Mr. Speaker, the circumstances at our national parks have changed dramatically since 1965. Our national parks are not commercial enterprises. In fact, the market benefits from 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. That is because enterprise businesses are dissuaded from bidding because a successful bidder would have to do more than simply increase the highest and best bid for the concessioner. 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. But the contracts and statutes that are preventing open competition; the contracts and statutes that are preventing open competition; the contracts and statutes that are preventing open competition must be consistent with today's circumstances and budget constraints.

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 the taxes we collect from 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 concessions contracts.

Mr. Speaker, the circumstances at our national parks have changed dramatically since 1965. Our national parks are not commercial enterprises. In fact, the market benefits from 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 enterprise businesses are dissuaded from bidding because a successful bidder would have to do more than simply prepare the highest and best bid for the concessioner. 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.

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It is good that concession services are provided by the private sector, instead of the Government, and no one wants to change that. But the contracts and statutes that are preventing open competition; the contracts and statutes that are preventing open competition must 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 the 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 the 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 co-sponsor 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 to 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. 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 persons 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 guarantee 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, post-poned 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:

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 active duty status.

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 special offers by 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 abroad and for their families here at home.

The text of the bill follows:

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. 23a. (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.

"(1) 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 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 income declines specified in this section if it determines that it would be appropriate to further accommodate the needs of the obligor, but it may not do so if it would result in the denial of assistance to an applicant otherwise eligible.

"(b) 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 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 the person ceases to be on active duty.

"(c) 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 a 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 the 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 is determined that there has been a 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 the 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 a 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 for payment of the amount due to the borrower under this section to the extent that such amount may be paid without violating the provisions of any part of any loan or debenture made, funded or guaranteed by the Administration. If the borrower is a corporation or partnership and a principal owner, manager or key employee of such borrower upon his or her return from active duty, the Administration shall temporarily suspend repayment of direct loans made by the Administration under this Act or the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 as now in effect or as subsequently amended, and shall not in any way reduce the benefits of such Relief Act.

"(g) If the Administration determines that a business prospect does not meet the terms 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 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 Procedure Act unless the Administration determines that such proceedings would be appropriate.

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

"(1) "Family member" means any individual disaster loan recipient who is a family member of the borrower if (A) it is a business loan to a borrower who has been in business for such time, or such other time as the Administration deems to be appropriate, 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 each tax year, or such shorter time as determined to be appropriate by the Administrator.

"(2) "Direct loan" means a loan made under this Act or the Small Business Investment
Act of 1858, and it includes a debenture pur- chased by the Administration under this Act or the Small Business Investment Act of 1958.

“(3) ‘loan’ also includes a debenture guar- anteed as to repayment by the Administra- tion; 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. 111, as amended;

“(5) ‘obligor’ includes the borrower, the is- suer of a debenture, and for debentures is- sued by development companies, the small busi- ness concern which is financed by the de- benture proceeds; and

“(6) ‘substantial impairment’ means a de- cline in the income of the borrower over a period of a minimum of 3 months which rep- resents a decline equal to at least 25 per cent from the average income over the base years prior to the entry on active duty of a person referred to in subsection (d) above.

“(1) The authority of the Administration to make loans or payments under this Act shall be limited to amounts approved in ad- vance in appropriations Acts. These are here­ by authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provi­ sions of this Act.

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

(1) by striking from paragraph (1) “and 6(a)” and inserting in lieu thereof “6(a), 28 and”;

(2) by striking from paragraph (2) “and 6(a)” and inserting in lieu thereof “6(a), 28 and”.

Sec. 4. (a) Due to the necessity of providing immediate assistance to borrowers impacted by military service requirements, and not­ withstanding any other law, rule or regu­ lation, the Small Business Administration is author­ ized 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 pub­ lication. 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 intro­ ducing legislation to reauthorize for 3 years the Local Rail Freight Assistance Program [LRFA], a small but extremely effective effort of the Government investment to preserve freight rail service to small towns throughout the country.

Since 1973, the LRFA has compiled an im­ presive record of helping States fight rail-line abandoments, rehabilitate branch lines in se­ rious disrepair, and construct new rail connec­ tions and intermodal terminals. In Oregon and across the country, the program has saved the day for many producers, shippers, and com­ munities.

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

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

February 7, 1991

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

The LRFA Program addresses this problem with a small injection of Federal money, an im­ pressive 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 pro­ vides 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 Or­ egon 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 Moro have gotten an economic booster shot. Those towns may not be familiar to peo­ ple outside Oregon, but every State has im­ portant 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 in­ vestment, 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 dem­ onstrate the good sense of this program. The Port of Tillamook Bay Railroad is combining a Federal grant with matches from an impres­ sive list of State and private sources to rehabili­ tate the 90-mile line from Tillamook to Hills­ boro. The project will bring a new shipper to the line and increase the same line’s share of the 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 De­ partment, 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 As­ sistance Program should be a model good­ sense investment. There are competitive checks at every level—States must put up their own funds. The LRFA can only se­ lect the best programs with the highest benefit cost ratio—and the payoffs have been consist­ ently 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 TRIB­ UTE 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 remark­ ably high number of people I call unsung heroes, people who give a great deal of them­ selves 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 serv­ ing as district deputy grand exalted ruler of the North Hudson District. The other eight lodges of the district will also take part in the cere­ monies. As a long-time Elk myself, I ask members of the committee to join me in paying our own tribute to Stephen R. Race, Sr., for his leader­ ship, 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 in­ come for individual taxpayers who maintain a household which includes a dependent who has Alzheimer's disease or another related disorder. This measure would allow deductions of ex­ penses, 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 intro­ duced 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 in­ volvement of the family caregiver, services

February 7, 1991
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 Jocelyn 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 non-sense, 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, I walk with a cane."

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."
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TRIBUTE TO CAPT. JOHN BORTH,

BOTH

OP. 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 450,000 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 out there, and I'm lucky enough to turn on the TV and see my husband out there."

Captain Borth has demonstrated the courage we are all proud of as Americans. His family—Karyn, their 21-month-old daughter, Kelly Lelisi, 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 him home, safely and honorably.

Capt. John Borth, at home rather than on the television from thousands of miles away.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 the House and Senate.

Our GRIP bill would begin this process of unshackling 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, marshalling 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, and 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 out of their eyes and carrying their school bags not only for 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 interstate system 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 [1-495] 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 urban and urban areas. For example, California witnesses cited $2 million daily in lost productivity and North Carolina cited 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 areas.

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 treadmill 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 PROGRAM (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 2 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
February 7, 1991

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

SECTION 2 APPORTIONMENT FORMULA.

Section 2 establishes the formula for apportionment of funds under the Interstate Capacity Expansion Program. The formula considers two factors: Interstate lane miles located within urbanized areas and vehicle miles travelled on those lanes. The factors receive weights of 45 percent and 55 percent, respectively.

SECTION 3 PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY; DISCRETIONARY USE OF LAPPED 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.

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

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 such projects 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 award funds for the purposes of expanding the capacity of open-to-traffic routes of the Interstate System designated under this section, including in such case, the expansion of open-to-traffic routes on the Interstate System designated under section 138(a) and (b) of this title, except that the Secretary may only authorize any award of funds to expand a Federal-aid route on a toll road if such toll road is subject to a Secretarial agreement for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections 104(b) and 105 of title 23, United States Code, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 192 of title 23, United States Code.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections 104(b) and 105 of title 23, United States Code, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 192 of title 23, United States Code, the Secretary and the Governor of each State may, upon the recommendation of the Interstate Commission for the development of a Federal-aid route on a toll road, if such toll road is subject to a Secretarial agreement for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections 104(b) and 105 of title 23, United States Code, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 192 of title 23, United States Code, establish with the consent of the Governor of each State, an Interstate Route Committee, the members of which shall be appointed by the Governor of each State, and the Secretary, to administer the provisions of sections 104(b) and 105 of title 23, United States Code, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 192 of title 23, United States Code.

(b) ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF PROJECTS.—Section 119(b) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by inserting "(1) by striking "Reconstructing" and inserting "Additional Elements of Projects—Reconstruction and capacity expansion fund;" and by adding at the end of the following new sentence: "The Secretary may approve a project under this section, and under section 104(b) of title 23, United States Code, if the project is authorized by the Interstate Commission and if the project is necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections 104(b) and 105 of title 23, United States Code, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 192 of title 23, United States Code, the expansion of open-to-traffic routes on the Interstate System designated under section 138(a) and (b) of this title, and if the project is approved by the Interstate Commission and if the project is necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections 104(b) and 105 of title 23, United States Code, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 192 of title 23, United States Code.

(c) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY; DISCRETIONARY USE OF LAPPED FUNDS.—Section 119(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 paragraph (A) of this section, and under section 104(b)(5)(C) of this title, that are 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 139(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 appropriations 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 one 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. 2 APPORTIONMENT FORMULA.

The amount apportioned 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 Transportation Account) for the Interstate System shall be 80 percent of the total cost thereof.

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

The amount apportioned 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.

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 for our great country is the abundance 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 devoted to their families 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 resolve-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 were growing up.

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, 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, NV, 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 brothers, 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 road man and during the Great Depression worked; John was a railroader for 33 years; and "Buck"—got hired by the late "Ford" Simpkins was a Carlin railroader for 53 years, and "Boomer" who retired after 44 years.

Their father, Alvin, was a Harrison railroad man and during the Great Depression was fired. He then worked for M&NA which put in almost four decades railroaded; the late "Ford" Simpkins was a Carlin railroader for 53 years, and "Boomer" who retired after 44 years.

The article concludes that "Boomer" Simpkins' love affair with trains is probably not over even though his daily rides have ceased. There are toy railroads in the basement of the old M&NA back in the early 30s, too.

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.

February 7, 1991

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Santa Cruz, CA

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

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

February 7, 1991

Uno Restaurant Corp.; Dennis B. Mullen, Chairman, President & CEO; Famous Restaurant; Robert J. Nuzum, Jr.; Third Street Market; Lee Box; Michael F. O'Donnell, President & CEO, The Ground Round, Inc.

James L. Peterson, President; Whataburger, Inc.; R.C. Prather, Jr., President & CEO, Hardee's Food Systems, Inc.; Mitchell E. Rhodes, Chairman, President & CEO, Lo Peep Restaurant; Richard Rivera, President & CEO, TGIF Friday's; Leonard H. Roberts, Chairman & CEO, Shoney's Inc.; Robert M. Rosenzweig, President & CEO, Dunkin Donuts of America.

John J. Russell, Jr., President, Colony Hotels & Resorts; Donald J. Blater, President, S & A Restaurant Corp.; Hal W. Smith, President, Chi-Chi's, Inc.; Frank H. Steed, President & CEO, Country Kitchen International; Michael A. Valieris, 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 distant than some 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 only 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 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 humanity of mankind. We cannot recognize that peace is a valued possession that we should pursue and treasure.

It is Americas 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, N.W.
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 in 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 News; Norman Brinker, Chairman of the Board, Chili's, Inc.; M. Michael Casey, President & CEO, El Torito Restaurants, Inc.; Clinton A. Clark, President, Service; Ralph Erben, President & CEO, Luby's Cafeterias, Inc.; Walter J. Ganzl, Jr., President, Palm Management.

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. Hupp, President, Gilbert/Robinson, Inc.; J. Michael Jenkins, President & CEO, Metromedia Steakhouses, Inc.

Louis I. Kahn, Co-Chairman & CEO, Au Bon Pain; Donald Karcher, President, Carl Karcher Enterprises, Inc.; John B. Labourcade, Chairman of the Board, Ruby's Cafeterias, Inc.; Steven B. Leipnner, 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, 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 protestor 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 uncompromised 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 uncompromising 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 protestors would undermine our brave troops in the Persian Gulf. But the protestors' 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:

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President GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
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.

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James C. Malmberg, President & CEO, Piccadilly Cafeterias, Inc.; James H. Maynard, Chairman & CEO, Golden Corral Corp.; Craig Miller, President,
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 Japan, Korea, and others push us aside and things in the nineties the end of the world stage. Our government is no longer the largest in the world. We have lost our grip on 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 Ariane space 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 counterparts, 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, that work was 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. What we need is 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 a 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 the 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 contractors and contractors. 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 the three institutions of government. We 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 science, but an industry-government-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-universities 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 parcelled 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 cochairs 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 War the Members have been stretched pretty thin and we are not as far along as we had hoped and desired.

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, the South with the General Accounting Office was able to put forth a legislative program that helped the South. I am confident that the
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 nothing 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.

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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 the 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.

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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.
In 1987, 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 giving something away.

"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 is well aware that opportunity to build a home, he began John W. Winters & Company.

"We've 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. He was now located 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 home使用权 as a landmark.

Winters left the homesteading when he was 9 years old to live in New York with an older sister and his mother's death. He didn't return to the area for nearly 10 years. Winters believes part of the reason he had the foresight 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 on the street and later appeared in 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 197-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. It was in New York where he studied English literature, hoping to become a writer and travel. "I used to go down to Battery Park and watch 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.

"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."

In parts of the Caribbean, Winters said, "I was moved by the sight of people who were so poor that they were living in insanitary conditions."

"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 really 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 1977 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 rallies, his any by a 24-cand John street Com­munity. He and Senator Fred Alexander were the first blacks elected to this position since Reconstruction. In 1977, Winters was appointed by Governor 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 has been "the most well-versed in the business world and particularly sensitive to the needs of disadvantaged."

"No matter what capacity I was serving in, I never wanted to forget the average person," said Winters, who has rubbed shoulders with many dignitaries. "I've dealt with every industry, every politician. 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, including both blacks and whites, 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 my own contribution, 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 has been "the most well-versed in the business world and particularly sensitive to the needs of disadvantaged."

Winters declines to single out who heads the corporate world. "I would have like to have done that I never could have done it."

You don't have to be a young man to follow your dreams or such things," Winters said. "Part of the city's history with me, and John A. Coffey, is a Mississippi lawyer who has joined a consortium that includes a member of the community who has eight children, Winters. They have eight children, including his two older sisters.

"I would have liked to have done that I never could have done it."

Winters' newest project is one of his favorites. The Martin DePorees Apartments on Garner Road are built especially for the elderly and low-income population. Winters said the funding provided by both Winters & Company and the government, housing is available at a reasonable price for people to live in.

"Two such residences are Summershavens and Summershavens, projects developed for the elderly and low-income populations. With the subsidy provided by both Winters & Company and the government, housing is available at a reasonable price."

"Our apartments don't allow us to live a life of luxury," Winters added. "We deal with people's energy in the business and that's what's happening now, really adversely affects us."

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"I would have liked to have done that I never could have done it."

Sharing his experiences, 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.

"I hope it will be 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. "But I would have liked to have done that I never could have done it."

"There are too many to put into this story."

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Winters still finds it unfortunate 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.

"They have eight children, including his two older sisters."

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Winters still finds it unfortunate 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.
February 7, 1991

H.R. 850

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represent­
vatives of the United States of America in Congress as­
sembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Chesapeake Bay Restora­tion Act of 1991.”

The Congress finds that—

(1) the Chesapeake Bay is a national treas­
ure and a resource of worldwide significance; the
water quality and living resources of the Chesapeake
Bay and its tributaries in re­
cent years have been diminished by polli­
ution, excessive sedimentation, shoreline ero­
sion, impacts on growth and development of popula­
tion in the watershed, and other
factors;

(3) the Chesapeake Bay Agreement estab­
lished an intergovernmental working relationship, includ­
ing a Chesapeake Executive Council with over­
sight, to implement a series of goals, objec­
tives, and commitments to protect, restore, and enh­ance the ecosystem; and

(6) the United States Environmental Pro­
tection Agency should continue to lead a co­
operative Federal initiative with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, United States Department of Agriculture, United States Department of the Interior, Depart­
ment of Defense, National Oceanic and Atmos­
pheric Administration, United States Geological Survey, and National A­
gle the attainment of the objectives en­
hanced by the Chesapeake Bay Agreement, working with
State and local authorities;

(7) the various research and monitoring programs related to water quality should be closely coordi­
ated to achieve im­
proved water quality and living resources.

2. FINDINGS.

This Act may be cited as the “Chesapeake Bay Restora­tion Act of 1991.”

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pheric Administration, United States Geological Survey, and National A­
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hanced by the Chesapeake Bay Agreement, working with
State and local authorities;

3. EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS.

...
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

February 7, 1991

(12) the productivity, diversity, and abundance of living resources are the best ultimate measures of the Chesapeake Bay's condition; (13) data and information, including remote sensing and monitoring, are the key to determining how well these resources are achieving the goals embodied in the Chesapeake Bay Program; (14) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall continue the Chesapeake Bay Program as a member of and in cooperation with the Chesapeake Executive Council, the Administrator shall cooperate with the Chesapeake Executive Council in establishing priorities for research, monitoring, modeling, other analysis and data collection activities, and for program development that has applicability to the Chesapeake Bay system and its living resources; and (15) 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 Program.

SEC. 4. MANAGEMENT OF CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM.

Section 190(e) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1367(e)) 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 cooperate with the Chesapeake Executive Council in coordinating 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) promoting planning 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 Chesapeake Bay;

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

“(E) coordinating the system-wide monitoring and data collection program to assess the impact of natural and man-induced environmental changes on the water quality, habitats, 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, in cooperation with the Chesapeake Executive Council, shall implement the Chesapeake Bay Program. The Administrator shall be the key partner in coordinating research, monitoring, and data collection activities supporting the Chesapeake Bay Program.

(b) The data base shall be a comprehensive, adaptable, and affordable data base in a manner that can be easily integrated into existing information systems for data storage, retrieval, and reproduction. The data base shall be designed in order to evaluate different land use patterns on hydrological cycles, water quality, living resources, and other environmental features of the Chesapeake Bay, to develop sustainable land use management decisions. The data base shall incorporate a digital format for mapping, and include modeling and developing planning and management programs and systems at Federal, State, and local agencies and institutions, so that they can have the greatest range of potential users and uses.

(c) The data base shall be approached as a model for application to the management of other major land uses and other national and international water resource systems.

(d) The data base 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 purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, there is authorized to be appropriated:


SEC. 6. BASINWIDE TOXICS REDUCTION.

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

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

(2) 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. 7. POPULATION GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT: LAND USE DATA INITIATIVE.

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

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

(2) 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. 8. CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM: COMPREHENSIVE LIVING RESOURCES PROGRAM.

(a) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in cooperation with the Chesapeake Executive Council, shall implement the Chesapeake Bay Program. The Administrator shall be the key partner in coordinating research, monitoring, and data collection activities supporting the Chesapeake Bay Program.

(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.

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

SEC. 12. DEFINITIONS.
For 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 “Agreement” 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.
ESOs are rapidly becoming a more influential force in shaping our economic future. Estimates from the National Center for Employee Ownership show that approximately 11 million American employees are covered by over 11,000 ESOs, controlling about $50 billion in assets. An NCEO survey showed that approximately 54% of employees have total employer-controlled retirement assets totaling an employee’s pay in 10 years, and six times that pay in 20 years. What really frightens some people about ESOs, however, is not ownership in retirement assets but ownership in asserting ownership rights-control, if you will—haunts the one-dimensional capitalist. FACT, provides an adversarial relationship between management and labor, resulting in distrust, strikes and non-competitiveness.

Weirton is not immobilized by the maladies that probably would 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 us with an opportunity to turn the socialist economies of Eastern Europe into the modern capitalistic countries of the West. Weirton Steel demonstrates that we do not have to choose between socialism and profit. We can have both.

Ownership + Profit Motive = Productivity

Rather than fearing working people, free enterprises should encourage them to own the stock 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 production line.

Free enterprise advocates laud the profit motive, yet the vast majority of those engaged in economic activity are part of the way too little, profit, and too much of the government. The sooner we energize all our people with the profit motive, the better off we will 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.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 want to see the re-emergence of the Syrian military action against General Aoun. 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?
2. Did the Syrians have reason to believe the U.S. would not object to their actions, given U.S.-Syrian cooperation in Desert Shield?
3. Did we communicate to Syria any objection prior to or during its military action against General Aoun?
4. What was your understanding of France’s position prior to Syria’s October 13th action?
5. Did France give any "green light" to Syria?
6. 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 Adat 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

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’s supporters. As the U.S. has argued against the use of violence to resolve disputes 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-Hrawi and between Secretary Baker and Syrian Foreign Minister Shara in New York on September 28, 1990. The Secretary underlined this point 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 had been stuck in a roadblock on October 13. Aoun troops had surrendered, and that a mutual massacre ensured. 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. We had counseled against 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,

ANNET 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 the Columbia River 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 in the country.

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 generation of ships, guaranteeing that jobs throughout the entire State. And if that does come to pass, the port will lie primarily on the west coast and the Far East.

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 century of the Pacific, Oregon's 100 years of planning and preparation will certainly pay off. 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 Lake Wales, 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 work through a 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-to-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 49 yards 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 "Mugs" Grange of Lake Wales, FL. Harold "Red" Grange was our last large 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 Grange:

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.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS


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.

Recycling, 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 pleased to introduce four recycling bills on used oil, tires, newsprint and lead-acid batteries.

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 to collect it from the hundreds of millions of dollars yourself oil changers, transport it back to one of the three refineries in the United States, repackage it, and sell it again. It is simply cheaper to continue to use virgin oil than to use recycled oil.

The legislative package that I and more than 50 of my colleagues are introducing today will significantly adjust the economics of recycling; 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 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 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. This world would be 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 161(e) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1382c(e)) is amended by inserting “American Samoa,” before and “And”.

(2) Section 161a(1)(B)(ii) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1382a(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,

Hon. Gwendolyn S. King,
Commissioner, Social Security Administration,
Baltimore, MD.


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 Association of Lieutenant Governors and Secretaries of State.

Last year in July, you wrote a letter to Senator Daniel K. Inouye which expressed 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 legislation 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 seeking your support for this legislation.

There are about 1,600 poverty-level aged and disabled individuals in American Samoa. These individuals are currently without 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 $34 million in 1984 dollars. If this issue were examined to ensure a sense of equity and to contribute to the proper administration of 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 American 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 current cost of administering the AFDC and food stamp programs to the federal government, if fully implemented, would be higher than the cost of implementing the SSI program. In this trade off of SSI in lieu of AFDC and food stamps works to the benefit of Samoa and the federal government.

Recently, I 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 qualified if SSI is implemented.

Finally, I believe that the distinction between Samoa and the other territories in part stems from the recognition in the AFDC and food stamp programs that the AFDC programs are a substantial 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 response from the Administration, I believe I can persuade my colleagues in the House to support the bill. The Administration will be asked to analyze 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.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is worth noting that the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on February 7, 1991, with kindred regards, Sincerely, ENRIQUE F. FALLOMOVARDO, 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 population has 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 fill 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 introducing 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 better 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, implemented a pilot 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 elimination 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 Federal Government and the State of Colorado 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 on the market—the region would 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 significantly reduce the amount of energy consumed. 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 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 in 1978, 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 adopted efficiency standards, and virtually every U.S. plumbing manufacturer now makes a variety of products that meet 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. And consumers, including toilet, faucet, and appliance, are 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, my demand for replacements will escalate. My legislation would foster consumer awareness about the value of water conservation by requiring labeling 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 I believe that scores of others would follow suit if they had an opportunity to obtain technical assistance and information on such programs from the 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 not again granted for projects that fail to take into account the true value of water.

I look forward again to a constructive dialogue 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 97th Congress. Finally, I would like 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
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

In choosing to begin Desert Storm, I hope and pray we are right. I pray for our president, our national political leaders, the military and 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 the American people to judge whether America and her allies chose the wise and just course when they embarked on Desert Storm.

But I certainly think 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 average.

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 lonely, 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 veteran's 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.

February 7, 1991

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 disposed of has 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 airfares 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 can easily overcharge 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—695 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 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 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 KMGP 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 disposed of has
February 7, 1991

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 state 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 States 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 mooring 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 accident. 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 not yet fully completed 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 State to proceed with extreme caution 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 penalty to 15 percent of the cost of repairs to 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 rarely, if ever, offered the same type of assistance. What we must seek is a more practical and reasonable approach. The provisions of this legislation will provide a more reasonable basis to request emergency funds to repair the Bonner Bridge.

To be sure, the legislation I am introducing is not aimed solely at emergency funding. What we must begin to do is seek methods to reduce the amount of damage caused by man-made disasters. If we begin to explore this strategy we will reduce the need for emergency situations. Providing assistance only in the face of an emergency is shortsighted. We must begin to demand that these types of disasters never occur in the first place.

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 better off from the perspective of this vital link. I ask my colleagues to support this legislation to assure prompt repair of the Bonner Bridge.

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 the explosion of information about black Americans in all walks of life whose accomplishments went unreported during 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 on the accomplishments of these great athletes.

To help give these great athletes their rightful place in American history, I was honored to sponsor with Congresswoman Joan Jackson Jones, 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, earmarked entirely for mass transit, thus turning 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 question the costs that are passed onto the consumer. Study after study would show that the 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 $4.16, 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 and 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 federal 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 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?

Pierce debate rages within the Bush administration, and the Republican Party, over strategies for the 90s. On one side are Budget Director Richard Darman and non-ideological pragmatists pressing "resource allocation" and compromise with the Congressional Democrats. On the other are veteran Reaganites (HUD Secretary Jack Kemp and Rep. Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., among them) who want a "new 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 three-year, 21-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax.)

To many Democrats, empowerment means giving power to government to control people. But Kemp, Gingrich & Co. don't want that. They want capital gains tax reduction 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 "fadism" and "new Newt-ism."

Darman has since half-heartedly apologized to Gingrich (and for his tone), but the president so far has proved 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 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 practical 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 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-
February 7, 1991

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

3425

payer-subsidized beauty parlor. House Demo­
crats, led by the non-recording vote, so no one could be blamed for killing the amendment.

In a federal budget of nearly $1.4 trillion, the $130.8 billion called for by the 1990 Paul Ryan-­modestly referred to as a non-deficit-neutral proposal would have been insignificant. But the episode reflects an enduring truth: despite pious talk, Congress continues to spend taxpayers' money as if its own political future is not at stake.

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 $460 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 security and Medicare will rise more than $300 billion.

It is created, an "iron triangle" of the un­

Acutely aware of the costs to society of new programs, mandatory outlays will grow larger. The five-year deal includes $136 billion in additional funds for non-defense discre­

The biggest problem on Capitol Hill, says Sen. Stephen Pressman (D., N.Y.), is "the com­mittee mystique." Members of Congress, including education, the most politically sensitive area,角度 to get on the Agriculture Appropriations Committee, which spends $378 billion. Rep. William Lehman (D., Fla.) voted against the wishes of Rep. William Lehman (D., Fla.), a subcommittee chairman, Leh­

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 re­

Chairmen of appropriations subcommittees retaliate when they're crossed. After Pawell was voted down, "an "emergency" appropri­

Penny, who believes in spending reductions, was happy to leave the Budget Committee, which cuts, and join the Appropriations Commit­

That's what's happening now. The baseline for 1991-92 is $1.3 trillion. Rather than being generally called for spending to rise $130.8 bil­

Off-Budget Spending. Last year, Congress "reduced" the deficit $8 billion by dropping the Postal Service subsidy from the official budget. The subsidy was still paid, only it was 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 1986, for example, pork-barrel spending was $14.4 billion and insurance losses $67.2 bil­

Fake Ceilings. With great fanfare and self­

The original Gramm-Rudman deficit re­

Congressional committee for a scolding—but that's not the way it went. Penny says, "You can be a reformer but not a cut­

This upward compromise is but one trick in a river." A corporation, everything is geared to­

In a federal budget of nearly $1.4 trillion, emergency appropriation bills have become vehicles for pork-barrel spending. In 1987 the law said the 1985 farm bill would cost $14 billion. A month later, after the bill had passed, the estimate was up to $54 billion.

"Emergency" Appropriations. In recent years, emergency appropriation bills have been used as vehicles for pork-barrel spending. Last year President Bush asked for a "dire emergency" appropriation to pay for flood control in the South and aid to Panama. The House, which had deficits in 1993 and 1994. Good luck.

Underestimating. In 1983 Congress ap­

In four years as Education Secretary, Wil­

Parasites. If you go along with what other committee members want, and it's taboo to challenge the president who hopes for a $100,000 hike, and then he claims a $25,000 pay cut. Crazy! In Washington it's routine.

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 wanted to give the agency $440 million; the House voted $438 million. But the Senate-House conference committee, headed by Sens. Pete We­

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As a classic abuse of transfer authority, the Senate wants the U.S. government to pay for $1.3 trillion in spending, and then freeze spending at $1.3 trillion. That's not the same as cutting spending. It's simply creating a pot of money, which has no ceiling and thus requires no new appropriation.

A basic premise of transfer authority is that money saved by Pawell's modest pro­
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 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 expert biomedical researchers, Dr. Thomas D. Pollard as 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 efforts to develop an AIDS vaccine 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 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 future 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 the first of many for distinguishing 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 to see how far we have come from an initial curiosity about how a single cell moves to a fairly detailed understanding of the molecular basis of how that cell works. I believe that we are responsible for this fundamental property of life.

Three years ago I had a frightening personal encounter with colon cancer that reaffirmed my commitment to the importance of basic research. Even though my attention was focussed on the details of operations and chemotherapy, the main thing I learned from that experience was how frustrating it is to deal with a deadly disease about which we know so little that physicians are not even able to express any hope for the patients. This disease is a major challenge for biological scientists. We want to understand the mechanisms that control malignancy. Colon cancer is an example of a very common disease (affecting 1 to 20 Americans) and has been a major focus of national biomedical research efforts. Initial discoveries that provided major insights into the mechanisms of these common diseases, even before the defective protein had been identified. Because of our better understanding of basic biological processes, we can now develop rational ways to prevent or cure these diseases.

We want to understand the molecular basis of how the cancer cell multiply abnormally because their control circuits are defective. At the very least, this knowledge will aid in the identification of new malignant cells and the development of new drugs. The cancer cell multiply abnormally because their control circuits are defective. At the very least, this knowledge will aid in the identification of new malignant cells and the development of new drugs. The cancer cell multiply abnormally because their control circuits are defective. At the very least, this knowledge will aid in the identification of new malignant cells and the development of new drugs. The cancer cell multiply abnormally because their control circuits are defective. At the very least, this knowledge will aid in the identification of new malignant cells and the development of new drugs. The cancer cell multiply abnormally because their control circuits are defective. At the very least, this knowledge will aid in the identification of new malignant cells and the development of new drugs. The cancer cell multiply abnormally because their control circuits are defective. At the very least, this knowledge will aid in the identification of new malignant cells and the development of new drugs.
The answer is obviously not simple—nor is its solution. One must have a clear understanding of the biology of viruses, as well as the nature of vaccine development. The biology of viruses is complex, and the development of an effective vaccine requires a deep understanding of the biological mechanisms involved.

The biology of viruses includes the following key points:

1. Viruses are infectious agents that cause disease in host organisms.
2. Viruses are obligate intracellular parasites, meaning they cannot replicate outside of a host cell.
3. Viruses infect host cells by attaching to specific receptors and entering the cell through endocytosis or direct penetration.
4. Once inside the host cell, viruses use the cell's machinery to replicate themselves.
5. Viruses can cause disease by damaging host cells, blocking the immune system, or by driving the immune system into overdrive, causing an autoimmune response.

Vaccine development involves the following key steps:

1. Identification of the pathogen: The first step is to identify the specific virus or bacteria causing the disease.
2. Determination of the antigenic targets: The next step is to identify the specific proteins or other antigens on the surface of the pathogen that stimulate an immune response.
3. Selection of the vaccine formulation: Once the antigenic targets are identified, the vaccine is formulated to include these antigens in a way that is safe and effective.
4. Safety and efficacy testing: The vaccine is tested for safety and efficacy in animals and then in humans to ensure that it is safe and effective.
5. Approval and distribution: Once the vaccine is approved by regulatory agencies, it is distributed to the public.

In the case of HIV, the biology of the virus and the complexity of the immune system make vaccine development particularly challenging. However, efforts continue to develop effective vaccines against HIV, and there is hope that breakthroughs will be made in the future.
February 7, 1991

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

lenged with very low doses of virus; (2) the challenge virus was identical to the virus used in the model; (3) the challenge virus was only challenged if they developed high levels of protective antibodies which usually occurred shortly after the vaccination procedure; and (4) the challenge was performed under strict infection-free conditions. It was clearly possible to protect some monkeys from a challenge with SIV.

The real question 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 research currently more than one million HIV infected people in the United States, currently more than one million HIV viruses, and many millions of individuals, are exposed to the body of an infected person, that is the selective pressure in the body of an infected person which presently have no answers. As of December 1 of 1990, the adverse public health consequences of HIV have now infected a sufficiently large number of people in 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. Use of water from the Salt and Verde rivers has 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 for 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 some 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 relief legislation. The Reclamation Drought Act of 1968 (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. The federal and 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 arbitrary 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 consecutively dry years. However, demand on 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 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. Provide temporary emergency drought contingency 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.

Describe and terminate reclamation water banks to exchange, sell, or lease water, consistent with all State water laws.

Provide technical assistance for conservation, contingency planning and research.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RECLAMA-
TION 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.

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

Describe and terminate reclamation 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 local, 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 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 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; and (2) compile a review of indoor air quality issues as they relate to home contamination. NIOSH and the Secretary of Labor shall 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 $5-5 million over the course of the Act are anticipated.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS
February 7, 1991

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. They have in fact excelled in fields as varied as law, medicine, science, journalism, business, the arts, and religion.

These Black Americans did not allow prejudice to obscure 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
Claus A. Barnett was born in 1889 in Sanford, FL, the son of William Barnett and Celia Anderson. Claude was 1-year old when he went to live with his maternal grand­parents in Mattock, FL. He began 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, postcard-size portraits of fa­mous Negroes for exhibition and sale at the Chicago Exposition. Out of this venture a mail­order 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 advertising. 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, provided 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. Wallace, 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 Inland 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 African Liberty.

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 became 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 reality 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 greatest 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 was certainly 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. BILLEY, JR.,
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. BILLEY. 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, and the lives of their families, as political pawns again shows the world the depths of Hussein's barbarity.

Hussein's methods are systematic, his means brutal, and his actions are an act of international terrorism. This attempt to use their lives, and the lives of their families, as political pawns has shocked the world and has brought the global community to prosecute and punish Hussein to the fullest extent of international law upon termination 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 the assurance 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.

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

HON. JOSE 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 9th Grammy nomination. I hope to be able finally to enjoy the results of NARAS' membership vote. Freely 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 was ignored, the Security Council. These countries were economically manipulated. Twelve votes passed this resolution which is being enforced, unlike the 105 votes against the resolution 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 Anglo-Saxon 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 innocents victims is a thorn in my heart. Military force is no substitute for a foreign policy with conscience and justice. God bless America.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF THE SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS FAIR SHARE ACT

HON. CARDISS 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 prime contractors. But the 1980's were not so kind to America's minority-owned businesses.

Our country's small, disadvantaged businesses (SBDB's) have always struggled to realize their full potential. Is it because we are working. SBDB's have been threatened. Is it because we are working.

The Reagan administration offered no encouragement and even erected new barriers to SBDB participation in Federal Government contracting and subcontracting. Some of these impediments included enforcement of long term records and imposition of bonding and capitalization requirements, all of which favored older, more established firms. By and large, SBDB's were not given serious consideration as prime contractors. Of equal importance, the Reagan administration seemed to embrace the systematic exclusion of SBDB'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 subcontracting 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 SBDB 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 SBDB's, as reflected by their repeated protestations that there were few if any qualified SBDB's ready, willing and able to contract with it. The 5-percent goal for contracting with SBDB's resulted in a patently 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 SBDB contractors to subcontract with SBDB's, in direct contravention of Public Law 95-507, section 211, which directs Federal contractors to subcontract with SBDB'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 SBDB 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 subcontractors 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 directions.

The bill has a number of components. First, the DOD is directed to improve its efforts in outreach to potential SBDB contractors through business organizations and direct contacts. This could involve databases, registers, and local government SBDB offices.

Second, non-SDB contractors would have to prepare plans for achieving their SBDB subcontracting goals in accordance with the requirements of section 211. The plans would have to be approved by the DOD. The Reagan administration had a paltry 2.3-percent goal for contracting with SBDB's. The 5-percent goal which was ignored.

Third, to enhance enforcement, 10 percent of the contract amount will be paid by the DOD directly to the SBDB 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 SBDB contractor, which was a directive from the Reagan administration. This is simply not feasible in certain situations, and it can actually function as an impediment to an SBDB 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", or that it is an acceptable performance level of the contract when 75 percent of it is attributable to the contracting-SDB or other SBDB's. Thus, as long as 75 percent of the contract is performed by SBDB'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.

Despite 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 television sets—are not SDB products. 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.

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 one company. However, if 10 other companies had submitted bids, those 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 Small Business Fairness 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 Washington, D.C. and through Travis 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, also provide a military pall bearers, a rifle squad, and a bugler. There will be no ceremony and no public access upon arrival at Dover.

I introduce this resolution because I believe 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 as 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 the only 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 main 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 recognize 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 War;

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 and that some 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 BEREITER
OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. BEREITER, Mr. Speaker, on February 5, 1991, a special editorial appeared in the Beatrice Sun by Martha Cook Friske. Mrs. Friske 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 Friske)

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 on 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 the family members are already overscheduled and 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 comment on television news and comment...
put events in the proper perspective and make sense. 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 attacks include 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 the seriousness 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.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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. Our trip to Israel was to show support for Israel in 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 way of dealing with the problem we face. 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 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. How far, 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 went with Israeli President Chaim Herzog, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, and Foreign Minister David Levy. We were especially moved by the children of Israel to show solidarity with the people of Israel in this trying time.

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 of active and retired public employees who were deprived of Medicare part A benefits for the current year under employment-based health insurance plans.

This bill has two basic components. First, it would revise the formula for calculating 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 importance of diplomatic efforts to help Israel to refrain 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 field.

I was also impressed by the cooperation between our troops and the Israeli Defense Force in the Patriot operation. I fully expect that both will learn and grow from the experience.

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 itself and its position in the world 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.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. DAVID DREIER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, this Nation learned a lot of very 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 hos­pitality 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 called 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. Operation Desert Home is 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.

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD, A FRIEND OF EDUCATION
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. WOLFE. 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 want 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 $80 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 are expected enrollment and tuition 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 House 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. A series of changes would make the grants a bene­fit and substitute them for loans in the first year 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've been doing," Ford said in an interview. "Education policy for the last decade has not been driven by sound edu­cational considerations. It's been driven by the first dollar 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
tate increases with than their prede­
cessors." He declined to speculate on the
amount of any increases.

The time is right for major changes in stu­
dent aid programs, he said, partly because
the administration appears interested in

"radical proposal" on provision 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 re­
expected because he said it would create racial

cease their independent efforts. As open to new ideas as Ford describes

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February 7, 1991

The mental health community has reached out to those in need of services. While 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. MACHTEY in supporting this legislation.

STUDENT LOANS MUST BE REPAID

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 huge in millions 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 track information to locate them. What's more, the proposal would also require debtors to show hardship before being relieved of their legal obligations 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.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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, through 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 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 to a newly strong 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 of our brothers in arms now fighting for the new land of Bosnia. Those who fill the ranks of combat units—especially the grunts—are to be congratulated for their willingness to volunteer for such a hazardous duty. But is it 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 veteran was poor, unmotivated, a high school dropout and overall, not a very admirable character, who had to be dragged, kick ing 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 ofreviving the draft to make the military truly representative of the entire
The question is, when will the country's opinion-makers do the same?

(Mr. Kolb, who served with the 4th Infantry and 161st Airborne divisions in Vietnam, is editor of the Veterans of Foreign Wars magazine in Kansas City, Mo.)

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

February 7, 1991

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 issuance 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 Psychosocial 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 beyond 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 the Midwest to the West Coast are heard 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

Mrs. 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 1980, the solid waste 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 effort 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 conserving finite 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 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 shall 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, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1991]

I SPENT PENNSYLVANIA ON ARAB-AMERICANS

(By Joanne E. McKenna)

I spoke recently with a Greater Cleveland leader who is an American citizen of Iraqi birth. She has sisters and brothers in Bagh-
For security in the internment camps, we Arab-Americans could consider Maj. Gen. Walter Saffi, who fought beside Gen. George S. Patton in Africa and World War II. He 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 have as our principal Arab-American military, but they are busy fighting as members of the U.S. armed forces in the gulf. 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, who lived in a country like Israel, or the plays 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, Mario Thomas, Tiffany, Michael Lerner,放出, and Mary Beth. Even Danny Thomas, Casey Kasem, Don Bustany and Cleveland's own Larry Morrow, Danny Thomas, and the Maloof brothers (slacks); the Maloof brothers (as named by the Council of American Fashion Designers).

For security in the interment camps, we should be rounded up and put in internment camps for the safety of the American people. We would have Assad Kelada and John Bowab as our historian. For inspiration we would have Assad Kelada and John Bowab as our historian. For inspiration we would have Assad Kelada and John Bowab as our historian. For inspiration we would have Assad Kelada and John Bowab as our historian.

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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 Education Task Force Committee members are: John E. Forta, vice chairperson, education leadership—Miami; Seth Gordon and David R. Wind, cochairpersons, education group committees; Penny Branyon and Peggy Hurst, cochairpersons, recognition committee.

THE CASE OF REFUSENIK LEONID KOSHAROVSKY

HON. HARRY A. JOHNSON II OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. JOHNSON 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 they have traditionally despised 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 Kosharovsky 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. His employment as a radio-electronic engineer, however, has been classified with the exception of his notch. 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 Kosharovsky 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 held more than 10 years ago.

On July 3, 1990, Galina Kosharovsky and her daughters whose Soviet Union passport 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 that the Soviets 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 Committee on Ways and Means, I am 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. Gramm, Manatt, and Matsunaga, 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 over 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 transition period. And in subsequent years dramatically reducing the cost of correcting the problems of the notch years.

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 212(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 212(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 415(a)) is amended by adding at the end of such new paragraph:

"(4)(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 in the period before January 1, 1979 was entitled to insurance credit 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 this..."
EXTRNSIONS OF REMARKS

February 7, 1991

Mr. Speaker, the Small Business Subcommittee on Regulation, Business Opportunities and Energy, which I chair, held a hearing 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 on this matter. The 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 must 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. Grimmelt, 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 in any matter: for example, in antiabortion 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 Alukian, 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
February 7, 1991

a negative effect on cost, quality and access to health care.

The FDA's import alert sends the wrong message to researchers, academy, health professionals and the public. This will only further 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 be burdened by unnecessary barriers to import medical research.

Our bill does no more, nor less, for RU 486.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 Geo­

thermal Power Production Incentives Technical Amend­


INTRODUCTION OF THE SOLAR, WIND, WASTE, AND GEOTHERMAL POWER PRODUCTION INCENTIVES TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1991

HON. BILL MCCOLLUM
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Solar, Wind, Waste, and Geo­

thermal Power Production Incentives Technical Am­

endments Act of 1991 with my colleague Mr. MCROHEAD 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 Pres­

byterian 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 cir­

cumstances, the subject under discussion, the time of day, the position of the sun, the basis of our supreme authority, the Bible, pacifism is not a response the Chris­

tian can make.

The war in the Gulf in 1991 in France, there stands an ancient shrine built in the midst of "no man's land", that strip of land between the opposing fronts. It be­

longed to neither side. The battle raged all day along that line that summer. When the fighting stopped, the people discovered that much of the shrine had been destroyed. How­

ever, the structure that stood between the opposing fronts 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 completely; the left was blown off at the knee. But still Christ re­

mained. Think of it. That figure of the cru­

cified 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 sear­

ing bullets had not destroyed it. The shrine at Guernica, now 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 re­

minders today.

First, let me wrestle with our Christian re­

sponse to war.

There are those who suggest that the Christian response ought to be pacifism. But pacifism as a moral philosophy is irrespon­

sible and self-centered. John Donne's dictum, "man is a political animal," underscores that irresponsible. No one can ever choose to be separated from the conflict in the world. Take the case of Switzerland, Switzerland and its neutrality. Switzerland, 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, he had Nazism triumphed in Eu­

rope, 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 the results. I would go on to say that pacifism cannot be supported by Scripture. In the Old Testament, taking up arms in defense of the human race is a mandate of God. And its results. We dare not ever call it holy. We dare not ever call it holy. That is an affront to God. That is not a re­

sponse a Christian can make.

But there is a third response. The Chris­
tian can declare with Augustine that war, under certain circumstances, can be just. The Christian can declare that war is a hid­

eous evil thing, and therefore it can be en­

terred and one who is{'under unrelenting evil.' I would never ask you to do anything more

than read the 75-page

3443
leader and his soldiers have wrought upon their own people and upon their Arab sisters. But the fact is that every day, the have waited longer before going to war. It is easy for us who are not directly involved to plead for more time for the sanc- tions to work. However, my guess is that the remaining days 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 re- sponse to war. I wait to go to war only when we have to, only when there is nothing else we can do. And when we do, I appeal to God in repentance that sometimes all we can do is wait for God in Jesus Christ 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 can seek to do that which will stop the inner war within us, the inner war that makes us question why God would allow such suffering in our world.

So is it right to go to war? No, it is not right. But sometimes in this sin-sick world, the disruption of all their plans, sacrificing 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 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.

TAKING '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 War- ren, Clause V. Mcknight III, Cedrick Dent, Alvin "Vinnie" Chea, David Thomas, and Joel Kibble—who has recently replaced Melvin Gray—make up a collaboration of the hottest Caribbean, jazz, classical, and gospel music.
began introducing legislation to address their plight. I join my colleagues today in reintroduc-
ing this legislation with the hope of providing a minimal benefit to those who have been af-
fected 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.

As an example, a worker who had vested in a company retirement plan before had retire-
ments due to the Studebaker closing and other corporate bankruptcies prior to 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 pen-

sion plan sponsor premiums, not a cent of tax-

payer money will be required to finance the program created by this legislation. No ex-

penditure of general Federal revenues will be required.

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 forgo 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 legis-
lation, and I will work diligently for its passage in the 102d Congress.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING MAYOR WILLIAM J. PASCAREL 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. Pascarell will be four years this year, honored guest at the 21st Annual Murray House Dinner Dance held Sunday, February 17, 1991 at the cothill in the city of Garfield. All proceeds for this festive and very worthwhile affair will be directed to the depart-

ment for persons with disabilities.

Mr. Speaker, this year’s celebration will be particularly poignant in light of last year’s pas-

sage by Congress of the landmark Americans With Disabilities Act. This remarkable legisla-
tion will create a world of new opportunities for disabled individuals, allowing them to move more freely in this exciting day a larger share of their community’s activities. The simple every-
day 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 contribu-
tions 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 dif-
fference and maximize their individual poten-
tial. This organization helps the learning dis-
abled and adults requiring special education. These individuals live in the Murray House and are assisted in making their lives as nor-

mal and productive as possible. There are three Murray Houses in northern New Jersey providing their very special services, each one in Paterson, Wayne, and Oak Ridge. There is no greater service to mankind than helping an-
other to a better more fulfilling life. The Murray House does this every day on an individ-
ual basis with the help of the people like Mayor Bill Pascarell.

Bill began as a teacher and educator of dis-
tinct character and wide experience and has remained very active in area educational pro-

grams. 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 com-

municate 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 pub-
blic service his close ties to educa-
tion. Before becoming mayor of Paterson, he served as both director of the Paterson De-
partment 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 impres-
sive record in these positions and his strong community involvement, he was elected to the New Jersey State Assembly in late 1987.

Mr. Speaker, his legislative career has been marked by 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 High-

er 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 Pascarell has been honored by the American Legion, by the UNICO, and by many of my colleagues.

I am sure that his loyal 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 Wil-

liam Pascrell and the Murray House for their many contributions to helping individuals with a special need fulfill that most precious ac-

complishment for a human being, to be in-

volved 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 considered I discussed their provisions of H.R. 73, to protect ham radio spectrum. Since so many of my colleagues have expressed inter-

est in gaining a better understanding of the is-

sues that led to the development of this bill, I would like to offer some background informa-

tion.

When Congress passed the FCC Authoriza-
tion Act (Public Law 100-569) on November
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 Sadam 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 preserving endangered and perspiring 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.

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.

North Wind Undersea Institute has the experience, knowledge and expert international volunteer base to carry our an effective mission to humbly deal with contaminated water, 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 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 be proud 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 America cares—about the sovereignty of even so small a nation as Kuwait. Through our proposed Operation Gulf Clean-up we will further demonstrate the 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 SANDOFER, Executive Director.

IN HONOR OF LITHUANIAN AMERICAN COUNCIL DINNER

HON. PETER J. VISCOSKY
OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. VISCOSKY. Mr. Speaker, on February 17, the Lithuanian American Council will have a dinner in Gary, IN, to mark the 73rd 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 Gumalauskis, president; Peter Auksel, first vice president; Casimir Bilt, second vice president; Walter Ruzga, treasurer; Virute Viliute, 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 Chairman 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 "coordinated 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 invoking Soviet authorities to prevent the Baltic States from achieving 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 is 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 public-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 our Lithuanian people in their struggle for independence.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 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 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 expenditures 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 funds are raised from employers and are 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.

However, because these funds are held in the UTF, they are subject to sequester and could not be used to pay for the administration of the unemployment insurance program. The current funding limitation on the UTF is $1.3 billion, and at a time when employers are paying $28 billion into the program, we can see why the shortfall is occurring.

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
OP 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 repressed 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 all 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 the 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 signal. It is time for the President to send his. The administration must take the lead on this issue. When Secretary Baker and Foreign Minister Bessmertnikh sat down at the negotiating table, Mr. Baker must make absolutely plain that the United States has no intention of sitting idly by while Baltic citizens 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 2,229 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 LITTLE BIGHORN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD AND CHANGE THE NAME TO THE LITTLE BIGHORN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

HON. BEN NIGHTHORSE 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 Quincentennial Anniversary of Columbus' arrival to the New World, we often refer to an event that has come to be known as the "discovery of America," which condemnation the Indians for savagery. 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 disolving before their eyes. Of the battlefield became a national shrine and a tourist attraction. In 1881, 9 years before the massacre of Wounded 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 emblem 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 our Nation are being critically examined in 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 sprung 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 keeping 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 for 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 Mc MILLLEN
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 6, 1991

Mr. Mc MILLLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Provinces Civic Association of western Anne Arundel County, MD, in honoring our native son 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, 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 effectively concerned citizen can be in a community and for his efforts we extend our thanks.
February 7, 1991

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 Home-makers 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, decision-making, goal setting, problem solving, and interpersonal communication—build a positive image, and gain recognition at local, district, State, and National levels. During the last year over 281,000 members in 11,000 chapters participated in FHA/HERO programs.

More than 1,250 chapters and advisers attended the 1990 cluster meeting held in Louisville, KY. National officers Robin Wheelock 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 leadership 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 the local, State, and National levels.

Last year 10,729 members in 256 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 officials from the Second District: Shannon English, Caverna Chapter, is State vice president for STAR events and Jackie Copelin, 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 Home-makers of America is an excellent organization and I want to wish everyone associated with the FHA continued success in their future endeavors.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 have gone to war.

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 renewed year in and year out, they have not been able to attract 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, both in peacetime and wartime, replacing personnel in 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 Natural 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 losses 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. 3449 be printed in the record at this point.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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, and continuing as directed by 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, 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, 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 heartfelt 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 borough's recreation programs, senior citizens center, narcotics squad, substance abuse committee, Sunday closing, antipornography and head shop ordinances, and the same is expected to happen in Kuwait.

Whereas because of its history and duty to serve the United States during times of crisis, the commission 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 1,900 medical officers and nurses that can be called to active duty for service to the United States in time of military or civilian emergency.

Whereas because of its history and duty to serve the United States during times of crisis, the commission 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 1,900 medical officers and nurses that can be called to active duty for service to the United States in time of military or civilian emergency.

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 1,900 medical officers and nurses that can be called to active duty for service to the United States in time of military or civilian emergency.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress hereby approves the extension of the Persian Gulf conflict, that the Congress hereby approves the extension of the Persian Gulf conflict, and that the United States Armed Forces in Operation Desert Storm

RANGE: 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 RANGE, on the Persian Gulf conflict.

CHARLIE is a man who knows war and knows the problems of veterans in peace time.
February 7, 1991
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 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 untouched 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—a most 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 companies who want to drill in 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.

I am also concerned that we fail to drill in wild places like the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, I say, "ANWR—no—EOR—yes."

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. BENJAMIN BANNEKER

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, 1791-2001, 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, multaced 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 developed a keen interest in astronomy, and calculated a set of the ephemeredes, 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 to expect, 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 repute 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 abolition movement, who placed a copy 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 regarded as brutes rather 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 unsacingful 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 he made to America 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 dishonorably—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.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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. 2880 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 kinds 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, 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.

For those desiring to have children, reproductive assistance by the insurance carrier in the case of infertility, adoption, or adoption-related expenses should be covered.

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this legislation:

1. "Infertility" shall mean a condition of having two or more periods of infertility, as defined under the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program (FEHBP).

2. "Adoption" shall mean adoptive placement.

3. "Adoption-related medical expenses" shall mean costs for medical care directly related to adoption.

4. "Medical care" shall mean costs for medical care necessary to the adoption process.

I would like to pursue education and vocational training opportunities.

BILIRAKIS

HON. BILIRAKIS
OF FLORIDA

In late 1978, you could buy a new Chrysler LeBaron for $4,988, an all-you-can-eat fish dinner for $3.45. A new LeBaron now lists for $13,000, the fish fry goes for $4.95.

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 MALKIN, 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 ACT

HON. RONALD K. MACHTELY
OF RHODE ISLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 7, 1991

Mr. MACHTELY. 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
February 7, 1991

Pawtucket, Lincoln, Central Falls, and Cumberland since 1911.

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 11, 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 Marsells. The Falbes also have four grandchildren, Ryan, Jonathan, and Lisa Marsells, 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 Referee 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, and a 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. Their marriage had been a loving and companionable relationship. My wife, Lee, joins me in saluting the Falbes.

NANCY AND RICHARD ETTER HONORED 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 Ettet. 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 Auxiliary, and the Assistance League of Las Vegas. She has excelled in these organizations, helping needy schoolchildren, 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 Ettet exemplify the commitment to family, work, and community that all of us should strive to emulate. I join my fellow Nevadans 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 Ettet 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 University 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, 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 before becoming professor of educational administration 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 postmaster'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 Olszow 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. Olszow, 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 involvement in the Interstate Bail 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 Olszow, 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 358, 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. Olszow 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. Olszow, recipient of the first annual American Cancer Society, Passaic County Chapter, “Man of the Year.”

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

**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 shuddering 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 Claims Court Appeals in Washington said: “Nobody up there has his knowledge, understanding, and sensitivity about the judiciary.” In 1986, 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.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

February 7, 1991
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 pleased to sponsor 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 1980s, 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 summary states, "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 infant mortality 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 trying for the right 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. Danny 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 Council 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, however, 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 grand-children 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 values are often 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 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 19, 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 more than 600 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 frequently 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 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 6 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 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 1991, be transferred for use in fighting pollution and reforestation efforts.

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 1 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.

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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 Apple, how mobile 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
(On Peter Grant)

During New York's dark days 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 one project.

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 fully 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 56 Broadway, but the 410,000-square-foot tower has relatively light debt: only $3 million.

"We think we're in reasonably good shape to withstand this storm," says the 68-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 $500 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-occupancy rate down to about 7% while the rest of the market is hovering around 30%.

With its 1970s perspective, the Rudins proceeded cautiously during the go-go Eighties
February 7, 1991

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 on 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 rent 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 1.5 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 told them I wasn't going to lose them, so I gave them 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 Madison Benton & Bowles Inc. decided to become the first tenant at 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, DMJ&B senior vice president. "One of the daughters was pregnant and Lew pointed to her stomach and said, 'When the lease is over is this whom you'll be breast-feeding 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 450 East 56th 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.

The future was not without its problems 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.

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. The counseling, assistance, and housing programs have provided support and financial help to many in the area. 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 financial assistance 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 Field Corp.; Barbara Schimmel of the Bloomfield Lawrenceville Lions Club; Rick Booth of the Bloomfield Lawrenceville Lions Club; Vera George of the Friendship Baptist Church; Eve Pick of the Friendship Development Association; Margaret Magill of the Lawrenceville Business Association; Mary Zajac of the Lawrenceville Citizens Corp.; Donna Couc 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 Eastider of the Year, Tony Finizio. Over many years, Tony has focused on a deep 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 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 who make our city a better place in which to live, work, and raise a family.
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 human costs of this combat, particularly if there is a ground offensive.

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 numbers 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 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 frighteningly 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 the unit as a result 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 Department of the Army Military History Institute at Carlisle Barracks in Pennsylvania. Their figures showed, among other things, that more than 90 percent of all our casualties in our recent wars have been infantrymen. This short table shows them:

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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 122,776 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, 1,262 Navy and 662 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, 20 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 "be in the thick of it."

Do we want another beautiful but sad black wall decorated with thousands of names—some 84 percent of which would be infantrymen?

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. LOUIS STOKES
OF OHIO
February 7, 1991

HONG KONG AFTERT 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 region, 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 does not 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.
February 7, 1991

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 73rd 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 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 Government 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.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 cooperative venture with Barry University, in Miami Shores. Also in our area is the Catholic Hospital, 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.