worked with many individuals seeking employment to counsel, match, and place them in jobs; Eastside paint up, which provides homeowners with assistance and material to paint the exterior of area homes; and, civic, public, and private neighborhood renovation partnerships, which have provided support and financing for revitalizing vacant residential buildings and commercial properties. In addition, the alliance has begun actively to pursue a program of public safety awareness.

Recently, the members of the Eastside Alliance came together to recognize individuals who had made special contributions during the previous year. At that time, awards were presented to Eastside Alliance Volunteers of the Year: Walter Fortson of the Bloomfield Garfield Corp.; Barbara Schimmel of the Bloomfield Lawrenceville Lioness Club; Rick Booth of the Bloomfield Lawrenceville Lions Club; Vera George of the Friendship Baptist Church; Eve Picker of the Friendship Development Association; Margaret Magill of the Lawrenceville Bloomfield Meals on Wheels; Jim Foley of the Lawrenceville Business Association; Mary Zajac of the Lawrenceville Citizens Corp.; Donna Couch of the Lawrenceville Development Corp.; Anne New of the Lawrenceville Historical Society; Mary Meyers of the Polish Hill Civic Association; Rev. Keith Grill of the St. Francis Medical Center; parishioners who work with the addicted, at the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church; and Mattie Howard of the Trinity Baptist Church.

Each of these individuals and organizations can be proud of their contributions to the success of the Eastside Alliance. Without their dedication and hard work, our community would not be the wonderful place that it is today. Unquestionably, there is still a lot to do, but evidence of what has already been accomplished is visible to everyone in Pittsburgh today.

Special recognition was provided to Eastsider of the Year, Tony Finizio. Over many years, Tony has brought a quiet sense of dedication to his work with many community organizations, and has been willing to take on numerous leadership positions with a variety of groups. A U.S. Navy machinist during World War II, Tony Finizio has volunteered his energy to the Lawrenceville Planning Council, Lawrenceville Bloomfield Meals on Wheels, the Bloomfield Lawrenceville Lions Club, the American Association of Retired Persons, and many other active groups.

Another individual recognized for his unique civic contributions was Dick Romano, recipient of the Service to Youth Award. Dick founded the Bloomfield Youth Athletic Association in 1959. From its starting roster of four teams, the association has grown today to two dozen with 450 players. He continues to help provide area children from ages 4 to 14 an opportunity to enjoy and learn from team sport activities. Dick Romano was also recently made a member of the Bloomfield Sports Hall of Fame.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent each of these neighborhoods, and the people from every part of Pittsburgh and the 14th District

of Pennsylvania. I salute the members of the Eastside Alliance, and commend them for their continuing contributions to their neighborhoods and the city of Pittsburgh.

U.S. WAR CASUALTIES

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, the watchful eye of the Congress and the people of the United States is focused on the men and women who wear the uniforms of our military and are fighting courageously in the Persian Gulf.

One of the issues of grave concern to many Americans is the human costs of this combat, particularly if there is a ground offensive. Moreover, African Americans constitute as much as 30 percent of our front-line troops in the Persian Gulf. Casualty projections vary widely, but the bottom line is always the same—a ground offensive would inflict an enormous cost in casualties.

The Pentagon, which has inundated us with information about allied air and naval conquests, has been silent on possible infantry casualties in a ground offensive. Furthermore, the number of body bags ordered by the Defense Department, and the number of hospital beds and grave registration units in the theater of operations has reportedly been classified. The traditional solemn arrival ceremonies for bodies returned to Dover Air Force Base in Delaware, which are normally covered by the media, have been canceled by the Defense Department.

Mr. Speaker, in spite of the fact that our All Volunteer Force has been described as the highest quality we have ever had, there will be additional casualties in Operation Desert Storm. The Defense Department has estimated the number of casualties for operational and logistical planning. Yesterday, Lucian Truscott, a writer for the Washington Post, West Point graduate, and commander of infantry companies in the Korean war and in Vietnam, provided some interesting facts regarding U.S. war casualties, in an article entitled, "Spare the Infantry." I hope my colleagues will take a moment to read this candid assessment.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 6, 1991]

SPARE THE INFANTRY

(By Lucian K. Truscott III)

Gen. Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the forces in the Gulf, have a common bond. Each wears the Combat Infantry Badge. They served as infantrymen in combat in an earlier war. Perhaps that combat service is having an influence on the decision to delay the ground war so long as is militarily (and politically, I suppose) possible. Those two soldiers may not be able to recite the number of infantrymen who have died in our past wars as I am able to do in this piece. But they both know that those infantrymen became casualties at a frightening and disproportionate rate.

First, a word of explanation: a casualty is a man who is lost to his unit, for whatever reason. But to get a Purple Heart he has to be a battle casualty, lost to his unit as a re-

sult of enemy action. That's all we'll consider here. So if there are 5,000 casualties in a particular "action," there might be 4,000 wounded in action, 1,000 killed in action (and probably some missing in action, which we'll not consider here). But they're all casualties.

While writing about infantry a few years ago, I got some casualty figures from both the Department of the Army and the U.S. Army Military History Institute at Carlisle Barracks in Pennsylvania. Their figures showed, among other things, that more than 80 percent of all our casualties in our recent wars have been infantrymen. This short table shows them:

U.S. WAR CASUALTIES

| War | Months of combat | Total casualties | Infantry casualties | Infantry casualties (percent) |
|---------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| WW I | 19 | 224,089 | 195,547 | 87 |
| WW II | 44 | 823,483 | 661,059 | 80 |
| Korea | 36 | 109,958 | 92,185 | 84 |
| Vietnam | 84 | 230,398 | 184,318 | 80 |
| Totals | | 1,387,928 | 1,133,109 | |

¹ See text.

Some interesting facts about these impersonal figures:

WW I: though we were in the war for some 19 months, the fighting that produced these casualties took place in about 200 days from April to November, 1918.

WW II: There were some 112,776 additional Army Air Corps casualties. The Air Force was a part of the Army in those days.

Korea: thirty one thousand, four hundred eighty two men were killed in action; 82 percent of them were infantrymen.

Vietnam: We were actually in Vietnam for 13 years, but the "heavy" fighting took place from 1965 to 1971. Also, the Army had some 28,862 killed in action in which my source did not break out infantry KIAs. It also showed 12,931 Marines killed in action, 1,242 Navy and 552 Air Force.

Let's assume those Air Force casualty figures are accurate, and let's also assume that in the first month of a ground war in the Gulf we had Infantry/Air Force KIAs in about the same ratio: 28,800/550. In a month of ground warfare in which the air forces lose, say, 25 men, the Army would lose about 1,300 killed of which 1,100 to 1,200 would be infantrymen.

We have watched with pride and awe as the young Air Force pilots (of all the coalition nations) have performed so well in our high-tech war—and lost so few men.

But my numbers show that a ground war would be ugly, deadly, bloody and horrible. We must not become committed to it if there is any possibility at all of being able to defeat Saddam Hussein with air and naval power and then simply using the ground forces to move in and take over what's left after the Iraqis move out of Kuwait or surrender or whatever it is we will want them to do. And we must not be tempted because one or another service or branch of a service wants to "get in the fight."

Do we want another beautiful but sad black wall decorated with thousands of names—some 84 percent of which would be infantrymen?

HONG KONG AFTER 1997: BEIJING MUST KEEP ITS PROMISE

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, Hong Kong is one of the world's true economic miracles. Rising from the devastation of World War II, it has increased per capita income by 1,700 percent since 1965 and has seen growth rates as high as 14 percent in the 1980's. It has been a shining example of the power of industriousness and enterprise when allowed to flourish in a free environment.

But Hong Kong soon faces a day of reckoning. In 1997, Hong Kong will leave British control and become part of the People's Republic of China. Anxiety over this transition is considerable, and it became seriously exacerbated after the Beijing government's brutal suppression of the prodemocracy movement in June 1989.

The People's Republic of China, under the Sino-British Joint Declaration, has pledged that "the current social and economic systems in Hong Kong will remain unchanged." Hong Kong is to be preserved as a separate administrative unit, with all political and economic freedoms retained.

But 1 month after the Tiananmen Square massacre, the Beijing government explicitly threatened to abrogate its treaty commitment. It recognized and deplored the support that the Chinese prodemocracy movement had received from the people of Hong Kong. Beijing appears to fear the presence of a free society within its own borders.

Beijing's threat must be taken seriously; anyone who watched the tanks roll into Tiananmen Square knows that. We must prepare ourselves for the possibility that the People's Republic of China will not uphold its treaty commitment, and will crush freedom in Hong Kong the same way it crushed the prodemocracy movement.

It is for this reason that I rise today. I am introducing legislation to give the President the authority to suspend any trade preferences, particularly most-favored-nation status, that Hong Kong may enjoy after 1997, if the People's Republic of China doesn't maintain Hong Kong's socioeconomic system.

Much of Hong Kong's wealth and success has come from world trade. Certainly, the People's Republic of China expects to profit from this and thus has a vested economic interest in maintaining the viability of Hong Kong. But we cannot allow Beijing to derive economic benefit from Hong Kong unless it keeps its promise to respect human rights.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am proposing to give the President a tool for protecting democracy in Hong Kong. Beijing must know that if it expects to enjoy Hong Kong's economic success, it just keep its end of the bargain by respecting Hong Kong's political freedom.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, January has been a month of celebration for Ukrainians around the world, and they have had good reason to celebrate. January 22 marked the 73d anniversary of the independence of Ukraine from the Russian Empire.

Tragically, however, the events of the past seven decades overshadow this happy event. Almost immediately after achieving its independence, Ukraine was overrun by invading Red army forces. For over 70 years, Ukrainians have been forced to live in bondage, under the rule of a long line of Communist tyrants.

The repression of Ukraine did not cease at the close of the Stalin years or during the Gorbachev era—it still goes on. While the world's eyes have been turned toward Saddam Hussein and his occupation of Kuwait, Gorbachev has ordered thousands of troops to usurp the power of the democratically elected independence minded Government of Ukraine. Hardliners within the Soviet Government saw to the arrest of Stepan Khmara, the deputy director of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, on fabricated charges and falsified evidence. This move is a clear attempt to prevent the Gov-

ernment of Ukraine from fulfilling its democratic mandate.

Despite its continued efforts to bring about an end to the Ukrainian independence movement through illegal acts, the Soviet Government will never succeed in purging the desire for independence from the hearts of Ukrainians. The United States must continue its support for Ukraine, a peace-loving nation seeking its independence from a brutal imperial power.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL CELEBRATES 65 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure today to recognize a truly selfless organization in the south Florida community. I am referring to the St. Francis Medical and Health Care Foundation in Miami Beach, FL.

Founded in 1926, St. Francis Hospital would not be a reality without the charitable sponsorship of the Allegany Franciscan Sisters. The Sisters were invited to run the financially troubled institution in 1927, and by 1929 they had assumed ownership. Of the 6 hospitals and 5 nursing homes now run by the Sisters across the country, Miami is also blessed with a 150-bed nursing home opened last fall in a cooper-

ative venture with Barry University, in Miami Shores. Also in our area is the Catholic Hospice, a cooperative effort St. Francis has with Mercy Hospital and the archdiocese of Miami to provide care for the terminally ill in their homes. These Sisters provide the much-needed support to the foundation by way of their health care mission.

Mr. Speaker, they cannot do it alone. Sponsored by Mr. A.W. Berry, St. Francis Hospital will be holding their 40th annual dinner dance. The event, celebrating the Franciscan Sisters' ongoing tradition of compassionate health care, and the hospital's 65th anniversary, will be held on February 16, 1991, at the Doral Ocean Beach Resort, beginning at 7:30 p.m. With some 400 people anticipated to attend the Carnival in Venice celebration the Allegany Franciscan Sisters will surely obtain some of the essential backing they need to continue their mission.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Allegany Franciscan Sisters for providing such an invaluable service to the south Florida community. Also, I would like to thank the board of trustees and corporate officers of the hospital: Jorge Cross, chairman; Howard Setlin, vice chairman; Sister Jean Shively, OSF, secretary and corporate vice president; Patrick Garrett, member and acting corporate president; James J. Traitz, M.D., Daniel Topping, Jr.; Richard Pakan, corporate treasurer; and Donald Minervini, M.D., ex-officio member.