EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NEED FOR A NATIONAL WILL

HON. IKE SKELTON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on the 19th day of September, I addressed a forum at technology day at Central Missouri State University. At that time, I discussed our need to increase our global competitiveness and the necessity of developing our national will in this country to meet our goals. I include my address at this point in the RECORD:

COMMENTS OF CONGRESSMAN IKE SKELTON, CENTRAL MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY, "TECHNOLOGY DAY," WARRENSBURG, MO, SEPTEMBER 19, 1992

This morning, I speak of a matter which is of great concern to me. The United States is the only country that has the economic, military, and diplomatic power to qualify it as a superpower. And yet we are suffering from a crisis of confidence. In a recent poll almost half of Americans thought that Japan's economy was larger than our own. Actually, ours is more than twice the size of Japan's.

The fact is, the United States remains the single, dominant economic force in the world today. It accounts for 40 percent of the output of industrialized countries, with Japan running a distant second at 15 percent. These numbers all sound good, but as we face more competition from a united Europe and Japan, we must re-evaluate our goals and methods for achieving them.

Today, I would like to spend a few minutes looking at three areas in which we must strengthen our Nation, if we are to stay competitive globally. Not coincidentally, these areas all require us to stay on the cutting edge of technology. To stay competitive, we must: maintain a strong national defense, improve our manufacturing base, and invest in education.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Today, we find ourselves at a crossroads that could undermine our ability to stay competitive and remain a world leader. The force that has allowed us to assume an even greater leadership role in international affairs is being threatened. Yes, we have seen the collapse of the Berlin Wall . . . democratization in Eastern Europe . . . reform in the Soviet Union . . . victory in the Persian Gulf. But in the midst of this celebration of success, we must take care not to tear apart our Nation's defense.

The administration is seeking a 25-percent reduction in the size of our forces and the size of the defense budget. A further cut of $50 billion over 5 years has been recommended by the President as a result of ongoing reform in the former Soviet Union. Defense Secretary Cheney and Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Colin Powell have put together a pretty good plan to reduce the military wisely, rather than gutting what we have built up in the last decade.

Those who would slash our military even further than the planned 25 percent reduction, while sincere and well-meaning, lack an understanding of history's lessons. Time and time again, in this century, we have followed the dangerous and costly path of demobilization, disarmament, and unpreparedness, only to regret that course of action a few short years later. We should never forget that military power is the basis for international diplomacy.

Along this line, those of us from west central Missouri can be pleased with the presence of Whiteman Air Force Base, and that the Air Force responded positively to my recommendation that the B–2 bomber be stationed there. The presence of the B–2 at Whiteman will play a critical role in our national security at a time when other areas of national defense are being cut. Further, I would be remiss if I did not thank this community for the strong support it has given to the men and women at Whiteman.

In 1923, Major George C. Marshall, the future World War II Army Chief of Staff, noted, "The regular cycle in the doing and undoing of measures for the national defense." He observed that, "We start in the making of adequate provisions and then turn abruptly in the opposite direction and abolish what has just been done."

Today, we are in the midst of making one of those changes in direction. We still live in a dangerous and uncertain world. The kaleidoscope of the future is unpredictable. Few foresaw the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the North Korean invasion into the south, or Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait. The American people understand George Washington's wise counsel that "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." I am convinced we must continue to support a strong national defense to stay competitive as we approach the 21st century.

MANUFACTURING

If we are to maintain our competitiveness in this global economy, we must also strengthen our manufacturing base. In other words, we must be a nation that makes things, and makes them better than anyone else.

The United States has always led the world in innovation and the development of new products. And small businesses have often led the way. One program I have been involved with over the years is the Small Business Innovation Research Program, SBIR. By bill to reauthorized the SBIR passed the House earlier this month, and will give even more small businesses around the country an opportunity to develop new products as a part of this program.

The SBIR Program has already generated billions of dollars in sales and investment, which ultimately means jobs. Many of these inventions have also been exported overseas, benefitting our balance of trade.

But somewhere between the development of new products and marketing those products, we have dropped the ball. I recently spent some time reading a new book by Lester Thurow, dean of the Sloan School of Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, entitled "Head to Head". The book deals with the emerging three-way economic competition in the world, between the United States, the European Community, and Japan. If you have some time, I highly recommend this book to you.

While we wrote the book on entrepreneurship, we need to take a look at our priorities and where we place our emphasis in the development of new technologies. American companies spend two-thirds of their money on research and development, and one third on improved ways to make their products. Japanese firms do exactly the opposite, spending two-thirds of their money on new process technologies. Clearly, each country has excelled in this respective area of focus.

But while we have been developing new products, Germany and Japan have concentrated on making them better and more efficiently. And they have moved ahead of us in some areas to the point that many products invented by American firms are now perceived as Japanese or German products.

For example, fax machines, video cameras, and video cassette recorders are all products of American entrepreneurs and inventors. Japanese firms then invested resources into finding better ways to make quality fax machines, video cams, and VCR's and do it more efficiently. In terms of sales, employment, and profits, all have essentially become Japanese products.

The bottom line is clear—companies that can make a high quality product at a lower price will beat the competition. The United States, the country that invented the assemble line, will have to learn to make better products more efficiently if we are to stay competitive.

EDUCATION

Finally, a nation cannot be strong unless it has a highly trained, educated, and disciplined work force.

America has the finest higher education system in the world. More of our students attend college and other post-secondary institutions than any other country. Students from all over the world flock to the United States to study medicine, engineering, agriculture, and business. And in grades kindergarten through 7, our students perform at an equal or greater level than students in Germany, Japan, and other industrialized nations.

But once again, we have a gap to fill in. From grades 7 through 12, our students consistently score lower than their German and Japanese counterparts on science and math. The math scores of the top 1 percent of our students would place them in the top 15 percent in Japan. It is not so much that American student achievement has deteriorated, but that students in other countries are improving at a much faster rate. However, American students who go on to college quickly surpass their foreign counterparts in both undergraduate and graduate programs.

Recent surveys tell us that many American high school students have no idea where the Great Lakes are located within our country or what countries compose Central America. Many schools across the land, particularly the small towns and rural areas I represent, find it difficult to hire math, science, and foreign language teachers. Some schools are in crisis, serving as "babysitters" rather than places of instruction, in-

• 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.

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AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

formation, and inspiration. And scores of graduates are handed diplomas, yet are unable to pass basic literacy tests.

During the 1980's, millions of rural Americans headed for the cities and suburbs, many attracted to what they perceived as a better quality of life. At today's events, you will undoubtedly see examples of how technology is now improving the quality of life in rural America. It has the potential to revolutionize the way we do business and how we obtain and provide medical care.

But perhaps nowhere can technology play a greater role than in our schools. It is already helping small-town and rural schools with limited resources meet the educational needs of their students. Several rural school districts in Missouri, and many throughout the Nation, already offer foreign languages, physics, chemistry, calculus, and other advanced courses by "videoconferencing" and other interactive video projects. If we are to continue to lead the world in innovation, all students must be able to study advanced math and sciences.

Earlier, we talked about the need to strengthen our manufacturing industry. But we must also be good salesmen and create markets for the products we make. It is difficult to sell products to other countries unless we speak their languages. There are now 10,000 English-speaking Japanese salesmen in the United States, while we only have 500 Japanese-speaking salesmen in Japan.

It worries me that many of our rural, and urban, school districts do not have resources to teach Spanish, French, Japanese, and other foreign languages. Telecommunications can significantly increase course offerings. Since schools in small towns are often the center for a community, computers, videoconferencing, and other technology can improve library and computer services for the entire town.

Education and job training are critical if we are to stay competitive.

Our victory last year in the Persian Gulf showed how important they can be. Beginning in the late 1970's, our Armed forces made a concerted effort to recruit more high school graduates, and the standards for enlistment were raised. At the same time, Congress increased the funds available to the military for training. These initiatives worked.

What had been called the "hollow army" of 1970's became the army of Operation Desert Storm in 1991. If education and training can do this for our Armed Forces, they can do it for our civilian work force. Nothing is more critical to the future of our Nation and State.

A strong national defense . . . a thriving manufacturing economy . . . education for our children. These are three keys to staying competitive as we near the 21st century.

But I have saved the most important element until the end. If you hear nothing else I say here today, hear me now.

The United States cannot become more competitive in the world until we have a national will to do it. And that national will cannot be attained unless we all pull together to work for the common good.

When the people of this Nation pull together, we achieve great things. In world war two, all Americans worked together and gave us a tremendous victory in the war. We are now in the middle of another war—an economic war—and it will take a national will to win as we did in that war fought 50 years ago.

The national will that existed after our victory in the Persian Gulf last year has diminished. "United we stand", the saying goes. But divided we will fall. A basketball team cannot advance to the championship unless all members of the team work together. If our Nation is to stay competitive into the 21st century, we must all be on the same team.

America has had its great moments in the past. Only by a concerted national will, and by pulling together, can we achieve our potential as we near the 21st century. It is my hope and prayer that America, the bastion of freedom on this earth, can unite with a national will and with a unified effort, and will fully achieve our proper station on this globe. We can do it. Let us never doubt that.

It would be well for us to remember the words of Franklin Delano Roosevelt from his undelivered address, scheduled for April 13, 1945, which are just as applicable today as they were then. "The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith."

Thank you, and God bless you.

TROOP 2 CELEBRATES THEIR 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my sincere congratulations to the oldest, continuously chartered Boy Scout Troop in the Pikes Peak region, Troop 2, on their 75th anniversary.

The troop has been going strong since 1917 under the sponsorship of the First Presbyterian Church of Colorado Springs. Only a handful of Scout troops in the world and none in Colorado Springs have reached this milestone.

On October 19, active troop members will celebrate this special event with the troop alumni at their anniversary banquet. And there is much to celebrate—friendship, camaraderie, and years of devoted service to the community. Their efforts on behalf of the community have not gone unnoticed. Their service, generosity, and spirit have enriched not only their own lives, but those of so many around them. For this, we are grateful. They deserve our strong praise and admiration for 75 years of hard work and commitment.

Further, of the 1,000 members who have joined the troop over the years, over 65 of them have achieved Eagle Scout status. This is far more than the average of one-in-a-hundred Eagle Scouts.

Once again, congratulations! My hope is that Troop 2 will continue to thrive, promote community awareness, and remain committed to the strength of the Pikes Peak community.

TRIBUTE TO THE PARISHIONERS OF ST. LOUIS PARISH IN NOKOMIS, IL

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the parishioners of the St. Louis Parish in Nokomis, IL, for their efforts as a part of the church's rural life initiative. The volunteer workers picked and processed 42 gallons of sweet corn which they donated to the Missionaries of Charity Soup Kitchen in St. Louis. This act of charity is representative of what is best in America, people helping people. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to insert the names of these volunteers into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Mike Hand, Eric Sparks, Michael Sparks, Jason Spears, Casey Spears, Henry Burnett, Hazel Suslee, Anita Vercelone, C.F. Marley, Norma Marley, Lee VandenBergh, Dave Spears, Barbara Spears, Ruth Ann Marley, Father John Burnett, Jennie Roberts, Mimi VandenBergh, Pauline Pehanich, Tim Marley, Aaron Marley.

MARQUETTE HONORS FRANK A. AUKOFER WITH ITS HIGHEST JOURNALISM AWARD

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday Marquette University in Milwaukee honored one of its most distinguished journalism graduates, Frank A. Aukofer, with its 1992 By-Line Award. The honor is conferred each year on a Marquette journalism graduate who has achieved a lifetime of excellence in the profession.

I would like to offer my own congratulations to Frank who has brought an excellence to journalism that certainly sets a standard for the profession.

The Washington bureau chief for the Milwaukee Journal, Frank spent his early working years as a linotype operator, taking courses at Marquette while working a full 8 hour night shift. After graduation from Marquette in 1960, he joined the Journal as a reporter, taking a pay cut to do so.

He became the Journal's civil rights specialist, covering many of the social upheavals of the 1960's, including the Selma to Montgomery March, the Detroit riots and the aftermath of the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. He wrote "City With a Chance," a review of the civil rights movement in Milwaukee.

Frank came to Washington 22 years ago to cover Congress and the U.S. Supreme Court. He has covered national political conventions since 1972.

He is a reporter's reporter and has covered the recent Persian Gulf war and much of the turmoil in Central America. He was a member of the Pentagon press pool which included the first journalists allowed into Saudi Arabia to cover United States troop deployment after Iraq invaded Kuwait.

He has been active in journalistic organizations in Washington, serving as president of the National Press Club, chairman of the National Press Foundation and Secretary of the Standing Committee of Correspondents of Congress.

Frank and his wife, Sharlene, live in Annandale. They have four children and three grandchildren.

I congratulate Marquette University, its Communication Alumni Association and the College of Communication, Journalism and Performing Arts for their collective wisdom in selecting Frank Aukofer for their 1992 By-Line Award.

THE TIME FOR HIGH-SPEED RAIL IS NOW

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, in the past few days the House has approved, with my support, two pieces of legislation important to the development of passenger rail transportation in this country. Yesterday, October 4, 1992, we passed the the conference report on the Amtrak reauthorization bill, H.R. 4250, titled the "Amtrak Capital Acquisition and Technology Development Act." On October 1, 1992, the House approved the conference report on H.R. 5518, the Transportation appropriations bill for fiscal year 1993. An item of particular interest to me and the State of New York in the Transportation appropriations bill was the measure's $5 million in obligation authority from the highway trust fund for the high speed ground transportation technology demonstration program authorized under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Act of 1991.

This demonstration program represents one of the best opportunities for development of high speed rail in the near term. I truly believe that the time has come to get serious in this country about new technology passenger rail service.

The United States is falling farther and farther behind both Western Europe and Japan in this area, as both of these economic competitors with the United States currently have high modernized high speed train systems in use, as well as plans for even more advanced development in the near future. This comes at a time when urban freeway delay in the United States has been projected to increase by as much as 400 percent by the year 2005. As opposed to building an ever-increasing number of additional traffic lanes to our highways, which only puts off a final solution to the problem, high speed rail could provide an immediate and substantial decrease in highway and airport congestion, as well as offer commuters a meaningful choice between auto trips that are too long and airline flights that are wastefully short.

The building of new high speed rail lines would also be a tremendous boost to participating industries, such as engineering firms and subcontractors directly involved in their construction, as well as to local economies that would immensely benefit from multiplier effects. Many technologically based jobs could be realize with the reassignment of former defense industry workers to the development of high speed rail systems, with thousands of additional jobs being created from the operation and maintenance of new raillines.

For these reasons, I recently hosted a high speed rail forum at the Rochester Institute of Technology in Rochester, NY. This event was sponsored by the Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition and drew rail development experts from Washington, Albany, the Northeast and Midwest sectors of the country, and Canada. The forum highlighted the probable benefits of high speed rail to New York State, as well as the broad base of business, labor, consumer, and environmental-related support that new technology rail development enjoys. At my request, the Northeast-Midwest Coalition also released a report entitled "High-Speed Passenger Ground Transportation: An Analysis," which outlines the prospects for high speed rail and the economic benefits of such development in the Northeast and Midwest.

A second opportunity for the development of high speed rail in the near term exists with Amtrak itself. The New York State Department of Transportation has proposed to Amtrak a demonstration of high speed equipment on New York's Empire corridor. The Department's proposed demonstration centers on a new generation, dual power locomotive that could be developed using the $14 million made available through Federal appropriations to Amtrak in fiscal year 1991. With regard to this proposal, New York State believes that high speed and light weight are necessarily linked, and have consistently conveyed to me several arguments that emphasize this point.

To begin with, it is New York's intent to utilize existing track to the extent possible. Some of this track has already been improved to FRA class VI standard, and is therefore capable of 110 miles per hour at this time. These improvements were made possible through investments by New York through its own initiative, along with the assistance of Federal funding. With these past investments in mind, New York State feels that it is important to consider the effect that high speed, heavy diesels would have on existing track, as well as on future maintenance costs.

A basic tenet of railroad engineering is that weight and speed combine to create forces where steel wheel meets steel rail. The greater the weight and higher the speed, the greater these forces are. The end result of these greater forces is to require increased maintenance of the rails. Such maintenance is necessary to ensure safe operations and the ride quality the public expects.

In New York's discussions with Amtrak on this subject, Amtrak has stated that diesels of greater than 100 tons could be utilize for 125 mile per hour service. However, in order to do so, Amtrak would require additional horsepower in the diesel locomotives to get the extra acceleration needed to reach 125 miles per hour. While it is proposed that this would enable the diesels to reach that speed, they would probably not be able to go beyond it.

In addition, Amtrak has proposed that these diesels utilize what is called an AIA axle configuration, which is basically three axles per truck—or six axles per locomotive. The middle axle would be unpowered. While Amtrak claims that this would spread the excess weight and reduce the impact on the rails, the New York State Department of Transportation believes that this configuration would instead cause problems in curves. The middle wheels would jump around hunting for the rails, thereby creating a situation where they would not be bearing weight and accordingly, would be causing additional track damage.

In order to initiate truly high speed service, New York believes that it is imperative that there be a genuine improvement in locomotive equipment technology. More specifically, new generation locomotives should be required to be less than 100 gross tons, and to have no more than four axles total. Amtrak has a unique opportunity to develop a technology that can bridge the gap between conventional diesel technology and full electrification, Its application can be national, as more than 98 percent of Amtrak's system is nonelectrified and, as such, offers the real potential of fostering the emergence of a new United States based technology. Further, should the selection be made to develop new technology turbine-powered equipment, this equipment would have the added benefit of greatly reduced emissions, a factor vitally important to cities trying to meet air quality standards.

It should be pointed out that the congressionally sponsored Transportation Research Board report, "In Pursuit of Speed," indicated that turbine power was, far and away, the most cost effective means of achieving high speed rail transportation. Amtrak, unfortunately, appears willing to delay its decision on the allocation of the $14 million appropriated in 1991 for dual-propulsion locomotive construction. While I understand Amtrak's current fiscal problems, the project proposed by New York State deserves Amtrak's immediate full attention or the window of opportunity for a nonelectrified service that can capture the imagination of the rail-riding public, and accordingly, boost revenues for Amtrak, may be lost for a very long time.

Again, I stress to my colleagues, to Amtrak, and to the public, who will rightfully expect a transportation system for the 21st century to be in place when we need it, to recognize now the attributes of high speed rail. With our Nation's future competitiveness on the line, this is an area in which we must make a significant investment as soon as possible.

THE 11TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RAOUL WALLENBERG HONORARY CITIZENSHIP LEGISLATION—WE MUST CONTINUE THE EFFORT TO FIND WALLENBERG

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 11th anniversary of the signing by President Reagan of legislation making the Swedish Holocaust hero, Raoul Wallenberg, an honorary citizen of the United States. It is important that we mark that anniversary by remembering this great man, through whose courageous and selfless efforts as many as 100,000 Hungarians were saved from Nazi extermination camps during 1944.

As my colleagues know, Mr. Speaker, Raoul Wallenberg gave up the security, comfort, and luxury of his home in Stockholm to go to Budapest in the midst of the war. There he risked his own life to save the lives of tens of

thousands of people he did not know from the horrow, brutality, and death that awaited them in Nazi extermination camps.

As my colleagues also know, Raoul Wallenberg disappeared into the Soviet Gulag on January 17, 1945, and he has not been seen outside the prison system since that time. It was our hope 11 years ago that by giving Wallenberg honorary United States citizenship, we might increase our ability to press the Soviet Union to release this great man. As we mark the anniversary of the adoption of our legislation, unfortunately, we must admit that we have not succeeded in that effort.

At the same time, however, we have succeeded in our effort to make known the incredible accomplishments of Raoul Wallenberg. Eleven years ago, when we began the effort to confer honorary American citizenship on Wallenberg, he was virtually unknown. Since that time, his name and honored deeds are known around the world. His selfless actions are remembered—and will be remembered—by men and women everywhere. And in this regard, Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to my wife, Annette, who led the effort to make the deeds of Wallenberg known. Her indefatigable energy and enthusiasm has been a major reason for the success that has been accomplished.

As we mark this 11th anniversary of the Wallenberg honorary citizenship legislation, I want to renew my commitment to continue the effort to press officials of the Russian Government and officials of the former Soviet Union to provide information about Raoul Wallenberg. There is reason to believe that he may still be alive in the remnants of the Soviet Gulag that still dot the countryside of the republics that were formerly part of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Speaker, this is not simply unfounded hope on my part, but it reflects the reality of what has been happening with prisoners who are being found in the former Soviet Union. Let me cite examples.

In mid-September, just a few weeks ago, an 82-year-old Polish citizen died in the Psychiatric Prison Hospital in Raizan, 300 kilometers southeast of Moscow. The Polish prisoner, Mr. Strajinski, was the last of some 100 Polish citizens brought to Raizan from Bailostock and committed to this hospital in January of 1941. He survived 51 years of incarceration, without any contact with family or his Embassy—even during several years of glasnost.

On May 21, the Independent Psychiatric Association of Russia and a human rights and humanitarian group known as the ARK Project of the Russian Relief Fund based on Waterbury, CT, found an American defector in Special Hospital Number 5, 50 kilometers from Moscow. The defector, Victor Hamilton, had languished in this hospital for over 20 years. He had been held in the psychiatric prison hospital system since 1962—nameless, known only as the letter "K". Susan Mesinai, director of the ARK Project, was able to establish Hamilton's identity by reviewing his personal journals over the past 30 years, at the doctor's request. She was, in turn, able to locate Hamilton's family in the United States and by introducing them to the American Psychiatric Association lay the foundation for Hamilton's return.

This past April, Victor Demesco and his mother, Helena, arrived in the United States as refugees. Victor is the son of Michael Demesco of Columbia, CT. Michael was a civilian prisoner of war held from 1941 to 1945 in a Nazi labor camp in Berlin. Afterwards, he was taken into the Soviet Gulag, and released in 1947 when he married a Ukainian woman from Kursk whom he had befriended in a Nazi POW camp. Michael Demesco and his wife were both sent to labor camps in 1949 after a letter Michael wrote to his mother in America describing the horrors of the Gulag was intercepted by the KGB. He was repeatedly sighted in labor camps—his presence was reported to the State Department by the American representative of the Wallenberg Commission and a prisoner of the Gulag also spoke to him through slats in the fence of a labor camp. Demesco's family in the United States learned that he was in a Soviet prison and they came here to Washington to press for his release. As a result, Demesco did receive from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow papers to complete for his return. He filled these out and mailed them, but presumably they also were intercepted by the KGB.

In 1971, Demesco was approached by a Soviet official regarding his immigration to America. He was told that he would have to leave his family behind, that he would be sent to an intermediate point and from there sent to the United States. His family did not want him to go, but Demesco—who had never been allowed to work and was repeatedly punished for his refusal to accept Soviet citizenship—was willing to take the chance.

In 1971, while his son was away in the Army, Michael Demesco disappeared from Kursk. His wife and son pressed for years for news of his fate. In 1987, Helena Demesco was finally informed that her husband had died in 1983. At approximately the same time, Victor, who had courageously been concluding his own investigations into his father's fate, was shot three times in the back and remains a paraplegic to this day. The ARK Project and other investigations have established that Michael Demesco was held from 1971 until his death in 1983 in an asylum for the mentally ill, retarded, elderly, and indigent near Kursk. The doctor who treated him and was with him 5 minutes before he died never knew that he had a family.

The accounts of these three men—Strajinski, Hamilton, and Demesco—should drive home the message that elderly foreign prisoners could be languishing in the Russian psychiatric prison hospital system to this day. Archivists of the Central Clinic in Moscow, through whom most special prisoners were committed to the system, have informed ARK Project directors that there were approximately 15,000 such special cases directly overseen by the KGB. These records are a precious resource which should be opened to the investigative efforts of human rights activists—including those of us seeking to find information about Raoul Wallenberg—to assure that those who remain within the prison system do not die anonymously.

The Wallenberg case is the quintessential case of the foreign prisoner of war held for decades against his will in the Gulag. I urge my colleagues to join me in pressing for a full and complete investigation of the Soviet prison system to identify Raoul Wallenberg—and other Americans and other foreigners—who may have been forgotten in such institutions. These men must not be abandoned or die anonymously, having spent half a century under such appalling conditions.

PREVENTING DISCRIMINATION IN GROUP HEALTH PLANS

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation along with my colleague SHERWOOD BOEHLERT, to address a practice of health care discrimination that has been sanctioned by our Federal courts. Workers who rely on health benefits offered by their employers have discovered they are often protected only until they get sick.

Our Subcommittee on Retirement Income and Employment has held hearings to examine the adequacy of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act [ERISA] as it relates to all benefit plans. We were alarmed to discover that the safeguards the drafters incorporated into ERISA have eroded over the past 18 years through a series of Federal court decisions. Today's workers and pensioners actually have fewer rights to their benefits than they had prior to the enactment of ERISA.

When ERISA was enacted in 1974, the reliance protection Congress so painstakingly included for pension plans was not addressed in the health and welfare areas. Most of the work force, at that time, received health benefits from traditional group insurance contracts. Today over 65 percent of the workers who are provided health benefits in this country are in self-funded plans. The effect of this drastic switch is that State insurance consumer protection laws are inapplicable, leaving these workers unprotected.

This legislation addresses the specific situation Dr. Frank Greenberg brought to our attention at a recent hearing. He poignantly illustrated the discriminatory actions taken against Jack McGann, an employee of H&H Music Co. of Houston, TX. Mr. McGann was covered by a generous group health insurance plan. He, like most of us, felt protected by his employer's plan. Yet when Mr. McGann was diagnosed with AIDS and began submitting medical reimbursement forms for his treatment, his company reduced the life-time coverage for AIDS-related disorders from $1 million to a mere $5,000.

According to the fifth circuit, ERISA currently allows for this type of retroactive reduction of benefits to take place. How tenuous has employer-provided health coverage become? As health care costs continue to spiral out of control employers have developed ways to control their own health care business expense. Through creative plan design employers now place dollar caps or completely exclude certain diseases from coverage. We understand employers' concerns regarding health care cost control but, we do not believe that ERISA was ever intended to sanction employers from reneging on promises to their employees.

This bill addresses the most egregious aspect of H&H Music—the retroactive reduction in benefits to employees who have relied on benefit coverage promised by their employer. Under this legislation, changes made to eliminate or reduce benefits for employees, who at the time of the change were in a course of treatment which was medically necessary, are now deemed a form of discrimination under ERISA. An exception has been provided to employers who can demonstrate that, but for, the adoption of the change its plan would have to be terminated. The bill continues to allow for nondiscriminatory prospective changes in benefit levels and incorporates clear notice requirements to employees concerning these plan changes.

As evidenced by data and testimony offered at the subcommittee hearings, unless the legal relief section of ERISA is concurrently amended the above protection would be meaningless. Therefore, the remedy section of ERISA has been amended, to include consequential and exemplary damages when appropriate.

We are hopeful that this bill will bring to the forefront the issue of how significant ERISA is to the health care reform debate and look forward to working with all interested parties in enhancing this bill. This legislation should not be mistaken for our response to health care reform. But we cannot stand by and permit employers to pull the health care carpet from under the feet of their employees at the time they are the most vulnerable.

Most workers believe that ERISA safeguards pension and health benefits provided by their employers. Most people rely on ERISA to protect their basic civil right against discriminatory actions and their right to due process. We all must work to ensure that the promises made to American workers in ERISA are kept.

H.R. —

To amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide that unreasonable discrimination in benefits under group health plans affecting benefit claims thereunder constitutes interference with rights protected under such Act and to provide for effective remedies therefor, and to provide for adequate notice of material changes to group health plans.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Group Health Plan Nondiscrimination Act of 1992".

SEC. 2. PROTECTION FROM INTERFERENCE WITH RIGHTS.

Section 510 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1140) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a) IN GENERAL.—" after "SEC. 510."; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(b) DISCRIMINATION BASED ON BENEFIT CLAIMS UNDER GROUP HEALTH PLANS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which a plan sponsor adopts a change in group health plan coverage, the adoption of such change shall be deemed a form of discrimination prohibited under subsection (a) if—

"(A) the adoption of such change occurs after submission of a claim under a group health plan maintained by the plan sponsor for provision of, or reimbursement for, a course of treatment which was medically necessary, and

"(B) after such change takes effect, the value of benefits provided to the claimant under the group health plan coverage in the form of provision of, or reimbursement for, such course of treatment is reduced or eliminated.

"(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to any claimant in the case of the adoption of any change in group health plan coverage if—

"(A) the plan is unable to pay benefits when due, and, but for the adoption of such change, will be terminated, and

"(B) there is no reasonable, non-discriminatory alternative change within the plan sponsor's control.

"(3) GROUP HEALTH PLAN.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'group health plan' has the meaning provided in section 607(1).".

SEC. 3. LEGAL RELIEF FROM DAMAGES FOR INTERFERENCE WITH RIGHTS UNDER PLAN.

(a) DAMAGES.—Section 502(c) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1132(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4)(A) Any person who violates section 510 with respect to any participant or beneficiary under a group health plan shall be liable to such participant or beneficiary for actual damages (including compensatory and consequential damages proximately caused by the violation), except that, subject to subparagraph (B), damages for such violation shall not include punitive damages.

"(B) In any case in which the violation constitutes willful, fraudulent, or malicious conduct, bad faith, or gross negligence, each person liable under subparagraph (A) may, in the court's discretion, be liable to the such participant or beneficiary for exemplary damages equal to not more than the greater of—

"(i) 100 percent of the amount of actual damages awarded, or

"(ii) $10,000.

"(C) For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'group health plan' has the meaning provided in section 607(1).".

(b) ATTORNEY'S FEES.—Section 502(g) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1132(g)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3) In any action for damages under subsection (c)(4) in which the plaintiff prevails or substantially prevails, the court shall award the plaintiff reasonable attorney's fees and other costs of the action, including reasonable expert witness fees and costs, to be paid by the defendant. Fees awarded under this paragraph shall be generally prevailing hourly rates.".

SEC. 4. REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.

Section 101 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1021) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

"(f) NOTICE OF MATERIAL CHANGES IN TERMS OF GROUP HEALTH PLANS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—A group health plan shall issue to each participant and beneficiary, in language calculated to be easily understood by the typical participant beneficiary, a notice of any material change in the terms of the plan.

"(2) TIME FOR DISCLOSURE.—The notice referred to in paragraph (1) shall be issued to each participant and beneficiary not later than 10 days before the adoption of the material change involved. Any material change may not take effect until 60 days after the issuance of such notice.

"(3) SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SELF-INSURED PLANS.—In the case of a self-insured group health plan, any notice issued pursuant to this section shall include a statement—

"(A) indicating that the plan is a self-insured health plan and is not a policy of insurance,

"(B) indicating that the plan is not subject to State guarantee fund protection,

"(C) identifying the person who is responsible for claim determinations and processing, and

"(D) indicating that, if the plan does not pay all benefits for which participants or beneficiaries are eligible under the plan, responsibility for payment for medical care may to some extent remain with the participant or beneficiary.

"(4) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

"(A) GROUP HEALTH PLAN.—The term 'group health plan' has the meaning provided in section 607(1).

"(B) SELF-INSURED PLANS.—A group health plan is 'self-insured' unless all benefits provided under the plan are provided under a contract or policy of insurance issued by a person licensed by a State to engage in the business of insurance.".

SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall apply with respect to changes in group health plan coverage adopted on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SUNNYSIDE COMMUNITY SERVICES SALUTES ITS VOLUNTEERS

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, Sunnyside Community Services has grown from its modest beginnings in 1974 as a senior center to the largest community based social service organization in Western Queens. Today, Sunnyside Community Services plays an increasingly significant role in the life of the community through programs on site, in schools, and in the home. Its activities serve 5,200 seniors and more than 1,000 youth.

None of this would be possible without the support and commitment of the many volunteers who give of their time and effort every day. On October 30, 1992, Sunnyside Community Services will hold its annual volunteer recognition dinner.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the names of all those volunteers who work so hard to improve the quality of life for so many in their community.

Jean Adams, Azy Ajderian, Alicia Amiama, Virginia Annunziata, Patricia Auspos, Bea Badian, Stella Bendahan, Dennis Berry, Leslie Boulware, Dolly Brooks, Jean Buberniak, Rita Buday, Helen M. Burke, Helen Burnette, Rita Button, Cadiz Family, Blanca Calderon, Clemencia Ceballos, Haydee Ceballos, Arelis Cepeda, Norma Chein, Chong Family, Cheryl Cohen, Doris Cohen, Lillian Cohen, Marc Crawford, Joseph Dammacco, Julia de Marasse, Dora Delgado.

Maria Disla, Hanna Dodd, Eileen Downes, Edna Ecker, Alex Edmiston, Gladys Emmanuel, Dolores Ferrante, Lillian Fishberg, Adrienne Fitzgerald, Grace Friedlander, Teogil Gherghel, Gilbert Family, Rita Glass, Katherine Grendi, Marie Grieco, Jane Halpern, Mary Halvey, Tom Halvey, Alice Havlena, Marion Hayes, Betty Hehn, Angela Hernandez, Anne Marie Hofving, Idalie Jean-Jacques, Jennie Jessie, Anna Jones, Beverly Keegan, John Kim, Lotte Klemperer.

Kollar Family, Rose Kryzak, Lana Family, Mildred Lang, Eddie Lavin, Theresa Lawson,

Elli Leyser, Mary LiCalsi, Glyn Lloyd, Emma Lopez, Gertrude E. Luckey, Barbara Lynch, Paula Marcisak, Ana Martinez, Rose Marie Mattina, Winnie McHugh, Mireya Molina, Grace Montes, Virginia Morales, Antoinette Morra, Mussi Family, Lillie Navarro, Dorothy Neubauer, Grace Nicotra, Carlos Nieves, Natividad Nieves, Aura Ordonez, Anna Owen.

Judy Pagan, Roberta Pederson, Marguerite Perrin, Perrin Family, Bill Petsco, Alice Pidhorodecky, Luisa Plaza, Ray & Mabel Podolefsky, Mary Polizzano, Herta Popelka, Alice Popp, Esperanza Potenciano, Jack Rainey, Kathleen Reilly, Roger Reynolds, Michael Rinaldi, Luis Rivera, Virginia Roblin, Clarissa Roseman, Zoila Rugel, Robert Salmon, Marie Sanchez, Isabel Saucedo, Patricia Schubert, Sylvia Schwartz, Ana Maria Sepulveda, Benjamin Shaw, Yvonne Sikorski, Guillermina Silva, Spiteri Family, Amparo Suarez, Jose Suarez, Stephen Szabo, Berjoui Touryantz, Mary Vavalis, Dolores Veliz, Ellynor Von Langendorff, Agatha Webb, Wiegmann Family.

THE RETIREMENT OF HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to FRANK ANNUNZIO who will be retiring from the Congress at the end of the year. FRANK ANNUNZIO has served this Nation with distinction as a Member of this body for 28 years.

I consider it an honor and a privilege to count FRANK ANNUNZIO among my friends. On more than one occasion, I have had the pleasure of traveling with FRANK and his wife, Angeline, as part of a congressional delegation. He is a fine gentleman and an excellent example of what a Congressman should be.

During his tenure as chairman of the House Administration Committee, FRANK ANNUNZIO made great progress in improving the life of the Members of the House. He was always fair to me as ranking minority member of the Government Operations Committee when I went before his panel to testify about our needs. I am forever grateful for the even-handed treatment which I received.

FRANK ANNUNZIO's work on the Banking Committee will also be remembered well. During his tenure on that panel, he worked to ensure that our Nation's banking and lending laws did not leave the little guy behind. As one who shares his view that Government should respond to the needs of the little guy, I salute FRANK for his tireless efforts.

My wife, Nancy, joins me in extending our best wishes to FRANK ANNUNZIO and his family. We wish him the best of luck in all of his future endeavors.

COMMUNITY FACILITY FINANCING

HON. RICHARD H. STALLINGS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. STALLINGS. Mr. Speaker, the pending measure includes important provisions that I sponsored to help rural communities obtain the financing needed to improve or expand water and waste disposal facilities.

Under the bill, the Farm Credit System's banks for cooperatives will be given broader authority to finance the operations of water and waste disposal systems that serve primarily rural areas. This authority will give rural communities another financing option as they strive to meet the regulatory requirements of the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

With the enactment of this legislation, the banks for cooperatives will be authorized to finance the installation, expansion, improvement, and all other activities related to the operations of water and waste disposal systems that serve rural areas. In addition to assisting communities meet regulatory requirements, this expanding authority will enable many communities to refinance high-cost debt at today's lower interest rates.

The bill also repeals an outdated provision of current law—section 4.16 of the Farm Credit Act—that prohibits Farm Credit Systems entities from providing credit enhancements for tax-exempt bonds. Such credit enhancements will help small communities obtain lower cost financing.

The repeal of the section 4.16 prohibition is an important step. However, the Internal Revenue Service must now take administrative action to allow rural communities to benefit from such credit enhancements without jeopardizing the tax-exempt status of their debt issues. Such administrative relief has been granted in the past for tax-exempt bond issues enhanced by Government-sponsored enterprises. I believe it would be appropriate to grant such relief for the rural communities that we intend to assist by enacting this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

REMARKS ON H.R. 6093

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, during the debate on Friday, October 2, on H.R. 6093, the Airport and Airway Safety, Capacity, Noise Improvement, and Intermodal Transportation Act of 1992, I made some comments on section 117 of the bill which deals with disadvantaged business enterprises. Unfortunately, these comments were not included in the daily edition of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. To complete the legislative history of the bill, these comments were as follows:

Mr. Speaker, I wish to clarify that Section 511(h)(2) of the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (AAIA), as amended, does not apply to car rental firms doing business at an airport for the purposes of determining compliance with any requirement imposed pursuant to section 511(a)(17) of AAIA. Administration of DBE assurance for car rental firms shall be governed by section 511(h)(3) of AAIA, as amended.

In addition, I note that Section 511(h)(3)(C) of AAIA, as amended, provides that nothing in the law on DBE assurance "shall require a car rental firm to change its corporate structure to provide for direct ownership arrangements." For example, a car rental firm is not required, but is permitted, by the DBE assurance sections 511(a)(17) and 511(h) of the AAIA, as amended, to transfer corporate assets or engage in joint ventures, partnerships or subleases.

EDUCATION AND THE FOUNDING FATHERS

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, we live in a time of great social crisis. Our children rank at the bottom of the 19 industrial nations in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The world's narcotic economy is based upon our own consumption of this commodity. If we didn't buy so many powdered dreams, the business would collapse—and schools are an important sales outlet. Our teenage suicide rate is the highest in the world—and suicidal kids are rich kids for the most part, not the poor. In Manhattan, NY, 70 percent of all new marriages last less than 5 years.

These are troubled times. America's problems will not go away by maintaining the status quo. A revolution is in order, a spiritual revolution. We must turn to the roots of our American heritage and rediscover the faith and nature of our experiment in self-government.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the following analysis of David Barton to each of my colleagues. No better time could be spent than for every public official to read and re-read this bit of history.

EDUCATION AND THE FOUNDING FATHERS

(By David Barton)

The *Federalist Papers* were written by three of the prominent Founding Fathers—James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay—to explain to the newly United States why it needed a federal Constitution. Currently, there is a law-school professor in Alabama who requires all of his students to read the *Federalist Papers*. After all, since they were written by the Founding Fathers to explain the purpose of the Constitution, they are perhaps the best source from which to understand the Constitution's intent. His students—enrolled in graduate level legal studies—regularly return to him complaining that this is the most difficult book they've ever had to read. He nods his head, "I understand that. This book was not written for someone at your level; this book was written for the common, average upstate New York farmer of 1777. Perhaps someday you'll attain the education level of those New York farmers!"

What an amazing educational system we must have had then, and what a remarkable education our Foundng Fathers must have received. After all, they established the form of government that has now lasted over two centuries securely. We'll look at the educational system that produced these great men and at the steps that the Founding Fathers themselves took to ensure that America would always continue to maintain a successful educational system.

What kind of an educational system produced these remarkable men? Let's examine

at some of the schools they attended. Colleges and universities then—just like now—had requirements that prospective students must fill if they wanted to attend that school. Notice the requirements at Harvard. Harvard was attended by Founding Fathers like John Adams, John Hancock, and Samuel Adams. Harvard's requirements very clearly stated that:

"Every student shall be plainly instructed and consider well that the main end of his life and studies is to know God and Jesus Christ and therefore to lay Christ in the bottom as the only solid foundation of all sound knowledge and learning."

To go to Harvard you had to understand that your primary purpose for being there was to know God and Jesus Christ! And Harvard had other requirements as well. For example:

"Everyone shall so exercise himself in reading the Scriptures twice a day that he shall be ready to give such an account of his proficiency therein."

You had to know and study the Scriptures to go to Harvard.

Yale was another school attended by many of the Founding Fathers. Founders like William Johnson, William Livingston—both signers of the Constitution—and Founder Noah Webster went to Yale.

Notice the requirements our Founding Fathers had to fulfill to go to Yale. Yale first expected that it was "a college for the liberal and religious education of suitable youth." It then explained:

"Seeing that God is the giver of all wisdom, every scholar, besides his private or his secret prayer [they expected you to have a private prayer life at Yale] will be present morning and evening at public prayer."

To go to Yale you had to have a prayer life; private prayer, as well as public prayer.

Princeton was another major university. Princeton was established in 1746, just shortly before many of the founders started attending school. Princeton produced nearly one-third of the two hundred-plus Founding Fathers, including men like President James Madison and Signers of the Declaration, Benjamin Rush and John Witherspoon. The founding statement of Princeton University in 1746 records its educational philosophy:

"Cursed is all that learning that is contrary to the cross of Christ!"

Quite a founding statement for a university!

Not only was Christianity the core of education through at the time of the Founding Fathers, it had been the core of education from the founding of America until well after the Founding Fathers.

The first public education law ever passed in America was passed in 1642 in Connecticut and Massachusetts. They preceded from the experiences of the early settlers who had come to America. Those settlers—very strongly religious for the most part—were very concerned about the civil atrocities which had occurred in Europe, many times under the banner of Christianity; for example, the Inquisition and the Crusades. Such atrocities were still fresh in the memory of many settlers who had come to America; they did not want any such civil atrocities to occur in America under the banner of Christ.

They believed they knew the reason such atrocities had occurred in Europe. In their minds, it was because the average person did not have access to the Word of God. The Word of God had been limited only to civil and religious leaders; the commoners did not have access to the Scriptures. The settlers believed that if the common person could have read the Word of God and known what the Word of God had really said—rather than what their religious and civil leaders were telling them—that they never would have allowed the civil governments do what they did in the name of Christ. Therefore, to preclude such a repetition in America, in 1642 those settlers passed "The Old Deluder Satan Act," explaining exactly why they were emphasizing education in America. This first public school law declared:

"It being the one chief project of that old deluder Satan, to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times . . ." The law explained that because Satan's primary intent is to keep people out of the Scriptures, and thereby allow bad behavior by a lack of knowledge of God's will, they were not going to allow that to happen here in America. The law went on to explain that when fifty families gathered into an area, a teacher was to be acquired, and when one hundred families gathered, a grammar school was to be built "so that the youth can learn and be fitted for the university."

The spirit of that educational law in America continued not only for decades, but literally for centuries. In 1809, Edward Kendall from Great Britain arrived in America to investigate what had made us special. Such a visit was not unusual, for in the early days of America many foreign observers from numerous nations came here to examine America. Edward Kendall traveled throughout the United States in 1807 and 1808, keeping meticulous journals of what he observed from state to state. He would look at politics in this state, or agriculture here, or public transportation there, etc. While in Connecticut he examined education and noted the law in Connecticut at that time (1807–8). It stated:

"This [legislature] observing, that not withstanding our former orders made for the education of children . . . there are still many persons unable to read the English tongue and thereby incapable of reading the Holy Word of God or the good laws of this [state]."

They were concerned about illiteracy, but perhaps not for the reasons we're concerned today. Their concern then was that if you can't read, you can't read the Word of God or the laws of the colony, which means that the state might pass a law that would contradict the Word of God and the people would never stop them, because they couldn't read and therefore didn't know the Word of God. This educational law was well *after* the Founding Fathers and reflected the type of educational system that existed in America from our earliest beginnings to well after the Founders.

The Founding Fathers themselves took steps to ensure that Christian education would remain the center of America. Throughout the American Revolution and prior to the adoption of the federal Constitution, the nation had governed itself under the Articles of Confederation. Under the Articles of Confederation, the Founding Fathers had passed the "Northwest Ordinance" which delineated the provisions whereby territories could become states in the United States. In 1787, the Founders met in Philadelphia to revise the Articles of Confederation, but ended up producing a new constitution to replace the Articles of Confederation. The Founding Fathers, however, wanted the "Northwest Ordinance" to continue as the provision for statehood in the new form of government, so they re-passed it under the new Constitution. On July 17, 1789, the House of Representatives passed it; on August 4, the Senate passed it; and on August 7, George Washington signed it back into law under the Constitution. Significant in the "Northwest Ordinance" was Article III, wherein the Founding Fathers provided for education in those territories. Article III required that if the schools in a territory did not teach religion and morality—as well as knowledge—that the territory was not able to become a state in the United States!

Of further significance is that the Founding Fathers passed the Northwest Ordinance right in the midst of the time that they were working on the First Amendment. The First Amendment was produced June 7 through September 25, 1789, and the Northwest Ordinance was passed between July 17 to August 7—right in the middle of the First Amendment (which the Court now tells us means "separation of church and state"). Is it likely that the Founding Fathers required something by law that they thought violated the First Amendment which they passed at exactly the same time? Certainly not! Yet the Founding Fathers required that our schools teach religion and morality to even become a state in the United States.

The effect of this law was evident in the states which came into the United States under the "Northwest Ordinance". When a state applied for admission into the United States, Congress would grant them an enabling act allowing them to assemble and form a state constitution, so long as it was "not repugnant to the principles of the 'Northwest Ordinance'". For example, on April 30, 1802, Congress granted an enabling act to the Ohio territory permitting them to meet on November 1, 1802, to form their state constitution. The enabling act required that their new state constitution be "not repugnant to the principles of the 'Northwest Ordinance'". Therefore, when Ohio formed its state constitution, it reflected what the Founding Fathers had required for admission to the United States. The Ohio state constitution clearly declared:

"That religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of instruction shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision."

This was a requirement to come into the United States; that's why it was in the state constitutions. The Founding Fathers substantively declared: "You're not welcome in these United States if your schools do not teach religion and morality". The same provision was present when, for example, Mississippi was admitted in 1817. Their state constitution declares:

"Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government, to preservation of liberty and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this state."

This provision is found in state constitutions for decade after decade (e.g., Michigan, 1837; Kansas, 1858; etc.).

Even when Nebraska was admitted in 1875, their constitution contained the same provision. It very clearly states: "Religion, morality, and knowledge, however, being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the legislature to pass suitable laws to encourage schools and the means of instruction."

Again, the reason that this provision appeared in all of these state constitutions is because the Founding Fathers required it—by federal law—in order to become a state in the United States.

This emphasis on religion was evident not only in the state constitutions, but also in

the educational system itself. In 1892, a book was prepared by teachers' unions for the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of Columbus Day in America. The teachers' unions wanted to leave a legacy of what education has been like in America, so in the book they expounded on education in America: where it had started, where it had been birthed, etc., and how education, as they explained, "Was nurtured in the lap in the church." They pointed out that as the nation grew, and as we had more and more inhabitants, that the church voluntarily relinquished elementary education to the state. In essence the church said, "State, you take elementary education; we'll keep the higher universities—we'll keep higher education, but you go ahead and start taking elementary education." Notice the comment of the teachers' unions on that decision:

"Whether this was wise or not is not our purpose to discuss, further than to remark that if the study of the Bible is to be excluded from all state schools, if the inculcation of the principles of Christianity is to have no place in the daily program, if the worship of God is to form no part of the general exercises of these public elementary schools, then the good of the state would be better served by restoring all schools to church control."

That's a strong statement! The teachers' unions in 1892 said that if we ever get to where we do not teach the Bible in schools, if we don't inculcate the principles of Christianity, and if we don't have the daily worship of God, let's give all the schools back to the church because the nation would be better off.

This policy statement was not an aberration in American education: 106 of the first 108 colleges formed in America were formed on Christianity, and 123 out of the first 126. At the time of the Civil War there were hardly a half a dozen universities that did not have Christianity as its base, and in 1900 it was extremely rare to find a president of a university who was not an ordained clergyman. Christianity was the basis of education for all of the years of America.

Our Founding Fathers knew that education was the basis of success for the nation; they knew they had to transmit to future generations those principles that would make America successful if America was to exist on into the future. So it was that so many of the Founding Fathers became directly involved in education. They personally took steps to ensure that we would transmit to future generations those principles on which America had been formed, birthed, nurtured, and developed.

John Witherspoon is such an example. John Witherspoon was a member of Congress, a true patriot, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Witherspoon was also a top educator. He was president of Princeton University and trained nearly seventy of the nation's Founding Fathers, although at the time he was training them he had no idea that they would become Founding Fathers. We can now look back and count and see whom he trained in his classes, and it is a distinguished list: John Witherspoon personally trained one President, one Vice-President, three Supreme Court justices, ten cabinet members, twelve governors, twenty-one Senators, and thirty-nine Congressmen—all under the philosophy which declared: "Cursed be all that learning that is contrary to the cross of Christ". And these seventy don't even include the people that he trained for state, local, and municipal offices. Patriot John Witherspoon taught his students what it meant to be a patriot in America; listen to how this signer of the Declaration said that one could identify an American patriot. He stated:

"That he is the best friend to American liberty who is the most sincere and active in promoting true and undefiled religion and who sets himself with the greatest firmness to bear down on profanity and immorality of every kind. Whoever is an avowed enemy of God, I scruple not to call him an enemy to his country."

What a strong statement by one of the Founding Fathers! He explained, "If you're a friend to America you'll promote religion and you'll bear down on profanity, and on immorality." Why? Because the Founding Fathers knew that the government of the nation was always a reflection of the individuals in that nation; if the individuals were profane and immoral, the government would be profane and immoral. So, as a friend to America, you naturally would bear down on profanity and immorality; you would promote personal virtue and you would emphasize religion and morality. Witherspoon further explained that in his view if you opposed God, you opposed America; if someone was an enemy to God, he was an enemy to America, for America stood for what God stood for. This is what a premier Founding Father taught his students!

Another significant Founding Father is Benjamin Rush. He was a patriot and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was also an eminent physician during the Revolution, and was a top educator, not only helping found four schools, but also being the first professor of chemistry in the United States, and authoring America's first textbooks in chemistry and psychiatry. He also served in the presidential administrations of his friends and fellow Founding Fathers John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison. It was Benjamin Rush who was very instrumental in effecting a reconciliation between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson in their latter years. Benjamin Rush, like most of the Founding Fathers, was an extensive writer. One of his articles was titled "A Defense of the Use of the Bible as a Schoolbook". That article explained why the Bible would always be the primary textbook in American schools. Rush begins this writing by introducing the premise he will develop in his text:

"Before I state my arguments, in favor of teaching children to read by means of the Bible, I shall assume the five following propositions: I. That Christianity is the only true and perfect religion, and that in proportion as mankind adopts its principles and obeys its precepts they will be wise and happy; II. That a better knowledge of this religion is to be acquired by reading the Bible than in any other way; III. That the Bible contains more knowledge necessary to man in his present state than any other book in the world; IV. That knowledge is most durable and religious instruction most useful when imparted in early life; and V. That the Bible, when not read in schools, is seldom read in any subsequent period of life."

This is his beginning proposition, and he then goes through nearly a dozen reasons why the Bible will remain the primary textbook in American schools. Again, this is a Founding Father!

In the last part of this writing, he closes out with a warning on what will happen if we get away from using the Bible as the primary textbook in schools. Realize that at that time, the Founding Fathers did not consider us a democracy, they considered us a republic. As a matter of fact, several of them made significant statements declaring that we are *not* a democracy and *not* to become one; we are a republic. We pledge allegiance to a republic when we pledge to the flag of the United States. Realizing that a republic was important to them, listen to how Rush closes this section on the Bible in schools:

"In contemplating the political institutions of the United States, I lament that we waste so much time and money in punishing crimes and take so little pains to prevent them. We profess to be republicans, and yet we neglect the only means of establishing and perpetuating our republican forms of government, that is, the universal education of our youth in the principles of Christianity by the means of the Bible. For this Divine book, above all others, favors that equality among mankind, that respect for just laws, and those sober and frugal virtues, which constitute the soul of republicanism.

To Benjamin Rush it was very clear that if we did not keep the Bible in schools we would be expending great amounts of time and money in punishing crimes. He saw the Bible as the only source to prevent crimes, because the Bible and religion are the only means by which to deal with the heart, which is actually the source of all crime.

Another significant Founding Father is Gouverneur Morris. Gouverneur Morris is not a name that most of us recognize, but he was the most active member of the Constitutional Convention—speaking 173 times on the floor of the Convention. While many may not recognize the name or face of Gouverneur Morris they do recognize his work. He was the man who physically wrote the Constitution of the United States, he is its penman. He was responsible for taking the rough ideas floating around on the floor of the Convention and translating them on to paper—he literally, physically wrote the Constitution.

Having helped establish our successful form of government, he felt he could be useful to the French in establishing their government. This was a way to assist the French, for they had helped us often during the American Revolution. Gouverneur Morris took his experience from the Constitutional Convention and placed it in two books for the French: *Observations on Government Applicable to the Political State of France* and *Notes on the Form of a Constitution for France.* In these two works, Gouverneur Morris outlined for France some of the aspects we had utilized in our own system and encouraged them to implement them into their government. Notice what Gouverneur Morris—the man who physically wrote our Constitution—told the French about the role of religion and education:

"Religion is the only solid basis of good morals, therefore, education should teach the precepts of religion and the duties of man toward God."

Gouverneur Morris was recommending to France what we already had in America.

Another significant Founding Father was Fisher Ames of Massachusetts. Fisher Ames was a member of the first Congress, originated the idea of two-year terms for members of the House, was a top orator among the Founding Fathers, and on September 20, 1789, proposed the wording for the First Amendment as passed by the House. Fisher Ames—who gave us the wording for the First Amendment (which the Court now says means "separation of church and state", even though those words are *not* contained anywhere in the Constitution or any founding document)—said much about the role of

the Bible in schools. Like the other Founding Fathers, Fisher Ames was a prolific writer. In his writings on school books, he observed an unhealthy trend in America whereby we were adding more and more books into our educational system. Ames noted:

"It has been the custom of late years to put a number of little books into the hands of children, containing fables and moral lessons, and this is very well because it is first right to raise curiosity and then to guide it. But many books for children are however, injudiciously compiled."

He continued, noting that these new books naturally required that time be spent on them—reading time which previously had been spent by students on the Bible. The overall effect was that these new books were gradually moving the Bible to the back of the classroom. Fisher Ames strongly objected. In closing his writing on school books, he warned:

"Why then, if these books for children must be retained, as they will be, should not the Bible regain the place it once held as a school book? Its morals are put, its examples, captivating and noble; the reverence for the sacred book that is thus impressed early lasts long, and probably, if not impressed in infancy, never takes firm hold of the mind."

The man who gave us the First Amendment warns that we must take care not to allow other books to push the Bible to the back of the classroom, much less completely out of schools! And yet this has now happened; supposedly in the name of the Founding Fathers.

Noah Webster was another one of the significant Founding Fathers. Yet often when we hear "Noah Webster", we think of him only as an educator; but he was a Founding Father. He was a soldier during the American Revolution, spent nine terms in the Connecticut legislature, three terms in the Massachusetts legislature, and four terms as a judge. He was one of the first to call for the Constitutional Convention, was personally responsible for Article I Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, and was one of the most active in promoting the ratification of the Constitution. Like other Founding Fathers, Noah Webster knew that they must pass on to future generations those principles which would keep us successful; and that's why he became an educator.

Webster wrote spellers, primers, his dictionary, history books, books on government, books on science and astronomy, etc. He was very prolific as an educational textbook writer.

Founding Father Noah Webster had great impact on the national and on education in ways other than his dictionary. Prior to Noah Webster, there was not a right or wrong way to spell a word in America; however you wanted to spell a word was acceptable, as long as people could tell what you were saying. By reading letters written from different parts of the nation, it was possible to determine where an individual lived simply by the way they spelled their words. Noah Webster felt that spelling must become standardized in the United States, so in the 1780's he came out with his first spellers. His spellers remained the standard for American schools for the next 150 years, becoming known as *Webster's Blue-back Spellers*. Up through 1930, Webster's was the standard for spelling in America.

Often today when a book is printed, nothing is printed on the inside cover or the flyleaf; and that is standard. Webster evidently felt this to be a complete waste of space; if there is blank space put something on it that is useful for students. And so it was that in Webster's own versions, he filled everything: the cover, the fly-leaf, etc. What did he use to fill blank space? What did he feel to be significant and important for the students? Bible verses! For example, the cover of his original speller is filled with the passage from Ecclesiastes 12:

"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh when thou shall say, I have no pleasure in them, etc."

Webster placed Bible verses throughout his texts; he felt there was nothing more significant for the students. Perhaps it is ironic—and quite a commentary on our current interpretation of the Constitution—that our Founding Fathers, who gave us the Constitution, placed in the educational materials the authorized items which today are considered completely unconstitutional!

In those spellers which we used for 150 years, Webster not only provided spelling words, he also provided the opportunity to practice those words in sentences and even in stories. But Webster did not use nonsensical sentences or useless stories; if students were going to practice, let them learn something useful while practicing. In the back of the book he provided several stories from which the students could practice their reading and the use of their spelling words. One story was called "The Fable of the Boy that Stole Apples" and appeared in our text for 150 years; notice the moral content:

"An old man found a rude boy upon one of his trees stealing apples. He desired for him to come down, but the young saucebox told him plainly, he would not come down. 'Won't you?' said the old man, 'then I will fetch you down.' So he pulled up some turf or grass and threw at him. But this only made the youngster laugh, to think that the old man should pretend to beat him down for the tree with grass only. 'Well, well' said the old man, 'if neither words nor grass will do, I must try what virtue there is in stones.' So the old man pelted him hardly with stones which soon made the young chap hasten down from the tree and beg the old man's pardon. *Moral: "If good words and gentle means will not reclaim the wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe manner."*

This was the type of material that appeared through all of Webster's books for 150 years. Concerning education in the United States, Webster declared:

"The Christian religion is the most important and one of the first things in which all children, under a free government, ought to be instructed. The Christian religion must be the basis of any government intended to secure the rights and privileges of a free people."

His text *The History of the United States* was not only a history text for students, it was also a civics/government text. Webster told the students:

"The brief exposition of the Constitution of the United States will unfold to young persons the principles of republican government, and it is the sincere desire of the writer that our citizens should early understand that the genuine source of correct republican principles is the Bible, particularly the New Testament or the Christian religion."

In that text he told the students what would happen if we moved away from the Bible as the basis of our government:

"The moral principles and precepts contained in the Scriptures ought to form the basis of all of our civil constitutions and laws. All of the miseries and evils which men suffer from vice, crime, ambition, injustice, oppression, slavery and war, proceed from despising and neglecting the precepts contained in the Bible."

What a strong statement! Webster said all the trouble we get into is because we don't follow the teachings of the Bible. He then concluded his section on government by telling the students:

"The religion which has introduced civil liberty is the religion of Christ and his Apostles. . . . This is genuine Christianity, and to this we owe our free constitutions of government."

Founding Father Webster was very explicit throughout all his textbooks about the importance of Christianity to government. His study of the world, of governments, and of the nature of people, caused him to realize that there were only two ways to control behavior. Behavior could be controlled internally by internal restraints (as Benjamin Rush explained, crime could be prevented by teaching the principles of the Word of God), or behavior must be controlled externally through a physical government coercion which will force an individual to do what is right, but this results in a very oppressive regime. Webster explained:

"There are two powers only which are sufficient to control men and secure the rights of individuals in a peaceable administration. These are the combined force of religion and law, and force of fear of the bayonet."

This principle was understood for generations. Robert Winthrop—personally trained by Daniel Webster and a great American statesman as well as a Speaker of the House of Representatives—explained the same principle in these words:

"Men, in a word, must necessarily be controlled either by a power within them, or by a power without them, either by the Word of God or by the strong arm of man, either by the Bible or by the bayonet."

This was the principle that Founding Father Noah Webster had articulated for so long and which appeared in educational material used in the United States for 150 years.

It is interesting to see the way that Noah Webster was described after his death in 1843. The *Webster Spellers* that came out after his death contained a section dedicated to Noah Webster, presenting him as one of the top educators in America as well as a Founding Father. The epigraph given Noah Webster simply stated:

"The man who taught millions to read, but not one to sin."

Another Founding Father was Dr. Jedediah Morse. He was very active on the political scene during the American Revolution and would be considered one of the top three educators in America at that time. Dr. Morse is called the "Father of American Geography", for it was he who instituted the study of geography as a course in American schools. In 1784 he came out with his first book, *Geography Made Easy*, which took students through lessons on geography, government, history, etc. Morse, like Webster, was a prolific writer of textbooks. In his writings he too had much to say about the importance of Christianity to government. For example:

"To the kindly influence of Christianity we owe that degree of civil freedom, and political and social happiness which mankind now enjoys. In proportion, as the genuine effects of Christianity are diminished in the nation . . . in the same proportion will be people of that nation recede from the blessings of genuine freedom. I hold this to be a truth confirmed by experience, and it follows that all efforts made to destroy the foundations of our holy religion ultimately tend to

the diversion of also of our political freedom and happiness. Whenever the pillars of Christianity shall be overthrown our present republican forms of government, and all the blessings which flow from them, must fall with them."

What a clear warning! The Founders believed that when we lose the influence of Christianity in the nation, we also lose our political and our social freedoms.

The cousins John and Samuel Adams both had much to say about education in America. Each was an eminent statesman and patriot; each had a distinguished political career. Samuel Adams is called "The Father of the American Revolution" and gave over twenty years of his life in the cause of American liberty. He was behind everything from the Sons of Liberty to the Committees of Correspondence, even to the Boston Tea Party. Samuel Adams had an extended political career after the Revolution: he helped write the Massachusetts state constitution, helped ratify the federal constitution in Massachusetts, he became lieutenant governor of the state under Governor John Hancock, and finally became the state's governor after Hancock left office.

His cousin, John Adams, had an equally distinguished career. It was John Adams who personally recommended George Washington to the Congress as Commander-in-Chief, and who went to Thomas Jefferson and personally asked him to personally pen the wording for the Declaration of Independence. John Adams was one of the three men who negotiated the final peace treaty with Great Britain, was the first vice-president of the United States under George Washington, and became the second president of the United States.

Both John and Samuel wanted to see America continue on the foun'ation which they had built and so a series of letters went back and forth between these two political, public and governmental officials in 1790. These letters were so significant that in 1802 they were reprinted in the form of a little booklet—a booklet now in the political tract section of Harvard Law library. That booklet was called: *Four Letters, Being an Interesting Correspondence Between those Eminently Distinguished Characters, John Adams, Late President of the United States, and Samuel Adams, Later Governor of Massachusetts, on the Important Subject of Government.* In these letters they recommended and explained to each other what they thought should be done to keep America on a strong foundation. These two did not share common political views—they were diametrically opposed. John Adams, as a leader of the Federalist, thought we needed a strong central government; Samuel Adams, a leader of the anti-Federalist, thought the central federal government should be small and that the people and the states should hold the power. Politically, they held many differences. On October 4, 1790, Samuel Adams made this recommendation to John for keeping America on a firm foundation:

"What is to be done? Let divines and philosophers, let statesmen and patriots, unite their endeavors to renovate age by impressing the minds of men with the importance of educating their little boys and girls, of inculcating in the minds of youth the fear and love of the Diety, and universal philanthropy, and in subordination to these great principles, the love of their country, of instructing them in the art of self-government, without which they can never act a wise part in the government of societies, great or small; in short, of leading them in the exalted virtues in the study and practice of the Christian system."

While John and Samuel agreed on little in these writings, on October 18, 1790, John wrote back to Samuel Adams and said, on this "You and I agree." They both agreed that if we expected to remain a strong nation that we must teach our little boys and girls the exalted virtues of the Christian system.

George Washington also held strong views on education, as indicated by and incident during the American Revolution in 1779. George Washington received strong respect from the Indians—a respect that had been birthed decades before in the French and Indian War when on July 9, 1755, God's direct intervention kept Washington from being killed by the Indians. In 1775 some miraculous events occurred by God's direct intervention, keeping Washington from being killed by the Indians. The Indians had always since respected Washington. Because of their grave respect for him, in 1779, when Washington was encamped on the banks of a river at a military encampment, some Delaware Indian chiefs came to him and brought some of their youth that they wanted trained in America's schools. On June 12, 1779, Washington received those youth, first assuring the chiefs, that "Congress will look on as their own children"—we would look after the Indian youth the same way we would our own American youth. Washington then commended the Delaware chiefs for their decision to bring their children to American schools and told them:

"You do well to wish to learn our arts and our way of life, and above all, the religion of Jesus Christ. These will make you a greater and happier people than you are; Congress will do everything it can to assist you in this wise intention."

According to Washington, what would they learn in American schools "above all"? "The religion of Jesus Christ"! Congress would treat them as they treated their own children; and in American schools—according to George Washington—we taught Christian principles "above all".

Thomas Jefferson also had great impact in helping Christian principles remain in education. Yet today we are told that Thomas Jefferson wanted "separation of church and state". If that is true, either Jefferson didn't practice what he preached, or what they tell us today that Jefferson said must not be what he actually said. While Jefferson was President of the United States, he was also made president of the school board for Washington D.C. public schools. Jefferson authored the original plan for education for Washington D.C. public schools. In his plan of education, Jefferson placed the Bible and Watt's Hymnal as two primary reading texts in Washington D.C. public schools. The Bible we recognize; but was Watt's Hymnal, and why would a hymnal be a reading text in public schools? Watt's Hymnal was considered the purest doctrinal hymnal of the day; Jefferson had students read the hymnal to learn Christian doctrine. These were the two texts that *Jefferson* placed in public schools. Why would Jefferson put the Bible in schools? As he explained:

"I have always said, and always will say, that the studious perusal of the sacred volume will make us better citizens."

John Quincy Adams was a Founding Father with a distinguished political career. Not only was he a President of the United States, but he served 18 years in the House of Representatives, was a U.S. Senator, was Secretary of State, and was foreign ambassador to Russia, England and France. He is also one of the very few Founding Fathers who lived long enough to have a photograph taken of him—made when he was 79 years old.

In his later years John Quincy Adams talked about a textbook that he could still remember: the *New England Primer*—his very first textbook. The *New England Primer* was the first textbook ever printed in America. It was first printed in Boston in 1690, and until 1900 the *New England Primer* was *the* primary text from which students learned to read. Presidents even through James A. Garfield talked about the lessons they learned from the *New England Primer*.

While the *New England Primer* went through reprint after reprint, the cover page might change, but the inside always contained the same the "Rhyming Alphabet", the "Alphabet of Lessons for Youth", and the "Shorter Catechism". The "Rhyming Alphabet" was part of our schools for two centuries:

A—In Adam's fall, we sinned all;
B—Heaven to find, the Bible mind;
C—Christ crucified, for sinners died.
Or notice
G—As runs the glass, our life is passed;
H—My book and heart, must never part.

The picture with "H" was a Bible located inside the heart, taken from Psalm 119: "Thy word have I hid in my heart that I might not sin against thee."

The "Alphabet of Lessons for Youth" was the ABC's in a column down a page, with a phrase written out beside each letter of the alphabet that the students memorized. All of the phrases were Bible verses. Notice what we memorized in schools for over two centuries:

A—A wise son makes a glad father, but a foolish son is the heaviness of his mother;
B—Better is a little with the fear of the Lord than great treasure and trouble therewith;
C—Come unto Christ all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and he will give you rest;
D—Do not the abominable thing which I hate, saith the Lord;
E—Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God; etc.

The third section common to every *New England Primer* was the "Shorter Catechism". Recall that the *New England Primer* was the equivalent of a first grade textbook. Even though they didn't have grade levels then, this was the beginning reader—this was where students started, so we would call it a first grade textbook. Notice these "first-grade" questions:

"Which is the fifth commandment?"
"What is required in the fifth commandment?"
"What is forbidden in the fifth commandment?"
"What is the reason annexed to the fifth commandment?"

Or try some of these first grade questions:
"What offices does Christ execute as our Redeemer?"
"How does Christ execute the office of a prophet?"
"How does Christ execute the office of a priest?"
"How does Christ execute the office of a king?"

Or even this question,
"What are the benefits, which in this life, do accompany or flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification?"

This was the *beginning* textbook of schools for two centuries in America!

Another significant influence on early American education was Daniel Webster.

Daniel Webster was born during the American Revolution and grew up listening to the speeches of men like George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison. Webster was 17 years old when Washington died; he was 44 when Adams and Jefferson departed this life; and he outlived James Madison by only 16 years. Daniel Webster's long tenure in the U.S. Senate was interrupted only to serve as Secretary of State under three different Presidents. Webster—a tremendous lawyer—personally argued and won numerous cases before the United States Supreme Court. It often was the time when an opposing lawyer—upon hearing that Webster would be his opponent—withdrew from the case rather than suffer defeat before Webster's genius.

One of the cases that Webster argued before the Supreme Court dealt with a school in Philadelphia which had decided that it was going to teach its students morality without the aid of religion. The school had been started by Stephen Girard who had moved to America from France. Girard had been a student of the French Enlightenment and believed that you could produce morality without religion. He left $7 million to the city of Philadelphia to establish this school, but with the requirement that no minister be allowed on campus whatsoever; the school would teach morality, but it would have no Christian ministers on campus. It was this provision—among others—which caused the case to reach the Supreme Court.

When this case made the Court, what might have been from any other attorney's lips nothing more that a dry, legal argument, from Webster's lips became an emotional appeal on the importance of instructing students in school on the teachings of Christ. His argument in front of the Supreme Court lasted for three days. Webster explained to the Court:

"When little children were brought into the presence of the Son of God, his disciples proposed to send them away, but Jesus said, 'Suffer the little children to come unto me'. 'Unto me!', He did not send them first for lessons and morals to the schools of the Pharisees or to the unbelieving Sadducees, not to read the precepts and lessons on the garments of the Jewish priesthood. He said nothing of different creeds or clashing doctrine, but he opened at once to the youthful mind, the everlasting fountain of living waters, the only source of eternal truth. 'Suffer little children to come unto me.' And that injunction is of perpetual obligation; it addresses itself today with the same earnestness and the same authority which attended its first utterance to the Christian world. It is of force everywhere and at all times; it extends to the end of the earth, it will reach to the end of time always and everywhere sounding in the ears of men with an emphasis which nothing can supersede. 'Suffer little children to come unto me'."

After Webster's argument before the Court for those three days, how did the Court rule? Interestingly, part of the ruling hinged on the fact that this was a school receiving government aid. A school was capable of teaching anything it wanted as a private school; however, this school was seeking government assistance and that brought it to a different set of requirements. The Court ruled that since it was receiving government assistance it therefore *must* teach religion and the Bible and Christian principles. Notice the ruling:

"Why may not the Bible, and especially the New Testament, be read and taught as a Divine revelation in the schools? It's general precepts expounded and it's glorious principles of morality inculcated? Where can the purest principles of morality be learned so clearly or so perfectly as from the New Testament?"

There was no way the Court was going to have government assisted education in America which did not include Christian principles; to do so would be to violate that for which the founders firmly had stood; it further would violate every educational law up to that time. Because of the Founders' clearly articulated intent, Christianity remained the base for American education long after they departed.

The Founding Fathers had structured education very much the way that Martin Luther had recommended. This statement by Martin Luther was exactly what the Founders believed and was reflected in their laws and writings:

"I am very much afraid that schools will prove to be the great gates of hell, unless they diligently labor in explaining the Holy Scriptures, engraving them in the hearts of youth. I advise no one place his child where the Scriptures do not reign paramount. Every institution where in which men are not increasingly occupied with the Word of God must become corrupt."

That statement accurately described America's educational philosophy.

In the Department of Education is a library containing all the textbooks used in America's schools from 1775 through 1990. The challenge is to go through that library and find *any* area of curricular studies that is not based on the Bible and Christian principles. Virtually any textbook you pick up, from *any* area of study—even the math books—contain Christian principles and Biblical principles right there in the textbooks.

The effect of this education was apparent. Consider the Founder who provided the wording for the First Amendment and who suggested two-year terms for Congressmen: Fisher Ames. Fisher Ames entered Harvard when he was *12 years old;* but that was not unusual. Examining the records of Harvard and Yale, and it was not unusual for a student to enter when he was still *single digit* in age. Benjamin Rush *graduated* from Princeton when he was *fourteen years old.*

Consider John Trumbull. John Trumbull was a protegé of John Adams, learning law from him in 1773. Trumbull was very active in Connecticut politics and served on the Supreme Court of Connecticut. He was an ardent patriot during the Revolution and helped Noah Webster with the dictionary. When John Trumbull was four years old, he had already read through the Bible for the first time; at the age of six he won a Greek contest against his local minister; and when he was 7½ years old, he passed the entrance exam to Yale, but his parents decided to hold him out of Yale till he became 13! But he passed the entrance exam at the age of 7½!

Consider John Quincy Adams: when he was 14 years old—under this system of education—he received a U.S. Congressional diplomatic appointment overseas to the court of Catherine the Great in Russia! Such an act would be unthinkable today, but that was typical of the educational system of our Founding Fathers.

If you believe that these were exceptions and not typical or average, then consider these elementary spelling words from *Webster's Blue-back Speller.* Recall, this is an *elementary* spelling book, used for 150 years in all our schools. Notice the "elementary" spelling words we had: "contumelious", "ichthyology", "bronchotomy", "eschatology", "loquacious", "rapacious", "sagacious", etc. And there were many other words in this "elementary" book that probably most of us have never even seen before! And this was *elementary* spelling in America for 150 years!

Our Founding Fathers had an extremely successful system of education, and that educational system that was built on Christian principles. Their educational system had great impact on the government they formed. Abraham Lincoln, nearly 100 years after the Founders, made this observation:

"The philosophy of the school room in one generation will be the philosophy of government in the next."

And so it was with America's government.

Today we have lost our Founding Fathers. We had nearly 250 Founding Fathers: 56 who signed the Declaration, 55 at the Convention which framed the Constitution, 90 in the first Congress which produced the Bill of Rights, and many other significant Founders; while today we do well if we can name a dozen of those Founding Fathers, such was not always the case in previous years. The textbook called *The Lives of the Signers* was used in schools for decades and dealt with nothing but the 56 men who signed the Declaration of Independence, providing four to eight to twelve pages of biographical information on every one of those men. It taught students what they sacrificed for the cause of liberty, how they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, and presented to them their personal views as well.

Today, however, the Founding Fathers have disappeared out of our textbooks. In 1985 the Department of Education studied the top 60 history textbooks used in the United States to see how we were teaching history to our students. It said those 60 textbooks were used by 88% of the nation's students. What was found in that study is stunning. In a study of third and sixth grade readers, there were 670 stories that dealt with America's history; Only 5 of the 670 dealt with the founding era. Three of the five stories dealt with Sybil Ludington who—in 1777—hopped on horseback and rode to neighboring villages to tell them the British were coming; one story dealt with a young girl who wanted to serve in Washington's army, was not allowed to, but carried food to them at Valley Forge; and the fifth story dealt with a young boy who single-handedly caught a British soldier stealing vegetables out of his garden. These were the only five stories on the founding era in those student readers! There was *not a single story* on Patrick Henry, Daniel Boone, Nathan Hale, Paul Revere—not a single story; they had completely disappeared.

The problem is, when we lose our founders, we lose their teachings; when we lose their teachings, we lose their ideas. How significant is it that we lose their ideas? A conversation occurred between an American statesman and a French historian some 80 years after the American Revolution. Eighty years after the American Revolution, America was still very successful in it's first form of government; but France, in those same eighty years had already been through several different revolutions and forms of government. And so it was that the French historian, Francois Guizot, looked at the American statesman, James Russell Lowell, and asked him, "Just how long will the American republic endure?" And James Russell Lowell sagely replied, "As long as the ideas of the men who founded it continue dominant."

The problem today is we don't know their ideas, and if we don't know their ideas we

can't protect their ideas. We can't protect our foundations if we don't know what they are. We have to become active in going back and relearning about the Founding Fathers, relearning about their teachings, and relearning about their ideas, so we can protect the foundations on which this nation was birthed. And there is no doubt whatsoever that this nation was birthed on Christian principles. Through the textbooks, and throughout the writings of the Founding Fathers it is very, very clear that this nation was built firmly on Christian principles, both in government and in education. And our responsibility is to go back and rediscover our Founding Fathers, rediscover their teachings, and rediscover our American roots.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution to establish the Select Committee on Disaster Preparedness and Response. In the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew, many in Congress called for the abolition of the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] and/or a complete overhaul of our Federal disaster assistance program. Prior to taking any drastic or hasty steps, it is imperative to carefully evaluate the performance of the institutions with responsibility for emergency management and response.

There are 20 subcommittees in both chambers that have jurisdiction over some part of FEMA. Obviously, this overlapping jurisdiction makes it very difficult to comprehensively review FEMA's operations. A select committee would provide the Congress with the broad perspective necessary to make an informed decision about the future of FEMA. In addition to evaluating FEMA's mission and performance, the select committee would examine the roles of the local, State, and Federal Governments and issue recommendations to coordinate their efforts.

The question is not whether another natural or man-made disaster will strike the United States, but when. It is inevitable. For this reason, we must thoroughly examine our Nation's mitigation procedures, preparedness, and emergency response capabilities. As chairman of the Congressional Fire Services Caucus, I am confident that a select committee is the most proper approach.

O'BRIEN ACHIEVEMENT AWARD WINNERS INCLUDE JOSEPH F. CRANGLE

HON. HENRY J. NOWAK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, it was a pleasure last week to learn that Joseph F. Crangle, a long-time friend and political colleague from Buffalo, NY, was among the recipients of the Democratic National Committee's first annual Lawrence O'Brien Achievement Award.

The DNC and the family of the late Larry O'Brien established the award to "honor persons or institutions that have made a particularly notable contribution to the health and vitality of the Democratic Party."

Unquestionably, Joe Crangle's career in politics, one that spanned three decades, met those criteria.

His service included nearly a quarter century as chairman of the Erie County (NY) Democratic Committee, plus tenure as New York State Democratic chairman and notable work on the National Democratic Committee.

At this point in the RECORD, I would like to insert the biographical sketch of Joe Crangle issued by the DNC, which details his many accomplishments:

Joseph Crangle, of Erie County, New York, served as Chairman of the Erie County Democratic Party for 23 years and Chairman of the New York State Democratic Party for nine years, retiring in 1988. Crangle's dedication and commitment to the Democratic Party led Senator Edward Kennedy to remark, "No one has served the Erie County Democratic or our National Party with more distinction or dedication." At the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago, Crangle presented the minority platform which supported opening up the Democratic Party to minorities. His activism and service to the party led to Crangle's selection as a delegate to every national convention since 1968. From 1969–72 Crangle sat as the only county chairman in the Nation to serve on the O'Hara Rules Committee of the DNC. In 1972 he was the only county chairman to serve on the DNC's Executive Committee and from 1972–74 Crangle was a member of the Charter Commission. In 1974, and again in 1978, Crangle served as a member of the Compliance Review Commission for Democratic Party Conferences and in 1980 he was a member of the Compliance Review Commission for the Democratic National Convention.

Following is an article which appeared in The Buffalo News on September 29, 1992, providing additional details on the awards presentation which took place in Washington:

CRANGLE RECEIVES HONOR FROM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

WASHINGTON.—Joseph F. Crangle, former Erie County and New York State Democratic chairman, is one of the first recipients of the National Democratic Party's Lawrence O'Brien Achievement Award.

The award and a check for $4,000 will be presented today by Democratic National Chairman Ron Brown, Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell and House Speaker Thomas S. Foley during a breakfast reception in the U.S. Capitol.

A luncheon will follow in the National Democratic Club. Crangle will be joined by his wife, Rita, their five children and a grandson.

The award, given in honor of a former national chairman, Cabinet officer and assistant to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, recognizes those who have "made personal, family or financial sacrifice or otherwise shown unusual or extraordinary dedication to the furtherance of the goals of the Democratic Party, including assistance in campaigns for public office."

Crangle has been active in local, state and national politics for more than 30 years.

Among those nominating him for the award was Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, who said: "He is personally responsible for my presence in the Senate. Not only did he encourage me, he got me elected (no small feat)."

Sen. Paul Simon of Illinois, who also nominated Crangle, wrote: "I remember Hubert Humphrey telling me one time that if he had designated Joe Crangle as his campaign chairman in 1968, he would have been elected president."

STATE CARE ACT OF 1992

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, over the past several years, as the Federal Government has failed repeatedly to come to agreement on a package of national health reforms, States have taken the disputed leadership role in devising strategies to expand access to health insurance and contain the growth of health costs.

The States have been widely praised for this pioneering work by people on both sides of the aisle in Congress, and the administration has repeatedly hailed these groundbreaking State reforms as the laboratories of Democracy. There is good reason for such enthusiasm. Over the years, many of our most cherished Federal institutions got their start in State programs, including Social Security, Medicaid, and child labor laws. More recently, the health care reforms that began two decades ago in New Jersey paved the way for the Medicare hospital reimbursement systems reforms of 1992.

Continued State leadership in health care reform promises to extend health insurance coverage to over 450,000, uninsured Oregonians, and to millions of uninsured Americans living in diverse States including Florida, Minnesota, Vermont, Ohio, and California.

However, these State innovations are running up against a pair of legal barriers to health reform created by the Federal Medicaid law and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, or ERISA. States can theoretically gain waivers of Medicaid restrictions, although many States, such as my home State, have found this waiver process to be slow, unpredictable, and occasionally, politicized.

There is, at present, no waiver, allowed from the key provision of ERISA, section 514(a), that preempts State authority to regulate or tax certain employee health benefit plans. More than half of all U.S. workers for employers that are sheltered from State health plan regulation by ERISA.

According to a report prepared by the GAO for Mr. DINGELL and myself, this ERISA preemption is a major hurdle that will be impossible for States to overcome unless Congress creates a waiver mechanism. Mr. Speaker, I would ask permission to include in the RECORD the executive summary of this GAO report at the conclusion of my remarks.

I would urge my colleagues to take note of recent events that make it clear that ERISA

preemption is a threat even to existing, as well as proposed, State health reform innovations. In May of this year, a Federal district court, citing ERISA, struck down the longstanding New Jersey system for financing health insurance for the uninsured.

But Mr. Speaker, there is another reason for action on this front. While ERISA blocks State regulatory efforts, it provides for no effective Federal regulation of these plans. As a result, the Federal ERISA preemption has become an irresistible lure for employers seeking to escape from State regulation and taxation. Firms that are too small to successfully self-insure health plans are reorganizing to do just that, with the goal of escaping State oversight.

In one celebrated case, a firm with just 500 employees rewrote their employee health benefits plan after declaring the plan self insured. An employee with AIDS discovered that the new plan differed in one crucial respect: The health benefits available to people with AIDS had been reduced from $1 million to just $5,000. No limitation was imposed on any other catastrophic illness. A Federal court has ruled that Federal regulations provide no relief to this individual or others similarly across the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I would prefer a single, simple Federal rewrite of ERISA to restore fairness and stability to the current anarchy that allows administrators of any health plan to escape accountability by simply calling the plan self-insured. Ideally, this rewrite of ERISA would be accomplished as part of a national health reform plan.

But agreement on a comprehensive Federal solution appears far away. Under the circumstances of gridlock which prevail on health care reform in Washington, I feel it is the duty of the Congress to take interim steps to remove the barriers that keep States from coming up with their own solutions.

The bill I am introducing today is a companion bill to S. 3180, introduced this summer by Senators PRYOR and LEAHY. It would allow State health reform proposals to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for a waiver from the ERISA straitjacket. Up to 10 States could receive waivers of rigid ERISA and Medicare requirements from a new Commission on State-based Comprehensive Health Care. States awarded waivers would be granted 5 years for their demonstration project to prove the value of their health reforms.

Aside from creating a limited opportunity for gaining waivers to ERISA, the bill creates another important structural reform that benefits the States. In contrast to the present system, in which States must go to many separate agencies in two separate Cabinet-level departments, the new Commission will have the authority to operate the new waiver program on a one stop shopping basis. States need apply only to the Commission, and are guaranteed a prompt answer to their request, along with an opportunity to appeal a rejection—two badly needed elements missing from the current system.

Mr. Speaker, I have sought to reach a different balance among the interests involved in this debate in putting together the House bill, and as a result it differs in some respects from its Senate companion.

First, the Senate bill would grant States a broad power to tax health plans currently protected from State taxation by ERISA's preemption. In the House bill, such plans could only be taxed if all employers in the State were taxed under a comprehensive health financing system.

This provision is intended to prevent State tax levies from being imposed on too narrow a base. If States were to finance their health reforms solely through taxes on the ERISA plans, these taxes would rapidly become too burdensome on employers that already have the burden of providing health insurance to their own employees, but also pay their competitors' employees' health costs through cost-shifting. This is precisely the circumstance that caused the demise of the long-established New Jersey system, and I can see no reason to duplicate it elsewhere.

The second major difference is in the minimum health benefits package provided for in each bill. Where the Senate bill offers a choice between a "Standard" benefit package and a bare-bones basic package, the House bill establishes the standard package as its minimum health benefits plan. However, under the House bill, both States and employers would be given greater latitude to develop alternative benefits packages that provide equally as effective benefits, as measured by their ability to produce improved health outcomes and reduce the incidence and severity of disability. These standard benefits must be maintained throughout the life of each State's 5-year demonstration project.

Mr. Speaker, some people may be tempted to view the House and Senate State care bills offered by Senators PRYOR and LEAHY and myself as a threat to progress towards a national health reform legislation.

If I thought this were the case, I would not be offering this legislation to my colleagues for their consideration. I am convinced that any national reform bill enacted by Congress will provide—as most of the serious proposals brought forward to date have—for States with innovative programs to opt out of the national system, subject to certain oversight and constraints. With this in mind, I see the State care legislation as not only compatible with national health reforms, but as an integral piece of any such plan that may be developed early in the next Congress.

No legislation is perfect upon introduction, and this bill, seeking to address a profoundly complex problem as it does, is certainly no exception. I offer this legislation to my colleagues and to States and organizations representing employers and employees in the hope that they will analyze and comment on it, and help me to perfect it over the months following the sine die adjournment.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their attention.

U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 16, 1992.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce, House of Representatives.

Hon. RON WYDEN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Regulation, Business Opportunities, and Energy, Committee on Small Business.

This report, prepared at your request, reviews state initiatives to expand access to health insurance and control rising health care costs. The report describes comprehensive plans to provide universal access to coverage, programs to extend access to specific groups, and efforts to control costs by reforming payment mechanisms.

As agreed with your offices, unless you publicly announce its contents earlier, we plan no further distribution of this report until 30 days after its issue date. At that time, we will send copies of this report to interested congressional committees and make copies available to others on request.

This report was prepared under the direction of Janet L. Shikles, Director, Health Financing and Policy Issues, who may be reached on (202) 512-7119 if you or your staff have any questions. Major contributors to this report are listed in appendix I.

LAWRENCE H. THOMPSON,
Assistant Comptroller General.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE

Providing health care to every American has become one of the most serious problems facing the nation. The number of individuals without—or with inadequate—health insurance is increasing, while the cost of providing care is growing. Chairmen John Dingell and Ron Wyden asked GAO to report on state initiatives to address the problems of access and affordability in the health care system and federal barriers that limit state options to achieve universal access to health care.

BACKGROUND

State governments have a major stake in financing and providing health care. States are concerned about the growing proportion of their budgets devoted to health—they already spend an average of 20 percent of their total budgets on health-related programs. Yet in some states, almost one-quarter of the population is uninsured.

In responding to the health care crisis, states are constrained by their budgetary problems. In addition, state reforms must comply with federal laws and regulations. The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) preempts state authority to regulate self-insured employer health plans. While ERISA primarily reacted to problems dealing with the solvency of employer-sponsored pension plans, its impact on employer-provided health benefits has grown as more firms have self-insured for health benefits. Over half of U.S. workers are employed in firms that self-insure, and states cannot require such employers to provide a specific health plan or pay state-imposed premium taxes. In addition, if a state wants to integrate the Medicaid program with a state plan, it needs federal permission to do so.

RESULTS IN BRIEF

States have taken a leadership role in devising strategies to expand access to health insurance and contain the growth of health costs. One hurdle that is difficult for states to overcome, however, is the restrictions imposed by ERISA's preemption clause. This clause effectively prevents states from exercising control over all employer-provided insurance. Hawaii, in part because its law requiring employers to provide health insurance took effect before ERISA was enacted, is the only state with an exemption. Even its exemption, however, has frozen the Hawaiian law in its original form, preventing state officials from making the improvements they would like to make.

Other states that have tried to move toward coverage of all their citizens have had to work within ERISA's constraints. One strategy, used by Massachusetts and Oregon, has been to create "play-or-pay" systems

that rely on the state's power to tax. Employers are required to pay a tax to help finance state-brokered insurance; if they provide health insurance to employees, they generally receive a credit for the amount they spend on coverage. These laws, however, are expected to face legal challenges based on ERISA, and the outcome is uncertain.

Some state initiatives have been more narrowly focused, creating programs to assist specific groups, such as low-income children and adults. These have successfully extended coverage to some residents, but state budgetary constraints have limited the programs to serving a small fraction of the uninsured population.

State efforts to help the medically uninsurable and small business employees gain access to coverage through the private health insurance market have also achieved modest results. In addition, while most states have concentrated on expanding access, a few have implemented payment reforms to control medical inflation and reduce administrative costs. Maryland, for example, has lowered cost growth through its hospital rate-regulation system.

GAO'S ANALYSIS

Hawaii approaches universal access with help of ERISA exemption

In some states, debate no longer centers on whether to set a goal of ensuring universal access to health care coverage, but on how to achieve it. Hawaii was the first state to try to extend coverage to all its residents, and its uninsured rate is the lowest of all the states. The principal tool that has allowed Hawaii to approach universal access is its 1974 law requiring employers to provide health care insurance for full-time workers. Hawaii is able to enforce this requirement because its 1974 law is statutorily exempt from the ERISA preemption provision. State requirements that virtually all employers provide insurance and that insurers cover all employees reduce uncompensated care and cost shifting. Most residents not covered by employers or Medicaid are eligible for a state-subsidized insurance program with less extensive benefits. Hawaii officials would like to refine their system, but the ERISA exemption precludes the state from modifying its existing employer-mandate law.

Massachusetts faces delays and obstacles

States adopting universal access plans more recently did not have Hawaii's option of requiring employer-provided insurance and had to devise other approaches. When Massachusetts enacted its package of reforms in 1988, it designed a play-or-pay provision that requires employers to pay a tax to a state-brokered health insurance fund. Employers that provide health insurance to employees may generally deduct their costs for providing the insurance from the required contribution. Although the play-or-pay system was specifically designed to be compatible with the requirements of ERISA, state officials are not sure whether it would withstand a legal challenge. Implementation of the play-or-pay requirement has been delayed until 1995. Programs targeted to specific uninsured groups—such as unemployed workers and disabled people—have been implemented and made some progress in expanding access to insurance, but tight budgets limit their effectiveness.

Oregon's comprehensive approach requires federal waivers

Oregon, too, when enacting a comprehensive package of initiatives in 1989, chose a play-or-pay mechanism in the hope of avoiding an ERISA problem. Its requirement will go into effect in 1995, unless private market reforms are successful in reducing the uninsured population. One of the state initiatives is a Medicaid expansion that extends Medicaid benefits to all residents with incomes below the poverty level, including those who would not normally qualify for federal funds. Certain health services in the current benefits package would no longer be covered. The Medicaid expansion requires a number of waivers from the federal government, and implementation of the play-or-pay requirement cannot proceed unless the state obtains the waivers needed to carry out the Medicaid plan. A decision on the waiver request is expected in June 1992.

New reform efforts in Minnesota, Florida, and Vermont

Proposals to achieve universal access continue to be developed in the states. Recently, Minnesota, Florida, and Vermont enacted comprehensive reform packages. Minnesota's initiative includes a provider tax to finance subsidized health insurance for low-income uninsured residents and measures to contain costs. Minnesota and Florida may seek ERISA exemptions to give them more flexibility.

Programs for low-income populations expand access incrementally

Instead of adopting comprehensive plans, some states have opted for programs targeted to specific uninsured groups, such as children. One in five American children lives in poverty, and one-third of poor children lack health insurance. Several states have created programs to assist these children. Access for low-income children is expanded through state-subsidized private health insurance, such as Minnesota's Children's Health Plan, or expanded Medicaid eligibility, such as Vermont's Dr. Dynasaur program. Both approaches successfully expanded access to some uninsured children, but there remain many uninsured children in both states who do not qualify for assistance.

Low-income adults, many of whom fall into the category of the working poor, are another population states have targeted with insurance and Medicaid expansion initiatives. Washington's Basic Health Plan (BHP) provides subsidized health insurance, and the Maine Health Program expands Medicaid eligibility. Budget constraints limit the extent to which these programs reach the target population: BHP enrolls fewer than 20,000 of the estimated 450,000 eligible, and Maine's program has never covered more than 11,400 of its 113,000 uninsured.

States try to expand access to private insurance

Most states have also adopted measures to make it easier for people with high-cost health conditions and small business owners and employees to obtain affordable health insurance in the private market. Almost half the states have created high-risk pools to make insurance available to the medically uninsurable—people who cannot obtain conventional insurance because of their medical conditions—and to spread the risk of covering them among all insurers in the state. The funding base for the pools is limited because, as a result of ERISA constraints, the insurance assessments that supplement individual premiums do not apply to self-insured companies.

To address problems in the small business insurance market, states have adopted a broad range of initiatives, including subsidies and regulatory reforms, that attempt to make insurance more affordable and accessible. Thus far, most of these efforts have had only a modest effect on the number of small firms newly offering health insurance to their employees.[1]

Payment reform helps control costs

While most states have focused their attention on expanding access to coverage, some have made efforts to control increasing costs. Through changes in methods for reimbursing providers, these states attempt to limit the health care system's cost growth and administrative burden. Since 1972, Maryland has operated a hospital rate-setting system that provides for nearly uniform payments by all insurers. During this period, Maryland hospital costs per admission fell from 25 percent above the national average to 10 percent below.

In an attempt to reduce administrative costs, New York State is now implementing a system to coordinate health care billing and payment procedures. The Single Payer Demonstration Project is expected to reduce claims-processing costs for participating hospitals.

Matters for congressional consideration

States are hampered by the ERISA preemption provision, which makes it difficult to design and implement innovative health care reforms. If the Congress wants to give states more flexibility to develop comprehensive reforms, it should consider whether to amend ERISA so that the Department of Labor can give states a limited waiver from ERISA's preemption clause in order to develop innovative approaches to employer-based health insurance. The Congress could define minimum standards—governing such factors as benefits packages, extent of coverage, and terms under which the waiver might be revoked—that a state must meet to receive and maintain such a waiver.

Agency comments

As requested, GAO did not obtain written agency comments on this report. GAO discussed the report with Department of Labor officials, who did not agree with our suggestion that the Congress consider amending ERISA to give states greater flexibility in developing comprehensive health care reforms. They believe that it is important (1) to maintain a voluntary approach to employee benefits and (2) to preserve the ability of employee benefit plans to serve employees in many jurisdictions without becoming subject to differing state laws. Because the comprehensive reform efforts of states are a response to perceived shortcomings in the voluntary system, GAO continues to believe that the Congress should consider giving states more flexibility.

STATES, COMPANIES FIGHT OVER HEALTH CARE COSTS—FIRMS FEAR LOSS OF REGULATION EXEMPTION

(By Albert B. Crenshaw)

A major fight has broken out on Capitol Hill between a group of states, which are seeking ways of expanding health care coverage without big tax increases, and large companies, which fear that state programs will make their health care plans even more costly and difficult to administer.

The focus of the fight is a 20-year-old federal law that was put on the books to help protect workers' fringe benefits. Although the law was aimed primarily at pensions, it

[1]For a more detailed discussion of state efforts to modify the health insurance market for small businesses, see "Access to Health Insurance: State Efforts to Assist Small Businesses" (GAO/HRD-92-90, May 1992).

has been interpreted by the courts over the years as overriding state regulation of employee health insurance plans in cases where the employer insures itself.

The question is whether this law, as it now operates, truly protects workers, or whether it is slowing the development of new programs that would expand health care and curb rising costs.

As is often the case in the debate over health care, the answers are colored by multiple shades of gray.

Most companies argue that they offer high-quality health care plans and this would only be hampered by increased state intervention. Several states, however, say that there are enough exceptions to this general rule that an increased state role is warranted to make sure that all employees get appropriate coverage.

When the law, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, was enacted, such self-insurance was rare in corporate America. Today more than half of all U.S. workers are employed by companies that self-insure, and the federal law's override of state regulations, known as the ERISA preemption, plays an important role in the shaping of employer-provided health insurance.

Almost all large employers, including The Washington Post Co., self-insure. These employers find it cheaper and the exemption allows them to escape a variety of state requirements and to operate health care plans that are uniform across many states.

"Under ERISA we have a pretty good system," said Mark Ugoretz, president of the ERISA Industry Committee (ERIC), an association of large employers.

Ugoretz said that about 150 million people are covered by ERISA plans. "These are some of the best benefits available . . . [But] the linchpin that holds that whole system together is the preemption," he said. "If you pull out that linchpin, the whole system for 150 million people falls apart."

But in a growing number of states, including Oregon, Florida and Minnesota, officials said they are finding that when they try to devise ways to extend health care coverage they are hamstrung by the ERISA exemption.

And Congress's General Accounting Office agrees. In a report prepared for Rep. Ron Wyden (D-Ore.), the agency concluded that while "states have taken a leadership role in devising strategies to expand access to health insurance and contain the growth of health costs," the ERISA preemption is "one hurdle that is difficult for states to overcome."

"That's the heart of it," Wyden said, ". . . ERISA, the way it is presently written, is going to be deep-sixing a lot of innovative state plans or, at best, making it more difficult for them to get off the ground."

He noted that last month a U.S. District Court in New Jersey held that a cost-control plan in that state could not be applied to self-insured plans because of ERISA. And officials in Oregon, Florida and Minnesota have said they fear their plans may be vulnerable to challenge on the same grounds.

Wyden in the House and Sens. David Pryor (D-Ark.) and Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) are preparing bills that would allow states to seek waivers from the ERISA preemption for new health care programs.

"If the federal government is going to continue to dawdle, at least the states ought to be allowed to stake out bold approaches . . . and not have court decisions and further threats" looming over their plans, Wyden said.

In several cases, the states have attempted to tax health care insurance and use those revenues to extend coverage to the uninsured. However, ERISA bars states from imposing premium taxes on self-insured plans, leaving much of the employment base outside the state's reach.

Defenders of ERISA argue that states prefer this backdoor method of financing health care because their voters will not tolerate a more obvious tax increase.

"They don't need waivers," said Ugoretz.

Extended health care is a social program and should be paid for the way other social programs are—through general taxes, Ugoretz said.

"There isn't any reason you need to tax health care plans. You can tax corporations, raise sales tax, raise income taxes to pay for what is a social benefit, a social welfare plan, just like all the other social programs you provide," he said.

Ugoretz also charged that waivers would spread until the nation again becomes a patchwork of state-regulated systems.

Wyden admitted that this is an issue to which "we must be sensitive" and work with corporations to achieve workable plans.

But he said companies should be willing to help in this because in the long run they would benefit as much as anyone if a real solution to the health care problem emerged from a state intitiative.

POLITICAL PRISONER IN THE UKRAINE

HON. WAYNE ALLARD

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, the case of Alexander Fridson has recently been brought to my attention. In 1973, at the age of 17, Alexander was imprisoned in the Ukraine for alleged hooliganism and pickpocketing. Today, almost 20 years later, Alexander is still in prison. He is being held not because of the petty crimes he was said to have committed but because he is Jewish. In the case of Alexander, the only real crime committed is that of punishing an individual simply because of his religious beliefs.

It is my hope that Alexander, and others being held in prison for political reasons, will soon be set free. Maybe with sufficient prodding, governments involved in political imprisonment will realize the wrongness of their actions. Accordingly, I have written a letter to the President and the Procurator of the Ukraine to ask their help in resolving this persistent problem.

CONGRESSMAN ANDY IRELAND

HON. EARL HUTTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 2, 1992

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to ANDY IRELAND, my colleague from Florida, who is retiring at the end of the 102d Congress.

Congressman ANDY IRELAND has served for 16 years in this body and he will be greatly missed by all of us. ANDY was first elected to Congress in 1976 and served as a Democrat until about 1984 when he switched to the Republican Party. He has been an asset to each of the parties and it has been Florida's good fortune to have him serve these 16 years.

I first met ANDY when I ran for Congress in 1978 and ANDY was very helpful to me. I shall not forget the good advice and assistance that ANDY provided to me both during that first campaign and afterward when I entered Congress.

ANDY is a big Boston Red Sox fan and I guess that would be a natural since the Red Sox for many years have trained in his hometown of Winter Haven. When I first came to Washington ANDY IRELAND and our Speaker Tip O'Neill were always talking about the Bo Sox and I am sure that ANDY will now have more time to get out and root for the Red Sox and perhaps help them to win the World Series that they sought for so long.

As a member of the Armed Services Committee ANDY IRELAND has been particularly effective and has oftentimes brought out important information that has been beneficial in making needed changes in Pentagon practices. He has been especially active in attacking the so-called "M" accounts at the Pentagon and through his work some important changes have been brought about. Along these same lines he has been very helpful to me and my Readiness Subcommittee in keeping the new Defense business operations fund in check rather than having it expanded and getting out of hand beyond congressional oversight. Yes, ANDY has done a good job for our Nation and for the people of Florida. I am sorry to see him go, but take this opportunity to wish him and Nancy much happiness and God's richest blessings as they enter other pursuits.

THE 1-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF NORTH FULTON SENIOR SERVICES, INC.

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, a very special organization is celebrating their 1-year anniversary and I would like to take a few minutes today to congratulate them on their outstanding achievement.

North Fulton Senior Services, Inc., was established 1 year ago to deliver Meals on Wheels to the Roswell, Alpharetta and the Sandy Springs areas. North Fulton Senior Services utilizes volunteers throughout the North Fulton area to provide this vital service to senior citizens and the disabled.

In addition to the Meals on Wheels service, they also provide daily hot meals at the Roswell and Alpharetta Senior Centers. This massive effort is coordinated by the hard work and dedication of executive director Shayne Escher and Dot Benson, chairman of the board of directors.

I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating North Fulton Senior Services, Inc., for the outstanding quality service they provide

in this vital area. I wish them the best of luck for much continued success and will look forward to working with them in the future.

HONORING THE BLACK BAR ASSOCIATION

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to use the occasion of its 10th annual installation of officers to recognize the positive work being done by the Black Bar Association of Bronx County. For its members, this organization is a vital link connecting their careers to their community.

Not only does the Black Bar Association allow its members to meet and mingle with their peers, but it also provides a place from which they reach out together to the communities in which they live and work. Some of the ways this is accomplished is through the scholarships awarded to worthy students and the public forums and events planned within the community to inform and enlighten people. These are certainly worthy projects that deserve recognition and commendation.

Therefore, I take this opportunity to thank the Black Bar Association on behalf of my constituents, and I wish the members of the organization further success in the future.

ARTHUR A. McINTYRE—75 YEARS YOUNG

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for what may well be the last time in my congressional career in order to salute a distinguished southern California friend, Mr. Arthur A. McIntyre. On October 17, Art McIntyre will celebrate his 75th birthday and I cannot permit that event to take place without paying tribute to a distinguished civic, educational, business, and family man.

A graduate of the University of Southern California and also a recipient of a masters degree from that institution, Art McIntyre had an extremely successful career as a teacher and administrator in the Los Angeles Unified School District. He was an innovative teacher and a very creative administrator with the establishment, construction, and implementation of the Harbor Occupational Center in San Pedro, CA, as perhaps his crowning achievement. This major institution for the purpose of vocational education for adults stands today as one of the unified district's premier training sites. Art McIntyre's name is a legend in vocational education.

Upon the completion of his educational experience, Art became just as successful in business with ventures in training systems, international trade, and investment circles. His stint as Vocational Education Training Administrator for the U.S. Naval Shipyard in Long Beach, CA, was another sterling achievement on Art's record. Cooperative efforts with the Navy came easy to him based on his military experience in the U.S. Naval Reserve for 26 years. He retired as a lieutenant commander from that service.

Mr. Speaker, most tributes entered in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD would end here. But the record needs to show that Art McIntyre was an active agent for civic and community changes as well. Chamber of Commerce, Maritime Industry Association, Navy League, Fisherman's Fiesta, Propeller Club, Harbor Association of Industry and Commerce, all felt his presence.

There is still another story to be told. Art McIntyre is above all a dedicated family man. His spiritual and religious characteristics are self-evident and his loving family circle, wife, Marilyn, and daughters, Ellen Stratton and Susan Farrell, and grandchildren, Sarah, Rachel, and Christopher, share his deep faith. He brightens their lives as they brighten his, and this reflective light is, indeed, a candle that shines through the darkness to enrich the lives of all who know them.

Mr. Speaker, my wife, Lee, joins me in saluting Art McIntyre on his 75th birthday. We wish the McIntyre family well today and in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO MR. PHILIP "CHICK" CHASEN

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deep regret at the passing of a dear friend and prominent member of the Norwich, CT, community, Mr. Philip "Chick" Chasen. In his memory, I would like to submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the eulogy delivered by Rabbi Jon-Jay Tilsen at Mr. Chasen's funeral.

Chick Chasen was a hero in both war and peace time—whether serving in the military during World War II or championing worthy causes back home in Connecticut. He nearly had his life cut dramatically short when his glider crashed during the war. We must consider ourselves very lucky that he survived. He went on to serve our community as enthusiastically and courageously as he served our country. He left us with a legacy of community service and dedication that will be sorely missed.

EULOGY FOR CHICK CHASEN

"How Art the Mighty Fallen."

With these words Scripture describes the death of the son of the first King of Israel. Surely there is no man of Israel more Mighty or more Noble than Philip Chasen.

Mr. Chasen has left us the legacy of dedication and courage.

When his own father passed away when Philip was only 5, he learned the importance of community and family in supporting those in need. That was a lesson that guided his entire life.

Though he faced some adversity, he managed to be a successful 3-sport athlete in high school and to finish at the top of his class. His sports involvement and academic excellence built his character as he learned the importance of team work, dedication and perseverance. He learned to respect people not for their race or religion or economic status but for their character and their deeds. He learned to do his best. And what he learned, he taught by example. His love of sports continued throughout his life; he was a supporter of the Eastern CT State Univ Athletics Funds, and of the E-fund, a founder of the Police Athletic Foundation, and a patron of a myriad of other athletic and civil organizations.

Chick served as the right-hand man to General Gavin during WWII, filling the rank of 1st lieutenant in the 82d Airborne Division. One morning he was declared dead when his barracks was blown to bits by bombs. He turned up that afternoon drinking coffee in a nearby cafe. That was typical of his life. His military career ended when he was almost killed in a glider crash and spent ten months in the hospital. The many stories of what he did during the war are the stuff of legends. The example of his dedication and courage—his willingness to sacrifice his life for a cause—is inspiring. He showed his continuing loyalty by maintaining close contact with other members of the 82d Airborne and by serving as president and in other capacities of organizations such as the Jewish War Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Philip was dedicated to his job. He worked for Kaufman News Company and for New London News for 58 years. A more dedicated, loyal and hard worker could not be found. He was organized and punctual. The special relationship he had with Harry Kaufman had a long lasting influence on his life.

While Chick is most widely reputed for his activism life experience, he is also known as a well-educated man. He was familiar with a half dozen languages and an expert in Greek Mythology. He knew the Hebrew Bible stories thoroughly as well as the stories of the Apocrypha and Midrash.

Mr. Chasen's dedication is the stuff of legend. He did so much for so many people. He sold more raffle tickets than any person this side of the Mississippi. He offered comfort at more houses of mourning than any Rabbi. He visited more friends and relatives in the hospital than doctors.

He helped more kids develop their character through sports than many coaches do. He answered yes to more calls for help than anyone. And he always did his best. Whatever he did, he did with full dedication.

Chick did what he did not because he expected a reward,, not because he expected gratitude, not because he expected reciprocation. All he ever expected was a simple "thank you."

Philip's dedication to Beth Jacob Synagogue was monumental. Shortly before his death, Philip and I talked about the legacy he has left the Synagogue. Chick was here every day. Not once, but twice—he attended every service. And after services here, he went to Brothers of Joseph. Whenever someone was here to mourn, Chick was here. Whenever someone was here to celebrate, Chick was here. When there was a blizzard and nobody else came, Chick was here. And when no one else could conduct the services, Chick would conduct the services. No matter what, Chick would be here.

He left the legacy of his example of dedicated attendance. In addition, he contributed to the work of the Ritual Committee and to many special activities, from plays to raffles to school programs. Chick dwelt in the House of the Lord all the days of his life. No

one can surpass his dedication to Beth Jacob Synagogue.

Chick faced all of life's challenges with courage. The loss of his father at an early age, the War, the loss of his beloved wife Celia, and his own declining health were faced with courage. His will to live can only be called inspiring. When I saw him in the hospital as he approached death, he asked me to bring this message to the folks at Beth Jacob: "Tell them I'm still smiling."

LARGEST CANTILEVERED HANGAR IN THE UNITED STATES IS LOCATED IN FORT WORTH, TX

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to congratulate the new American Airlines maintenance hangar facility at Alliance Airport in Fort Worth, TX. The structure has received the 1992 Outstanding Civil Engineering Achievement Award of Merit from the American Society of Civil Engineers [ASCE]. It is the largest cantilevered hangar in the United States, designed to accommodate seven wide body commercial aircraft simultaneously for heavy maintenance operations. L.A. Fuess Partners Engineers was the hangar project's prime design consultant.

Part of American Airlines' new maintenance and engineering base, the high bay hangar facility measures 1,280 feet in length, 365 feet in width, and has an inside clear height of 75 feet. The 282-foot depth of the hangar floor is spanned with cantilevered trusses providing for a column-free floor and an unobstructed opening of 1,275 feet across the front of the hangar. Besides hangar space, the facility includes 419,000 square feet of support shops, offices, and mechanical space.

The hangar's structural system is a unique combination of structural steel and post-tensioned concrete with a cantilevered roof. Six cantilever trusses were designed to support roof-suspended work docks and bridge cranes weighing 500,000 pounds per bay.

The primary purpose of the facility is to perform heavy C check service on the Boeing 757 and 767 fleet—essentially a complete overhaul of the aircraft. Efficiency of service operations is enhanced with state-of-the-art technology in maintenance equipment. Work platforms suspended from the roof structure engulf the airframe in its parked position and provide ready access to service points without encumbering work space at the hanger floor level. Both nose and main landing gear of the aircraft are serviced, or removed, on electrically operated 100,000-pound capacity elevator platforms that are contained in 18-foot deep pits in the hangar floor. Air start connections, central hydraulics, high-pressure conditioned air, tool air, electric power, and fueling/defueling capabilities are available in floor pits at each aircraft position. Engines and heavy components are removed with overhead suspended 10-ton capacity bridge cranes.

This American Airlines maintenance hangar is an impressive sight. It raises majestically from the fields surrounding Alliance Airport; its doors opening into the 21st century. I join the citizens of Tarrant County in saluting the new American Air lines maintenance hangar and the L.A. Fuess Partners Engineers as recipients of this well-deserved award.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE ENDANGERED SPECIES REFORM ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1992

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with the distinguished gentleman from Texas, Mr. FIELDS, and a number of our colleagues of both political parties, to introduce the Endangered Species Act Reform Amendments of 1992. This legislation reauthorizes and improves the Endangered Species Act of 1973. We would like to thank and commend our colleagues from the States of California, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Texas, New York, Missouri, Washington, Georgia, Alaska, Nevada, and Louisiana for demonstrating strength, courage, and foresight by joining us in our efforts.

The legislation we introduce today is the product of 6 months of debate and discussion among a bipartisan group of House and Senate Members. In these discussions, we have attempted to identify the most rational and responsible approach to reform of the act. Our aim is to retain and strengthen our Nation's strong commitment to species preservation while recognizing the need to also consider the economic and sociological impacts of preservation actions. We introduce this legislation now in the latter days of the 102d Congress to share the product of these discussions with our colleagues and with the public.

Mr. Speaker, let me make clear that, as one who strongly supports the goal of the Endangered Species Act and has supported the reauthorization of this law, I am not advocating or proposing legislation that will weaken this crucial act. The goal of this legislation is to strengthen species protection as the current emergency room application of the law can not achieve the goal of recovering endangered and threatened species. I believe that we must adopt a proactive approach to species conservation that increases populations before placement on the endangered or threatened list becomes necessary.

Furthermore, in the early years of the act's history, conflicts over its implementation were few. Mr. Speaker, this fact is no longer true. In recent years, conflicts over the impacts of the Endangered Species Act have increased substantially. The number of species listed for protection has increased from a couple of hundred to almost 700 listed species—an increase of almost 400 percent in the last 20 years. Moreover, approximately 4,000 additional candidate species from every State await listing. It defies human reason and intelligence to profess that an act which managed several hundred species can successfully manage several thousand species without revision.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to institute needed reforms to the Endangered Species Act to make it work better for species and people. I resist suggestions, as we all must, that the act is perfect and should not be changed in any way. Congress deliberately authorizes legislation for finite periods of time so a law can be modified and improved when necessary. Some groups are already suggesting that the true motive of any legislator who attempts to make changes to the Endangered Species Act is to weaken the act. This is an unwise and unwarranted conclusion. If Congress backs away from this debate, we will not have served the act, our constituents, or the Nation.

As we consider the reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act during the next Congress, we must be willing to debate the act to ensure that it encourages our citizens to be good stewards of our threatened and endangered species. As our Nation changes in order to effectively compete in the global economy, we must ensure that the act provides an efficient and sensible mechanism to manage our resources both for humans and for species. A series of train wrecks occurring in different regions of our great Nation, will eventually undermine public support for this crucial law. Our legislation is designed to avoid these train wrecks by increasing species' populations before placement on the endangered or threatened list becomes necessary and by requiring that the economic effects of species conservation be considered after a species as listed.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation that we are introducing today, the Endangered Species Act Reform Amendments of 1992, maintains the essential elements and purposes of the current Endangered Species Act and improves upon them. Our goal is achieve the following:

The act should be reauthorized for 5 years with substantially increased funding and with meaningful management changes that should be given an opportunity to work;

The listing process should continue to be based solely on biological factors;

All segments of our society including State and local governments, industry, individuals, and landowners should be encouraged to become active partners in species conservation before listing becomes necessary. Such efforts can be encouraged through the use of active management programs, private species enhancement programs, and efforts by the Federal Government to protect habitats containing more than one species.

The act should encourage the development of innovative cooperative management agreements to be approved by the Federal Government and to be implemented before a species requires listing and after a species is listed when appropriate;

When strict Federal mandates are necessary to conserve the species, the act should require greater consideration of the economic impact of such mandates on State and local governments, local businesses, schools, jobs, communities, and landowners; and

The act should be amended to recognize that species conservation should be a shared responsibility rather than a burden that is imposed upon a small segment of our society.

Mr. Speaker, a final word. It will be my goal and my purpose to seek an active and innovative reauthorization of the Endangered Spe-

cies Act. These are very serious issues impacting the lives of all Americans and the future of the diversity of our plant and animal life. It is time to confront these issues and not one another. It is my fervent hope that we will comport ourselves during this debate with the dignity, composure, wisdom, and strength that these matters deserve.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the forthcoming debate. I invite each of my colleagues to read the legislation that we are introducing today and discuss its provisions with us. Early in the 103d Congress, we will reintroduce this legislation, perhaps with revisions based on changes that have been suggested by individuals and groups from around the Nation, as well as our colleagues in the House. I am confident, that with thoughtful discussion and with a spirit of good will, we will reauthorize an Endangered Species Act that will earn the broad support of the American public—an Endangered Species Act that will enable us to preserve and enhance species populations while providing for the continued renewal and prosperity of our country.

HONORING ALBERT VAZQUEZ

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join with the friends, family, and colleagues of Albert Vazquez as they celebrate his many years of service and dedication in the New York City School System.

Albert's farewell party is our way of saying thanks for the many positives ways he has touched people's lives. Knowing of Albert's commitment to his profession, I can say that those people include many, many students, teachers, and administrators. Reflecting on the dedication of a person like Albert Vazquez makes one realize that our education system can and must work for the benefit of our youth.

Therefore, I salute Albert Vazquez and wish him health and happiness in all his future endeavors.

VOICE OF DEMOCRACY BROADCAST SCRIPTWRITING CONTEST

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary sponsor the Voice of Democracy Broadcast Scriptwriting Program.

This year's contest attracted 147,000 high school students nationwide to compete for 22 scholarships totaling $76,500. I'm pleased to announce that Sarah Rachel Duncan, a junior at Douglas County High School and resident of Colorado's Fifth Congressional District, won sixth place honors.

Sarah, 16, daughter of Marquita and John Duncan, plans a career in communications or journalism. She was sponsored by VFW Post 10578 and its ladies auxiliary in Castal Rock, CO.

I would like to submit her award winning speech for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The writing contest was started 45 years ago with the endorsement of the U.S. Office of Education and National Association of Broadcasters, Electronic Industries Association, and State Association of Broadcasters. The VFW took over sponsorship in 1961. Since then, over 6 million students have participated and over $10 million in scholarships has been awarded.

MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

(By Sarah R. Duncan)

I have discovered America's challenge. We see it every day in a million different ways. From my classmates who don't turn in their homework to the person who ignores the homeless destitute sitting in the street. America's challenge is apathy. Webster's defines apathy as the lack of feeling, passion, emotion or excitement, and indifference to what appeals to feelings or interest.

I could have been apathetic when I first tried to write this speech. Hey, I'm a teenager and teenagers don't feel like writing speeches. If I have to speak, that means I have to think about what I'm going to say, develop an opinion on the matter, and show a little emotion. It's not as if that is particularly hard, but it sure would be a lot easier to just sit and watch TV. Apathy is a problem with which we need to contend. Consequently, it's important to voice this issue.

And there you have it—America's challenge. America has the ability to accomplish literally anything she wants, yet most individuals aren't willing to put forth the extra effort needed to reach their goals.

Thomas Buxton said, "Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. The more one has to do, the more he is able to accomplish."

America has been home to some of the greatest accomplishments of all time. Thomas Edison discovered electricity and invented the light bulb. Charles Lindbergh was the first to fly nonstop across the Atlantic. Einstein developed the theory of relativity; and Emily Dickenson wrote some of the world's best-loved poetry.

That was all in the past though, when America has a lot of catching up to do in order to compete with the powerful countries of the 18th and 19th century. Now we are a major superpower and live in the age of technology, where actually doing manual labor without some kind of a computer is considered a sin. As Lorne Sanny put it, "We have so many labor-saving devices that we go broke keeping them repaired."

The country struggles today because we feel we no longer need to work hard. America already has freedom, democracy, and a capitalistic economy. We are a land flowing with opportunity yet we have grown so used to having opportunity that we refuse to take it. After all, why take opportunity and chances now when they'll always be around?

In order to stop apathy, America simply needs to look at all the goals she wants to accomplish and start taking steps to reach those goals.

We have enormous federal deficit. Why not find ways to cut down on unnecessary spending so taxes won't have to be raised again?

Today there are thousands of homeless people out on the streets who need food and shelter.

Teenage pregnancy and abortion are at an alltime high. Why don't we take the initiative to teach teens that they must be responsible for their actions and accept the consequences of what they do. And everybody knows about the education problem. How do you motivate students to work harder and score higher on tests when most of them are satisfied with where they are?

When I look at all the challenges America is up against, I feel apathetic. I feel like saying, "So what? Those are huge problems and I'm only one person. How can I make a difference?"

The fact is, one person is the only way to start making a difference. One person can write to their congressman protesting government waste in an upcoming bill. One person can volunteer to help build a homeless shelter or work in a soup kitchen. One person can take the time to steer a troubled teenager in the right direction. One person can decide to motivate himself and strive for the best education possible.

When one person decides to rise from the posture of indifference and stretch to the heights of challenge, we begin in solve our biggest problem—apathy. When you take the chance of working, becoming involved and productive, you will find that all of the other problems slowly disappear, bit by bit.

With hard work and caring, we can solve America's challenge of apathy. And bit by bit, our other challenges can begin to be met.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT J. BLOCK

HON. JAMES A. McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, later this month one of Seattle's most active and distinguished citizens will celebrate his 70th birthday. Robert Jackson Block has been a leader among us for decades, and I want to recognize his dedication to our community and to the causes we share.

Bob is a fourth-generation Seattleite who has devoted much of his life to the public good. Back in the 1950's, long before the idea of preserving the environment was popular or even acknowledged, Bob, along with his late wife, Dorothy, worked to pass the bond issue that began the cleanup of Lake Washington. That fight required foresight, commitment, and creativity, and Bob delivered—even enlisting his children to pose in their swimsuits as campaign poster kids.

He had another vision for Seattle—creating the Seattle Civic Center, and, again in the 1950's, he accomplished this project as well. That success helped lay the groundwork for what would become the 1962 Seattle World's Fair. In recognition of his contribution to that effort, Bob was enrolled in the Seattle Center Legion of Honor.

Since that time, Bob has worked tirelessly on behalf of countless worthy causes for Seattle—Allied Arts, the Seattle Public Library Foundation, the March of Dimes, the Cornish Institute, the Pilchuck School, and the American Jewish Committee, among others. He did not merely enlist in these causes, he tackled them with relentless commitment.

But Bob is best known for his fierce love of politics. Outspoken, never at a loss for an

opinion or an incisive remark, he was and is always ready to help a candidate or a cause. Bob was a candidate for office himself several times—and I know that when I lost an election, I consoled myself with the knowledge that there was always someone else in Seattle who had lost more elections than I had.

Bob did not need to hold elective office to have enormous impact on our city and its people. He has led us with his ideas, his persistence, and the courage of his convictions. Seattle has benefited from his hard work, and those of us who know him have benefited from his wise counsel—whether we asked for it or not.

The thing that sets Bob apart from others is his indomitable spirit. Bob's accomplishments speak for themselves, but they also reflect the tenacity of a man who refused to be slowed by the chronic effects of illness. Bob was stricken with polio in the early 1950's and has fought a heroic and lifelong battle against its complications. He has brought to all his causes the same spirit employed in the fight against his illness, a spirit that embodies Winston Churchill's exhortation: "Never give in, never give in, never, never, never, never—in nothing great or small, large or petty—never give in except to convictions of honor and good sense."

I am delighted to honor Bob today for a lifetime of dedicated service to Seattle. I know that in the years to come, he will continue to give his best and to demand it in return, and for that he has earned our gratitude, our admiration, and our enduring affection.

CONGRESSMAN DAVID O'B. MARTIN

HON. EARL HUTTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 2, 1992

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, it has been an honor and privilege for me to serve with DAVE MARTIN on the Armed Services Committee for the last 10 or 12 years. DAVE is leaving this body at the end of the 102d Congress and this is indeed a big loss for the HASC and for his constituents back in New York State.

DAVE MARTIN is one who is very knowledgeable about the issues relating to defense and our men and women in uniform. He has been a stalwart in trying to take care of our personnel in the Armed Forces around the world. Congressman DAVE MARTIN will be remembered as a friend of the military.

DAVE MARTIN's service as the ranking minority member on the Installations and Facilities Subcommittee of HASC has been outstanding. He has been particularly effective in helping to provide the proper construction for our overseas troops and for the housing of our uniformed personnel throughout the world. He has also served exceedingly well for several years on the Readiness Subcommittee as well as the Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Panel. He will be missed by all who have served with him. I take this moment to wish DAVE and his family much happiness and success as he pursues other avenues of life.

HONORING JIM BUTLER

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on October 9, 1992, hundreds of people associated with the organized labor movement will gather in New York to celebrate the work of a dedicated and charismatic leader, Jim Butler.

Twenty years ago, Jim Butler became president of the New York Public Hospital Workers, Local 420, AFSCME, and since that day the labor movement has never been the same. In Jim Butler, we found a leader who is never afraid to speak his mind and stand up for the rights of his membership. His skills as an organizer and coalition builder enabled him to create a powerful political organization. Many of the gains made by health care workers in New York, and in fact throughout this entire Nation, are directly attributable to the efforts of Jim Butler.

Although it could never make up for all Jim Butler has done for us, his friends and family will try to say thanks to him during this celebration. On behalf of the constituents in my district who owe Jim Butler a debt of gratitude, I too thank him for his contributions and wish him many more years of activity in fighting for solidarity and justice.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE REFORM AND REORGANIZATION ACT

HON. CRAIG THOMAS

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation to make substantive changes in the way the General Accounting Office and the Congress do their jobs.

This year, several concerns have been raised in both the House and Senate as to the content of GAO reports. I cannot comment on the statements made by others as to their problems with GAO's work. But I have decided to introduce this legislation based upon my own concerns as the ranking Republican member of the Human Resources Subcommittee in the Government Operations Committee.

On August 5 of this year, the subcommittee conducted an oversight hearing on the potential hazards of animal drug residues in milk. While I have my concerns about the quality of the report itself, I was more disturbed at how it was actually handled at the hearing.

Prior to the hearing, my staffer to the subcommittee asked for a briefing from GAO about this report and a related GAO investigation into bovine somatotropin, a growth hormone. He was denied the briefing because the majority would not give its permission for GAO staff to talk with him.

The final report was not released to the public until GAO actually sat down at the witness table. My staffer was not allowed to see the completed report with its findings and recommendations until just prior to the start of the hearing. Officials from the Food and Drug Administration, including the Center for Veterinary Medicine, participated in close-out conferences with GAO officials at the conclusion of the investigation. But they were not allowed to see the final report with findings and recommendations until GAO officials were actually testifying before the subcommittee.

Witnesses from the Milk Industry Foundation and the American Veterinary Medicine Association were not allowed to see the final report until moments before their testimony. Three of our colleagues, Messrs. STENHOLM, GUNDERSON, and WALSH, never saw the report before they testified.

Essentially we had a questionable GAO report as the central feature of an investigatory hearing, and the only ones who had access to the findings and recommendations were the chairman, his staff and the GAO. This is not the way the oversight process should work.

My legislation is designed to change this process by creating a bipartisan oversight review board in Congress that will require the GAO to conduct its investigations according to commonly accepted guidelines and free from interference by the requesting Member or Members, the committees of Congress and the executive branch. The oversight board will approve requests for investigations after ensuring that the investigation is fair and done in a timely fashion. If questions are raised after a report is issued, then the oversight review panel would have the right to review the process followed by the investigators and issue a report on their findings.

The GAO would be free from constant oversight from the requesting Member and staff once a proposal for an investigation has been approved. The investigators would be required to use outside advisory groups to guarantee all pertinent views be reviewed and considered in the final recommendations. It seems to me that this is the way these investigations should be conducted in the first place.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is not designed to thwart GAO investigations, or to put pressure on them to change their views on any current investigations. It is an attempt to get this system working in a timely and nonpartisan manner on issues of concern to the taxpayers. It is time that we accepted policies and procedures that will restore the perception of the GAO as an independent and effective oversight agency. I believe this legislation is an important first step.

AMERICA'S GODLY HERITAGE

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following analysis of David Barton to each of my colleagues. No better time could be spent than for every public official to read and reread this bit of history.

AMERICA'S GODLY HERITAGE

(By David Barton)

Does America really have a Godly heritage? Writings from the Founding Era bear written evidence of the fact that fifty-two of

the 55 Founding Fathers who worked on the Constitution were orthodox, even evangelical Christians. Ahthough that type of information once appeared regularly in our history texts, we no longer hear that portion of our heritage.

Our history textbooks also once contained an account of George Washington which appeared in virtually every student text in America for nearly 130 years, but which hasn't been seen in the last forty. It was a story of how Washington's life hung in the balance for over two hours in the battle of the Monogahela on July 9, 1755—during the French and Indian War—and how that only by the direct intervention of God was it spared.

In the two-hour battle on that day, of the 86 British and American officers involved in that battle, George Washington was the only officer who had not been shot down off his horse. Following this resounding defeat at the hands of the French and Indians, Washington gathered the remaining troops and retreated back to Fort Cumberland in western Maryland, arriving there on July 17, 1755.

The next day, George Washington wrote a letter to his family explaining that after the battle was over, he had taken off his jacket and had found four bullet holes through it, yet not a single bullet had touched him; several horses had been shot from under him, but he had not been harmed. Washington openly acknowledged God's hand upon him in that battle.

Then in 1770, a time of peace, George Washington and his close friend, Dr. Craik, returned to those same Pennsylvania woods and met with an old Indian chief. The chief told Washington that he had been a leader in that battle fifteen years earlier, and that he had instructed his braves to single out all the officers and shoot them down. Washington had been singled out, and the chief explained that he personally shot at Washington seventeen times, but without effect. Believing Washington to be under the care of the Great Spirit, the chief then instructed his braves to cease firing at him. He then told Washington: "I have traveled a long and weary path that I might see the young warrior of the great battle * * *. I am come to pay homage to the man who is the particular favorite of Heaven, and who can never die in battle." Not only did Washington personally relate this incident, it was also testified to by Benjamin Franklin, Daniel Boone, Mary Draper Engels, British military tribunals, and numerous others. That account appeared in American history textbooks for nearly a century and a half, but today has disappeared!

There are so many things that we no longer hear today. We are now told that our Founding Fathers were atheists, agnostics, and deists, but consider this statement by Patrick Henry: "It cannot be emphasized too strongly or too often that this great nation was founded, not by religionists [pluralism], but by Christians; not on religions, but on the gospel of Jesus Christ!"

One of the many proofs of Patrick Henry's claim is found in the early publictions of the American Tract Society, which today still publishes Christian tracts and Christian literature. The American Tract Society existed in the early 1800s, and in 1813 they bound their loose tracts together into "Volume I of the American Tract Society Tracts." While it is fascinating to read the Bible tracts and the messages they contain, it is even more fascinating to note the authors of those Gospel tracts: several of the founding Fathers who signed our founding documents were writing tracts for the American Tract Society Actually, many of the Founding Fathers helped found the American tract Society; and the American Bible Society, the Philadelphia Bible Society, and the other Bible Societies of that day; and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and the Christian Constitutional Society; and so many other Christian groups that still exist today in America.

Founding Father John Quincy Adams was an early President who had a lengthy and distinguished political career. His unusual longevity allowed him to be one of a very few Founders who actually lived long enough to have a photo taken; his was taken in 1847 when he was 79 years old. Because of his longevity, John Quincy Adams was a very popular speaker at Fourth of July celebrations during the 1820s and 1830s when the second and third generations of American citizens were growing up. John Quincy Adams understood the reasons for his popularity at Fourth of July celebrations and in his speech on July 4th 1837, at Newburyport, he began with a humorous recognition of the reason he had been asked to address them. He asked the crowd: "Why is it, Friends and Fellow Citizens, that you are here assembled? Why is it, that, entering upon the sixty-second year of our national existence, you have honored with an invitation to address you * * * a fellow citizen of a former age?"

He then answered his own question and concedes that it is because of both his experience and his age that he was selected to address them; for he understood that they wanted to hear about the birth of the nation from someone who was actually there, and so they invited him to address them. He then posed to them a more serious question: "Why is it that, next to the birthday of the Savior of the World, your most joyous and most venerated festival returns on this day [on the Fourth of July]?"

A very appropriate question. Why is it that the Fourth of July and Christmas were our top two holidays in America? John Quincy Adams then answered that question: "Is it not that, in the chain of human events, the birthday of the nation is indissolubly linked with the birthday of the Savior? That it forms a leading event in the progress of the gospel dispensation? Is it not that the Declaration of Independence first organized the social compact on the foundation of the Redeemer's mission upon earth? That it laid the cornerstone of human government upon the first precepts of Christianity?"

John Quincy Adams explained that the reason that the Fourth of July and Christmas were our top two holidays in America is that the two were indissolubly connected, for on the Fourth of July they simply took the principles which had been brought into the world through the birth of Christ and incorporated them into the government of the new nation. In his Fourth of July speech in 1821 John Quincy Adams similarly declared: "The highest glory of the American Revolution was this: it connected, in one indissoluble bond, the principles of civil government with the principles of Christianity."

John Quincy Adams stressed across the decades that the biggest victory won in the American Revolution was that Christian principles and civil government would be tied together in an indissoluble bond. Today we hear just the opposite—we are told that the Founders wanted separation; that's not what they said.

John Adams expressed a similar sentiment in a letter written to Abigail on the very day that they approved the Declaration of Independence. John actually wrote Abigail two letters on that day. The first was short and brief, and John was greatly excited about the official separation from Great Britain which they had just approved. However, his second letter to Abigail on that same day was quite different; it was much longer, and was pensive and contemplative. John had been considering what they had done on that day, and on how future generations would look back upon what they had done. John told Abigail: "I am apt to believe that this day will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival."

Such an annual celebration seemed appropriate, for certainly it was indeed a significant day. John Adams explained to Abigail what should occur on the Fourth of July in future generations: "It ought to be celebrated as a day of deliverance by acts of solemn devotion to God Almighty."

John Adams—on the day he officially approved in the Declaration of Independence in Congress—predicted that the Fourth of July would become a religious holiday in America! The Founders themselves clearly believed that they had birthed a nation on a religious foundation; are we now to believe that they subsequently created a document intended to separate the nation from its very foundation!

Other significant Founders were outspoken about their Christian beliefs. For example, John Jay, the original Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and one of the three men most responsible for the Constitution, stated: "Providence has given to our people the choice of their rulers, and it is the duty—as well as the privilege and interest—of our Christian nation to select and prefer Christians for their rulers."

Was John Jay competent to offer such a statement? Yes; he was the original Chief Justice and one of the three men most responsible for our having the Constitution today!

George Washington's "Farewell Address" is another aspect of our heritage which has disappeared from student texts. His Farewell Address once appeared as a separate school textbook for almost a century; students were taught that Washington's Farewell Address was the most significant political speech ever delivered to the nation. And why not? He is the father of the country; spent forty-five years of his life in public service, everything from Commander-in-Chief through two-terms as President; he is the man who was president of the convention that gave us the Constitution; the President of the United States who called for the First Amendment and Bill of Rights, and the man who oversaw its formation. After his final role in public office, his Farewell Address reminded America what had brought us to success, and warned what must be done to continue it.

Why hasn't Washington's Farewell Address been seen in most textbooks for nearly four decades. Doesn't Washington have anything to offer the nation today? Apparently the problem with his Farewell Address today is its religious emphasis, for four of his twelve warnings to the nation were overtly religious. I suggest that the reason his Farewell Address disappeared was apparently due to its religious content is because that in the last five years Washington's Farewell Address has begun to reappear in college textbooks—minus his four religious warnings.

In his Farewell Address, Washington pointed out that the two foundations of politics in America were religion and morality, and that no one could be called an American patriot who attempted to separate politics

from its foundations. He explained: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars."

Washington believed that if an individual attempted to separate religion and morality from politics, he could not be called an American patriot. These types of statements we do not hear much any more, but such were the statements of America's Founders—of America's history.

Our Founding Fathers delivered to us a system of government which has enjoyed unprecedented success; we are now the world's longest on-going constitutional republic. Two hundred years under the same document and under one form of government is an accomplishment unknown among contemporary nations. Russia, Italy, France, and other nations underwent revolutions about the same time as the American Revolution, but with very different results. Consider France as an example: in the last 200 years it has gone through seven completely different forms of government; Italy is now in its 51st; yet we are still in our first.

Where did our Founding Fathers obtain the ideas that produced such longevity; other nations certainly had access to what our Founders utilized, yet evidently selected not to. From what sources, then, did our Founders select their ideas?

This question was asked by political science professors at the University of Houston. They felt—and rightfully so—that they could determine the source of the Founders' ideas if they could collect the writings of the Founding Fathers and see whom the Founders were quoting.

The researchers assembled 15,000 writings from the Founding Era and searched those writings, looking to see whom the Founders quoted. The project required ten years, but at the end of that time, the researchers had isolated, 3,154 direct quotes made by the Founders and had identified the source of those quotes.

The researchers discovered that Baron Charles de Montesquieu was the man quoted most often by the Founding Fathers, with 8.3% of their quotes being taken from his writings. Sir William Blackstone was the second most-quoted individual with 7.9% of the Founders' quotes, and John Locke was third with 2.9%. What the researchers surprisingly discovered in documenting the Founders' direct quotes was that the Founders quoted directly out of the Bible 4 times more often than they quoted Montesquieu, 4 times more often than they quoted Blackstone, and 12 times more often than they quoted John Locke. Thirty-four percent of the Founders' quotes came directly out of the Bible.

The study was even more impressive when identifying the source of the idea taken from Montesquieu, Blackstone, Locke, etc. Consider, for example, the source of Blackstone's ideas. "*Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws*" was first introduced in America in 1758, and for the next 160 years was THE law textbook of America. Courts quoted Blackstone to settle disputes, to define words, and to look at procedure; Blackstone's was the final word in the Supreme Court. What was a significant source for Blackstone's ideas? Perhaps the best answer to that question can be given through the life of Charles Finney.

Charles Finney is known as a famous revivalist, minister, and preacher from one of America's greatest revivals: the Second Great Awakening in the early 1800s. Finney, in his autobiography, spoke of how he received his call to the ministry. He explained that—having determined to become a lawyer—like all other law students at the time, he commenced the study of "*Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws.*" Finney explained that "*Blackstone's Commentaries*" not only provided the laws, it also provided the Biblical concepts on which the laws were based. Finney explained that in the process of studying "*Blackstone's,*" he read so much of the Bible that he became a Christian and received his call to the ministry. Finney's personal account of his life story clearly identifies a major source of Blackstone's ideas for law.

Even though 34 percent of the Founders' quotes came directly out of the Bible, another 60 percent of their quotes were taken from men who had used the Bible to arrive at their own conclusions. Ninety-four percent of the Founders' quotes were based—either directly or indirectly—on the Bible.

Numerous components of our current government can be shown—through those early writings—to have their source in Biblical concepts. For example, the concept for three branches of government can be found in Isaiah 33:22; the logic for the separation of powers was based on Jeremiah 17:9; the basis of tax exemptions for churches was found in Ezra 7:24; etc.

It is amazing to read the early CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS and note how often a Congressman came onto the floor of the House or Senate and presented something he had found in the Bible. It would be discussed on the floor of the House or Senate, voted on, and placed into government policy. For example, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on September 25, 1789, makes it clear that a lengthy discussion of 2 Chronicles 6 resulted in a unanimous resolution being passed in the House and Senate calling on President George Washington to declare the first official Thanksgiving as a new nation. This is the type of heritage well documented in the official writings, but today we hear little about it.

This Biblical heritage was so well understood during the early years of the nation—and the writings of the numerous Founding Fathers were so well known at that time—that in later years the Supreme Court ruled in the Founder's intention, keeping Biblical principles as the basis. For example, notice this ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1892: "Our laws and our institutions must necessarily be based on and must embody the teachings of the Redeemer of mankind."

This is a strong statement; but the Court continued: "It is impossible for it to be otherwise. In this sense, to this extent, our civilizations and our institutions are emphatically Christian."

What would lead the Court to conclude that the teachings of Christ must be included in our laws and institutions? That we are "emphatically" a Christian nation?

This case was not long (only 16 pages in the Court records), but the Court provided 87 different historical precedents to support its conclusions. The Court quoted the Founding Fathers, the acts of the Founding Fathers, the acts of the Congresses, the acts of the state governments, etc.; at the end of 87 precedents the Court explained that it could continue to cite many additional similar precedents, but that certainly 87 was sufficient to conclude that our laws and our institutions must be based on and must include the teachings of Jesus Christ.

In 1844, a school in Philadelphia announced that it would teach its students morality, but not religion. It believed that it didn't need Christianity and the Bible; it could teach morality without it (sounds just like schools today!). This policy—among others—caused this case to come before the U.S. Supreme Court. Realize that some of the Justices on the Court at this time had been appointed by James Madison. Notice what the Court ruled: "Why may not the Bible, and especially the New Testament * * * be read and taught as a divine revelation in the [school]—its general precepts expounded, its evidences explained and its glorious principles of morality inculated? * * * Where can the purest principles of morality be learned so clearly or so perfectly as from the New Testament?"

The Supreme Court of the United States ruled that a school must teach Christianity and the Bible—the source of morality. We hear just the opposite today; and few realize that today's rulings by the Court often violate rulings delivered by the Founding Fathers themselves.

In 1811 a court made a ruling which was subsequently cited by the U.S. Supreme Court. The court declared: "Whatever strikes at the root of Christianity tends manifestly to the dissolution of civil government."

Although this case dealt with a man who went into a profanity fit, profanity wasn't the problem; it was the intent of his profanity, for it had not been a moment of anger or a temporary loss of control, but a deliberate and planned act; he had taken the time and exerted the effort to write it out and distribute it. In that writing, he had maliciously and capriciously attacked Jesus Christ, declaring that "Jesus Christ is ...X#@X", "God is ...X#@X", "The Bible is ...X#@X", continuing through a whole string of accusations and profanity against Jesus Christ and the Word of God.

The court explained the problem with his writings: an attack on Jesus Christ is an attack on Christianity; an attack on Christianity is an attack on the foundation of the country; therefore, an attack on Jesus Christ is equivalent to an attack on the country. This man was sentenced to three months in prison and a $500 fine for attacking the country by attacking Jesus! Notice the date on that case: 1811, nearly two decades after the First Amendment was in place.

The First Amendment never intended to separate Christian principles from government. Yet today we so often hear "separation of Church and State". The First Amendment simply states: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

The words "separation", "church", "state" are not only not found in the First Amendment, that phrase appears in no founding document! Unfortunately, that phrase has been so over-used in recent years that today only 33% of Americans know that freedom of religion is guaranteed by the First Amendment.

While most recognize the phrase "separation of church and state," few know it, but it is important to understand the origins of that phrase. What is the history of the First Amendment?

The background of the First Amendment makes the intent of Congress abundantly clear; for before they approved the final wording, the First Amendment went through a dozen different iterations which completely revealed the intent. For example, the original version proposed in the Senate on September 3, 1789, stated: "Congress shall not make any law establishing any religious denomination."

Their second version stated: "Congress shall make no law establishing any particular denomination."

The third version was very similar: "Congress shall make no law establishing any particular denomination in preference to others."

The final version they passed that day declared: "Congress shall make no law establishing a religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

The intent was clear. The Founders were saying: "We do not want in America what we had in Great Britain. We don't want one denomination running the nation. We will not all be Catholics, or Anglicans, or any other denomination. We do want God's principles, but we don't want one denomination running the nation."

This intent was well understood, as evidenced by court rulings after the First Amendment. For example, a 1799 court ruling declared: "By our form of government, the Christian religion is the established religion; and all sects and denominations of Christians are placed on the same equal footing."

Again, note the emphasis: "We do want Christian principles—we do want God's principles—but we don't want one denomination to run the nation."

In 1801, the Danbury Baptist Association of Danbury, Connecticut, heard a rumor that the Congregationalist denomination was about to be made the national denomination. That rumor distressed the Danbury Baptists, as it should have. Consequently, they fired off a letter to President Thomas Jefferson expressing their concern. On January 1, 1802, Jefferson wrote the Danbury Baptists, assuring them that "the First Amendment has erected a wall of separation between church and state." His letter further explained that while such a wall would protect the church from the government, that there would be open and free religious expression of all orthodox religious practices (whether public prayer, the use of the Bible, etc.). Jefferson explained that the government would only interfere with a religious activity if that activity were a direct threat to the government or to overall peace and good order (such possible "religious" activities identified by later Supreme Courts in which the government might interfere were human sacrifice, bigamy or polygamy, the advocation of immorality or licentiousness, etc.; if any such activities as these were to occur in the name of "religion," then the government would interfere; but with orthodox religious activity it would not interfere).

Today, all that is heard of Jefferson's letter is the phrase, "a wall of separation between church and state" without either the context or the explanation given in the letter. The understanding of the First Amendment was to prohibit the establishment of a national denomination only; national policies and positions always reflected that interpretation.

For example, in 1853, a small group petitioned Congress to separate Christian principles from government. They desired a so-called "separation of church and state", with chaplains being turned out of the Congress, the military, etc. Their petition was referred to the House and the Senate Judiciary Committees, which investigated for almost a year to see if it would be possible to separate Christian principles from government.

Both the House and the Senate Judiciary Committees returned with their reports. The following are excerpts from the House report delivered on March 27, 1854 (the Senate report was very similar): "Had the people [the Founding Fathers], during the Revolution, had a suspicion of any attempt to war against Christianity, that Revolution would have been strangled in its cradle. * * * At the time of the adoption of the Constitution and its amendments, the universal sentiment was that Christianity should be encouraged, but not any one sect [denomination]."

The report continued: "In this age, there is no substitute for Christianity. That was the religion of the founders of the republic and they expected it to remain the religion of their descendants."

Two months later, the Judiciary Committee made this strong declaration: "The great, the vital, the conservative element of our system [the thing that holds our system together] is the belief of our people in the pure doctrines and the devine truths of the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

The Committees explained that they would not separate these principles, for it was these which had made us so successful—they had been our foundation, our base, our root.

During the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s, another group challenged specific Christian principles in government. Their challenge finally arrived at the Supreme Court. At that time, the Court chose to quote Jefferson's letter in its entirety, for that letter had been raised by the plaintiffs as an issue. Jefferson's letter had remained unused for years, for as time had progressed after its use in 1802, and after no national denomination had been established, his letter had fallen into obscurity.

But now—over 75 years later—the Court in *Reynolds* v. *United States*, resurrected Jefferson's letter to again prove that it was permissible to maintain Christian values, standards, and principles in government. The Supreme Court used the stand taken in Jefferson's letter for the next 15 years to ensure that Christian principles remained a part of government.

Following this controversy, Jefferson's letter again fell into disuse for another 70 years until 1947, when, in *Everson* v. *Board of Education*, the Court, for the first time did not cite Jefferson's entire letter, but selected only eight words from it. The Court thus announced: "The First Amendment has erected 'a wall of separation between church and state.' That wall must be kept high and impregnable."

This was a new philosophy for the Court. Why would the Justices make such a statement? Why would the Court take Jefferson's letter entirely out of context? Dr. William James, the father of modern psychology and a strong opponent of religious principles in government and education, perhaps explained the Court's new position when he stated: "There is nothing so absurd that if you repeat it often enough people will believe it."

This statement precisely describes the tact utilized by the Court in the years following its 1947 announcement. The Court began regularly to speak of a "separation of church and state," broadly explaining that, "This is what the Founders wanted—separation of church and state. This is their great intent." The Court failed to quote the Founders, it just generically asserted that this is what the Founders wanted.

The courts continued on this track so steadily that, in 1958, in a case called *Baer* v. *Kolmorgen*, one of the judges was tired of hearing the phrase and wrote a dissent warning that if the court did not stop talking about the "separation of church and state," people were going to start thinking it was part of the Constitution. That warning was in 1958!

Nevertheless, the Court continued to talk about separation until June 25, 1962, when, in the case *Engle* v. *Vitale*, the Court delivered a ruling that completely separated Christian principles from education for the first time in America's history. Even the *World Book Encyclopedia 1963 Yearbook* said that this case was the first time that there had been a separation of church and state in education.

In that 1962 case, the Court redefined the meaning and application of a single word: "church." For 170 years prior to that case, the word "church"—as used in the phrase "separation of church and state"—was defined to mean "a federally established denomination." However, in 1962 the Court explained that the word "church" would now mean "a religious activity in public." This was the turning point in the interpretation of the First Amendment. Under the new interpretation, the First Amendment no longer only prohibited the establishment of a federal denomination, it now prohibited religious activities in public settings.

This current doctrine of separation is a brand new doctrine; it is not something from the Founding Fathers and it is not in any founding document. Even outside observers recognize that this policy is a recent one. Yet, notice how much has been relinquished in recent years under this new doctrine.

In 1962 there were only a dozen cases in the national court system which challenged religious expression in public affairs. But under the new definition of the First Amendment, by 1984 the number of cases in the national court system which challenged religious expression in public affairs had skyrocketed to over 6,000!

The removal of school prayer was the first casualty of the redefinition of the First Amendment in the 1962 *Engel* case. School prayer had never before been challenged, for clearly school prayer had never established a national denomination and therefore had always been acceptable under the previous definition; but with the new definition, school prayer definitely was a religious activity in public and was therefore now deemed to be unconstitutional.

That 1962 case which redefined the First Amendment and which removed school prayer was notable in a number of aspects. Recall that the 1892 Supreme Court case offered 87 precedents to maintain the inclusion of Christian principles in our laws and institutions. However, this 1962 case which removed school prayer was the first case in Court history to use zero precedents—the Court quoted "zero" previous legal cases; it gave "zero" historical instances. Without any historical or legal base, the Court simply made an announcement: "We'll not have prayers in schools anymore; that violates the Constitution." A brand new direction was taken in America.

The following year, the Court openly acknowledged its unprecedented decision, declaring: "In *Engel* v. *Vitale*, only last year [1962] * * * the Court, without the citation of a single case [removed school prayer]."

By June of the following year, two more cases had reached the Court: *Abington* v. *Schempp* and *Murray* v. *Curlett*. In its decision on June 17, 1963, the Court not only reemphasized its ban on school prayer, it further reached out and banned school Bible reading as well. This, too, was a radical change; and since the use of the Bible in schools was supported and even mandated by early educational laws and practices, by laws passed by the Founding Fathers, by the writings of

the Founders, and by previous Supreme Court decisions, how could the 1963 Court justify its ruling to halt the use of the Bible in schools? In its written decision, the Court explained: "If portions of the New Testament were read without explanation, they could be and * * * had been psychologically harmful to the child."

That's quite a statement! The Court has determined that the Bible has to come out of schools because it causes psychological damage to children?

For the second time in a year, this was a case lacking historical or legal precedent. Again, the Court simply made a new announcement of policy: "No more Bible reading in schools, for Bible reading causes brain damage to students."

The courts continued to extend the new boundary outward. In 1965 in *Reed* v. *Van Hoven*, the court determined that it was permissible for students to pray over their lunch at school so long as no one knew they were praying; they couldn't say words or move their lips, but they could pray if no one knew about it!

In 1967 in *DeKalb* v. *DeSpain*, the court took a 4-line nursery rhyme used by a K-5 kindergarten class and declared the nursery rhyme unconstitutional. The court explained that although the word "God" was not contained in this nursery rhyme, if someone were to hear the rhyme they might think that it was talking about God, and that would be unconstitutional!

This trend continued in case after case, year after year. In one year alone, three cases made the courts challenging the right of students to see the Ten Commandments while at school. The Supreme Court accepted *Stone* v. *Graham* from Kentucky, where a copy of the Ten Commandments was hanging in the hallways of the schools. The Court acknowledged that the Ten Commandments were passive displays; they simply hung on the wall, just like a picture of George Washington; they were not part of any class or any curriculum; they just hung there. A student could look at them if he wanted, and he didn't, fine. Yet the Court ruled: "If the posted copies of the Ten Commandments are to have any effect at all, it will be to induce the schoolchildren to read, mediate upon, perhaps to venerate and obey, the Commandments * * * [which] is not * * * permissible * * * under the Establishment Clause."

That's quite a statement! You can't let kids see the Ten Commandments, because if they do, they might obey them—things like "don't steal," "don't kill"—and that would be unconstitutional! If the Ten Commandments had come from any other source—Plato, Aristotle or anyone else—they would still be allowed in schools. But under the new doctrine of separation, simply because they came from the Bible, they are no longer allowed in schools.

When the Court declares something unconstitutional, it is inferring that our Founding Fathers would have opposed it. However, notice what James Madison—the "Chief Architect of the Constitution"—said about the Ten Commandments: "We have staked the whole future of American civilization, not upon the power of government, far from it. We have staked the future of all our political institutions * * * upon the capacity of each and all of us to govern ourselves, to control ourselves, to sustain ourselves according to the Ten Commandments of God."

Madison—a chief spokesman for the Constitution—explained that the future of America is not in the Constitution, it is in obeying the Ten Commandments! That which the "Chief Architect of the Constitution" considered to be the most crucial aspect of American government, the current Courts have declared to be unconstitutional!

The entire controversy over God and religious activities and teachings in schools had begun with the 22 word prayer in the *Engel* v. *Vitale* case. That 22 word prayer—the prayer that led to the removal of all public prayers from America's schools—simply said: "Almighty God, we acknowledge our dependence upon Thee and we beg Thy blessings upon us, our parents, our teachers and our Country."

That prayer—which only acknowledged "God" and didn't even contain the word "Jesus"—was so bland that eight years later when a court was discussing that prayer, it was described as a "To-Whom-It-May-Concern" prayer! That bland prayer acknowledged God only one time. That one acknowledgement of God is the same number of times that God is acknowledged in the Pledge of Allegiance and only one-fourth the number of times that God is acknowledged in the Declaration of Independence, yet it was unconstitutional!

Since this prayer simply acknowledged God, the Court went so far as to find out what percentage of the nation did believe in God. In the 1963 case, *Abington* v. *Schempp*, the Court reported that only 3 percent of the nation professed no belief in religion—no belief in God. Ninety-seven percent of the nation believed in God; that prayer was consistent with the beliefs of 97 percent.

Nonetheless, the Court took another first: it sided with the 3 percent against the 97 percent. This was the first time in America's history that 3 percent had become a majority. Three percent had always been a minority; but now, the philosophy of the 3 percent would be the philosophy under which the 97 percent must conduct its affairs.

The four categories of that prayer which petitioned God's blessings were: "students," "families," "schools" and "the nation." In all four of these categories, there are numbers of court cases readily available showing that until 1962–63, the courts consistently ruled using Biblical principles and following Biblical guidelines.

For example, in the areas of families, even in twentieth-century cases dealing with divorce a court explained that divorce was allowed for very few reasons and that the reason the court allowed few reasons for divorce was because the Bible allowed very few reasons. The court pointed out that it had not made the family, God had; therefore, it didn't have a right to regulate something it had not made. The courts even went into a Bible lesson, explaining that in the beginning, God made Adam and Eve—God made the first family—and then it continued through a history of God's dealings with the family, concluding that since it was God who had created the family, the court would use His rules in dealing with it.

The same policy was true not only with the courts rulings on families, but also on the nation, schools, and students as well. But in 1962–63 the Supreme Court reversed its position and announced that those rules and policies caused psychological damage. Did the Court's decision to change national policy and to separate God's principles from its rulings make any difference?

Examine each of the four categories, beginning with students. What happened to students following the removal of religious priniciples was perfectly predicted by George Washington in his Farewell Address when he warned: "Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds * * * reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

Washington warned that to remove religious principles was to lose national morality. Notice the accuracy of his warning. For decades prior to 1962–63, birth rates for unwed girls in school had remained relatively stable; however, since the Court's separation of religious principles from students, birth rates for unwed girls have now increased every year since 1962–63. Furthermore, after having declined prior to 1962–63, birth rates for girls 10–14 have increased 553 percent. It is significant that every moral measurement which exists for students breaks violently upward with the separation of religious principles from the lives of students in 1962–63. This is a strong correlation; perhaps it is merely coincidental, but it is both complete and striking.

For example, after having decline for decades, the rate of pre-marital sexual activity has now increased three-fold for 18-year-olds since 1963; four-fold for 17-year-olds; five-fold for 16-year-olds, and ten-fold for 15-year-olds, causing the United States now to have become the Western World's leader in teenage pregnancies, with one-and-a-quarter million adolescent pregnancies each year. Sexually transmitted disease for both 15–19 year-olds and 10–14 year-olds have increased over 200 percent 1962–63.

Again, each of these categories was showing overall declines prior to 1962–63, but then a violent upturn occurred on every chart and in every moral measurement which correlates to the first ever separation of religious principles from students. Perhaps Washington was correct: "Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

The next category over which God was acknowledged in that simple prayer and in which the courts had maintained the use of Biblical principles prior to 1962–63 was that of our families—"our parents." What happened when we abandoned the use of God's laws in dealing with families?

Consider the area of divorce. Statistically, the divorce rate had been steadily declining for years, and even decades prior to 1962–63. Then when the Court rejected those standards, another amazing correlation occurs. Beginning in 1963, the divorce rate skyrocketed; between 1963 and 1981, the number of divorces in America tripled every year. The United States has become number one in the world in the rate of divorce.

As with the moral measurements, it is again striking that every measurement related to the breakup of the family statistically skyrocketed in 1963. Single parent families are now up 140 percent; single parent families with children are up 160 percent; even family morality is dramatically different: unmarried couples living together are now up 536 percent. Again, each of these categories had been stable for years prior to 1962–63 and the dramatic increase exactly correlates to the Court's rejection of those standards which had been applied to the family for 170 years previously.

The third category in which God's assistance was petitioned was our schools. What happened when we barred God and His principles from schools?

The SAT test—the Scholastic Aptitude Test—is an excellent indicator. The SAT test has been in America since 1926 and in 1941, it was placed on the same scale that is used

today. Prior to 1963, there were never more than 2 consecutive years where the scores either rose or declined; but beginning in 1963, they plummeted for 18 consecutive years—unprecedented!

Scores are now so low that the Department of Education states that this is the first time in America's history that we are graduating out a generation of students who academically know less than did their parents. The SAT test is the same test their parents used—it has been the same since 1941; yet there is nearly a 100-point difference between the two generations.

Following the removal of religious principles from education in 1962–63, there was a marked explosion in the number of religious—particularly Christian—schools. In 1962, there were only 1,000 Christian schools in the nation, but by 1984 that number had reached 32,000! Currently eight-and-a-half million students—approximately 12 percent of the student population—attend private/religious schools. According to the board responsible for the SAT test, the scores of students coming out of private schools are nearly 100 points higher than those coming out of public schools (one hundred points higher is approximately the level of scores prior to 1963). For private/religious schools, it is as if no change had ever occurred; but for public schools, their scores are still continuing to decline. Again, this is only a correlation, but it is very striking.

The final category—the fourth category—was "our country." What happened in the nation when we separated religious principles? What do you think happens when you start telling students, "You can't see the Ten Commandments, you might obey them ("don't steal, "don't kill," etc.)"? Washington, in yet another warning from his Farewell Address, seems again to have accurately predicted what has occurred. He said: "Let it simply be asked, 'Where is the security for life, for reputation, for property, if the sense of religious obligation desert?' "

While his question was rhetorical, the current answer to it is not. The sense of religious obligation has deserted, and clearly there now seems to be no security for life, reputation, or property. For example, after having remained statistically stable for years, the number of violent crimes since 1963 has now surpassed our population growth by 794 percent, causing the United States to become the World's Leader in violent crime.

Perhaps the best explanation for this increase was given by Thomas Jefferson, who succinctly stated why Christianity was the best friend of government. Jefferson explained: "The precepts of philosophy laid hold of actions only * * * [but Jesus] pushed his scrutinies into the heart of man, erected his tribunal in the region of the thoughts, and purified the waters at the fountainhead."

Where the law says "Thou shalt not kill," in Matthew 5 Jesus says: "Don't hate." Clearly if you prevent hate, you prevent the murder. Where the law says: "Thou shalt not commit adultery," Jesus says: "Don't lust in your heart." If you control the lust, you control the adultery. The Founders pointed out that only religion could stop crime before it started, because all crime came out of the heart, and if you could not control the heart, you could not control crime. This is why Christian principles were so valuable to government.

Most of the Founders expressed this belief. In October 1798, in address to the military, President John Adams pointed out that there was no government in the world able to make someone do what was right and control those who did not wish to be controlled. Adams explained: "We have no government armed with power capable of contending with human passions unbridled by morality and religion * * * Our constitution was made only for a moral and a religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other."

The Founders believed that the Constitution would work for people who had internal restraints and internal controls—people who would use the Word of God as their standard. We have moved away from that, and clearly the Constitution apart from the religious principles is not working the way it should—a fact evident on all the charts and statistics. Since 1962–63—in only three short decades—the United States has undergone marked and dramatic statistical reversals and has become No. 1 in the world in violent crime, No. 1 in the world in divorce, No. 1 in the western world in teenage pregnancies, No. 1 in the world in voluntary abortions, No. 1 in the world in illegal drug use, and No. 1 in the western world in illiteracy (of all industrialized nations, we have the highest illiteracy rate). A White House briefing recently reported that just three years ago, 700,000 students graduated from high school who—after twelve years of school—were unable to read their own diplomas!

Perhaps one other significant teaching from the Founders can be considered as a possible cause for the declines so evident on the charts. The state constitutions authored by the Founding Fathers from 1776–1792 all contain a similar component which revealed a strong and common belief held by the Founding Fathers. Each state constitution contained a requirement stipulating that every public official must acknowledge a belief in future awards and punishments before he could hold office. In other words, he must acknowledge his understanding that when he left office he wouldn't just answer to the voters; the Founders believed that he would be accountable to God for what he had done while in office; he would answer to God Himself.

This concept of individual accountability to God is well understood; it is broadly accepted that we will answer to God in the future. The Founders, however, conducted an interesting discussion on the Floor of the Constitutional Convention. It was clear that an individual answered to God; but did a nation also answer to God? The Founding Fathers believed that it did.

On the floor of the Constitutional Convention they explained the difference between individual and national accountability to God. An individual answers to God in the future, but not a nation; when a nation dies, it is forever dead and will not be resurrected in the future. George Mason explained: "As nations can not be rewarded or punished in the next world they must be in this. By an inevitable chain of causes & effects providence punishes national sins, by national calamities."

The Founders believed that God would deal with a nation immediately and in the present for the stands it takes; a nation has no other time to answer to God than the present. Perhaps this is an appropriate explanation of why all the charts broke dramatically in 1962–63, when, for the first time in the nation's history, we officially told God He was no longer welcome in the public affairs of the nation. It is interesting and unusual that all of the statistical measurements break the same year.

The Founders understood and openly discussed the concept of national accountability to God. In perhaps the most famous speech ever delivered by Benjamin Franklin—delivered on Thursday, June 28, 1787 on the floor of the Constitutional Convention—Franklin reminded the delegates that we needed God to be our friend, not our enemy; we needed Him to be our ally, not our adversary; we needed to make sure that we kept His "concurring aid." Franklin warned, "If a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid?" And thus Franklin called for regular, daily prayer to make sure that we kept God alongside what we were doing in the nation.

Jefferson, too, understood this principle. In his statement now inscribed inside the Jefferson Memorial, Jefferson declared: "Can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with His wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just and that His justice cannot sleep forever."

A nation does answer to God for what it does and for the stands it takes.

Abraham Lincoln was once asked whether God was on "our" side in the battle—whether God was on the Union side in the Civil War? Lincoln, showing that he understood this principle, replied: "I am not at all concerned about that, for I know that the Lord is always on the side of the right. But it is my constant anxiety and prayer that I and this nation should be on the Lord's side."

This understanding of national accountability to God has been part of our heritage—part of our history. Our Founders understood that a nation needed to take stands which lined up with God's principles so that His blessings and "concurring aid,' as Franklin described it, could rest on the nation.

We have lost ground in recent years as we have lost our understanding of the Founders' intents and teachings. We do have a Godly heritage in America, but we have been robbed—robbed by the 3 percent. We need to recognize that "separation of church and state"—as we have it today—is not a teaching of the Founding Fathers; it is not a historical teaching; and it is not a teaching of law until recent years.

Founding Father Noah Webster accurately predicted what would occur in this nation if we were to depart from our Biblical roots: "All the miseries and evils which men suffer from vice, crime, ambition, injustice, oppression, slavery, and war, proceed from their despising or neglecting the precepts contained in the Bible."

Can we continue to prosper if we ignore the ideas of the men who founded this nation and who placed it on a foundation which has now lasted two centuries? Wisdom suggests that we should reexamine and reapply that which had worked so successfully for so long in America.

THE TRUE VICTIMS OF URBAN DECAY

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, in the last 12 years, under the Reagan/Bush administra-

tions, the urban crisis in our country has largely been portrayed as a problem solely of poor minorities. But the truth is that all Americans—black and white, rich and poor—are interdependent upon each other. Every man, woman, and child in this Nation suffers as our cities crumble under the misguided economic and social policies of neglect.

In a July 11th Detroit News Op-Ed, my colleague and friend HOWARD WOLPE cogently argued that we are all paying the cost of continued indifference to urban decay, and therefore we must all unite to arrest the inexorable decline of our urban communities. I urge careful attention to his thought-provoking analysis, which rightly advocates creating multiracial coalitions to rebuild our society.

[From the Detroit News, July 11, 1992]

WORKING TOGETHER TO RENEW SOCIETY

[By Howard Wolpe]

We must stop thinking and talking about America's urban crisis as the problem of the poor and the minorities. To solve the problems of the cities is not to do something "for blacks" or for "the poor", it is to do something for all of us. Unless we understand this essential truth, we will never be able to develop the national consensus necessary to effect and sustain a redirection of national policy.

The economic and social policies threatening the lives and futures of Americans everywhere—suburbanites no less than city dwellers, whites no less than minorities. All Americans are paying increasingly high costs for decades of social and economic neglect. A declining real standard of living, failing school systems, widening economic inequalities, increased crime and explosive violence, heightened fears and insecurities—these are the other consequences of those economic and social policies that have advantaged a very few of our wealthiest citizens at the expense of the middle class and the poor.

It needs to be underscored that all Americans will suffer more and more if our nation's economic decline is not arrested. And it's clear that the only means by which America will be able to hold its own in international competition in the years ahead will be the development of a better educated, more highly skilled workforce. It will not matter whether the uneducated and unskilled are black or white or Hispanic. If American industries cannot recruit workers who are well-educated and trained, our economy will continue to lose ground to our trade competitors in Europe and Asia, and we will all pay an increasingly heavy price.

A renewed attack on urban problems, if it is to succeed, must be framed not as something "we" are doing for "them". It must be understood not as a moral response to the problems facing minorities and the poor, but as a matter of enlightened self-interest and expediency for Americans everywhere. The future of those who live in America's suburbs and rural areas is inextricably linked to those who live in America's cities. Indeed, in the years ahead an increasing percentage of the national workforce will be drawn from minority groups. America's economic future—and the well-being of whites no less than nonwhites—will depend increasingly on the educational and skill levels of our minority population. Our lives and our futures are interdependent. That means that sound social and economic policies—policies designed to attack the root causes of urban despair and hopelessness—would benefit all of us.

The degradation of some comes, ultimately, at the expense of all. This is the real lesson of Los Angeles. Americans have come to see politics as a zero-sum game, in which one person's benefit must be at the expense of another person's loss. In reality, the solution to our economic crisis is not to fight over who gets the limited number of jobs available, but to develop new policies that will create more jobs and ensure that we have enough well-educated and trained workers to fill them.

In Pogo's immortal words, "We have met the enemy, and he is us." It is we, the American people who, in our anger and despair, have walked away from the political process and thereby given a free hand to those leaders and special interests who have produced the economic and social policies that have caused such pain and anguish for Americans everywhere. Rather than come together in powerful multiracial coalitions of common interest to hold our leaders accountable, we have allowed ourselves to be played off against each other.

But it doesn't have to be this way—not if we can develop a deeper appreciation of the power individual citizens have in a democracy. The real challenge is to reject leaders who seek to manipulate our fears and frustrations for their own self-serving political purposes and, in their place, to affirm leaders who will work to bring people together in a united effort to renew our society.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TRANSPORTATION OF PRODUCE ACT OF 1992

HON. BARBARA-ROSE COLLINS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Transportation of Produce Act of 1992 [TOP]. This bill will stop the waste of millions of pounds of nutritious produce, supplement the diets of impoverished Americans who eat at soup kitchens, and will also create numerous American jobs in the transportation sector.

Each year, millions of pounds of produce are kept off the market to protect the price of certain grower commodities. This year for example, 5 million pounds of peaches and nectarines did not meet market standards. The agreement required the elimination of this fruit from the primary market, even though the fruit was perfect in every way except for its size.

Instead of allowing this undersized fruit to rot, the TOP Act encourages the donation of this produce to food banks, soup kitchens, and homeless shelters, and establishes a system for collecting and delivering these commodities. The funding source to implement this program would be a percentage of the annual surplus from the USDA's contingency fund under section 32.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will cost taxpayers nothing, it will create numerous jobs annually, and help feed millions of Americans. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation upon its reintroduction in the 103d Congress, and to learn more abut this measure through my statement in today's extension of remarks.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD HARPIN

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Edward Harpin for his retirement from the Woonsocket Police Force after 30 years of dedication and loyalty to the career of law enforcement.

Mr. Harpin began his career as a cruiser patrolman at the Woonsocket Police Department in 1962. He quickly rose through the ranks and was soon promoted to the rank of patrol sergeant in 1967. From sergeant, Commander Harpin graduated from Bryant College in 1973, with a degree in law enforcement and was then promoted to rank of captain, uniformed division. He received his commander of operations title in 1984 and has served in that post for the last 8 years. He leaves the Woonsocket Police Department with an unblemished and distinguished record.

His record in the community is also as impressive. He has served as liaison officer between the Woonsocket Police Department and the Woonsocket Housing Authority, presenting security seminars of authority properties. He also serves as a board member to the East Woonsocket Little League.

I again congratulate Comdr. Edward Harpin for his career and I wish him all the best in all of his future endeavors.

HONORING THE ITALIAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, during this 500th anniversary of the historic voyage of Christopher Columbus, it is fitting that the Italian Civic Association in Mount Vernon is celebrating its 75th anniversary. This organization embodies the American traditions of community and discovery that began five centuries ago and continues to this day.

The members of the Italian Civic Association keep alive the spirit of their forefathers while also contributing to today's society. It is this kind of involvement that keeps our communities viable, and I commend the members of the Italian Civic Association for 75 years of such activity.

I also extend my congratulations to President Ralph Tedesco and to the members, and wish them many more years of success.

RELEASE OF OTA REPORT ON SPECIAL CARE UNITS

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the release of a report by the

Office of Technology Assessment [OTA] on special care units for persons with Alzheimer's disease. As the primary requester of this study, I am pleased that, once again, OTA has provided Congress with valuable information regarding Alzheimer's disease. The report entitled, "Special Care Units for People with Alzheimer's Disease and Other Dementias: Public Education, Regulatory, and Reimbursement Issues," analyzes both the problems and the opportunities offered by special care units.

From a policy perspective, there are several reasons why the Federal Government should be concerned about the care of persons with dementia. To date, approximately one-half of all nursing home residents in the United States have dementia. As awareness of Alzheimer's disease and other dementias has increased, so have complaints and concerns about the care provided for individuals with dementia in most nursing homes.

The concern about the appropriateness of care of persons with dementia has given rise to the development of alternative care settings for persons with dementia. One example of an alternative to traditional nursing home care is a special care unit. This unit, as defined by OTA, is contained within a nursing home and is dedicated to exclusively providing care to persons with dementia.

The subsequent proliferation of special care units in the United States has raised many questions about the quality and effectiveness of the care provided by special units. According to OTA, 10 percent of nursing homes in America had a special care unit of some size in 1991. But, while the number of special care units is increasing, disagreement still exists about what constitutes special care.

Consumers have been confronted with both positive and negative experiences in looking for special care units. The OTA report finds that "some persons with dementia are clearly receiving excellent care in special care units. On the other hand, some nursing homes use the words 'special care' as a marketing tool, but provide nothing special to their residents."

In response to concerns about the appropriateness of care provided by special care units, many organizations and State and local governments have issued guidelines to assist consumers and surveyors in assessing special care units. These guidelines were developed to suggest basic features that special care units should provide.

In addition, I have prepared a consumer information sheet to assist families and other consumers in selecting a special care unit. This consumer sheet consists of basic information about special care units and a set of questions to ask the nursing home staff when evaluating a special care unit. Mr. Speaker, I ask that a copy of this consumer sheet be printed following my remarks.

The OTA report also discusses that some States have developed regulations to protect consumers from potential abuse. However, the report points out that these regulations may be premature because there is no consensus about the particular features that are important in special care units nor evidence from research to support requirements for any particular features. Consequently, the OTA report suggests that the nursing home reforms contained in OBRA 1987 may provide a better framework for regulating special care units.

Clearly, more research is needed to assess the effectiveness of special care units. The National Institute on Aging [NIA] recently funded 10 grants to evaluate the effectiveness and the costs of special care units in nursing homes. These studies should help to provide information about the appropriateness of special care units in caring for Alzheimer's patients, the relief of burden of care for the patient's family, and how these programs compare in terms of costs and effectiveness to traditional nursing home care. However, the results are still a few years away.

Finally, the fact that many special care units charge more for the services which they provide then regular nursing home care poses serious questions for consumers and the government. While the Federal Government does not pay more for the cost of special care units, this will clearly be an issue for future discussion.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Katie Maslow, M.S.W., analyst and project director at OTA, for her outstanding work on this report. I also want to thank the Alzheimer's Association for their achievements in this area. Indeed I value the time and commitment both the OTA and the Alzheimer's Association have devoted to those with Alzheimer's disease and their families. I congratulate them on working to fulfil the many needs of persons with Alzheimer's in a most professional and compassionate way. At this time, I ask that a letter from the Office of Technology Assessment regarding the report and a letter of support by the Alzheimer's Association be included in the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, as an increasing number of individuals suffer from Alzheimer's disease, the human and financial costs to society will continue to grow. I believe that we must make a national commitment to combat this disease and its dreadful effects. I am confident that the release of the OTA report will provide a solid foundation from which we can address the serious needs of persons with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT,
Washington, DC, September 30, 1992.

Hon. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE,
Subcommittee on Human Services, Select Committee on Aging, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN SNOWE: As you know, the report you requested, "Special Care Units for People With Alzheimer's and Other Dementias; Consumer Regulation, Research, Regulatory, and Reimbursement Issues," has just been published. In response to your request, we analyzed the available information about special care units to determine what is known about their cost and effectiveness and to identify potential options for the Federal Government in regulation, funding, consumer education, and research with regard to special care units.

As described in the report, existing special care units are extremely diverse. Although experts agree about the general principles of care for people with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias, there is still considerable disagreement about the particular features that are important in a special care unit. The available research provides very little information about the effectiveness of different types of special care units of particular features in special care units.

The diversity of existing special care units substantiates the need for consumer education. Families and others who make decisions about nursing home care for individuals with dementia need to know that special care units vary greatly. They need information about the characteristics of the special care units in their area. If that information is not available, they need to know what questions to ask when they call or visit a special care unit. They also need to know that experts disagree about the importance of particular unit characteristics and that their personal preferences and values are relevant in selecting a unit.

The report notes the availability of special care unit guidelines that have been developed by the Alzheimer's Association, the American Association of Homes for the Aging, and several other groups. These guidelines can help families and others evaluate special care units. The guidelines emphasize the general principles of care for people with dementia, the current uncertainty about the most effective methods of care, and the early stage of research on special care units. Although the guidelines do not provide precise standards to evaluate special care units, they do accurately represent what we know about specialized nursing home care for people with dementia.

Given the availability of special care unit guidelines developed by the Alzheimer's Association, the American Association of Homes for the Aging, and other groups, there is no need for federal agencies to develop additional guidelines. Federal agencies that serve elderly people and their families could play a valuable role, however, in disseminating the available guidelines and promoting their use.

Sincerely,

KATIE MASLOW,
Project Director.

ALZHEIMER'S ASSOCIATION,
September 30, 1992.

Hon. OLYMPIA SNOWE,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SNOWE: The report from the Office of Technology Assessment which you are releasing today, "Special Care Units for People with Alzheimer's and Other Dementias," makes an important contribution to the discussion of this rapidly developing segment of long term care in our country. We commend you for your vision in requesting this study and your continuing leadership in the quest for quality care, not just for persons with Alzheimer's disease, but for all residents of nursing homes and other residential care facilities.

The Alzheimer's Association is committed to that same objective. In July, we held an Alzheimer Care Conference, "Practical Approaches, Professional Alliances", attended by nearly 1000 care providers from across the country. At that meeting, we released "Guidelines for Dignity: Goals of Specialized Alzheimer/Dementia Care in Residential Settings", a quide for providers.

The overwhelming response to the conference and the Guidelines convinces us of the interest in this critical issue and the need for information, support, training, and research, to continue the creativity and to expand both our knowledge and the availability of quality Alzheimer care.

The Association will continue its leadership role on both practice and policy related to special care. We look forward to further work with you on this and other matters affecting persons with Alzhiemer's disease and thier families.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN MCCONNELL,
Senior Vice President, Public Policy.

WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT SPECIAL CARE UNITS?

Today, approximately half of all nursing home residents in the United States have Alzheimer's disease or another disease that causes dementia. As awareness of Alzheimer's disease and other dementias has increased in recent years, so have concerns about care. In response to these concerns, some nursing homes have developed special care units—physically separate units that attempt to provide care that is tailored to meet the psychosocial and physical needs of persons with dementia.

The number of special care units for individuals with dementia has increased rapidly over the past few years. In a recently released report that I requested, the Office of Technology Assessment estimated that 10% of all nursing homes had a special care unit in 1991.

Existing special care units show great variation in every respect, including their mission, physical design, staff training programs, staff-to-resident ratio, activity programs, use of physical restraints and psychotropic medications, admission and discharge criteria and patient care practices.

Because of the diversity of existing special care units, I have developed a series of questions families and other consumers might ask the nursing home staff when evaluating a special care unit:

WHAT SHOULD I ASK ABOUT A SPECIAL CARE UNIT?

1) What is special about the unit? How does this special unit differ from nonspecialized units in this facility?

2) Does the cost of care differ from the cost in nonspecialized units?

3) What are the policies regarding discharge and transfer?

4) Are there behavioral problems that cannot be handled on the unit?

5) How have you trained the unit staff to work with people with Alzheimer's?

6) How are physical restraints and psychotropic medications used in the unit?

7) What steps have you taken to make this a safe environment?

WHERE CAN I GO FOR MORE INFORMATION?

For additional information on special care units, contact my office by writing: Olympia J. Snowe, 2464 Rayburn HOB, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C 20515-1902 or call 1-800-432-1599.

HELPFUL RESOURCES:

"Special Care Units for People with Alzheimer's and Other Dementias: Consumer Education, Research, Regulatory, and Reimbursement Issues." A copy of the report summary is free of charge by calling 202/224-8996. The full report can be purchased for $11.00 from the Office of Technology Assessment, Report # 052-003-01296-1. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents and mail to: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954 or call 202/783-3238.

For additional information contact: The Alzheimer's Disease Education & Referral Center, P.O. Box 8250, Silver Spring, MD 20907-8250, or phone: 1-800-438-4380.

A TRIBUTE TO THE GERMANTOWN SETTLEMENT

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the celebration of the Germantown Settlement, which has been a force for change in Philadelphia for the last 108 years. Since 1884, when 18 women joined together to build a nursery and kindergarten for the residents of Germantown, the Germantown Settlement has been committed to providing educational, medical, and housing services throughout the city.

In the first decades of the 20th century, the kindergarten and nursery expanded to provide emergency medical services to the Germantown community. Later, as the Great Depression left many homeless and without food, the Settlement began to cater to the basic needs of the residents of the Germantown area, making certain that poor families had places to stay, providing clothing to the impoverished, and feeding hungry children. By 1960, the Settlement had developed into a full-fledged human services center, sponsoring programs ranging from community self-help economic initiatives to housing developments and educational endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, the Germantown Settlement is a not-for-profit organization whose members are motivated, not by greed, but by community pride, loyalty, and selfless concern for humanity. The organization has also been dedicated to inclusion of all Philadelphians.

Since World War II, when many men were called away to serve their country, women have played a vital role in the Germantown Settlement, and for the last 45 years, the organization has sought staff and volunteers from diverse ethnic and racial backgrounds. Mr. Speaker, the city of Philadelphia owes a great debt of gratitude to the Germantown Settlement for its tireless efforts to develop its own community. It has become a model for similar programs that are spread around the Nation. I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring a group of people who have added significantly to our city, the Germantown Settlement.

NAACP TO HOLD 37TH ANNIVERSARY FREEDOM FUND DINNER

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, October 10, 1992, the Greater Red Bank, NJ chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold its 37th Anniversary Freedom Fund Dinner. The program and dinner will be held at the Shrewsbury Avenue AME Zion Church in Red Bank.

This year, the branch will honor distinguished and well deserving individuals who have made significant contributions to the Greater Red Bank area: The Rev. William C. Fuller, past president of the Westside Ministerial Alliance and pastor of the Union Baptist Church in Middletown, NJ; and Mr. Julius Ramsey, third vice president of the Red Bank NAACP. Both gentlemen are charter members of the Greater Red Bank Branch.

The distinguished Dr. Donald D. Warner, superintendent of the Red Bank Regional School System, will be the guest speaker for this year's program. Dr. Warner is well respected throughout the State of New Jersey, and his remarks will certainly provide significant and thought-provoking insights into current social problems in our society.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that this year's program will, as always, be an exciting and rewarding evening. The work of the NAACP is, of course, recognized nationally for its outstanding leadership in the fight for civil and human rights and economic opportunity for all members of our society. What we should also remember is the hard work and often unsung achievements that is done every day of the year in cities and towns across our country by local chapters of this great American institution. People in Monmouth County would, I am sure, agree that the Greater Red Bank Chapter of the NAACP has made our community a better place for all of our citizens.

SOMIS CELEBRATE CENTENNIAL

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to help commemorate the 100th anniversary of the present townsite of Somis, CA, located in the heart of Ventura County.

To help mark this historic occasion, the Pleasant Valley Historical Society is sponsoring a walking tour of the community on Sunday, October 11, during which three historical landmarks will be open to the public.

The tour will begin at the Somis Thursday Club, which was at one time the Somis Schoolhouse. Club members, assisted by the Camarillo Junior Women's Club, will display yearbooks, needlework samples and a collection of antique model fire engines made by Roland Gisler.

The second landmark on the tour is Fulkerson's Hardware, opened in 1912 and continuously owned by the family since then. The last landmark open to the public will be Somis School, built on its present site in 1924. Local artisans, including the Ventura County Quilters Club, and the Ventura County Handweavers and Spinners Guild will be on hand there as well.

Mr. Speaker, although Somis is nestled in the heart of a growing and dynamic county, it retains the country charm of a bygone era. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting all of the men and women who have worked so hard to make this centennial celebration a success.

NANCY RAPOSO SETS WORLD RECORD FOR WOMEN'S CYCLING

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Nancy Raposo from Newport, RI for her recent record setting event. Nancy recently set the world record for women's cycling record for distance over a 24-hour period.

Despite battling severe muscle cramps and fatigue, Nancy peddled 439.65 miles over the 24-hour period. Her only rest came during three massage sessions, which were necessary to relieve the muscle spasms, and to change her socks. She did not sleep during the event. Battling a steady drizzle and a strong wind Nancy continued to peddle along. The cramps were beginning to take a toll on Nancy's body and her speed began to slow, the women's record was slowly slipping away.

Nancy refused to give in. At 8 a.m., the next morning, Nancy had broken the women's record. This is not Nancy's first long distance event, as she was the winner of the Race Across America, which covers 8,000 miles from California to Georgia.

I congratulate Nancy Raposo for her record setting event and I wish her all the luck in all of her future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH AN INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATORY SEX CRIMES UNIT

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to establish a independent investigatory sex crimes unit to investigate sexual assault and sexual harassment in the services. Tailhook brought the harassment and assault that military women endure to our attention, but aftershocks have been felt in all services as women come forward to tell their stories of abuse.

During the Desert Shield and Desert Storm, in the Army alone 33 sex crimes were recommended for prosecution. Many of these women did not report the assault until months later when they were back home because they didn't feel safe. In other words, these women lived and worked with their rapists for months because they felt the services would not help them. Mr. Speaker, military women are more likely to be raped by their fellow soldiers, seamen, airmen, and marines, than captured and raped by a foreign enemy.

If the cases that I have received in my office are any indication, when military women do report incidents of sexual assault or harassment they are harassed, blamed, isolated, punished, referred for psychiatric evaluation, locked up in psychiatric wards, and accused of lying. It is not uncommon to hear that an incident was not investigated at all, or the investigation was botched, or recommendations from an honest investigation are never acted on. All in all the services' irresponsible practice toward these crimes and the safety of their service members have ruined women's careers and lives, and left rapists roaming free and unprosecuted.

The bill I am introducing today will create an Office of Criminal Investigations at the Department of Defense. The office will have jurisdiction over all reports of sexual harassment, abuse, assault, and related offenses. Military personnel will file their complaints directly with this office. In addition, it makes failure by a commanding officer to report sexual misconduct a Federal crime. Investigators in the office will be civilians, and will be authorized to refer any matter which constitute violations of Federal law to the Department of Justice or the appropriate U.S. attorney for prosecution.

This legislation is an attempt to bring justice back into the military.

H.R. 5096, THE ANTITRUST REFORM ACT OF 1992

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, for the last two sessions of Congress, I have introduced legislation that would repeal the Newspaper Preservation Act [NPA] of 1970 (15 U.S.C 1801 et seq.). The NPA was enacted under the noble premise of protecting competing editorial voices in cities where economic conditions failed to support more than one daily newspaper. In effect, however, the act has created government-licensed monopolies that eliminate competition in the newspaper publishing business and violate the first amendment guarantee of a free press.

Essentially, the NPA provides a partial exemption from antitrust laws for competing newspapers that enter into Joint Operating Agreements [JOA's] when one of the papers is in probable danger of financial failure. Applications for JOA's are approved at the sole discretion of the Attorney General, with no statutory enforcement authority and absolutely no guarantee of a public hearing on the matter.

The NPA was intended to slow down or stop the continuing disappearance of newspapers in this country by allowing for the merger of commerical and business operations, and maintaining dual editorial voices. Instead, the NPA has resulted in the creation of otherwise unlawful mergers that allow participants to reap record profits, while reducing the amount of news and information available to the public. The NPA allows price-fixing, profit-pooling, and market control, otherwise automatic violations of antitrust law. The act has also been used to sustain below-cost pricing schemes aimed at reducing a healthy, 2-newspaper market to a monopoly press.

The most efficient and cost-effective way to restore competition in the newspaper and information services industry is to repeal the Newspaper Preservation Act. However, legislation reported by the House Judiciary Committee on July 1, 1992, provides additional suggestions on how the act could be reformed.

H.R. 5096, the Antitrust Reform Act of 1992, would reverse the terms of the AT&T modified final judgment consent decree which allows the regional Bell operating companies to enter any of the MFJ services: manufacturing, long distance and information services. In order to enter one of these new lines of business, however, the bill requires that the RBOC must prove to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that there is "no substantial possibility" that the petitioner could "use monopoly power to impede competition in any relevant market for the activity to which the application relates." H.R. 5096 also provides that an aggrieved party may file for a de novo appeal of the Attorney General's decision in the Federal district court.

Generally, I oppose this legislation because it strips the Congress and the Federal Communications Commission of their responsibilities to formulate telecommunications policy for this Nation. Instead, the courts would be deciding who could be involved in which particular industry based on antitrust standards that were written 50 years ago. In other words, telecommunications policy would be developed based on what has happened in the past, rather than looking forward to new technologies and the possibilities of the future.

However, if this legislation is going to move forward, either now or in the future, the Congress should adopt an amendment that I have proposed that would extend the "competitiveness entry test" of HR 5096 to the JOA petition approval process of the Newspaper Preservation Act. Congress should also consider whether the competitiveness entry test should be extended to cover existing JOA's. This amendment would ensure that proposed and existing JOA's would also be evaluated on how they would impact the competitiveness of the newspaper and information services market in any particular area, rather than focusing entirely on the financial condition of the JOA participants.

Because of the possibility that newspapers and the regional Bell operating companies may be competing to provide information services in the future, my amendment will ensure that the RBOC's are not at a competitive or economic disadvantage in the delivery of those services. Since most newspaper organizations are on record in support of HR 5096, there should be no problem with the extension of these antitrust standards, with independent judicial review, to the NPA.

Mr. Speaker, this is the amendment to H.R. 5096 that I have proposed:

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5096

Add the following new section 10 to H.R. 5096:

SEC. 10. AMENDMENT OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESERVATION ACT.

Section 4 of the Newspaper Preservation Act (15 U.S.C. section 1803) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(d) In making the determination set forth in subsection (b), the Attorney General shall grant approval only to the extent that the Attorney General determines that there is no substantial possibility that such joint operating arrangement could impede competition in any relevant market to which the application relates.

"(1) Not later than 10 days after issuing a determination under subsection (b), the Attorney General shall publish the determination in the Federal Register, together with a description of the findings, studies, and analyses relied on for the determination.

"(2) The Attorney General's determination regarding an application made under subsection (b) shall be final unless a civil action with respect to such determination is timely commenced under paragraph (1) of subsection (e).

(e) DE NOVO JUDICAL DETERMINATION.—

"(1) CIVIL ACTION.—Not later than 60 days after a determination by the Attorney Gen-

eral is published pursuant to subsection (d), the party that applied to the Attorney General for approval under subsection (b), or any person who might be injured in its business or property as a result of any determination regarding such party engaging in the activity described in the application, may commence a civil action against the Attorney General, in any district court of the United States in the district in which such party resides or is found or has an agent, for a de novo determination regarding the application. Such party and any such person shall also have the right to intervene in the civil action.

"(2) JUDGMENT.—The court shall enter a judgment granting the approval for which the party applied to the Attorney General only if such party proves that there is no substantial possibility that such joint operating arrangement could impede competition in any relevant market to which the application relates.

"(3) STAY.—A judgment entered under paragraph (2) shall be stayed until the time for all appeals with respect to such judgment has expired.".

A TRIBUTE TO BERNARD BLOOM: A CHAMPION OF PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pride to pay tribute to a man whose popularity among friends and colleagues is exceeded only by his modesty. Judge Bernard Bloom, Kings County Surrogate, is a well respected and honorable man who has undoubtedly enriched the lives of those who have been touched by his professional expertise, and those, like me, who have had the privilege of calling him a friend.

In these days of distrust in government, a man like Surrogate Bloom, who represents the finer side of our political system, and who himself has been involved with politics since the age of 13, can truly be touted as a hero of Democracy.

A decorated sergeant in the artillery of the U.S. Army, Bernie Bloom began his distinguished political career as a campaign worker while a member of the democratic law committee of Kings County. Over 40 years later, Judge Bloom is still going strong, leaving behind a rich and impressive record of public service and diverse accomplishments.

I would like to include the following excerpts from the Brooklyn Daily Bulletin of September 21, 1992:

COURT BEAT

PROFILE: BERNARD BLOOM, KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE

(By Michael Dunbar)

If popularity were the measure of one's success, then Brooklyn Surrogate Bernard M. Bloom would reign supreme as the absolute monarch of the Brooklyn courthouse. A very personable individual who seems to manage a cheerful word for everyone, Surrogate Bloom is a great favorite with the courthouse staff, all of whom are totally unabashed in their praise of the very lovable Surrogate they call "Bernie."

Born in Brooklyn on August 21, 1926, Surrogate Bloom received his early education at P.S. 164, J.H. 223 and New Utrecht Evening H.S. He studied Pre-Law in Brooklyn Evening College and graduated from Brooklyn Evening Law School in 1952.

It was during these years that he entered the Army of the United States (Nov. 13, 1944) and attained the rank of Sergeant in the Artillery, which included overseas duty before being honorable discharged on August 1, 1946. He achieved the rank of Captain in the U.S. Army Inactive Reserve Judge Advocate General Corps.

He served as an Assistant Counsel to the Minority Leader of the N.Y. State Assembly from 1957 to 1960 and spent a number of years as an Assistant Counsel to the Speaker of the Assembly.

He was appointed Confidential Clerk and Law Secretary to the late Hon. Henry L. Ughetts. Appellate Division 2nd Dept. and served in the capacity from Oct. 5, 1960, to Oct. 25, 1967

Appointment as Deputy Public Administrator for Kings County was next in line from 1968 to 1971 and he was appointed a Director for Serviceman's Voting, State of New York, from 1971 to December 1976.

On November 2, 1976, Bernard M. Bloom was elected Judge of the Surrogate's Court of Kings County, the position he currently maintains.

Active in the Democratic Party since the age of 13, Judge Bloom is a former Executive Member of the Andrew Jackson Democratic Club of Brooklyn (in the Boro Park and Flatbush sections of Brooklyn).

He has been a member of the Democratic Law Committee of Kings County since 1950 and an active worker in all campaigns with the Law Committee since 1950. He acted as Assistant Campaign Manager of Kings County in the 1954 Harriman Campaign and served as a delegate to numerous Judicial Conventions and State Conventions.

He also represented the Young Democrats of Kings County at the Democratic Political Institute in 1951 at Syracuse University and at Colgate University in 1958.

He was the Chairman of the Credentials Committee of the State Committee that designated Hugh L. Cary for Governor of New York State in 1974.

Surrogate Bloom is a former Special Counsel to St. Peter's Hospital-Brooklyn, former Special Counsel to Kingsbrook Jewish Medical Center and acted as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms at the Democratic Convention at Los Angeles in 1960.

He was elected and served as Delegate to the New York State Constitutional Convention representing the 17th Senatorial District of Kings County in 1966 and was appointed Assistant Counsel, N.Y. State Joint Legislative Committee on Congressional Reappointment from 1967–68.

He was elected Democratic State Committeeman 43rd Assembly District, Kings County on January 30, 1969 and served until 1976.

And just in case there was any time not accounted for in the course of his very busy day, it should be noted that the Surrogate is the bearer of another distinguished half-Bloom: that of Brigadier General in the New York Guard and Special Assistant to the Commander.

Acting Surrogate and Supreme Court Justice Joseph Levine had the following comment on his colleague Bloom: "Although I've known Judge Bloom all my adult life, I really didn't get to know the nature of the man and his work as Surrogate until my appointment as Acting Surrogate in the winter of 1991. During Judge Bloom's much needed vacation, I sat in his stead and was overwhelmingly impressed by the professionalism of each and every member of his staff. This expertise can only come about through the leadership of a great Surrogate, a man of compassion and a man who does justice. Judge Bloom is such a man. His humility and generosity make him the best man for this most difficult job."

A widower, Surrogate Bloom is the father of Gwen, an attorney, and Carrie, who works in the advertising and communications field.

Among his many associations and affiliations are the following:

Brooklyn Bar Association.

Y.M.C.A.-Flatbush Branch-Board of Directors.

Kings County Criminal Bar Association.

Brooklyn Law School Alumni Association.

Isaac Albert Research Institute of the Kingabrook Jewish Medical Center-Board of Trustees.

American Judicature Society.

Brooklyn Law School Student Council and served as President of the Law School Student Body in senior year.

Iota Theta Law Fraternity; Prater-Secundus.

Jewish War Veterans-Crown Heights Post.

Former Secretary of the Young Democrats and Kings County.

Judea Center Synagogue-Board of Directors.

Dladson Lodge No. 1119, F. & A.M., New York.

Brooklyn Lawyers Division of the United Jewish Appeal-Trustee.

Yeshiva of Eastern Parkway.

Prospect Park Jewish Center-Board Member.

The Brooklyn HUB Development Corp.

Jay Senior Citizens Center.

Knights of Pythias Landes Lodge.

Co-Judge Advocate Cummings Bros. American Legion Post.

National Narcotic Officers Association.

Member, Board of the Hasidio Corporation for Urban Concerns.

The Flatbush Development Corp.

TITLE IX U.S. ENRICHMENT CORPORATION AND TITLE XI URANIUM ENRICHMENT, HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENRICHMENT ISSUES

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my support for the work of the conference committee on the title restructuring the Nation's Uranium Enrichment Enterprise into a Government corporation. This issue has been before the Congress for many years and it is significant that at long last the Congress is acting to enable the enterprise to take the needed steps to arrest its certain deterioration into financial ruin.

The conference committee has produced a bill that will place the Nation's uranium enrichment assets in the hands of a five-member Board of Directors with the mandate and authority to compete in the world enrichment markets using sound business principles. American labor and technology will no longer be encumbered by Government bureaucracy, and congressional and OMB meddling, allow-

ing this $1.5 billion business to regain its status as a leader in the world of uranium enrichment services.

I specifically would like to clarify the provision in the conference bill concerning the compromise language on the decontamination and decommissioning fund of the Government uranium enrichment facilities. These enrichment plants were built in the 1940's and 1950's for the necessary purpose of supplying enrichment uranium to support our Nation's atomic deterrence during the cold war. Fortunately, as a result of President Eisenhower's atoms for peace initiative, the enrichment facilities were also put to civilian use enriching uranium to fuel electricity generating nuclear energy plants. This saved taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars in national defense dollars, and returned over $1 billion to the U.S. Treasury.

It is important that the D&D costs associated with these Government enrichment facilities are fairly collected from those responsible for the mess in the first place, the defense program. DOE has clearly testified that based on their studies, virtually all of the contamination at these sites occurred prior to 1969, during the period that these facilities were being operated exclusively for defense purposes. The Department testified before Congress that the private sector share of the cleanup costs was approximately $1.6 billion.

Even though the bill produced by the conference committee mandates a greater share of contribution of up to $2.25 billion (indexed to inflation) by utilities who generate electricity using nuclear energy, and their ratepayers, nevertheless it importantly ensures that the ratepayer liability is limited to 15 years with a maximum contribution of a $150 million annually. Since Congress mandates this after-the-fact contribution from utilities who are customers of the Uranium Enrichment Enterprise, it is important that the financing issue of decontamination and decommissioning is settled once and for all, and that utilities and their ratepayers are not again asked to contribute in the future.

I would also like to clarify the intent regarding safety oversight of gaseous diffusion plants facilities contained in title XI of the conference bill that could be interpreted as stating that the gaseous diffusion uranium enrichment facilities may not be operated by the Corporation until NRC makes a determination of compliance regarding the safety of these facilities or approves a plan prepared by the Department for achieving compliance.

As written, this language could create a problem with respect to operation of gaseous diffusion plants during the 2-year period in which NRC is establishing safety standards. During this 2-year period, it is intended that the facilities be operated by the newly created Corporation under DOE oversight.

I do not believe it is the intent of Congress that the gaseous diffusion plants be shut down during the period of time that NRC is developing the standards that are needed for oversight of plant operations.

Again, I congratulate this Congress for taking the needed steps for insuring the Nation's supplier of enriched uranium fuel.

EL SALVADOR'S MAYORS IN EXILE: AN AFFRONT TO THE CHAPULTEPEC PEACE ACCORDS

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, Meso-American Studies recently issued a report entitled "El Salvador's 'Mayors in Exile:' An Affront to the Chapultepec Peace Accords" raising serious concerns about the efficacy of the peace accords signed in January 1992 in restoring order to that country's war torn municipalities.

The President, deputies to the General Assembly, and mayors of the municipalities are the only popularly elected public officials in El Salvador—making mayors the basic unit of the democratic process. Mayors of municipalities have also been the prime target of the antidemocratic forces of the Frente Farabundo Marti para la Liberacion Nacional [FMLN] and despite the peace accords the terror against these officials continues. Meso-American Studies executed a survey among the "mayors in exile," those unable to personally oversee the administration of their municipalities because of antidemocratic terror and inadequate oversight from the United Nations observers in El Salvador—ONSUAL. I have enclosed the survey results and its prescriptions for the benefit of my colleagues.

THE SURVEY

Between 18–23 September of 1992, a survey was made of 31 of the 41 Mayors in exile. This represents 75% of all Mayors in exile and is a broad enough sampling to objectively assess the views of the Mayors in question. This survey encompassed five Departments and Mayors of four of the five political parties that have "Mayors in Exile". Seventeen of the Mayors were from the ARENA party which controls approximately ⅔'s of the El Salvador's Municipalities, ten surveyed were members of the Christian Democrat Party (PDC)—the largest opposition party in the National Assembly, three were from the National Conciliation Party and one Mayor was from a splinter group of the Christian Democrats, the Authentic Christian Movement. The percentage of the parties of the Mayors in Exile roughly corresponds with their national representation, though the ARENA party is slightly underrepresented while the other parties are slightly overrepresented. This was random however, as the political affiliation of any given Mayor was unknown until after the survey form had been filled, signed and stamped by each Mayor.

The survey consisted of six major parts:

(1) The physical condition of the Town Hall.

(2) Why the Mayor has not returned to the Municipality.

(3) What, if any, group(s) were impeding their return.

(4) How did the Mayor view the role of ONUSAL in supporting his/her return.

(5) General recommendations to expedite the return of the Mayors.

(6) General observations.

Before an analysis of the survey is made, the surveyor must manifest that a climate of fear was encountered among many of the Mayors. This fear was highly understandable and it was made clear that their responses would be maintained in strict confidentiality and any public document produced as a result of the survey would be "sterilized" to avoid any negative repercussions from either the FMLN or ONUSAL.

In response to question number one: the physical condition of the Town Hall, 45% of the Mayors surveyed responded that the Town Hall was totally destroyed, 45% responded that the Town Hall was semi-destroyed and 9% did not respond (because 31 is not evenly divisible by 100 and the percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number, the total will not be exactly 100%). All but one that did reply to the question answered either written or verbally that the FMLN destroyed their Town Hall. The one exception stated that the Town Hall was destroyed in an aerial bombardment while the FMLN had control of the town.

The response to question number two: why the Mayor has not returned to the Municipality, 48% replied that they had no security. Because the Accords of Chapultepec eliminated two of the three public security corps, only the National Police is allowed to provide internal security and there simply is not the manpower to provide permanent posts in every Municipality. Another 22% replied that they had received threats from either the FMLN or FMLN front groups. A typical response from one Mayor was that one "comadante" didn't "want to let me return to the population saying that if the members of ONUSAL did not exist I would be dead or hung from a tree and that they (the FMLN) didn't want me as Mayor of the population." Other Mayors who answered this question replied to the poor physical condition of the Town Hall.

In regards to question number three: what, if any, group(s) were impeding their return, 77% identified either the FMLN or FMLN front groups. In the Department of Chalatenango three front groups were identified by name, the CCR, CIR and ANTA. That ANTA was mentioned on more than one occasion (see graph) is interesting as its initials stand for the "National Association of Agricultural Workers." While in 1992 ANTA has been threatening Mayors in Chalatenango in January of 1991 ANTA published an ad stating: "We condemn the United States Government for carrying out massacres against the Iraqi population, to act warlike, leaving to on side the negotiation of this conflict." This would appear not to be your typical agricultural group.

In the eastern Departments of El Salvador, all front groups that have impeded the Mayors return were under the direction of the ERP faction of the FMLN which is the most militant of the five FMLN factions. These groups included CODELUN, CODECA, PADECOM, COMUS, PADECONSM, COSDECSAM and unidentified non-governmental organizations (NGO's).

The response to question number four: How did the Mayors view the role of ONUSAL in supporting his/her return: provided perhaps the most interesting data. Because ARENA and the opposition Christian Democrats (PDC) provided 27 of the 31 surveys, the difference in percentages of the perceptions of members of these two parties is significant. The Mayors were given five choices of evaluating the role of ONUSAL; Very Poor, Poor, Neutral, Positive and Very Positive.

However, the average of all Mayors interviewed bears a first analysis (see chart). While all the Mayors were quite specific in their answers to why they responded very positive, positive, poor, and very poor, their responses for "neutral" gave indication of the fear that still permeates in the rural areas of El Salvador. One Mayor stated in

writing that ONUSAL "are like observers". When questioned verbally after receiving the written interview, the Mayor expressed that he feared that if his report were made public that "the ONUSAL would jump all over him". Others stated that the work of ONUSAL is "with the armies and verification," however many verbally stated also their fear of their interview becoming public and that not only ONUSAL but the FMLN would bring reprisals against them. In this context, one Mayor who rated ONUSAL as "very poor" stated in writing that the reason for answering "very poor" was that: "Because that they are very partialized toward the Frente (the FMLN) and this does not give a climate of confidence, because one makes a confidential question and they comment this later to the men of the Frente."

An analysis of the answer of the ARENA "Mayors in Exile" indicates that they, contrary to popular opinion, have a more positive image of ONUSAL than the members of the Christian Democrat opposition party. While 30% of the ARENA members rated the role of ONUSAL as "very positive" or positive," only 20% of the Christian Democrats gave the ONUSAL the same rating (see charts). In the same vein, while 32% of the ARENA Mayors rated the work of ONUSAL as "very poor" or "poor," fully 50% of the PDC Mayors gave ONUSAL the same rating.

In April of 1992, ONUSAL began a propaganda campaign called "On the Road to Peace" to improve its image. This campaign which consisted of paid announcements in radio, TV and newspaper ads cost the U.N. $60,000 and according to the ONUSAL spokesperson, did not achieve the hoped for results. This statement which appeared in a letter to publicity agencies during a solicitude for a new publicity campaign also expressed surprise that after 12 years of civil strife, the Salvadoran people seemed unwilling to "forgive and forget". That Mr. Zamorano of ONUSAL had the audacity to make this statement gives a clear indication of why the "Mayors in Exile" have a generally poor perception of ONUSAL. That this perception is extended into the general population is clear or else the publicity campaigns of ONUSAL to improve their image would not be necessary.

The response to question number six: general recommendations to expedite the return of the Mayors, provided a variety of useful information to alleviate this problem. 22% of the Mayors responded that they needed the establishment of a police force, 16% asked that the FMLN complies with the Accords, 19% replied that the FMLN front groups either disappear or don't interfere with the Mayors and 16% asked for the prompt reinstallation of public services.

The final question of general observations were of such a wide variety of responses that the surveys should be read to gain insight into the myriad problems, and hopes, that face these Mayors.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The fact that less than 10% of the "Mayors in Exile" have been able to return to their municipalities after nine months from the signing of the Accords is simply unacceptable. However, there are two possible means available to the Congress that could quickly end this problem that is a direct affront to the democratic process. Members of Congress from both political parties were present as official election observers in El Salvador's election of 1991 and can attest to the honesty, integrity and transparency of these elections. That a small group continues to defy the democratic process and deny the return of these Mayors has remedies however.

Perhaps the most viable means available was suggested by the Mayors themselves. This consisted in that Congress deny the use of any funds appropriated for El Salvador to be spent in any Municipality where the Mayor is in exile. If the population of these Municipalities were to see that those Municipalities where the Mayors were enjoying their elected functions were being rebuilt and progressing from the Salvadoran National Plan for Reconstruction, pressure by the population would by quickly brought to bear on the FMLN and its front groups.

The second alternative deals with the United Nations, because ONUSAL plays an active role in the return of the Mayors, a reexamination of funds appropriated for the United Nations could bring pressure that the political section of the Human Rights Division of ONUSAL assume their duties in a more professional manner, thus expediting the Mayors' return.

There is high probability that either of these actions would positively effect this situation that is incompatible with the Salvadoran reconciliation and its democratic traditions that have cost so much blood to construct.

McKEES ROCKS: CELEBRATING 100 YEARS

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note the centennial celebration of McKees Rocks, PA.

On October 17, 1992, the people of McKees Rocks and friends and neighbors in the surrounding communities of Allegheny County will celebrate the 100 years history of the McKees Rocks Borough. This festival commemorates the proud accomplishment of generations who have lived and worked in McKees Rocks.

While McKees Rocks was recognized formally as an independent borough 100 years ago, the history of this community dates back to the earliest periods of our Nation's past. The land on which McKees Rocks Borough would rise was originally inhabited by the tribes of the Ohio River Valley, which included the Hopewell, the Monongahela, the Shawnee and the Delaware. In 1753, George Washington met in this area with Delaware Chief Shingas to negotiate the terms of future American settlement in Pittsburgh.

Early Americans would settle in western Pennsylvania and help to build a new country. One of these individuals was a frontier trader named Thomas McKees, whose family name is preserved in McKees Rocks. Agricultural products from the fertile farms of the McKees Family and many other settlers would provide much of the food consumed in the rapidly growing city of Pittsburgh.

McKees Rocks was well on its way toward becoming one of America's most robust industrial centers by the latter part of the 19th century. This community became home to a large number of successful plants and mills producing steel, railroad equipment, bridge material, and many other industrial goods which were used in all parts of the United States and the world. McKees Rocks played an integral part of our national effort to make the United States the world's leading industrial power.

This community has been a leader once again in efforts to rebuild local economies. McKees Rocks became one of the first successful urban redevelopment projects in Allgeheny County, Pennsylvania funded by the Federal Government. It is a tribute to the hard-working, industrious and enterprising citizens of McKees Rocks that this community continues to contribute much to the greatness of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with the people of McKees Rocks in commemorating the centennial celebration of McKees Rocks Borough, PA.

LEGISLATION CONCERNING NAFTA AND THE ENVIRONMENT

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation of paramount importance to the United States and to the future of the global environment.

Last June, I voted in favor of the fast track procedure to allow the administration the opportunity to negotiate a North American free-trade agreement. I believed then, and still do, that NAFTA offers California and the United States a great opportunity. It is probably one of the best things George Bush has done during his Presidency.

However, after having reviewed the NAFTA draft text, hearing from and questioning Ambassador Hills and William Reilly, and listening to public testimony, I have come to the conclusion that, on the environmental front, the proposed agreement does not go far enough. The administration has touted this as the greatest trade agreement ever, but it simply is not good enough. Without effective enforcement mechanisms and concrete funding, the environmental provisions are no more than a wish list of objectives.

Today I am introducing legislation to provide some substance to the currently empty NAFTA promise to protect the environment. My proposal instructs the administration to provide within, or in parallel with, NAFTA for a limited uniform import fee imposed in each of the participating countries on the importation into its customs territory of the goods of each of the other parties. The moneys collected, or the equivalent amount, are to be deposited in a fund dedicated to the NAFTA environmental protection provisions and the parallel cooperative environmental protection plans and activities developed in connection with the proposed agreement. Such import fee is to become effective on the date that NAFTA would become effective.

It is anticipated that the trust funds would be deposited with and apportioned by some sort of trilateral commission. The funds presumably would be used to pay for increased education and training for enforcement officers, the creation and maintenance of a comprehensive compilation of environmental standards and

regulations, and cleanup projects, to name a few. Exactly how the funds are to be spent and in what proportion would be the commission's responsibility to determine.

Many have argued that a cross-border transaction tax is a bad idea because it would run counter to the NAFTA goal of eliminating all tariffs between the three countries. This argument is fallacious. First, in light of the fact that tariff and nontariff barriers will not be eliminated for 15 years, it would be incorrect to say that a small cross-border tax would be the only remaining trade barrier between the three countries. More importantly, a fund created to improve environmental conditions or enforcement in all three countries can hardly be characterized as a trade barrier. In fact, I would call it an important and necessary outgrowth of increased cooperation between bordering countries, and a responsibility that must not be shirked if we are serious about the successful future of the North American free trade region.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that we have made a historic step forward by finally acknowledging the link between trade and the environment. We have an opportunity to set a strong precedent here, but we must not settle for half a loaf. This agreement, and a North American free trade region, are too important to sacrifice to vague goals and unenforceable promises. The environmental provisions can, and must, be strengthened. I urge my colleagues to withhold any judgment on the proposed NAFTA at present, to push for better environmental provisions, and to cosponsor this legislation for North American environmental funding.

IN HONOR OF MS. RUTH B. HARPER

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the accomplishments of one of the most respected members of the Philadelphia community, Ms. Ruth B. Harper. I stand here today to commend her past endeavors, her present activities, and her future undertakings.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Harper has enriched our community with her unceasing determination and commitment to provide assistance to her fellow Philadelphians. She is an active member of the Zion Baptist Church and currently serves on the boards of the Columbia North Branch of the YMCA and the Afro-American Museum. As a hallmark to her sincerity, the people of Philadelphia have selected Ms. Harper a record eight times as their representative. No doubt, she is truly an exemplary individual.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Harper is well-decorated for her efforts in the arena of community service. She has received the AFL–CIO Woman of the Year Award; the Pennsylvania Association for Adult Education Award; and the Philadelphia Women's Political Caucus Award. Ms. Harper has also been honored by the United Black Business Association [UBBA], Theta Nu Sorority, for which she received the Gamma Chapter Award; the World Culture Center at Cheyney University for which she received the Outstanding Service Award; and she has also been awarded the Southwest Human Relations Council, Inc. Community Service Award.

Mr. Speaker, Ruth Harper is an outstanding individual, a beacon of her community, and an example for us all to emulate. It is with the foregoing thoughts in mind Mr. Speaker, that I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this dedicated community servant, Ruth B. Harper.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE CUDWORTH

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize George Cudworth, who was recently recognized as Veteran of the Year by the Newport Lodge No. 104 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

His military career is very impressive. Mr. Cudworth's military career includes 20 years of active service in the U.S. Navy. He began his career in 1945 when he attended boot camp in Williamsburg, VA. He was stationed aboard seven ships and six shore duties, two included trips to Vietnam. Mr. Cudworth has been awarded the World War II Victory Medal, American Theater Medal, U.N. Service Medal, Good Conduct Medal with four Bronze Stars, National Defense Service Medal with one Bronze Star, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Service Medal, Vietnam Campaign Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, and the Navy Expeditionary Medal.

The Order of Elks Lodge No. 104 chooses yearly a veteran as their Veteran of the Year. In selecting George F. Cudworth, the Elks would like to recognize him for his long and distinguished military career to our country. He is a lifetime member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and a member of the Fleet Reserve Association as well as contributing a great deal of time and effort to the Elks' programs that benefit the community and their charities.

I again congratulate George Cudworth for his award and I wish him the best in all of his future endeavors.

LEAVE NO STONE UNTURNED ABOUT OUR POW'S AND MIA'S OF THE WAR IN VIETNAM

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address a very important and serious matter: the fate of those Americans listed as prisoner-of-war [POW] or missing-in-action [MIA] in the conflict in Vietnam. The United States cannot rest until it knows the fate of each and every American POW/MIA.

The pain and suffering of families with loved ones listed as POW/MIA is anguishing to them and to all of us. A famous biblical quotation is appropriate here: "The truth shall set you free" (John 8:32). In this case, the truth about American POW's/MIA's set free their families and each of us from the burdens of that faraway and long ago war.

Over the past weeks, Mr. Speaker, the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs has conducted several hearings on what high level Nixon administration officials may have known about American POW's/MIA's in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Even though witnesses disagreed on whether their administration had knowledge that United States military personnel had been left behind when the United States withdrew its troops from Vietnam, the outside chance that some might have been abandoned requires us—mandates us—to redouble the vigor and the resoluteness of our national effort to locate or, at least, to account for all the citizens who answered the call to arms.

What can we do now, Mr. Speaker? First off, the Defense Department and the intelligence community must produce—publicly to the extent possible—all relevant information in files and archives which could possibly shed light on the present condition and state of U.S. service people.

I have consistently supported legislation to facilitate the fullest accounting of American POW's/MIA's, including H.R. 1147, which I have cosponsored. H.R. 1147 would require all Federal departments, agencies, and personnel to disclose all information in their possession bearing on the POW/MIA question.

Second, the administration and Congress must exert all available pressure on the Vietnamese Government to open all its archives so materials helpful in settling the whereabouts and the fate of the POW's/MIA's can be placed on the table. Normalization of relations with Vietnam is not appropriate—and probably not even politically possible—until there is a full and complete disclosure by the government of Vietnam of all information in its possession affecting our POW's/MIA's.

On a different matter, I am a proud cosponsor of the legislation (H.J. Res. 478) which designated September 18, 1992 as National POW/MIA Recognition Day. This is a modest but entirely deserved gesture by Congress and the Nation to pay tribute to and to pledge our lasting commitment to the POW's/MIA's and their families.

Mr. Speaker, the Nation owes it to every American family affected by the human tragedy of the war in Vietnam to discover the truth about their loved ones. Again, the truth shall set us free.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE D.A. SOKOL MOVEMENT

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 100th anniversary of the D.A. Sokol movement which originated in New York on March 14, 1892. The centennial celebration will be held on November 15, 1992, to commemorate this memorable occasion.

The development of the D.A. Sokol plan was strongly influenced by the repressive measures of European governments in the 1800's. The revolts of the 1800's in Europe convinced many people to leave their European homes and emigrate to the United States. In the 1890's those emigrants who had arrived from what was then Bohemia, formed a workingmen's gymnastic association called D.A. Sokol.

Mr. Speaker, the D.A. Sokol gymnasiums, libraries, cultural centers, and summer camps were organized based upon the philosophy and bylaws set up by the founding fathers which promoted the ideals of a sound mind in a healthy body. These centers were established in communities and cities in the Greater New York metropolitan area. The training program for membership included regular attendance at the gymnasium for physical activities, amateur theatricals, choral groups, lectures, and debates.

Since the creation of the D.A. Sokol programs, participation has extended to an international as well as national level. Men and Women gymnasts participated in the II and III Olympiad held in Czechoslovakia. An impressive demonstration against the destruction of Czechoslovakia by the Nazis in 1939 was held at the Triboro Stadium in New York. Also, during the New York World's Fair of 1964–65 the membership took part in the gymnastic activities at the Singer Bowl to commemorate Czechoslovak Day.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the D.A. Sokol Program and urge them to continue to inspire the youth of our Nation and contribute to our community and country.

IN HONOR OF THELMA PRESS

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Thelma Press, the chairperson of the San Bernardino County Museum Commission. I would like to honor Mrs. Press for her years of service in the community and acknowledge her many accomplishments.

Throughout the years, Mrs. Press has worked tirelessly and with great effectiveness in her various capacities to increase the city's relations with the rest of the world and increase the community's awareness and support for the creative arts. In the late 1950's, she was an active participant in the Sister City program and in 1974 was appointed as the Sister Cities State representative national chairperson. Mrs. Press was subsequently elected to the National Board of Sister Cities representing the Western United States and served as the educational liaison for 11 Western States.

While actively involved in the Sister Cities program, Mrs. Press also served on the board of directors of Support Creative Arts, Now. In 1977, she was the founder of the city of San Bernardino Historical Society which restored an early victorian house as a house museum for the city of San Bernardino. A year later, the mayor appointed Mrs. Press as director of San Bernardino city's cultural and international affairs where she served as the liaison to the mayor and council for the fine arts commission and assisted in writing the fine arts master plan.

In 1978, Mrs. Press organized a global education workshop with the Kettering Foundation, the unified schools district, and 40 community organizations. This workshop was used as a model program for Sister Cities International U.S.A. A year later, she worked with the State Department to organize a forum on United States and Soviet affairs for academic and civil communities throughout San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.

In the 1980's Mrs. Press served as president of the Sturges Foundation for the Fine Arts and during her tenure we have witnessed the restoration of the Sturges auditorium as a center for the fine arts. In 1989, Mrs. Press was appointed to serve on the San Bernardino County Museum Commission and is currently serving as the chairperson of the commission.

Numerous organizations have honored Mrs. Press for her efforts. Some of the awards she has received are: the Sante Fe Federal Humanitarian Award, the Sister Cities Awards for Exemplary Achievement, the United Nations Award for Distinguished Service, the Citizen of the Year Award for Heritage House, the Hispanic Community Award, the State of California Historical Award for Outstanding Contribution to California History and the Norman Feldheym Award for Raising the Quality of Life in the City of San Bernardino.

I would like to take this opportunity to point out my admiration for Mrs. Press and commend her for her many contributions. I am sure that Mrs. Press will continue her involvement with a variety of programs and we in the community will benefit from her work.

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, HON. LARRY HOPKINS, AND HON. CHRIS PERKINS

HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, our Democrat nominee for the First Congressional District of Kentucky has directed a letter to me concerning the tenure of our three colleagues who leave us at the close of this session of Congress. This letter is as follows:

I would like to pay my deepest respects to the Representatives of the people of Kentucky who are leaving Congress at the end of the 102nd Congress. These men have been hard working, diligent and dedicated in meeting the pressing needs of our people. Our nation is a leader in the world today in part because of the work of our Kentucky Congressmen in our United States Congress.

TOM BARLOW.

PADUCAH, KY.

THE CRIME BILL AND THE "ONION FIELD DEMOCRATS"

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, in his 1973 best-seller, "The Onion Field," author Joseph Wambaugh chronicles the events surrounding one of the most celebrated murder cases in California history. In so doing, he clearly illustrates the tragic failure of our criminal justice system.

On March 9, 1963, a pair of career criminals—one of them paroled only days before—kidnapped two Los Angeles police officers at gunpoint and drove them to an isolated area outside Bakersfield, CA. There, on the edges of an onion field, one of the officers was shot five times and left to die in a ditch. The other policeman was able to escape physically unharmed but psychologically battered.

What followed is an incredible illustration of our criminal justice system at work, a system which so often works relentlessly to protect the rights of the criminal while ignoring the plight of the victim.

Ironically, on the day that Police Officer Ian Campbell was laid to rest, a kidnapper-rapist by the name of Ernesto Miranda was arrested, setting off a chain of infamous legal actions which would eventually lead to new trials for the two men convicted and sentenced to death in the Onion Field case. On June 13, 1966, the U.S. Supreme Court threw out the Miranda conviction on the grounds that the defendant was not adequately informed of his rights.

Before the case was finally resolved in late 1969, more than 6 years after Ian Campbell's wife and children buried him in the family plot and long after his partner Karl Hettinger had left the police force suffering from acute psychological problems, the two murderers were able to tie the courts up in knots, filing frivolous motions and appeals, demanding new trials and amassing a court transcript which reached 45,000 pages. Before it was over, an army of attorneys argued and 13 different judges presided over the case.

In the end, the death sentences initially imposed by a jury in 1964 were thrown out—one in a second trial, as a result of the Miranda decision, and the other when the California Supreme Court ruled that capital punishment was unconstitutional. The murderers were spared the fate of their victim and were finally sentenced to life in prison. They would never see the gas chamber.

Unfortunately, the Onion Field example is not an isolated one. In fact, Wambaugh points out that in the 3-year period from 1964 to 1967, 57 California death row residents were granted new trials, usurping prior jury verdicts, with only 26 receiving the death penalty the second time around.

The Onion Field message is just as compelling in 1992 as it was in 1969. The American system of jurisprudence has long been biased in favor of the criminal. The victim of crime has taken a back seat. The criminal has innumerable rights. The victim has precious few.

1992

Déjà Vu. For a number of years, conservatives in the Congress, with the backing of Presidents Reagan and Bush, have attempted to enact anticrime legislation which would restore sanity to the criminal justice system. It has long been our contention that reform should be weighed in favor of law enforcement and the victims of crime. Our liberal colleagues have balked at meaningful reform legislation, citing the need to protect the rights of the defendants. We seek to balance the rights of law enforcement, victims and defendants, and do it properly.

When the 102d Congress convened in January 1991, President Bush announced that a comprehensive crime package would be an integral part of his legislative agenda. Republicans in Congress were quick to embrace his proposals and set out to bring meaningful legislation to the floor. It was not to be an easy task.

For several months, Democratic leaders rebuffed every Republican call for action. Finally, an exasperated President Bush, noting that if American ground forces in Iraq were able to decisively win a war in 100 hours, certainly the Congress of the United States could adopt a long-overdue anticrime bill in 100 days. His challenge to the Democratic leadership went unheeded and it was not until the last weeks of the 1991 session that a bill was to come to the floor. The House and the Senate adopted separate legislation, each adopting some good and some bad provisions.

Republicans who had argued for a strong bill were hopeful that the joint House-Senate conference committee, which would meet to iron out the differences in the two bills, would endorse the strongest anticrime provisions and reject those which would expand the rights of criminals. No such luck. As is so often the case, the liberal Democratic leadership of the House and the Senate was able to stack the deck, filling the conference committee with those of their party who supported a weak crime bill. The conference committee was scheduled quietly on a weekend with little notice to Republican Members and the media. Predictably, much of the strong language from the two bills was deleted and the conference committee consistently adopted the weaker provisions. Senator STROM THURMOND, Republican leader of the Senate Judiciary Committee went so far as to say: "This bill is not an anticrime bill. It is a procriminal bill." And he was absolutely right.

HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

Republicans have always maintained that any omnibus crime bill should contain habeas corpus reform, which would put an end to the seemingly endless appeals filed by death row inmates. As in the Onion Field case, convicted murderers have long been able to use—or abuse—the system in order to endlessly impose the imposition of their sentences. While 2,500 inmates currently inhabit death row, few are ever executed. In fact, in the last 20 years, only 159 have met the fate prescribed in their sentences, with the average length of time between conviction and execution more than 8 years. The liberal-dominated conference committee not surprisingly chose to adopt the weaker of the two habeas corpus provisions.

Reacting to the adoption of the habeas corpus provisions, attorneys-general from 31 States—16 Democrats and 15 Republicans—wrote to President Bush urging him to veto any legislation which contained the liberal position. The U.S. Department of Justice noted that not only did the conference committee fail to adopt a tough position but "actually overrules several recent Supreme Court decisions favorable to law enforcement."

THE DEATH PENALTY

While not all Republicans support the death penalty, it would be fair to say that most do, believing that the threat of capital punishment is a deterrent to violent crime. While the conference-adopted bill would increase the number of crimes covered by the death penalty, it would structure the law as to make such a penalty meaningless and unworkable. Combined with the adopted habeas corpus provisions, the likelihood of a murderer ever being executed would actually be decreased. Furthermore, a Senate-passed provision which would add murder committed with a firearm to the list of death penalty offenses, was also summarily rejected by the conference. In short, the death penalty provisions in the conference report were not worth the paper they were written on.

THE EXCLUSIONARY RULE

President Bush and Republican Members of Congress have long called for reform of the exclusionary rule, which all too often has prohibited the introduction of important evidence, particularly in violent crime and drug cases—in most cases because a police officer has innocently failed to adhere to proper search and seizure procedures. The House-passed version of the crime bill included an expansion of the exclusionary rule which would allow for the introduction of incriminating evidence when an officer had acted in good faith. The liberal-dominated conference committee not only rejected the House-passed provisions but approved language which would actually narrow the good-faith exception to the rule, again broadening the rights of criminals at the expense of victims of crime.

ADMISSIBILITY OF CONFESSIONS

Again, in the conference committee, the rights of the victims of crime were superseded by the rights of criminals when liberals were able to include a broadening of provisions regarding the admissibility of a defendant's confession or statement regarding the commission of a crime. The conference report, without hearings, without discussion, would actually overturn a U.S. Supreme Court decision which would allow a harmless error rule to apply to confessions by criminals. If passed in its present form, more—not fewer—criminals will go free on technicalities. Justice. I don't think so.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND VICTIMS' RIGHTS

In the original crime bills, both the House and the Senate adopted provisions which would provide mandatory restitution for victims of rape, child molestation and other crimes. In fact, the Senate bill would provide restitution for victims of all crimes. Sounds pretty reasonable to me. But not to the conference committee. Both measures were rejected.

After stonewalling Republican anticrime efforts for months, the Democratic leadership of the House chose to bring the bill to the floor in the waning hours before the Thanksgiving adjournment. Many Republican Members thought they might get a bill they could support but when they got a look at the 500-page conference report, they learned that most of the strong, anticrime provisions were removed in favor of those protecting the rights of the criminals. My colleague, Congressman HENRY HYDE, of Illinois, a learned lawyer and perhaps the House Republicans' most eloquent spokesman, summed it up: "This is a victory for the ACLU, not law enforcement. I suggest we would do well to listen to the professionals, the prosecutors in a bipartisan, nonpartisan way if we pretend to care and want to do something effective about crime."

"THE ONION FIELD DEMOCRATS"

We live in an era where violent crime has reached epidemic levels. We are accustomed to reading about the homicide records being set in our major cities—New York, Los Angeles, Washington, DC. Now we learn that less-likely communities—Minneapolis, MN, Anchorage, AK, Columbus, OH, Rochester, NY—all saw previous homicide records go by the wayside in 1991. When I travel throughout my congressional district, I try to listen carefully to the constituents who have elected me and the public officials who have to deal with the laws emanating from Washington. Day after day, I hear Californians expressing their concerns about violent crime—their shock, their fear, their anger. I listen to law enforcement officials who marvel at the collective wisdom of Washington as they try to fight crime, all the while wearing the legislative handcuffs provided by the liberals who make the laws in their Nation's Capital.

Few issues unite the public like crime. It seems that everybody knows somebody who has been victimized. Fear and anger have replaced distanced detachment. Crime used to be someone else's problem. Lately, it has become everyone's.

In the 1988 Presidential election, we heard a lot of criticism from our liberal friends about then Vice President Bush's use of the so-called Willie Horton case in his campaign for the presidency. "It's unfair," said the Democrats. "You're making us look like we care more about the criminals than we do about the victims." Well, when you look at the record, you've got to wonder.

The conference report for the 1991 Omnibus Crime Control Act came to the House floor at 6 a.m., on November 27, 1991—the final day of the session, and with it came an avalanche of opposition.

From the President: "I will not accept any effort by the Congress to turn the clock back on the progress we have made in the courts on criminal justice reform. If this bill is presented to me, I will veto it and insist that Congress pass a bill that will strengthen our criminal justice system."

From the National District Attorneys Association: "The American people have been mugged again, this time by the leadership of the U.S. Congress."

From the California District Attorneys Association: "Clearly, the present bill now serves only to further the interests of convicted criminals and opponents of the death penalty."

From Attorney General William P. Barr: "In sum, the conferees have let down law enforcement, let down victims and let down

those in Congress who voted for tough anti-crime measures."

From the National Association of Attorneys-General: "This proposal favors the convicted murderer, revictimizes the survivors of a murder victim, and penalizes the States."

How does a bill which arouses such obvious disdain in the law enforcement community ever make it to the floor of the House of Representatives in the first place? Well, one must never underestimate the commitment of our liberal leadership to ideas which have been universally rejected. Members were, in fact, surprised when the conference report came to the floor at 6 a.m. on Thanksgiving Eve. Congressman CHARLES SCHUMER, a New York Democrat and supporter of the conference report, told the Congressional Quarterly that when the final week of the session began, he could only find about 70 supporters for the legislation. But by early Thursday morning, the arm-twisting began to pay off and Democrats began to toe the liberal party line. Their leaders were confident that they could bring a bad bill to the floor, sell it as anti-crime legislation and, incredibly, criticize House Republicans and President Bush for failure to support a get tough bill. In the wee hours of Thursday morning, their ducks were lined up and they brought the conference report to the floor.

In the end, criminals from coast to coast breathed a sigh of relief. The so-called crime bill was adopted by a two vote margin, 205 to 203. The House Democratic leadership had counted accurately. Again, the House of Representatives had failed to adopt a comprehensive anti-crime package. My colleague, Congressman LARRY COUGHLIN, a Pennsylvania Republican, perhaps summed it up best: "The conference is not a negotiation between the House and the Senate. It is a negotiation between the ACLU Democrats in the House and the ACLU Democrats in the Senate to get the most criminal bill possible." Strong words? Perhaps. But accurate. Once again, victims of crime came out on the losing end.

All was not lost, however. In the Senate, Republicans resorted to an old tactic known as the filibuster in an effort to block the legislation. Democrats were unable to muster the votes to needed to cut off debate and the conference report was pulled from the floor. A close call. Too close a call.

THE EPILOGUE

Almost 30 years have passed since Officer Ian Campbell lay dying in that California onion field. And the story is still the same. The public cries out for justice. The law enforcement community begs the politicians for tough, effective reform of the criminal system. But in the end, the story never changes. Conservatives seek legislative action and the liberal Democrats who have controlled the House of Representatives for the last 37 years succeed in blocking it. The criminals win. The victims lose.

When we Republicans bring up the crime issue on the floor of the House and in political campaigns, the Democrats accuse us of playing party politics. Call it what you like but I'm inclined to believe that my constituents, both Democrat and Republican, want the Congress to do something about crime. Level-headed Americans know that a gunman doesn't ask about your party affiliation before he pulls the trigger. They don't want to play political games. They want reform.

Republicans are prepared to come back again and again until we adopt a meaningful anti-crime bill. Our constituency is insistent. And we will be responsive.

Mr. Speaker, Democrats should understand that there is no pro-crime constituency. There are more victims than there are criminals. And like it or not, we will remind them.

TRIBUTE TO J. MILTON COGGIN

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the last police constable of record in the State of Georgia—Mr. J. Milton Coggin.

Constable Coggin began his constabulary career in 1963 when he was elected constable to the State militia district No. 645 of Sharpsburg, GA. He spent part of the day working at the Lakewood General Motors plant, while the rest was spent in his uniform as constable. After 6 years of this duty, he became constable for the Coweta County tax office where he served for 10 more years.

Mr. Coggin points out that constables played a vital role in the local community. While their primary purpose was law enforcement, they also acted as community leaders and human relations experts. "A constable knows the people he is dealing with and has an interest in the people because he is an elected official," Constable Coggin has been quoted as saying.

The position of constable filled a void at a time in America's history when there was a shortage of law enforcement personnel. It is unlikely that we will ever again have the benefit of a statewide constable organization, but I am very proud of Mr. Coggin and his associates who served when needed.

It is in this spirit that I salute Constable Coggin and others who have served their communities, and thank them for their years of service.

LEGISLATION TO WITHDRAW MOST-FAVORED-NATION STATUS FROM TURKEY

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to address the ethnic cleansing and human rights abuses in Turkey and Cyprus.

The United States and the world community have noted with alarm and have imposed sanctions regarding the ethnic cleansing in the former Republic of Yugoslavia. It is time that we and the rest of the world also focus attention on ethnic cleansing by Turkey in Turkey against its Kurdish and Greek minorities and in Cyprus against the Greek Cypriots.

The United States has never actively condoned Turkey's actions, but the simple fact is that money is fungible, and thus all of our military and economic aid to Turkey indirectly supports Turkey's ethnic cleansing actions against its Kurdish citizens who constitute a 20-percent minority and against the Greek Cypriots.

Unfortunately, Turkey has been involved in a reportedly consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, and is in obvious violation of sections 116 and 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. According to a New York Times editorial in April of this year,

> [T]urkish Kurds have been subject to systematic human rights violations including torture. * * * The international community is * * * morally bound to demand that * * * Ankara cease [its] ugly repression of Kurdish civilians before it becomes genocide. (April 1, 1992.)

In Cyprus, the Turks still reportedly maintain 35,000 occupation troops and have brought 80,000 illegal colonists to Cyprus in violation of international law. While the U.N. has been sponsoring Cyprus talks, these talks were adjourned in mid-August until October 26, 1992, and are stalled. Turkey and Rauf Denkash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, have been the main obstacles to progress in those talks. According to a New York Times editorial on September 5, 1992, entitled "Ethnic Cleansing, Cypriot Style," "Rauf Denkash * * * shredded all proposals for powersharing and justice for refugees." Talks may be resuming this month, but the simple fact is that Cyprus remains divided because no one is really pressing Turkey to withdraw its illegal occupational forces and illegal colonists.

At present, Representative GREEN and 64 colleagues have legislation pending which puts several conditions on United States foreign aid to Turkey. I believe that more stringent sanctions may also now be necessary so I am introducing legislation to withhold most-favored nation [MFN] treatment for Turkey. MFN status would be suspended so long as Turkey continues its ethnic cleansing by its massive violations of human rights of its Kurdish and other minorities, and so long as that nation continues to occupy Cyprus illegally and does not cooperate in the U.N.-sponsored talks.

I encourage my colleagues to join Representatives DOWNEY, PELOSI and me in sponsoring this important legislation. It is time to let the Turkish Government know that the aid spigot has closed and that trade sanctions will be used pending positive Turkish action to stop its ethnic cleansing actions and all human rights abuses.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. THOMAS HUGHES

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Capt. Thomas Hughes on his retirement after 29 years as a member of the Newport Police Department.

Captain Hughes was sworn in as patrolman on August 1, 1963, and after a 90-day proba-

tionary period, he attained permanent classified status as a patrolman. in 1976, Commander Hughes was sworn in as police sergeant. He was placed in charge of department evidence and oversaw the operation of the bureau of criminal identification. In 1982, Commander Hughes was promoted to rank of police lieutenant in capacity of patrol shift supervisor. In 1988, he achieved his final position as captain. He commanded over 60 men in the uniformed patrol division.

In June, Captain Hughes announced his intentions to retire, ending a long, distinguished career with the Newport Police Department.

I again congratulate Capt. Thomas Hughes for his long, distinguished career and I wish him the best in all his future endeavors.

ELM PARK UNITED METHODIST CHURCH ENDS YEAR LONG CELEBRATION

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a very special event that will be taking place next month in northeastern Pennsylvania. On November 22, the Elm Park United Methodist Church of Scranton will be concluding its year-long celebration of the first 150 years of its congregation and the centennial of being in its present sanctuary building.

The Elm Park church is much more than an architectural landmark in the city of Scranton. It also has a long and distinguished history of providing for the spiritual needs of its congregation and facilitating numerous community and cultural functions.

Elm Park is a metropolitan church with a membership that comes from a 30-mile radius to attend services and activities. The church is fully organized according to the discipline of the United Methodist Church and is a member of the Scranton district of the Wyoming Conference.

The finest in architecture from the turn of the century is represented with the church buildings. The great stone tower of Elm Park stands prominently in the central city as a beacon of faith, hope, and charity for all to see. Over 400 community meetings are held in the church buildings each year, and the church provides free food and clothing to those who need assistance. Elm Park is also one of the three central city churches which maintain a safety net program to help those who are not served by social agencies of the city and county.

The future of the church includes a comprehensive capital development program to restore and renovate the great buildings of Elm Park in order to ensure the presence of the church for the next century.

Under the capable leadership of the Rev. Rees F. Warring, Elm Park United Methodist Church celebrates its proud heritage and prepares for continued service to its congregation and the people of the Scranton area. I congratulate them on this landmark celebration and wish them continued success.

TRIBUTE TO CARLETON LIGHTFOOT

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding public service of Carleton Lightfoot, superintendent of the Etiwanda School District in Etiwanda, CA. He will be honored on November 6, 1992 upon his retirement from education after 42 years of service.

While growing up in southern California, Carleton attended Harding Elementary School and Sturges Junior High School in San Bernardino. He later attended Rosedale High School in Kansas City, KS before returning to California and graduating from San Bernardino High School. Carleton graduated from the University of Redlands with a bachelor of arts degree in communications, and pursued graduate work at the University of Southern California and the University of Colorado. He also served 3 years in the Navy Air Corps.

Carleton began his career in education as a teaching principal in Hesperia in 1951. Two years later, he moved to Highland and worked as a teaching vice principal. In 1955, he became a building principal in Rialto and in 1961, fulfilled his dream of becoming superintendent of the Etiwanda School District.

Little did Carleton know when he became superintendent that he would remain in that position for 32 years. The school district was comprised of one K–8 elementary school when he began and has grown dramatically since that time. Over the years, he has supervised the addition of five schools including Summit Elementary, 1967; East Avenue, 1973; Windrows Elementary, 1987, Caryn, 1988; and West Heritage Elementary, 1989. In addition, the district has three more funded schools on the drawing board.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and the many friends of Carleton Lightfoot in recognizing his many educational contributions in what has been a long and distinguished career. His dedication has enriched the lives of thousands of youth, hundreds of staff members, and many people throughout the school system. Carleton Lightfoot is certainly worthy of recognition today by the House of Representatives.

TRIBUTE TO HON. DICK SCHULZE

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to say goodbye to my friend and colleague on the Ways and Means Committee, DICK SCHULZE of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, long before it was fashionable to do so, DICK SCHULZE was warning us to reform our fiscal ways because our trading partners were closing in and soon would pass us. He understood better than most of us that our prosperity isn't God given but that it is earned—that unless we tighten our own belts, others will eventually tighten them for us.

DICK called our attention to the inequities of the world trading system. He believed that the system was stacked against us and he felt it was time for America to stop treating our trading partners with kid gloves and to demand equal treatment in the international market.

DICK SCHULZE was a lawmaker out of the old school. He never courted the media; he never sought publicity for its own sake. He knew he was elected to do a job and he worked hard at representing the voters of Pennsylvania's Fifth District.

It was hard to match DICK SCHULZE for determination when he became convinced that a course of action was right. DICK believed in the power of convictions. One of his most firmly held convictions was that America should promote political freedom in parts of the world where freedom was a scarce commodity.

DICK recognized that America's preeminence in world trade provided a tremendous tool for encouraging governments to liberalize their societies. Just last year when the issue of extending China's most-favored-nation status was before the Ways and Means Committee, DICK spoke passionately about the tragedy of Tianenman Square and about America's obligation to stand up to tyrants. His words served as the committee's conscience and helped guide our decision to impose tough conditions on the Chinese Government.

We will sorely miss DICK SCHULZE—on the Ways and Means Committee and in the House of Representatives. But the people of Pennsylvania will miss him even more. As he leaves public service, we wish him well in all his future pursuits.

OPPOSITION TO THE TRANSFER OF HELICOPTERS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF LAOS

HON. CALVIN DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to plans that the Bush administration has proposed to transfer at least seven UH–1H helicopters to the Republic of Laos. While I recognize that the purpose of this transfer is to aid in the search for American prisoners of war who may still be alive in Indochina, I think my colleagues will agree with me that a gift of arms to a Communist government, especially this Communist government, is a step we should not take.

I have sent a letter to President Bush, signed by myself and two colleagues from California, Mr. LEHMAN and Mr. CONDIT, outlining reasons why we should not grant or sell this equipment to the Laotian Government. I want to take this opportunity to share that letter with the rest of my colleagues by quoting from it:

Dear Mr. President,

In your administration's commendable efforts to locate former prisoners of war who may still be alive in Indochina, we urge that

you not take what we believe is a misguided action. By giving as many as seven Huey helicopters to the Communist Pathet Lao government in the hopes that they be used for the POW search, the U.S. would again be placing blind trust in a foreign regime that has the worst of intentions—intentions that our government is fully aware of.

What do we know about this government that we are now so eager to trust?

We know that Laos has not cooperated with the U.S. in previous efforts to find POWs. The government in Vientiane has repeatedly refused to allow American search teams to use American helicopters, which is the practice in neighboring Cambodia. Recent history has given us little reason to think that Vientiane will turn around and cooperate with us and use these helicopters for the intended purpose of searching for POWs simply because of our generosity.

We also know that Laos is the third-largest opium-producing country in the world, and its government has actively helped protect and promote the opium and marijuana trade by lending the support of aircraft and army vehicles. As one congressional aide asked in a recent U.S. News and World Report article, "Are we going to give them Huey helicopters to make it easier on them?"

And, worst of all, we know that the Lao People's Army has used its own outdated helicopters to spray poisonous gas on Hmong tribes in the hills near Thailand. The United States would never be able to justify a gift of modern helicopters to Laos if Laos then turns them on the Hmong, a people who saved many American airmen downed during the Vietnam War.

This last point is perhaps the single most compelling reason not to put the powerful helicopters into the hands of the Lao government. The Hmong people have suffered mightily for the support they gave the United States during the 1960s and early 1970s, and for their continuing struggle against Communism in their own country. Since the Laos government fell into the hands of the Communists in 1975, about 70,000 Hmong have died while resisting the totalitarian government.

Now the Hmong people are caught between wanting to leave the war-torn mountains of Laos behind and the prospect of facing heavily armed border guards in Thailand, which has said it wants no more of the thousands of Laotian Hmong who have already sought refuge there.

In this country, 90,000 Hmong refugees have resettled into a peaceful existence. About 35,000 of them have established homes in California's San Joaquin Valley, where they are building reputations as honest, hardworking, tight-knit families who are proud of their ethnic heritage. Many want to return to their homeland and to relatives they left behind, but the promise of endless fighting deters them.

We urge your administration to not forget the allies who bravely helped the U.S. in the past. The least this country can do is to keep arms out of the hands of the very forces that seek to brutally snuff out these courageous people.

We must learn from history: governments that openly oppose American ideals by repressing dissidents within their own country and by brashly ignoring international laws cannot be persuaded to change face simply through a gift of military weapons. Indeed, that gift is sure to backfire.

I urge my colleagues to oppose any request the President may bring to Congress to approve a sale or gift of military equipment to the Laotian Government.

CELEBRATING VALUES AND THE LIBERAL ARTS AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize St. Mary's College for being selected in the September 28, 1992, issue of U.S. News & World Report as the No. 1 regional liberal arts college in the North as well as the No. 1 best buy in this category.

St. Mary's College ranked No. 1 among 73 northern regional liberal arts colleges in the U.S. News survey. This was achieved with the help of the Maryland State Legislature, which passed a measure that guarantees St. Mary's College $10.6 million this year and with funding increases over the next 5 years. This No. 1 ranking can be attributed to the fact that the State of Maryland, in spite of this economic recession, knows the importance of education and is not afraid to sacrifice for the betterment of its schools, which in turn means an investment in its youth. This measure, along with other funding, "will allow us to formulate long-term strategic plans," says Brian Clarke, St. Mary's vice president for college advancement. "Before, professors could not make curricular changes because they did not know how much money they would have from one year to the next."

St. Mary's College, which was founded as a high school in 1839, became Maryland's first public junior college in 1927 and became a 4-year college in 1967. It is situated on the shores of St. Mary's city, MD. Considering its location, 12 miles from the Chesapeake Bay, St. Mary's students have an interest in protecting the environment. Also due to its scenic view and waterfront, St. Mary's sailing team annually ranks among the best in the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I salute St. Mary's College of Maryland for putting values, the liberal arts, and the education of its students first. It offers a quality education to the many students who pass through its corridors.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR PAUL J. MATACERA

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, October 9, 1992, the Italian-American Social Club of North Brunswick, NJ, will hold its 11th Annual Columbus Day Ball at the Pines Manor in Edison, NJ. This year, the club will honor Mayor Paul J. Matacera in recognition of his many accomplishments and outstanding commitment to the community.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Matacera has served as mayor of North Brunswick for more than 10 years. During his tenure, he has distinguished development of affordable housing, the preservation of open space, and the development of a long-term program to protect the environment. All of these efforts have been undertaken with one goal in mind—to provide for a high quality of life for all of the people of North Brunswick Township. Mr. Matacera also serves as president of the New Jersey State League of Municipalities and president of the Middlesex County Conference of Mayors. He is also a member of the State Council on Affordable Housing and was recently appointed by Governor Florio to serve as a member of the State Council on Environmental Quality. He is a graduate of the prestigious Leadership New Jersey program.

I am sure that Friday evening's event will prove to be a fitting tribute to a dedicated public official and great friend to his community, and I take great pride in the fact that I will be among those in attendance.

I would also like to take this opportunity to praise all those involved in Friday evening's ball and Sunday afternoon's Columbus Day Parade, in particular: Vito F. Puleio, president; Rocco Adamo, parade chairman; Connie Adamo, ticket chairwoman; and Jeanne Endler, souvenir program chairman. They deserve praise for all their hard work in making possible what I am sure will be a most memorable weekend.

OPEN LETTER OF AMERICAN FINANCIER GEORGE SOROS TO HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER JOZSEF ANTALL

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, in recent months, we have been witness to the revival of disturbing neo-Fascist tendencies in Western as well as Central and Eastern Europe. Recently, however, Hungary has seen one of the most disturbing outbursts. One of the deputy leaders of the leading political party in the Hungary Government, Istvan Csurka, published a highly disturbing political document that echoed some of the worst of the Fascist tenets of the 1930's. That document was followed by a number of disturbing sympathetic reverberations from others in Hungary.

I addressed that issue in a special order, which I called on September 23, and over a dozen of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle joined me in condemning these Fascist elements. I was immensely pleased with the overwhelming response of my colleagues on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House an open letter from the Hungarian-born American financier, George Soros, to the Prime Minister of Hungary, Jozsef Antall. That letter appeared in the New York Times today.

George Soros is an outstanding advocate of democracy and the free market economic system, and he has been willing to contribute literally millions of dollars to support these ideals. He established the Soros Foundation, which has functioned for several years in the

former Communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union. He has contributed to the expansion and strengthening of democracy throughout these countries which in the past were dominated by Communist governments.

In the disgusting emergence of anti-Semitic and neo-Fascist ideas in Hungary, George Soros has been viciously attacked. One of the followers of Istvan Csurka criticized Mr. Soros, whose philanthropic foundation has spent some $3 million per year in Hungary for projects to encourage democracy. The foundation was described as labyrinth-like, and it was accused of supporting Jewish-liberal-cosmopolitan-Communist forces in Hungary as part of a conspiracy against the Hungarian Government by the predominantly Jewish international financial world.

Mr. Speaker this vicious racist and anti-Semitic rhetoric has no place in civilized society, it has no place in countries who wish to be fully accepted among the community of nations. Mr. Speaker, responsible leaders have the duty and the obligation to condemn—in no uncertain terms—such abhorrent views and public statements. If we do not condemn them, we are condoning them.

George Soros' letter to Prime Minister Antall is thoughtful and deserves to be given careful and thoughtful attention. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 5, 1992]

TERMITES ARE DEVOURING HUNGARY

(By George Soros)

In recent months, a series of articles, published in several Hungarian newspapers, attacked me as well as the foundation I established in Hungary. Most of these articles appeared in a newspaper edited by the vice president of the ruling party, Hungarian Democratic Forum (H.D.F.). The authors are not private individuals, they are members of Parliament, and one of them is a vice president of the party. If these attacks were limited to personal insults and slander, I would not feel compelled to turn to you. My intentions and my actions have always been open to scrutiny. It is not the Government's role to defend me. However, what we are dealing with here is more than mere insult.

Leading members of your party have accused me of nothing less than taking part in an international anti-Hungarian conspiracy whose origins can be traced to Israel and whose goal is to extinguish the Hungarian people's national spirit, making them susceptible to foreign domination. Other participants in this conspiracy are, according to them, Jews throughout the world, Hungarian Jews, capitalists, liberals and Communists, as well as "cosmopolitans" and Free-masons. To prove that these astonishing allegations were actually made, please allow me to cite from some of them.

In the July 9 edition of Hungarian Forum, the party weekly, Istvan Csurka [vice president of the Hungarian Democratic Forum and a well known playwright] writes: "George Soros is toying with the idea of leaving [Hungary], but no one should be fooled by this—if Soros does in fact leave, it won't be because he was insulted by the anti-Semitic extreme right, but because official policy in Jerusalem has—perhaps—changed."

"Termites Are Devouring Our Nation—Reflections on the Soros Regime, the Soros Empire" is the title of an article by Gyula Zacsek, an H.D.F. member of Parliament (Hungarian Forum, Sept. 3, 1992). Mr. Zacsek's premise is that "the bouquet of terms—Communism, liberalism, cosmopolitan and anti-Semitism—is inescapable." He claims, moreover, that "in Hungary, the role played jointly by Communists and Jews in their pursuant of power is unquestionable."

Following this article, Mr. Zacsek addressed an open letter to me, which clearly states that he consider Jews foreign elements in Hungary: "I understand and respect your pride in acknowledging you Jewishness," he writes, "though I do not understand what it means to be a 'Hungarian Jew,' just as I wouldn't understand what it would mean if someone claimed to be a Hungarian-German or a Hungarian-Vietnamese or a German-Spaniard. Unless, of course, he was referring to a bilingual dictionary!"

According to Mr. Zacsek, "the change in political system [the demise of the Communist regime in 1989] began as a consciously planned, well-thought-out course of action—a self-engineered coup by cosmopolitans." In other words, the Communist leadership was cosmopolitan, the dissidents were cosmopolitans, and these cosmopolitan clements conspired to preserve each other's power. "The Soros Foundation was a vital tool and resource in laying the groundwork for this transition," Mr. Zacsek asserts elsewhere.

The motivating force behind the Central European University that I established is explained by Mr. Zacsek in the following manner: "Once again the time has come for all the people in the region to subscribe to uniform ideas. The Communist ideologues told us exactly the same thing." And "if this can not be implemented with two-week study courses, let's try it with a one-year program, and if even that doesn't work, let the tanks roll again."

Toward the end of his article, Gyula Zacsek writes this about me: "Naturally, after all of this, it's not at all surprising that [Soros] is being expelled from Romania and Slovakia; perhaps he won't wait until the same happens to him in Hungary." His information is incorrect: I have been expelled from neither Romania nor Slovakia; there would be no legal basis for such action. It is true, however, that the nationalist press in both these countries has savagely attacked me as a Hungarian agent.

I can only regret that Mr. Zacsek enthusiastically supports the Slovak and Romanian nationalists attacks against me and, through me, the attacks aimed at all Hungarians. But it is no accident that rabid nationalists and narrow-minded populists in all three countries consider me their enemy. My foundations seek to promote open societies while they, under the guise of nationalism, are interested in creating closed societies. In order for them to succeed, they need first and foremost an enemy against which they can then mobilize an entire nation, and if there isn't an enemy about, they must invent one.

This is an extremely dangerous process whose ultimate consequences we have already experienced in the Nazi era, and can once again witness in the former Yugoslavia. That is why I take these accusations very seriously, despite the fact that their manner and content are beneath contempt.

In Romania and Slovakia they revile me as a Hungarian agent, in Hungary as a cosmopolitan and a Jew. I accept all three labels—Hungarian, cosmopolitan, Jew—with pride, but I reject with every fiber of my being the ideology which attacks me for it.

I am aware that a representative of the Ministry of Culture and Education has, on one occasion, dissociated himself from these views. However, it seems that this was not sufficient, since the attacks have not ceased. I should like to know the official position of the ruling party, the Hungarian Democratic Forum, and that of the Hungarian Government. I need this clarification because my foundations have frequent contacts with Government agencies and officials. I would greatly appreciate it if you could give me reassuring answers to the following questions:

1. Do you find acceptable the statement that the expression "Hungarian Jewish" can be considered meaningful only when referring to a "bilingual dictionary," that is to say that if one is Jewish, one is alien to Hungarian nationality?

2. Do you find acceptable the statement by Istvan Csurka, the vice president of the Hungarian Democratic Forum, that Hungarian Jews and the Jews of the world participate in an international conspiracy against Hungary?

3. Do you find acceptable the statement that the Soros Foundation is participant in this conspiracy and its activities have been designed to preserve and promote the power of Communists and Jews in Hungary?

4. Do you find it acceptable that a member of your party and a member of Parliament suggests that I leave the country voluntarily rather than wait to be asked to leave?

I have never sought recognition for my philanthropic activities and I am not seeking such recognition now. I am prompted to write to you by my deep concern for the future of democracy and open society in Hungary. I regret having to burden you with my letter. As I consider these questions to be matters of public concern, I intend to make public both my letter and your reply.

TRIBUTE TO HON. MARTY RUSSO

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, this House will be a very different place next year when an extraordinarily large freshman class arrives. None of us knows what changes they will bring. But we do know what changes will be created by the absence of our colleagues who won't be back. That is particularly true in the case of my friend and fellow Chicagoan MARTY RUSSO.

Most obviously, this House and the Committee on Ways and Means will be quieter places without MARTY. He is a man of seemingly boundless energy and enthusiasm. I don't think MARTY RUSSO is able to do anything in a halfhearted fashion. In a world that is increasingly cool and calculated and controlled, MARTY stands out. He knows that passion is not a dirty word when it comes to questions of public policy.

His advocacy on the issue of reforming our health system has been forceful and positive. His ambition in trying to craft a solution as big as the problem has been a positive challenge to those of us willing to settle for something more incremental.

I think it safe to say that every member of the Ways and Means Committee has loved MARTY at one time or another when they were fighting alongside him. And most of them have probably found themselves hating him when

they were on opposite sides. That's the price to be paid for his enthusiasm. It never disappeared during 14 years of service.

I don't know what he'll do next, but I suspect I can predict his general direction. He'll fight hard for what he believes to be right. That's an attitude that has served his constituents well in the past and I'm confident that he will serve his colleagues and the public equally well wherever he may be in the months and years ahead.

RECOGNITION OF THE RHODE ISLAND POLISH AMERICAN AWARD WINNERS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Rhode Island Polish American Award winners for 1992. The purpose of the awards is to acknowledge men and or women in the State of Rhode Island who have promoted Polish culture or heritage in some way. The three winners this year are Mary Penkala Barr, Jane Droby, Frank Babiec.

Mary Pankala Barr is an active member of the Polish subcommittee of the Rhode Island heritage subcommittee. She has served as past secretary of the Polish subcommittee and has contributed her time to many Polish causes throughout the State.

Jane Droby is also an active member of the Polish subcommittee. She contributes her time by translating Polish immigrants who need help communicating in Rhode Island and she helped coordinate a Polish Heritage Month display at Pawtucket city hall.

Frank Babiec is also a member of the Polish subcommittee. He assisted the Polish ships during the Tall Ships visit to Rhode Island in 1976 and was the Statewide cochairman of the 1981 clothing drive for Poland. He is also an active member of the Friends of Poland, and an active polka dancer.

I congratulate each award winner and I wish them all the best in their future endeavors.

JOE CRANGLE—A GREAT DEMOCRAT

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Joseph Crangle of Buffalo, NY. Joe is many things: a great Democrat, a great American, a true leader, and a steadfast friend.

Late last month, Joe was honored as one of the initial recipients of the Larry O'Brien Award from the Democratic National Committee. Few could be more deserving. Joe made his mark over 23 years as chairman of the Erie County Democratic Committee.

Joe was one of the great county chairman of our time or any time. He pioneered new techniques, yet got down in the trenches, too, licking envelopes and knocking on doors, doing whatever is needed to be done in a political race. No one had more energy, more devotion, more talent, or more will to climb the mountains and emerge victorious.

Yet Joe was much, much more than "only" a county chairman, important as that role is. He cared. He cared about people, about issues, about the future of the Nation and the world. And that as much as anything else is what set him apart from more typical political operatives.

Many of us in Congress remember the rancorous Democratic National Convention of 1968, held in Chicago. Our memories are filled with images of protectors and police, tear gas and burning draft cards. So some of us might be forgiven if our memories of what happened inside the convention are hazier. But a signal event did occur at that convention.

It was in Chicago that a rules fight occurred. At issue were two matters: the "unit rule," under which an entire States' delegation could be bound to vote for positions or candidates favored by a majority of that delegation; and another rule that allowed delegations to be selected far in advance of the convention itself. The rules committee endorsed continuation of both of these rules, despite clear evidence that they worked to suppress minorities within the party, in particular ethnic minorities.

But this decision did not go unchallenged. And it was Joe Crangle who led the fight. It was Joe who stood before the convention and presented the minority opinion, arguing passionately that these rules were anachronistic and had to go. And what happened? Mr. Speaker, Joe Crangle's "minority opinion" was adopted as the majority opinion of the Democratic Convention, consigning those rules to the ashcan of history.

Joe didn't just stand up for principle, important as that is. He put his principles into action, choosing qualified minority candidates for office, urging them to run and helping them get elected. He may not have been universally loved—there are probably a few Republicans in Erie County who didn't like him now and then—but the fact is that Joe Crangle played a major role giving real substance to Buffalo's nickname, the City of Good Neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, Joe Crangle has retired from politics, but not from life. He's now practicing law and spending time with his wonderful family. But although he may not be on the hustle himself, he's definitely there in spirit, and all of us who have benefited from his wisdom over the years are eternally grateful.

Larry O'Brien. Joe Crangle. Both smiling Irish-Americans, nuts and bolts politicians. Until crunch time came, that is. And that's where these two men showed such similarity. They cared and fought for what they believed in. I was pleased to nominate Joe Crangle for the O'Brien award, and thrilled when I learned that he had been chosen.

Joe, here's to you. May the road rise up to meet you. May the wind be always at your back. May the sun be shining on your face, and may you be in heaven half an hour before the devil knows you're dead.

FOR HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, Minnesota is world renowned for its prominence in the field of medical technology. My home State is on the technological cutting edge of the medical device industry and is justifiably proud of the benefits to the public health attributable to medical devices. Thousands and thousands of lives have been saved or made more comfortable as a result of these innovations and the contributions of Minnesota companies, many of which are pioneers of this industry. Medtronic—headquartered in Minneapolis, Minnesota—is part of the pioneering medical device industry.

Minnesota's reputation for excellence in health care, whether it's innovative health care delivery systems, alternative health care options or new technologies, is well recognized. With that in mind Mr. Speaker, I commend to your attention the executive summary of Medtronic's health care reform proposal: "Blueprint for Health Care Reform".

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Medtronic recognizes that there are no easy answers to the pressing health care problems that face us today—problems of rising costs and limited access for an increasingly aging population. Yet we believe that solutions can be found by unraveling the many complex, often intertwined causes that created the problems in the first place. If we sort through the problems in this way, and then address each of them individually, we can build upon the many strengths of the current system—strengths that foster medical innovation, offer consumers choice, and protect some 87 percent of Americans—while correcting the weaknesses that deny many people access to state-of-the-art care.

GOALS

Medtronic's Blueprint for Health Care Reform consists of three parts:

(1) I would control costs by identifying the inefficiencies in the health system, as well as the individual causes of overutilization of health resources, and it would fix them one-by-one.

(2) It would expand access to health insurance by requiring all employers to provide basic coverage to their employees, by making health insurance coverage more available and affordable for small employers, and by improving the Medicaid program for the poor.

(3) I would improve quality by fostering the development of sound scientific data on the outcomes of medical treatments and by providing this information to physicians and patients, so that they can make objective decisions as they "purchase" health care.

KEY PRINCIPLES

Medtronic's plan is built on several key principles that we believe are necessary ingredients in any reasonable solution.

Government has the obligation to provide the proper framework so that a competitive health care system can operate. By setting appropriate ground rules to start, and by intervening in the marketplace to correct inequities through specific regulatory or payment actions, government can structure a health care system that takes full advantage

of competitive forces to secure access for millions of Americans to quality health care at reasonable prices.

We need to promote greater cost consciousness on the part of consumers. We need to structure the health care system so that consumers have a larger financial stake in selecting hospitals, doctors, coverage options, and treatments.

We must build on what works. Through targeted solutions that take on the specific problems at hand, we can build on the strengths of the current market-based health care system that provides coverage for some 87 percent of Americans.

We must provide access to health care for all Americans. Regardless of economic status, all Americans deserve access to high-quality medical care.

We must enhance the role of consumers by preserving freedom of choice and encouraging appropriate utilization. The health care system must allow consumers to use their judgment in selecting health plans and treatment approaches, and it must provide them with incentives that encourage the efficient use of medical resources.

We must correct the perception that health care is a free good. Our current tax law which encourages employers to provide overly rich health benefit plans and prompts employees, as a result, to consume excessive health care services is the most glaring example where government has fallen short in this area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Medtronic's Blueprint for Health Care Reform contains the following specific recommendations for correcting the problems of cost, access, and quality now plaguing our health care system.

Cost Containment

In order to contain costs, we need to disentangle the thicket of problems that lead to overuse and attack each problem individually. We believe that the growth rate in health care spending will be reduced significantly if we take the following steps:

Cap the tax exclusion for employer-paid health insurance in order to reduce overly generous benefit plans that encourage excessive use of health services and to free up resources to cover the uninsured poor. This means that employers will be able to exclude from taxation only a specified level of what they spend for employee health benefits. This also means that employees will be required to pay personal income and payroll taxes on any health benefits they receive from their employers above this level.

Reform malpractice and product liability laws that create incentives for doctors to perform extra tests and procedures to protect themselves from malpractice suits.

Promote managed care plans that give doctors and patients adequate incentives to use health resources efficiently by overriding restrictive state legislation.

Increase patient cost-sharing and other utilization controls designed to encourage appropriate use of health services and to remove the perception that health care is a free good.

Streamline the administration of insurance through billing, data collection, and other methods to make the health care system run more efficiently and to free up resources to cover the uninsured poor.

Expanded Access

In order to expand access to a basic level of health benefits for all Americans, we should build upon the current system of employer-provided health insurance and close troubling gaps in coverage that now exist. That means we should do the following:

Assure a basic level of health insurance coverage to all Americans. We believe this can be done by taking three critical actions:

Require all employers to provide a basic package of health benefits to their employees. This will close the gaps that now exist in the health coverage provided to workers by companies.

Reform small-market insurance to make health insurance coverage more available and affordable for small companies.

Provide all of the poor with a basic package of health benefits by expanding Medicaid coverage to those now excluded and by providing adequate funding. This will ensure that those without jobs, those with low incomes, and those in poverty have access to health insurance coverage.

Provide consumers with a wide range of choices in health plans, delivery systems, and treatment options.

Streamline cumbersome, uncoordinated government approval mechanisms in order to provide patients with prompt access to state-of-the-art medicine.

Close gaps in health insurance protection by requiring that health insurance coverage be continuous and portable, by funding preventive care programs, and by correcting underutilization of services.

Improved Quality

In order to improve quality, we need to support efforts to develop reliable information about the outcomes of medical treatments and put it at the fingertips of medical practitioners and patients. Medical technology has played a significant role in advancing our medical capabilities and improving the quality of patient lives. We must continue in our efforts to advance the state-of-the-art in medical care, while taking steps to ensure that this care is delivered only where it is appropriate. That means we should:

Collect sound, factual data about the outcomes of medical treatments and use this information to construct practice guidelines that will aid physicians in providing state-of-the-art care.

Empower consumers to make better health care decisions by sharing with them information on the effectiveness of medical treatments and the capability of providers.

Arm physicians with the latest findings on medical technology so their treatment decisions reflect full knowledge of a medical intervention's risks and benefits.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN DICK NICHOLS

HON. PAT ROBERTS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, as the 102d Congress draws to a close, I want to recognize the contributions of Congressman DICK NICHOLS in the U.S. House of Representatives. Unfortunately, my colleague and friend will not be returning to participate in the 103d Congress.

DICK and his wife, Connie, came to Washington with a strong commitment to represent the Fifth District of Kansas. They did the job both effectively and admirably. DICK held to his longstanding position of fiscal conservativeness, responsibility, and a vision for future generations. He has been the recipient of numerous awards recognizing his accomplishments on behalf of taxpayers. In addition, his participation in the drafting and enactment of the most comprehensive national highway bill should be highlighted.

I share the sense of loss that many Members have that DICK and Connie will not be returning to Washington, DC, next January. They will be missed by their many new friends and colleagues. These last few months have been a difficult and challenging period for the Nichols family and we all wish them the best throughout the future. God bless.

A TRIBUTE TO WEST PHILADELPHIA MENTAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I am truly delighted to rise today to honor the accomplishments of the West Philadelphia Mental Health Consortium. On October 23, 1992, this great organization will celebrate its 25th anniversary.

The consortium began its extraordinary work in 1967, under the direction of its founder and first chairman of the board of directors, former Surgeon General of the United States, Luther L. Terry. The consortium opened its doors in response to the needs of our country's community mental health movement.

I am proud of the goals that the consortium has accomplished. It has successfully implemented programs in the areas of mental health, developmental disabilities, mental retardation, addictions treatment, and aging services. Programs of this kind are very meaningful because they address the individual health and well-being needs of adults as well as children.

Moreover, the consortium has been overwhelmingly committed to the citizens of Philadelphia. Because of its accessibility to west and southwest Philadelphia, it has become a permanent fixture in that community and addresses the specific needs of those who live there. The consortium also interacts regularly with schools, churches, social service organizations, and hospitals.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am proud to bring to the attention of my colleagues the exceptional work that is being done, and I congratulate this fine institution for its dedication and valuable service on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the consortium. The West Philadelphia Mental Health Consortium is certainly an institution of which all Americans can be proud.

TRIBUTE TO HON. ED JENKINS

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, at the end of this Congress, our colleague ED JEN-

KINS will retire. His absence will be a loss to this institution generally, but it will have a particularly significant impact on the Committee on Ways and Means. He was first elected to Congress in 1976 and was one of the few among us selected for Ways and Means membership at the very beginning of his congressional service.

There are many things we couldn't have done without him. And there are more than a few foolish things that we probably would have done without him.

The Ways and Means Committee will be a different place next year because of the absence of ED and others. He is the most senior of our retirees, having first taken his seat in 1976. He's been a Member of this House since 1976. But his institutional memory goes back even further to when he worked on the staff of Representative Phil Landrum.

It is hard to summarize all of ED JENKINS' roles. He has served as a canny country lawyer, urging us to always carefully examine any proposal before acting. He knows that Congress did not enact the law of unintended consequences, but he knows that we must live by this law nonetheless.

ED JENKINS believes, as I do, that government can have a positive role in our society. He has been a champion for those who believe that government should preserve American jobs that are jeopardized by foreign competition. It is probably fair to say that he has saved the jobs of thousands of American workers.

But that does not mean that he sees a defensive role for government. To the contrary, he knows that our Government's economic policies can make life better for our citizens. That is why he has fought for a capital gains cut which he believes would add greater economic vitality to our society.

ED JENKINS believes strongly in these issues, but he has never been dogmatic. He has an appetite for compromise and cooperation. And, because he knows that half a loaf is better than none, he has seldom left the legislative table hungry.

Because of that attitude he will be missed both by his colleagues here in Washington and his constituents in Georgia. We wish him well in whatever he decides to do next.

TRIBUTE TO HON. WALTER JONES

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, several days ago, I was deeply saddened to hear of the loss of a dear friend, Walter Jones. I want to extend my condolences to his family and loved ones, and let them know that they are in my thoughts and prayers. Chairman Jones was a man without peer.

I met the chairman 8 years ago when I first came to Washington. His guidance and leadership was important to the new Members of Congress in 1985. Thinking back, I remember the chairman's energy and exuberance, a quality that I admired. At that time, he had been in Congress for 20 years. Chairman Jones carried that energy and exuberance up until the time he became ill.

I know the people of the First District of North Carolina will surely miss the chairman. Ruling over the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, Chairman Jones was able to set policy on a national level while never losing scope of his roots and constituency. The First District of North Carolina lies along a majority of North Carolina's Outer Banks, which is known for its abundance of industry and jobs based on those great waters. I know that Walter cared deeply about this area and jumped at the chance to chair this important committee in 1981.

Previous to that, the chairman served as chairman of the Subcommittee of Peanuts and Tobacco, again looking out for his constituency and home State's staple crop. Chairman Jones is probably best remembered for his environmental work in the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in the wake of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. It was Walter Jones that championed the use of double hulled vessels. Most of all, Chairman Jones had incredible vision when it came to environmental issues.

Chairman Walter Jones' legacy is his great concern for his neighbors—his constituents. No other member of Congress took care of his own people better than Walter Jones. It is my feeling that not only the people of North Carolina, but the rest of the United States, lost a true friend and patriarch. May God bless him.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL FENTON, ANOTHER FIRST FOR SPRINGFIELD

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, my hometown of Springfield, MA has a proud history of achieving many firsts. Among those firsts are the development of the motorized car and the birthplace of basketball. Today, I would like to share with you and the Members the accomplishments of Paul Fenton, the first Springfield native to play in the National Hockey League.

Paul was born in Springfield and attended local schools. He attended Cathedral High where he was a standout hockey player. While at Cathedral, Paul led his team to the State finals in Boston. After graduating from Cathedral, Paul continued his hockey at Boston University. As captain of the hockey team, Paul led his team to the 1982 Beanpot Championship. While at BU, Paul received a bachelor of science degree. With amateur hockey behind him, Paul looked to compete in the professional arena. He first played with Peoria, in the International League. After the 1982–83 season, he was named the "International Hockey League Rookie of the Year."

Paul Fenton's hockey career would continue to rise as he starred in the American Hockey League [AHL]. Again he was named Rookie of the Year. As a member of the Binghamton Whalers he became the first American to score fifty goals in the AHL. After successfully competing in the AHL, Paul was ready to move on to the National Hockey League. He played for a number of teams including the Hartford Whalers, Los Angeles Kings, Winnipeg Jets, and the San Jose Sharks. He retired having scored 100 goals.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to tell you what the statistics do not show about the type a person Paul Fenton is. He has devoted countless hours to charities ranging from Special Olympics to Make-A-Wish Foundation. He has also coached hockey in the West Springfield Youth Sports Program. Paul was recently the keynote speaker at the West Springfield Youth Sports Program annual fund raiser. As a personal friend of the Fenton family, I can assure you Paul will continue to help in these worthwhile causes in the Springfield area.

On October 16, Paul, his wife, Nona Beth and their two sons, Paul Jr. and Owen will be honored at a retirement dinner. Mr. Speaker, please join me in celebrating his accomplishments. He has traveled thousands of miles but never forgot who he was or where he came from.

MIRACLE IN SRI LANKA

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, in the past few months, Sri Lanka has been used during the Presidential campaign as a symbol of a poor country in economic decline.

However, the situation in this small south Asian country is more complex and should not be casually dismissed and cavalierly stereotyped.

Sri Lanka was a fast-growing, developing country that had turned its back on command economics and adopted the ideas of a market economy long before the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe decided to do so. Since 1987, Sri Lanka has seen its economic growth seriously hurt by two determined and brutal insurgencies—one by the People's Liberation Front [JVP] which has been virtually defeated, and the second by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam [LTTE].

Even while fighting these insurgencies, Sri Lanka has continued to grow—though at a much slower pace. The literacy rate remains at nearly 90 percent, and popular elections continue to be held.

The brutality of the insurgencies, however, brought out a darker side of the Government. Serious concerns about the Government's respect for human rights and the rule of law were raised. Thousands of suspects disappeared after being arrested by the security forces or abducted by vigilante groups linked to the security forces. There were also reports of indiscriminate killings of civilians in retaliation for the murders of members of the security forces and torture of detainees in police stations and army camps.

As President Premadasa worked to keep the economy growing and democratic institutions in place, he also worked to improve the human rights record of Sri Lanka. In response to international concerns raised in various fora, President Premadasa worked to improve command and control over the security forces,

and to institute greater transparency and accountability in the Government's actions.

Mr. Speaker, we do not know how successful Sri Lanka will be in each of these endeavors. Under the skillful leadership of President Premadasa, there is hope for this country.

Recently, the Washington Post published an editorial by Mr. Milinda Moragoda, the special representative of President Premadasa. A few months ago I met Mr. Moragoda, and found him to be an articulate and sincere advocate of Sri Lanka. I commend Mr. Moragoda's article which provides an accurate picture of Sri Lanka.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 15, 1992]

MIRACLE IN SRI LANKA

(By Milinda Moragoda)

The name Sri Lanka has recently become synonymous in the lexicon of the 1992 campaign with economic decline, as both Bill Clinton and George Bush have made disparaging references to us. When our name was Ceylon we were never so treated. We wonder if we too have become a victim of the sound bite.

When my country first changed its name from Ceylon to Sri Lanka, all was peaceful, and so many world leaders went along for awhile not even knowing who we were. We started a Western-style economic revolution, but it merited only the inside pages of business newspapers. A few years ago, however, one of our "states" tried to secede from the "union," and in the ensuing civil strife, all hell broke loose. Then we got noticed.

As violence, terrorism and economic tragedy befell my country, the American public finally became aware that there was a country called Sri Lanka, and it was in trouble. All but ignored was its 2,500 years of recorded history, a population as ethnically diverse as New York City's and a strong modern record of democracy and devotion to free enterprise.

Thus it comes as no surprise that the staffs of Messrs. Clinton and Bush would use Sri Lanka as an example of an economic shambles. But it's still a shame they did so. For if the candidates could visit us today, they might find we deserve to be the subjects of a new and very different sound bite. The fact is that Sri Lanka is on the way back to resuming its place as the next Asian economic miracle.

Since 1931 every citizen of my country has enjoyed the right to vote, and all of our governments have been popularly elected. We have a literacy rate of nearly 90 percent—higher than a number of countries in the Western world—and our overall quality-of-life rating has won the praise of international development organizations.

Long before Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union realized the error of their systems, we threw off the yoke of central economic planning and dedicated ourselves to a free market. That popular decision by our electorate 15 years ago led to a difficult period of sacrifice and belt-tightening. We could not have imagined then that one day this noble effort by our people to emulate the success of the Western democracies would be misused in an American-presidential campaign as an example of a poorly performing economy.

Nine years ago our miracle was brought up short. Civil strife broke out in my country when one of our minority ethnic groups sought autonomy. Violence and terrorism were widespread for a time. Sri Lanka was not well prepared for civil war. For decades our economy had concentrated its "peace dividend" on economic development. Our military infrastructure was not able to cope with the terrorism. Thus, we sought the help of our neighbor India to quell the violence. But the violence grew worse, and the Indian peace-keeping force itself became another subject of controversy.

As Sri Lanka began to be noticed in the foreign press for its violence and perceived instability, foreign investors and tourists started avoiding the country. Tourism, a major source of foreign exchange, fell by 75 percent. Growth rates slipped dramatically to the 1.6-2.2 percent range. Prices spiraled. It was inevitable that voices would be heard condemning our flirtation with the free market.

But in their wisdom, the people of Sri Lanka once again rejected central economic planning, and returned to power the United National Party under President Ranasinghe Premadasa. The new president acted quickly to stabilize the nation's security and resolve the conflicts through consultation and consensus. He succeeded in obtaining withdrawal of the Indian peace-keepers.

However, his efforts at conciliation with rebel groups were not rewarded. Only after the government took determined measures to achieve internal security did the armed strife begin to abate. Today life is back to normal almost everywhere in Sri Lanka, with hostilities being confined to two small areas in the north and east.

So to Messrs. Clinton and Bush we say: "All is forgiven. Welcome to Sri Lanka—the next economic miracle."

IN RECOGNITION OF OCTOBER AS CAMPAIGN FOR HEALTHIER BABIES MONTH

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the March of Dimes Defects Foundation, and particularly the Northeast Ohio March of Dimes Chapter located in Cleveland, I want to take this opportunity to recognize the month of October as "Campaign for Healthier Babies Month." Each year in the United States, 40,000 babies die before their first birthday and more than 250,000 babies are born with birth defects.

In the month of October alone, 350,000 babies will be born in the United States. Tragically, during this same month, more than 20,000 of these babies will be born with birth defects; more than 600 babies will die before their first birthday because of a birth defect; approximately 150 babies will be born infected with the deadly AIDS virus; at least 400 babies will be born with fetal alcohol syndrome; nearly 4,000 babies will enter this world with less severe alcohol-related problems; and up to 60,000 babies will be born to women who have used one or more illicit drugs during pregnancy resulting in nearly 13,000 cocaine-exposed babies and about 50,000 marijuana-exposed babies.

The March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation has declared October "Campaign for Healthier Babies Month" to call attention to this critical situation and to encourage Americans to support the efforts that will help our Nation's babies to be born healthy.

Each day, with the help of millions of vounteers, the March of Dimes is bringing important messages about prenatal care into cities and villages, factories, and boardrooms. Research and medical breakthroughs are showing us new ways to prevent birth defects and new ways to help infants who might have died to survive and lead perfectly normal lives. But, more still needs to be done.

The campaign includes programs of research to determine the causes of birth defects; community health services to expand prenatal care; education to inform health professionals and the public of ways in which to improve birth outcomes; and advocacy to encourage government support of programs to assist mothers and babies.

During the month of October, I urge my colleagues to watch for their local chapter's October activities and to join in the efforts of the March of Dimes in learning and teaching others about the steps every woman can take to have a healthier baby. This country confronts a dire situation with respect to its newborns and we, as a Nation, must join in the efforts to remedy this critical condition.

TRIBUTE TO HON. DON PEASE

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I think I can honestly express a fear that this institution will be less collegial after the retirement of our colleague DON PEASE because I always picture him as a professor—polite, patient, probing, practical. Because of that I think it is especially appropriate that part of his next career will involve teaching at Oberlin College.

He became a member of the Ways and Means Committee in 1981, the same year I became chairman. So each of us was then learning a new role. As things turned out, we learned a lot together.

DON PEASE has clear positions on many of the issues we confront, but he never tries to force his colleagues to agree with him. Instead he urges them to explore the issue fully, confident that they will often come to share his conclusion.

But his careful analytical skill never obscured his strong beliefs. DON PEASE knew who he came to Congress to represent and he was relentless in the service of his constituents. He represents people in northern Ohio who are accustomed to working hard and have been hit by hard times in recent years.

His constituents work in manufacturing businesses that have come under increasing competition from foreign firms. They understand and respect competition. But DON PEASE and his constituents understand also that the rules have often been bent, distorted, or even ignored. At times, they've been asked to pay a high price because of this unfairness.

That explains DON's focus on the trade issue and the stance he has taken as we explored the creation of a North American free trade area. His stress on worker rights is entirely appropriate because one of the goals of such arrangements is to create a better life for workers everywhere.

I found DON's skills invaluable when we worked together on the Tax Reform Act of 1986. He had a clear idea of where we should be headed and constantly tried to direct us in that direction. But he also knew that compromises would be necessary to get the job done. When that was required, he could compromise with wisdom and grace.

I don't know how many headlines DON got back home. He wasn't big on public posturing and grand promises. But I do know that the people of his district—and people all over America—got distinguished service from him. He has been a model public servant.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, one of my proudest accomplishments this Congress has been the enactment of H.R. 1435, the Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge Act. H.R. 1435 creates a national wildlife refuge at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, the former Army chemical weapons factory, in Adams County, CO.

After years of controversy, local, State, and Federal Government officials, and private citizens, have reached an agreement on the wildlife refuge concept. By agreeing that environmental restoration must continue and that a national wildlife refuge should be created at the arsenal, the people of Colorado and our Nation will greatly benefit.

Rocky Mountain Arsenal has an interesting yet controversial history. During World War II, the Army opened the 19,000-acre arsenal in Adams County, CO, 10 miles from downtown Denver. It was created to produce and store chemical and conventional weapons during World War II. After the war, a portion of the arsenal was leased to a company later acquired by Shell Oil Co., for production of pesticides and herbicides. Rocket fuel also was blended at the arsenal.

Wastes produced by these operations at the arsenal were dumped directly into the ground. Although this was commonplace at the time, it was environmentally unsound. Contamination also resulted from the toxic materials and byproducts of the manufacturing operations. The result has been extensive contamination of soil and groundwater.

The arsenal was declared a Superfund site in the mid-1980's. Cleanup efforts have been, and continue to be, ongoing, funded by Defense environmental restoration account appropriations and Shell Oil, under a Federal facilities agreement. Munitions are no longer manufactured or stored at Rocky Mountain Arsenal. The only mission left is environmental restoration.

For years many thought that the arsenal would never be cleaned up. And no one dared believe that the arsenal would ever be attractive to wildlife.

But because of its 27-square mile size and the extensive contamination occurred on only approximately 15 percent of the site, and arsenal hosts a wide variety of wildlife. The arsenal has turned into an informal wildlife haven. No area of comparable size possesses the diversity and density of wildlife that exists at the arsenal.

In 1989, the U.S. fish and Wildlife Service entered into a wildlife management agreement with the Army and instituted public tours, a visitors center and a bald eagle observation point. Last year, over 40,000 visitors took wildlife tours at the arsenal.

By creating a national wildlife refuge at Rocky Mountain Arsenal, H.R. 1435 represents one of those rare opportunities when the Congress turned what could have been a tragedy into a triumph. I thank my colleagues for their support.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON FOREIGN OPERATIONS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make just a few remarks about the foreign operations conference report, which I did vote for, albeit with some reservations.

On the plus side, this appropriation has the merit of being $1.1 billion below the administration's request, $1 billion below the budget resolution, and $412 million below the core fiscal year 1992 bill. It also includes the crucial loan guarantees for Israel, at no cost to the American taxpayer. And, finally, it puts an end to military giveaways to our NATO allies.

However, I am distressed that the aid package to the former Soviet Union was tacked on to this bill. I feel strongly that in return for such assistance, we should be receiving significant oil, gas, and mineral rights from these countries, and I am also very concerned that Russia is going ahead with a major tank sale to Iran, one of the world's terrorist countries.

It is unfortunate that we are forced to vote for some of these less palatable items in order to get the whole package.

CLEAN AIR ACT: ASKED TO ADOPT RULES ON REMOTE SENSINGS

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a House Concurrent Resolution that would encourage the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] to adopt rules to the Clean Air Act that would result in cleaner air, and at the same time save the citizens of the United States perhaps a billion dollars. This resolution would accomplish three goals.

First, it requires the EPA to promulgate rules that allow States to adopt—if they so desire—mobile source pollution strategies that rely wholly or partly on infrared remote sensing. The bill does not change anything in the Clean Air Act, it simply requires EPA to be more flexible in implementing that legislation.

Second, the bill requires that EPA give credit to States for relying wholly or partly on infrared remote sensing programs, and requires that EPA in no event give less credit than the actual pollution reduction achieved by remote sensing, using the data obtained through the remote sensing program.

Three, it directs States to accumulate the data produced through infrared and other forms of remote sensing, and to deliver this data yearly to a central facility, where a panel appointed by the National Academy of Science is to examine and make conclusions about mobile source pollution, including how effective our current strategies are in reducing mobile source pollution.

I am including an article concerning remote sensing taken from an October 12, 1992 Forbes Magazine for the consideration of this and the other body.

NOT INVENTED HERE

[By Leslie Spencer]

Next month 39 cities will be compelled by the Environmental Protection Agency to switch in winter to expensive "oxyfuels"—gasoline mixed with methanol or ethanol—to meet carbon monoxide ceilings.

Good for ethanol distillers, but bad for the economy and pretty pointless for the environment. Extensive tests show that the bulk of automobile pollution is produced by just one in every ten cars. Most are very clean. "Repairing one car in ten reduces emissions more than putting oxygenated fuels in all ten," says University of Denver chemist and inventor Donald Stedman.

Stedman and colleague Gary Bishop have an alternative: a suitcase-size box called a remote sensor. It throws an infrared beam at tail pipe height across an exit or entrance ramp. The beam hits a detector that instantly reads carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbon levels. A camera photographs dirty cars' licence plates so they can be tracked down.

Federal and state air regulators have resisted Stedman's logic. They prefer to treat all cars as potential violators. But a recent conference of air scientists on smog study results in southern California confirms what Forbes has said about the ineffectualness of the EPA (July 6). "You almost got tired of hearing it," moaned atmospheric chemist Douglas Lawson of Reno's Desert Research Institute. "The way we've been controlling car pollution doesn't work nearly as well as we thought."

What Lawson means is that California's car inspection program, reputedly the most stringent in the country, doesn't make cars cleaner as much as the EPA's computer models predicted it would—exaggerating the effectiveness of car regulation by as much as 300%. The conclusion: Cars are a much bigger source of air pollution than previously thought—even though most cars are relatively innocent. And existing efforts to clean up aren't working.

The EPA's proposed response: Rather than seeking to single out the one in ten that cause most of the problem, it wants to beef up testing requirements for every car. Its new high-tech test, to be required in over 75 cities, measures emissions at different speeds using $150,000 computer-operated treadmills, rather than a simple tail pipe gauge. The rule effectively requires that the test be performed inconveniently and expensively at centralized locations rather than at a local gas station or car dealer.

The EPA asserts that the new program will be three times more effective than the old

one. But tighter rules could mean more chance for corruption—already epidemic. According to a recent EPA audit, 70% of inspectors in four states passed cars that should have failed.

Cheating aside, existing methods can't compete with remote sensing in efficiency. And EPA-approved inspection centers will take a day to handle the 1,000 cars Stedman's machine tests in an hour. EPA's new program will cost $17 a car—not counting car owner's lost hours and inconvenience. Leasing Stedman's machine costs around 50 cents a car.

Even so, EPA mobile sources director Richard Wilson tried to keep on-road testing out of the 1990 Clean Air Act amendments. He cites trivial technical objections. His 125 pages of car emissions rules give the technology short shrift.

Why? Because remote sensing threatens the premises upon which current clean air policies are based. It can quickly and cheaply gather masses of real-world data about car emissions across the country. If such data confirm the findings in southern California that the EPA has underestimated the pollution coming from cars, it means the EPA has overestimated the pollution from power plants, refineries and solvents. Regulations governing these "nonmobile sources" could be aimed at emissions that don't exist.

And faulty scientific assumptions could mean the EPA has been trying to clean up smog the wrong way. Hydrocarbons combine with nitrogen oxide when exposed to sunlight to produce ground level ozone, the main cause of smog. The EPA has targeted hydrocarbons because they are cheaper to control than nitrogen oxide. But city air could contain three times more hydrocarbons than previously thought.

"Maybe for the past 20 years we've been going after the wrong ingredient," suggests EPA atmospheric physicist Marc Pitchford.

The EPA plans to fight city smog will cost over half of the $25 billion to $40 billion to be spent annually implementing the Clean Air Act amendments. Even by generous estimates, benefits of this further smog regulation will reach only about $8 billion. But then the EPA's command-and-control bureaucracy seems less interested in facts and science than in building its own empire.

CONGRATULATIONS ON TAIWAN'S 81ST NATIONAL DAY

HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, the recent decision to allow the sale of F–16 jet fighters to Taiwan was a breakthrough in United States-Taiwan relations. The sale will enable Taiwan to upgrade its aging air force, promote regional stability, and enhance Taiwan's chances of consolidating a democracy that could one day serve as a model for the Chinese mainland.

In view of Taiwan's capitalistic system and democratic way of life, it is in our interest to help Taiwan become even more prosperous and free. In furtherance of that objective, the United States should work to promote Taiwan's early inclusion in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT] and other international organizations such as the United Nations. If the United States opens the way toward improved relations, it is likely that other nations will follow suit. Taiwan has demonstrated itself to be a willing and valuable resource in world relations and international trade. This spirit of openness should be encouraged and welcomed throughout the world.

I congratulate the people of Taiwan on the occasion of Taiwan's 81st National Day on October 10, 1992, and sincerely hope that the United States will continue to assist Taiwan in its return to the international community, fully recognized as a sovereign nation.

TRIBUTE TO HON. BERYL ANTHONY, JR.

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, when our colleague BERYL ANTHONY retires at the end of this Congress, he will be missed both by the voters in Arkansas and his colleagues here in Washington. He has served here with honor, represented his constituents well and gotten more than a few good things accomplished during his decade of service on the Ways and Means Committee.

Like many of us, BERYL is interested in both policy and politics.

In the policy arena, he ably represented a group that believes we can help the economy by aiding America's small businessmen who create most of the new jobs in our Nation. He fought for action to aid this group, believing that it would assist the entire economy.

Aside from his official responsibilities as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, he made himself a leader of those who would preserve and protect tax-exempt financing. There are endless arcane questions that come before our committee on this issue and BERYL made himself an ambassador and even translator linking other legislators and the tax-exempt community.

Any student of voter behavior knows that most of the small business community is not affiliated with the Democratic Party—despite our best efforts. And many of those who market tax-exempt bonds are among the most comfortable members of our society—a group that tends to lean Republican. Nonetheless, BERYL worked, and worked closely and well, with these groups because he thought their issues were important.

But he never forgot that he was a Democrat. During his term as chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, he did a hard job well. Because of his hard work, we Democrats were able to maintain our majority in this House.

What strikes me most about his partisan role, though, is that he was never seen as a personal enemy by those on the other side of the aisle. He never allowed partisan business to poison his personal relationships or paralyze his policy choices.

It was that sense of balance, along with an easygoing sense of humor and an enthusiasm that was undimmed by the frustration all of us feel from time to time. His commitment to process and his disdain of polarization should provide a lesson for all of us in the difficult weeks ahead.

A TRIBUTE TO ANTHONY J. PROCASSINI

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, Anthony J. Procassini, will be retiring from the board of trustees at Washtenaw Community College in December, and I'm glad to recognize his 26 years of service to the college and to vocational-technical education.

Tony was born in Lambertville, NJ, the youngest of a large family newly arrived in this country from Italy. When he was only 11, he went to work shining shoes in the lobby of a Newark newspaper, and when the Newark Newspaper Guild went out on strike, he went along and wouldn't cross the picket line. When the dispute was settled, the publisher told the people in charge to kick Tony out for being a union sympathizer. It took him awhile, but eventually Tony got back to the shoe shine stand. He also learned a lesson about managing people that he never forgot.

Thanks to his family's hard work, Tony was able to enroll at the University of Michigan in 1939. When America entered the war, Tony went to the Pacific Theater with the Marine Corps. Wounded in combat, Tony received the Purple Heart, and he has regularly attended the reunions of his old outfit for many years.

After being discharged, Tony completed his studies at Michigan and was hired by the university as a personnel specialist. In 1955, he joined Bendix Corp. and worked in recruitment and compensation, hiring some of the engineers and technicians who build components for our successful efforts in space exploration. At Bendix, he was involved in collective bargaining, though on the side of management. Tony's view in his work life and at Washtenaw was: "Bargain hard, bargain fair, live by the contract, get on with the job." When he retired from Bendix in 1980, he was corporate director of personnel operations. He then formed his own consulting firm and later served as vice president of human resources for KMS, a corporation involved in research into fusion power.

In 1963, members of the Ann Arbor Chamber of Commerce began to discuss the idea of founding a community college. Tony was one of the leaders of this effort, and in 1965 the citizens voted to establish such a college in Washtenaw County. In 1966, he was elected trustee and has continued to serve ever since, holding all the elective offices of the board including Chair, for 4 years.

In 1944, Tony and Dawn Trombley were married, and in subsequent years they raised a family of 10 in Ann Arbor. Tony has always had time for his family while devoting so much effort to community service. Dawn has been his partner in public life, and her sensitive judgment of people has been invaluable in his effectiveness as a community leader.

Tony Procassini's story is an American success story. Throughout his life he has served his country and his community. When duty called, he went; when an opportunity to make a better life for others presented itself, he welcomed the opportunity to serve. All his life he has believed in the possibilities of technology and the priceless value of an educated work force. Washtenaw Community College is a wonderful asset in my district and in the Nation. Tony Procassini has given much to the college, and Mr. Speaker, I am happy to take this opportunity to celebrate his work on behalf of so many.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD STATEMENT OF MR. AUCOIN

HON. LES AuCOIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD the substance of a colloquy that I had intended to enter into with the chairman of our Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, Mr. YATES, during consideration of the conference report on the fiscal year 1993 Interior Appropriations bill. We were unable to enter into our exchange only because of the swift consideration and adoption of the conference report by voice vote.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to take the time to thank you for your attention to a matter regarding a proposed Forest Service easement development across the Pallette Ranch near the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area.

I understand the committee staff has been in touch with the Forest Service about this matter. I would urge the Forest Service to consider potential alternatives to the easement in other portions of Hells Canyon and that the Forest Service engage in good faith negotiations with the ranch on this matter.

I know that the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee has dealt with similar matters elsewhere, and I know that the chairman joins me in urging the Forest Service to continue negotiations with the owners of the Pallette Ranch to identify a mutually acceptable solution.

HEALTH CARE COSTS TAKE TOLL ON RETIREES

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, the reduction and termination of employment-based medical coverage for retirees is one of the most serious hardships facing senior citizens in my district and throughout the Nation. As such, I would like to insert for the benefit of my colleagues, an article I recently wrote on the issue of retiree health care benefits. I hope it is helpful in framing the health care debate that will assuredly take place during the 103d Congress.

RISING HEALTH CARE COSTS CLAIM YET ANOTHER VICTIM—RETIREES

The golden years are often thought of as a time for senior citizens to kick back and reap the rewards of a lifetime of labor. Yet for millions of Americans who retired with the promise of comprehensive medical coverage, the "golden years" have lost their luster.

According to a recent survey conducted by A. Foster Higgins, a New York based consulting firm, nearly two-thirds of employers have altered their retiree health benefit plans over the past 2 years or intend to do so by 1993. For the Nation's present and future retirees, the survey results are an ominous sign.

Thirty percent of respondents increased health insurance premiums for retirees, 26 percent hiked retiree cost-sharing, and 11 percent tightened eligibility requirements. Five percent reduced benefits for future retirees and 3 percent terminated their plans altogether.

Employers began offering retiree health benefits in an effort to attract a stable work force and enhance their competitiveness. However, a number of factors have caused businesses to reassess their retirement plans, most notably, rapid health care inflation, the graying of the population, and new accounting rules.

In the past, companies were able to honor their promise to provide retiree health care benefits because costs were low and relatively predictable. The situation today is markedly different.

Health care inflation has risen twice as much as general inflation over the past decade and no relief is in sight. This is having an especially significant impact on retiree benefits because health care costs for the elderly are already eight times that of individuals under 65 years of age. According to the A. Foster Higgins survey, the average cost of providing health care coverage was $2,486 per retiree last year—up 9 percent from 1990. Compounding the cost problem is the fact that early retirements and longer life-expectancies have translated into a dramatic increase in the number of retirees requiring remuneration.

New accounting rules, which are scheduled to take effect in 1993, will exacerbate the present situation. Pursuant to Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 106, companies are no longer able to account for retirement benefit plans on a pay-as-you-go basis. Instead, they must record future cost considerations for current retirees and active employees as liabilities on their financial statements. The end result, for a number of companies, is likely to be staggering.

Retiree medical costs, as a percentage of payroll and profits, are expected to soar. According to an April 22, 1992, Wall Street Journal report, "The total hit against corporate profits is a record for any accounting rule—as much as $1 trillion for major U.S. companies during the next few years." Hardest hit, pursuant to a Goldman Sachs report, will be businesses that are unionized, labor-intensive, low in employee turnover and high in the ratio of retirees to active employees.

As health care costs continue to consume an ever-increasing percentage of employer payroll and profits, businesses are looking for ways to ease this financial burden. Hence the recent push to reduce or terminate retiree health benefits.

This is troubling news because millions of Americans have come to depend upon these benefits as a crucial source of health insurance. For those retiring before becoming eligible for Medicare at age 65, private health insurance outside of the employment setting is likely to be expensive; and for retirees with preexisting health conditions, perhaps impossible to find. For those retiring after age 65, most will have Medicare, but the absence of employer-sponsored health benefits may result in serious gaps in coverage and inordinate out-of-pocket expenditures. America's elderly had out-of-pocket health care costs of over $67 billion in 1991 alone. Because the majority of elderly live on a fixed income, these expenses are becoming more difficult to absorb and access to medical care is consequently jeopardized.

The crisis which has befallen retiree health benefits is yet one more reason why we must break the nexus between health care and employment, and enact a national health insurance plan.

TRIBUTE TO C. TED LICK

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. C. Ted Lick, of Harrisburg, PA, upon the occasion of his retirement. He currently is past president of Harrisburg Paper Co.

Ted Lick is well known to many people in central Pennsylvania, through his active participation in the business, civic, and sports arenas of our region. Ted guided and built up a successful business enterprise, Harrisburg Paper Co., that continues to thrive today. His smart business sense has been recognized by his peers in the business community, as Ted has served on numerous advisory panels and boards in the paper industry and has been a leader in area-wide business organizations. Ted is past president of the Harrisburg Area Industrial Development Corp. and past president of the Capital Region Chamber of Commerce.

Ted also has devoted much of his time to organizations dedicated to betterment of the community-at-large. He has been involved with the Rotary Club, Goodwill Industries, Tall Cedars of Lebanon, the YMCA, and the Zembo Temple, among many other organizations. On a personal note, I can remember back to Hurricane Agnes back in 1972, which devastated our region, and without hesitation, Ted generously provided desperately needed paper products to the rescue operations that were helping the victims of the floods caused by the hurricane. His selfless commitment to numerous worthy causes has earned him the admiration and gratitude of many people in central Pennsylvania.

Hunting and fishing have always been among Ted's lifelong passions. He has travelled extensively around the world in pursuit of big game, and has come away with an amazing array of trophies. His passion for sports has also led to his involvement with the Lady Keystone Open, which he has chaired, the Keystone Sports Foundation, where he served

as president, and the Virginia Slims of Pennsylvania Tennis Tournament, where he also has served as president. Ted recently received a great honor as he was inducted into the Pennsylvania Sports Hall of Fame.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ted Lick on a lifetime of accomplishments. I know that his wife Nancy, his children Andrew and Holly, and many friends share in our appreciation for what Ted has done in his life, and hope that he enjoys much happiness in the years to come.

IN HONOR OF SADIE WHITE

HON. BERNIE SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to honor and acknowledge one of the outstanding political leaders in the State of Vermont, and a very close friend of mine, Mrs. Sadie White of Burlington, VT.

Sadie White has been, for many decades, one of the leaders in Vermont in fighting to protect the interests of the elderly, the sick, and the frail. Sadie served for many years as a representative from the Old North End in Burlington to the Vermont State Legislature, and from 1981 through 1983, represented that district on the Burlington City Council.

When I was elected mayor of Burlington in 1981, Sadie showed tremendous courage by standing up to powerful and entrenched political forces so that Burlington could move forward in a new and progressive manner. I personally will never forget the strength that she showed in the midst of some very contentious and bitter political debates. If there was ever a time when Sadie's strong streak of Vermont independence came to the fore, it was then.

For decades now, Sadie White has been loved and respected by the people of Burlington and in fact, by people from throughout Vermont. I was very pleased, therefore, when Sadie's neighbors in the Old North End recently came together for a Sadie White Day to honor her and to show their appreciation.

Mr. Speaker, Vermont is a great and unusual State because of the strength of character of many of her citizens. Sadie White represents what is best about Vermont, and we are very proud of her.

FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, with the enactment of H.R. 5006, the 1993 Defense Authorization Act, I am pleased to recognize the approval by the Congress of a replacement facility for Fitzsimons Army Medical Center in Aurora, CO.

Fitzsimons was established in 1918, and its main building was constructed just before the start of World War II. Despite its age and condition, Fitzsimons is fully accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations, a tribute to the quality of its staff.

Fitzsimons serves a 12-State region: Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, with over 660,000 active duty and retired military personnel and their dependents. Fitzsimons also provides care for public health beneficiaries from the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Indian Reservations in South Dakota.

Fitzsimons has a number of key missions, including health care delivery, complex tertiary medical care for the 12-State region, graduate medical education, and mobilization and surge capability. It has an outstanding record in meeting these missions.

But Fitzsimons is over 50 years old and is long overdue for a replacement facility. The Army has long planned to build a replacement, and included it in its plans, but it continued to be delayed to later years.

Fitzsimons has a 30-year successful relationship with the University of Colorado Medical School, with joint faculty and both undergraduate and graduate training. Fitzsimons also serves as a major source of graduate medical education.

In addition, Fitzsimons has an expansion capability during mobilization from 400 programmed operating beds, to an interim expansion of 478 beds, and emergency expansion capability to 1,770 beds. During World War II, Fitzsimons maintained an inpatient census of 4,000. Because Denver is a transportation hub, it is ideally suited to support expansion capability in wartime.

I salute the outstanding command and staff of Fitzsimons Army Medical Center for their fine work in the past and I look forward to watching the construction of a first-rate medical center in the near future.

I also want to thank the Future of Fitzsimons Initiative, a coalition of civic, veterans, and government groups that organized and demonstrated the tremendous support of the community for Fitzsimons. The coalition did an excellent job, as shown by the approval of the replacement facility by the Congress.

OLDER AMERICANS ACT: A VITAL SAFETY NET FOR SENIORS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, at long last the 102d Congress has approved one of the most important Federal programs addressing the special needs of our Nation's senior citizens—the Older Americans Act.

In my own congressional district, many agencies dispense many needed and helpful services to many Louisville area older Americans by means of programs authorized by the Older Americans Act.

By reauthorizing this act, Congress has succeeded in patching up at least some of the holes which have developed in the safety net protecting millions of elderly Americans. But there are rips and tears which will have to be stitched in future Congresses.

America's elderly population is increasing, but funding for the important food, nutrition, and support services authorized by the Older Americans Act has not kept pace with this growing demand.

The graying of America is a fact, Mr. Speaker, and new and innovative approaches are needed to solve the problems facing our senior citizens. Such ideas could be developed, and an agenda for the future could be mapped out, by the long-awaited White House Conference on Aging which is authorized in this legislation.

Programs which come under the umbrella of the Older Americans Act and which provide vital assistance in communities all across the country are: The congregate meal and inhome nutrition service; Meals-on-Wheels; legal assistance; elder abuse prevention; inhome services for frail elderly; intergenerational projects; and, important research, education and training for caregivers and those who would enter the field of services to the aging.

Without question the Older Americans Act improves the quality of life for many of America's, Kentucky's and Louisville-Jefferson County's most vulnerable citizens. These programs not only provide nutritional sustenance, but they also allow many elderly citizens to continue to live their lives more independently, with a greater sense of self-respect and peace of mind. The benefits to the social and emotional well-being of elderly citizens cannot be understated.

I have been pleased to support the Older Americans Act over my years in the House of Representatives. It is a most worthwhile endeavor that has enjoyed widespread, bipartisan support on Capitol Hill since its creation in the mid-1960's.

As the dean of the Kentucky congressional delegation, the Honorable WILLIAM NATCHER, often reminds those of us who have had the privilege to serve with him—"* * * when you feed your people and you educate your children, you continue to live in the strongest country in the world." The Older Americans Act honors that commitment to our citizens and I am confident that Congress will continue to provide its full support to these efforts in the years ahead.

SOCIAL SECURITY EARNINGS TEST

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, today, I am reintroducing legislation to liberalize the Social Security earnings test. This is a compromise version of my bill entitled, "The Older Americans Freedom to Work Act," that was passed by an overwhelming margin in the House last April and by voice vote in the Senate as an amendment to the Older Americans Act reauthorization. Unfortunately, in an effort to pass the Older Americans Act before the 102d Congress adjourned, the Senate quietly—and without a vote—stripped the legislation of the Hastert amendment.

I am reintroducing the compromise legislation to give notice to the congressional leadership that I intend to press hard for this legislation when the 103d Congress convenes in January. Many candidates all over the country have pledged their support of this commonsense measure and I hope in a new Congress we'll finally get it passed and signed. Seniors have waited too long for fairness on this issue.

The earnings test takes away $1 in Social Security benefits for every $3 a senior earns over $10,200 annually. For a senior earning only $10,000 a year, that amounts to a 56 percent effective marginal tax rate, nearly twice the rate millionaires pay. This legislation would raise the earnings limit to $20,000 by 1997.

We are not giving up the fight for America's older workers. Through fancy legislative subterfuge, the anti-senior forces may have won this battle. But economic common sense and American public opinion are on our side.

In addition to raising the limit, this measure calls upon the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury to determine the net increase in tax revenue that would result if the earnings limit was raised. Critics of the measure have argued that eliminating the penalty would cost the Government money, but supporters argue that more seniors will have the incentive to work and tax revenue will actually increase. The Treasury Department study would attempt to answer that question.

JOHN T. KENNEY VFW POST 973 CELEBRATES 70TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and pay special tribute to John T. Kenney VFW Post 973 and Ladies Auxiliary of Newburgh, NY, celebrating their 70th anniversary this year. The post was organized by Daniel Early and Richard Ryan, Spanish-American War veterans, on September 22, 1922, and named for John T. Kenney, Company E, 1st Infantry, New York National Guard, who was killed in action on the Hindenburg Line during World War I. Since then, the post has been a pillar of the community and a model of service for all.

In the 70 years since its founding, the John T. Kenney Post has grown both in membership and popularity. Today, the post sponsors a regionally renowned Drum & Bugle Corps. More importantly, however, are its contributions to the people of Newburgh. Many community ventures are sponsored by the post—most notably, the annual Ralph McKay Scholarship Awards to graduating seniors of Newburgh Free Academy. These scholarships enable three deserving students the opportunity to further their education.

The post is very active with: the VA hospital at Castle Point, holding a bingo tournament at the hospital each month; the Veterans Outreach Center in Beacon; the ROTC at Newburgh Free Academy; and sponsoring events with other veterans organizations. The post also offers their facility free of charge to local nonprofit groups for meeting, proms, and other functions.

In addition, the ladies auxiliary sponsors two annual food, clothing, and toy drives, one at Thanksgiving the other at Christmas, to benefit the needy.

Mr. Speaker, the men and women of the John T. Kenney VFW post 973 were once willing to die to preserve our Nation. Today, they live to uplift our Nation through their community spirit and their proud dedication to the people of Newburgh. I am proud to be associated with such a noteworthy organization. I know they will continue to provide invaluable service to their community in the years to come.

DESERT SHIELD-DESERT STORM MEMORIAL LIGHT IN COLUMBIA, NH

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I want to call my colleagues' attention to House Joint Resolution 562, a resolution I have introduced recognizing the Desert Shield-Desert Storm Memorial Light at the Shrine of Our Lady of Grace in Columbia, NH. This resolution will provide congressional recognition for the memorial light which the people of Coos County and the towns of Colebrook and Columbia have erected to honor those who were killed in the line of duty during the Persian Gulf war.

The Shrine of Our Lady of Grace in Columbia is of great significance to the veterans of Coos County. It is the site of traditional gatherings on occasions such as Veterans Day and Memorial Day for the communities of Berlin, Colebrook, Columbia, and Dixville. In 1990, veterans and others in these communities worked hard to erect the memorial light and are now seeking to have it dedicated to those who died in the defense of freedom in Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution so that the efforts of the people of Coos County to dedicate their memorial to those who made the supreme sacrifice in the Persian Gulf war can receive national recognition.

FAST TRACK IS THE WRONG TRACK

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues another problem facing U.S. agriculture under the North American Free-Trade Agreement.

When I led the fight to deny the President fast-track negotiating authority, I said I supported economic opportunity, expanded trade, and America's economic future. As I pointed out, the issue is not whether we should be negotiating free trade agreements, but how they are negotiated and for whose benefit. As each day passes, it becomes ever more evident that we should not have given the President carte blanche to enter into this so-called free trade agreement. Fast track is the wrong track. Unfortunately, having agreed to give the President trade negotiating authority we left for ourselves little opportunity to review and no opportunity to amend the agreement entered into by President Bush. And we left United States agriculture in particular with little recourse against unfair trade practices not addressed in the negotiations.

The Wall Street Journal recently reported that a Mexican investor group has agreed to purchase PPI Del Monte Fresh Produce from financially troubled Polly Peck International. Ironically, the story appeared on the same day next to an article describing President Bush's expected announcement of the conclusion of the NAFTA negotiations. What do the two have in common? Apparently more than may have first met the eye.

Since publication of that initial story, it has become apparent that the Mexican development bank sees an opportunity to use a well-known United States brandname and the elimination of tariff and nontariff barriers to trade to compete, perhaps unfairly, against U.S. agriculture. I have heard that the Mexican national development bank apparently intends to bankroll this venture. It apparently sought out the Mexican investor group that made the bid for this troubled company with no assets in Mexico and then agreed to guarantee 100 percent of the debt and all of the equity underlying this proposed venture. Its financial contribution appears to go well beyond being merely a bridge load. I understand the development bank's financial participation was essential because U.S. banks were unwilling to fund this venture.

As a result, we have the Mexican development bank—funded by the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, our own Export-Import Bank, and other institutions—putting up guarantees and its own cash so that a group of Mexican investors could purchase the worldwide assets of Del Monte Fresh Produce. The Mexican development bank apparently sees great potential export marketing opportunities for fruits and vegetables in the United States under NAFTA. What do we see?

Incredibly, the Bush administration may just stand by and watch this happen, as the jobs of U.S. agricultural workers are put at risk. And we in Congress, having given the President carte blanche to negotiate this so-called free-trade agreement, have restricted our ability to ensure that NAFTA is not used to the detriment of our people or our industries.

As I have said before, I think it is very important that we look more closely at the deal President Bush has asked us to approve. Like other of my colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee, I think it is essential that we consider all the ramifications of this agreement. If we are about to permit a Government-sponsored entity to use a well-known U.S. brandname to compete here, I have to wonder what other surprises the passage of time will bring.

I urge the administration to consider seriously the trade policy ramifications of this proposed venture and to take appropriate action to ensure that our agricultural sector is not un-

fairly hurt. We need to be sure that this agreement really is about free and fair trade.

ACTION NOW HEALTH REFORM BILL

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a modified version of the Action Now Health Care Reform Act of 1992, H.R. 5325.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5325 was introduced by Republican Leader MICHEL and 82 cosponsors in June. This bill was developed by the Republican Leaders Task Force on Health after many months of thoughtful consideration. H.R. 5325 currently has 98 cosponsors, more cosponsors than any other health reform measure introduced in the House of Representatives this year.

After the introduction of H.R. 5325, the task force sought President Bush's support for the proposal. The task force worked with the administration to iron out minor differences between H.R. 5325 and the President's position on health reform. On September 11, 1992, the President relayed his support for a modified version of H.R. 5325 to the House Republican leader.

The bill I introduce today includes the modifications in H.R. 5325 resulting from the discussions between the task force and the administration.

This bill makes a good proposal even better. I strongly recommend as the Congress considers health reform in the next session that this bill serve as a starting point for deliberations.

TRIBUTE TO JIM SPARLING

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is not often enough that we thank members of our staff for their hard work. But tonight is an exception because in January Jim Sparling will be retiring after 32 years of service to the people of Michigan.

I have known Jim Sparling for many years and worked with him on many occasions. As administrative assistant to my good friend GUY VANDER JAGT, Jim has served Congressman VANDER JAGT, the Michigan delegation, and the people of Michigan as few could.

Jim's hard work and knowledge of Michigan and the issues is simply unmatched. His retirement means the loss of decades of insight and experience gained during the long hours required to succeed on Capitol Hill.

As administrative assistant first to Jim Harvey for 13 years, and then to GUY VANDER JAGT since 1975, Jim has served Michigan on both sides of the district I now represent. Both Jim Harvey and GUY came to depend on Jim's expertise.

Despite his tremendous responsibility, Jim's willingness to help others and generosity with his time is extraordinary. When I worked as an administrative assistant to a former Member of Congress, I knew I could count on Jim to answer a question, give dependable advice, and provide valuable insights during difficult times. Later, after winning election to the House in 1990, I knew that I could count on him in the same way.

Jim's retirement after 32 years of serving our country in Congress and in the Nixon and Ford administrations, is well-deserved and much earned.

IN RECOGNITION OF NAOMI T. GRAY

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a woman who has made a significant contribution both to the health and welfare of African American communities of San Francisco. Naomi Gray has served with distinction in her two terms as a member of the San Francisco Health Commission, displaying a great commitment to increasing access to quality health care for the disadvantaged in the community.

Naomi gained experience in the field of health as both vice president of field services at the national Planned Parenthood office and director of field services at seven regional Planned Parenthood offices throughout the country.

A member of the first San Francisco Health Commission, established by the voters in 1985, Naomi served as vice president of the commission for 2 years. During the course of her two terms, she served as chair of the commission's budget committee, the Joint Conference Committee for Community Public Health, and the Joint Conference Committee for Mental Health, as well as joint conference committees for San Francisco General Hospital and Laguna Honda Hospital.

Among her many accomplishments during her tenure on the Board, Naomi worked to develop a stronger affirmative action program within the Department of Health. She helped to establish affirmative action contract policies with profit and nonprofit contractors in order to increase the number of ethnic and racial minorities on staff and on policymaking boards.

She has long been a champion for AIDS awareness in the African American community, as a founder of the Black Coalition on AIDS and the African American AIDS Leadership Group. Naomi is also the author of a recent publication entitled "AIDS and the African American Community in San Francisco: New Realities—New Directions."

A former president of the San Francisco Black Leadership Forum, Naomi has been consistently active in San Francisco's African American community. She was a cofounder of the African American Education Leadership Group, and serves as a member of the city's African American child task force.

Upon her retirement from the Commission, Naomi continues to work for the good of the community, devoting much of her time to the needs and care of African American foster children.

On Thursday, October 8, in San Francisco, Naomi Gray will be recognized for her years of service on the Health Commission, as well as her many years of service to San Francisco's African American community. I wish her the best and commend her for making a difference in our city.

SECURITY ISSUES SIGHTED

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I hope all my colleagues read the following editorial that appeared today in the Washington Times by Arnold Beichman titled "Security Issues Sighted."

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 5, 1992]

SECURITY ISSUES SIGHTED?

(By Arnold Beichman)

Amidst the normal opportunistic presidential campaign jockeying, important issues of national security not only get overlooked, deliberately or negligently, their existence is not even hinted at. One of the meaningful war-and-peace issues that is not being debated or discussed is the failure of intelligence—CIA as well as foreign intelligence agencies—to predict:

(1) The August 1991 coup in the once Soviet Union and the failure of the plotters to anticipate their defeat at the hands of Boris Yeltsin.

(2) The end of communism in Eastern Europe, particularly in Czechoslovakia and Poland.

(3) The uprising in communist China.

(4) The invasion of Kuwait by Iraq.

These failures of intelligence have been discussed as individual phenomena but not as a collective disaster. What can account for such intelligence fiascoes between 1989 and 1991 and what other such fisascoes are imminent?

Brent Scowcroft, the president's national security adviser, admitted on Aug. 20, 1991, that had the CIA known of the coup, "we would have warned President Gorbachev." The United States was not the only country caught by surprise. Britain, Japan, Germany, France and Switzerland, all countries that had longtime Soviet-watching briefs, failed as well to anticipate the coup.

As for the revolutions in Eastern Europe, Le Monde reported last year that French President Francois Mitterand went to East Berlin in December 1989, almost a month after the fall of the Berlin Wall, at the invitation of Erich Honecker, even after Mr. Honecker had been forced out of office. Mr. Mitterrand conferred with Mr. Honecker's Stalinist successors a few weeks before they lost power. Would a well-informed intelligence agency have allowed the head of state to grant a legitimacy to East German tyrants on the eve of their expulsion?

The Soviets themselves didn't anticipate the explosive sequence of events in Eastern Europe. Eduard Shevardnadze, former Soviet foreign minister, told a German newspaper on May 8, 1991, that "there was a certain element of surprise. We knew that the changes in Eastern Europe were unavoidable. . . . However, it was difficult to foresee dates, the order in which things would take place and the consequences."

The KGB in Czechoslovakia thought it was being clever by trying to install a reformed Czech government, hoping thereby to weaken the anti-communist forces and keep Czechoslovakia in the Soviet bloc. Instead, the KGB set off the November 1989 "velvet revolution" that ousted communists from power.

As for Poland, KGB Major-Gen. Vasily Galkin, told a Cracow newspaper Aug. 26, 1990: "[N]one of us, including myself, who were here and observed the turn that history took, could have expected events to take the course that they did. I sometimes think that even God could not have foreseen what happened."

The Tiananmen Square uprising was unpredicted by Western intelligence services. Despite the presence in China of more than 10,000 American students and faculty, U.S. intelligence failed to predict the student-sponsored rebellion.

Probably the most important Western intelligence failure was Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. With exemplary candor, Gen. John Galvin, NATO'S then commander-in-chief, told the German magazine, Der Spiegel, "The decisive thing is that we simply did not consider the [Iraqi] attack possible." Pierre Joxe, the French defense minister, recognized French intelligence failure in the Gulf as due to "inadequate interpretation of available information."

Komsomolskaya Pravda on Feb. 16, 1991, quoted a Russian diplomat as saying that neither the United States nor the then-Soviet Union took seriously a report on the very day of the invasion that Iraq had invaded Kuwait because "We did not expect such effrontery from Saddam Hussein."

The Iraqi incursion also caught Israeli intelligence by surprise. Lt. Gen. Dan Shomron, Israeli Defense Forces chief of staff at the time, conceded that he had only learned of the aggression a few hours after it had begun. Then Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens told a Knesset committee at the end of the war that something would have to be done about the Israeli intelligence shortcomings.

When one examines these intelligence fiascoes, all in a matter of a couple of years, and when one considers that the rulers of Iran, North Korea, Syria and Iraq are seeking nuclear weapons that communist China already possesses, there must be some better way for peace-loving countries to protect themselves against the new marauders who await their day.

Electronic intelligence, which can read automobile license plates from 200 miles above the Earth's surface, couldn't read the mind of Saddam Hussein. Apparently, there were no sufficient human intelligence resources that knew more than conjectures.

Well, just for starters: What don't we know—now—about the bellicopolitical intentions of Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran, Kim Il-sung of North Korea, Hafez Assad of Syria and of Saddam Hussein?

What is needed is a grand inquest to examine the record of failure of intelligence among the democratic powers vis-a-vis their sworn enemies in Asia and the Middle East. Surely, this is a suitable subject for debate and discussion by the men who seek the presidency.

CONGRESS AND NOISE POLLUTION

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, Noise Cancellation Technologies, Inc. of Linthicum, MD [NCT], is a small, 100-plus employee company, traded on NASDAQ, that has established itself as the world leader in the new field of active noise cancellation. NCT started as a research company, expanded to include application engineering and has now grown to begin production of noise cancellation products. Even in these difficult economic times, NCT's fast growing facility in Linthicum has grown from 50 to 120 employees in the past year.

NCT's endeavors in canceling unwanted noise through the application of active counter noise include: quieting kitchen appliances; headsets for military and commercial application that selectively eliminate noise while permitting reception of wanted sound; enclosures to quiet pumps and compressors; quiet mufflers for automobiles and trucks; quieting of industrial motors and equipment; elimination of in-wire noise signals in communications equipment; ridding the Magnetic Resonance Imaging [MRI] machine of its patient terrifying hum; and, making vehicular and aircraft cabins quieter. NCT is actively discussing future product development with the Department of Defense and OSHA.

NCT's joint venture with Walker Muffler of Michigan promises a quiet muffler that may be available on some automobiles hopefully by the 1994 model year. This technology is already in use on MRI equipment, diesel engines, and grain handling equipment. NCT's agreements and joint ventures with Beechcraft, Detroit Diesel, Cooper, Boet, Bosch-Siemens, Foster Corp., Electrolux, Phillips AG, and Analog Devices, among others, have fostered many new products. NCT was one of INC magazines' fastest growing companies in 1991. Future U.S. employment in spin off industries using the technology is virtually unlimited.

Congress, recognizing that NCT's new muffler has the added benefit of increasing the gas mileage of vehicles from 3 to 7 percent, will mandate in this session's energy legislation a Department of Energy study of applications of the new technology as it relates to legitimate Government concerns, such as worker safety in harsh noise environments and increased gas mileage in vehicles.

NCT controls the basic core technology to active noise cancellation through its trade secrets, proprietary computer codes, and, most importantly, its patents. NCT owns dozens of patents, has patents and patent applications pending worldwide and co-owns the 10 seminal patents, known as the Chaplin patents, through a joint royalty sharing company. NCT has full rights to use and develop the Chaplin patents. There are two small privately held American companies who also compete in more narrow fields of active noise cancellation.

This new active noise technology is just crossing the threshold of public awareness and interest. It is truly a newly emerging core technology which is owned and controlled by Americans. At this juncture, this American technology promises to provide unlimited opportunities for American jobs and American profits. NCT's ability to preserve and apply this technology may determine the future competitiveness of U.S. companies across a broad spectrum of industries.

What are we doing to ensure that companies like NCT have a fair chance at placing U.S. companies at the forefront of this technological revolution? The answer is not enough.

Japanese companies are actively engaged in developing products to market in the United States using this active noise cancellation technology. Even though patent protection has been granted in every other foreign country in which application has been made, Japanese patent protection for the technology is either pending or has been denied in Japan. While NCT has been informed that Nissan acquired infringing technology, it is powerless to stop Nissan from infringing in Japan while the patent applications remain pending and denial of a core patent is under appeal. Like other American companies unable to prevent infringement at its source, NCT faces an onslaught in the United States market from Japan.

Nissan Motors has announced that it will introduce a version of its Japanese Bluebird, called the Altima, into the United States in the fall of 1992 with an active noise cancellation system in the car's cabin. This has been reported in Road & Track and in articles copyrighted by Nissan Technology Newsline. While Nissan's technology likely infringes three of the Chaplin patents, it is of little solace to NCT. Since NCT has no way to stop Nissan in Japan, NCT is faced with pitting its resources to defend itself in the United States against the proverbial 800-pound gorilla. NCT, with limited resources, is faced with having to enter into expensive patent and section 337 litigation, perhaps in parallel suits, perhaps on multiple products. The cost of patent suits against Nissan's deep pocket can easily bankrupt NCT.

This situation faced by NCT is all too familiar. The adverse consequences NCT is facing are a result of a problem I attempted to address in my amendment to the special 301 provisions of U.S. trade law, section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. This amendment, which was adopted when we considered H.R. 5100—the Trade Expansion Act of 1992—in the Ways and Means Committee earlier this year, would have added the prepatent-grant abuses increasingly associated with the Japanese Patent System to the provisions of special 301. This provision would have required the U.S. Trade Representative to negotiate with those countries determined to be using their prepatent-grant procedures as a form of a nontariff trade barrier. U.S. exporters have raised this problem in numerous instances. Now we see the threat it brings back to our own shores.

I regret that this provision did not become law. However, I am heartened that my good friend, Senator ROCKEFELLER, the principle Senate sponsor of my amendment, intends to reintroduce this measure in the next Congress. I hope it will become law expeditiously.

More importantly, I hope that it will not come too late for Noise Cancellation Technologies and scores of other small- and medium-sized businesses facing similar abuse. Our failure to protect companies like NCT from this gross inequity will rob our children and grandchildren of the industries and jobs that are their rightful heritage of today's U.S. technological leadership.

THE OXBOW NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE EXPANSION ACT

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, 18 months ago the Nashoba Valley of Massachusetts was stunned to learn that the heart of the area's economy, Fort Devens, would be closing. Since that decision by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, the surrounding communities have been engaged in planning for the re-use of this base. One issue that has been in question is the fate of the Fort's riverfront, wetlands, wildlife habitat, and forests. Therefore, I am pleased to introduce legislation today that represents a consensus on how to protect these significant natural resources. Moreover, in resolving the issue of protection of these resources, the communities will be freed up to aggressively pursue an economic development strategy to create jobs for the region.

Fort Devens is made up of some 10,000 acres of largely open space in the heart of the Nashoba Valley. The Army has long maintained the South Post area in an undeveloped state for training purposes. For the last several decades, the Army has managed training activities and has worked cooperatively with outside interests to minimize its impact on sensitive habitat and wetland areas. For instance, the Army has been an active partner in river greenway planning and during the 1970's, it transferred surplus property to the Fish and Wildlife Service to create the original Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge. As a result, the natural resources both on and adjacent to Fort Devens have been well maintained and preserved. The legislation being introduced today would ensure that the most sensitive 4,830 acres lying south of Route 2 will be preserved into the future.

Ten miles of the Nashua River pass through this military reservation. Until a few years ago, the Nashua River was one of the 10 most polluted rivers in the United States, classified as "U"—unsuitable for any use—and the riverfront was virtually worthless. The water used to run different colors—orange, blue, and black—depending on the pollutants being discharged during the day. The citizens of Nashoba Valley, led by environmental pioneers like Marion Stoddart, began a movement to restore the Nashua River watershed. Their efforts have been so successful: today, canoeists paddle in clear water; fish have returned in great numbers; and otters and blue herons have been spotted along the banks. The Department of Defense has been a major partner in the Greenway project along the Nashua, which will be continued and enhanced under this legislation by adding both sides of the riverbank to the Oxbow NWR.

Fort Devens is also home to many wildlife species and important wetlands. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in a February 1992, report to Congress, found that the diversity of habitats at Fort Devens made the preservation of this area a priority. The extensive wetlands along the Nashua River floodplain have been identified by the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as environmentally important. Many species of waterfowl, wading birds, raptors, shorebirds, passerines, reptiles, and amphibians as well as State- and Federally-listed endangered species depend on this area. For instance, peregrines have been banded and bald eagles have been observed here. Under this legislation, these wetlands and habitats would be preserved intact.

Mr. Speaker, the Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge Expansion Act would transfer the South Post area of Fort Devens to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for inclusion in the existing Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge. Specifically, under this legislation, the Army and the Fish and Wildlife Service would immediately enter into a Cooperative Agreement to manage the South Post of Fort Devens for fish and wildlife purposes. Once the Army determines that the South Post is no longer needed for national defense and the Army has removed and cleaned up any remaining hazardous materials, the property would be transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service to become part of the Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge. In addition, a small area would be provided to the Town of Lancaster to meet some of its development needs.

This legislation is important to the citizens of the Fifth Congressional District of Massachusetts. Indeed, I have received letters from over 150 residents of the surrounding towns and from several town officials requesting that I introduce this bill. This legislation represents a consensus for the local communities about how this portion of the base should be used, and by introducing it today, I hope that it might be enacted quicker next year. The most important part is, however, that by reaching consensus on this particular issue, the communities will be freed up to plan for the economic development that will bring new jobs to the District. Together, economic development and conservation constitute sustainable re-use of Fort Devens. I am glad to contribute this piece of legislation to the planning process and I hope my colleagues here in the House will help to enact it next year.

INTRODUCING THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA ACT

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing this bill, the Elementary and Secondary School Library Media Act, at the end of the 102d Congress as a stepping stone to the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. I hope Congress will act in the ESEA to strengthen school library services and I would welcome discussion, comments, and evaluation of this initial proposal.

All of us in Congress are aware of the rapid change in our world. We depend on a vast multitude of information sources to keep us current so that we can make informed decisions. Imagine school libraries across the country after the demise of the Soviet Union. All of the globes, atlases, encyclopedias, and history books are out of date.

Replacing one hardback volume at the average price quoted by Publisher's Weekly costs $31.86. Juvenile books, like picture books or readers, average $16.64. Unfortunately, the median per pupil expenditure for books in 1989–90 was $5.48. The average elementary school library can purchase a little over one-half book per child.

To make matters worse, according to the American Association of School Libraries, the average copyright date of a book in school libraries nationwide is 1965. Not only does this predate the break-up of the Soviet Union, this is before we landed a manned spacecraft on the moon.

Elementary and secondary school libraries throughout the country are dependent on collections purchased in the mid-1960's under the original Elementary and Secondary Education Act's dedicated funding. The ESEA no longer includes targeted funds for library materials and as a result, school library collections are deteriorating from use, informationally inadequate, and just plain obsolete.

The purpose of this legislation is to provide continued funding for elementary and school library media program improvement, innovation, and technological advancement. Good libraries help students develop important research and analytical skills. More simply, they help students develop a love of learning and reading.

According to a study done this summer by the Colorado Department of Education, test scores rise and fall with the fortunes of library programs. We have heard much this year about the state of education and about how far our students lag behind in international educational comparisons. I recently received a letter from a Rhode Island teacher who told me that because of overcrowding in his school, the library was closed and converted into a classroom. Many schools do not have libraries at all. The concepts included in this bill could provide a much needed and critical infusion of resources where it can really make a difference, by helping to make our school libraries world class.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY "RED" AUERBACH

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Red Auerbach, a distinguished American who recently celebrated his 75th birthday.

Red Auerbach, born in Brooklyn, NY, on September 20, 1917, is a prolific author, a family man, a humanitarian and a living legend in Boston sports history and sports history around the world. Among his many honors, Red has been named "greatest coach in the history of the NBA." In fact, the NBA Coach of the Year Trophy now bears his name.

Red attended school in New York as well as here in the Nation's Capital, attending George Washington University where he was GW basketball's leading scorer and defensive specialist.

Red has committed his life to providing Boston sports fans and sports fans everywhere with "Celtics Pride"—pride in what is best in all of us.

When I speak of Celtics pride, I speak of the many contributions that Red Auerbach has consistently made during his 42 years with the Boston Celtics basketball organization as coach, as general manager and now as president, providing 16 National Basketball Association [NBA] championships to Boston, all driven by the passion of Red Auerbach.

For all the individual Celtics players who have contributed to the organization over the years, many have contributed to what has been called "the Celtics mystique." But the Celtics organization has had something else going for it besides the mystique and good fortune and the funny congenial bounces on the parquet floor. That something has been the brains and skill and high octane professionalism of Red Auerbach.

Red Auerbach, above all others, has been and still is the ultimate driving force behind Celtics pride.

Red Auerbach recently said, "No one ever moves ahead by looking behind. You never should take defeat easily, or deal with it well. It makes it too easy to look for alibis in the future."

For Red Auerbach, his legacy is now and always will be: to compete and to win.

Red Auerbach, when asked how he would like to be remembered, has said, "I want to be remembered essentially as a guy who treated people as people. Someone who launched a family concept amongst his players and staff. I have a great life and have made many friends. I hope people know that."

People do, Red.

Mr. Speaker. I know that sports fans across the Nation will join me in thanking Red for the years of excellent basketball and in wishing Red happy birthday and together with Dorothy wish them many, many more.

Happy Birthday Red.

MAKING INDIAN GAMING CONSISTENT WITH STATE LAW

HON. PETER HOAGLAND

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to address what is becoming a growing problem in many States—how to keep gambling sponsored by Indian tribes within the legal parameters of State gambling laws.

In 1988, Congress passed, and the President signed into law, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) (P.L. 100–497). The law established a system for regulating gaming on Indian lands and attempted to balance the interests of the tribes, the Federal Government and the States. As required, the President then set up the National Indian Gaming Commission, which, commendably, has issued several sets of regulations implementing the law.

In 1988, Indian-sponsored bingo operated in 24 States. Today, many forms of Indian-sponsored gambling is conducted in 25 States. The Interior Department, which under the law must approve tribal-State compacts for high stakes gambling, known as Class III, has authorized 55 tribal-State compacts in 12 States.

Since enactment, there has literally been an explosion of Indian-sponsored gambling—and an explosion of lawsuits. At least five suits have been brought and completed. At least 15 States now are in litigation, according to the Western Attorneys General Association. The law has proven to be ambiguous and replete with holes that have been exploited all too often. In some cases, the law has been used to foist unwelcomed gambling on States, forms of gambling that States do not even authorize for non-Indians. Thus, we are faced with a law laced with loopholes and subject to many interpretations that has brought about an unprecedented clash of tribal interests with State interests.

The bill I introduce attempts to address these problems. While it may not be a perfect bill, I hope that it will encourage discussion and comment that I can use to refine it and reintroduce it in the 103d Congress.

PROBLEM 1: GOING BEYOND STATE AUTHORIZED GAMING

In our legal system, control of gambling has traditionally been vested with the States. Only two States allow full-scale, high-stakes casino gambling; Nevada and New Jersey.

Under the IGRA, Class II gaming is gaming like bingo and pull tabs; it is regulated by the tribes and the National Indian Gaming Commission. A tribe may engage in Class II gaming if the State permits "such gaming." Class III gaming consists of casino-type games like slot machines and parimutuel betting, generally, high-stakes gambling. To conduct Class III gaming, tribes must adopt an ordinance and then negotiate a tribal-State compact which then must be approved by the Secretary of Interior. Congress created the compact process to recognize that States have a legitimate interest—such as taxation and law enforcement—in Indian-sponsored gaming enterprises.

Tribes have argued that if a State allows any form of Class III gaming like Iowa's authorization of limited-stakes riverboat gambling, tribes should be allowed to conduct all forms of gaming, like high-stakes casinos. In Wisconsin, for example, a State that allows only on-track parimutuel wagering and a lottery, the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin held, in effect, that unless a particular type of gambling is expressly prohibited, it is permitted in the State. I believe this decision greatly stretches the law and Congress's intent. As a result, high-stakes casinos have been set up in some areas where not explicitly authorized by State legislatures.

The bill addresses this problem by adding into the law the current general provision requiring Indian-sponsored gaming activities to parallel State laws, that aspects of gaming, like methods of play, periods of operation, limitation on wagers, pot sizes and losses, can also not exceed what a State authorizes.

PROBLEM 2: CHARITABLE GAMING A BASIS FOR FULL-SCALE, FOR-PROFIT GAMING?

The second problem is that tribes have sought and courts have sanctioned full-scale gambling in States that under their own laws authorize only charitable gaming, like church and other nonprofit "Las Vegas nights." One case in point is Connecticut. The Connecticut legislature has consistently refused to legalize casinos in the State, but Connecticut permits charitable casino nights. After a court battle, Connecticut has been forced to allow a full-blown, $58 million, commercial casino in Ledyard—sponsored by the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe, but financed by Malaysian casino company—even though the operation of a commercial casino by a non-Indian would violate the State's criminal laws. Because Connecticut allows Las Vegas Nights by charitable organizations, the court found charitable gaming sufficiently similar to commercial casino gambling and therefore subject to a compact. Seven States filed a brief in support of Connecticut.

My bill addresses the charity-gaming problem by making clear that the provision of the law authorizing Class II and Class III gaming in States that permit such gaming applies only in States that authorize gaming as part of a commercial, for-profit business enterprise. In other words, Indian-sponsored gaming could only be conducted where commercial, for-profit gaming is conducted and only to the extent authorized by State law for non-Indian gaming sponsors.

PROBLEM 3: REPRESENTING CLASS III AS CLASS II

As Indian-run casinos have proliferated across the country, so have the forms of gambling in those casinos. Creative gambling promoters have created new video and electronic gambling devices, not contemplated when the law was enacted in 1988. We now have video poker, video bingo and video pull tabs. I have been told that there is a game called Bingojack, a casino table game that is described as bingo, but is actually the traditional casino game of Twenty-One. The California Deputy Attorney General testified in January before the House Interior Committee, on which I serve, that gambling devices are prohibited in the State, yet a number of California tribes have installed slot machine devices in their bingo facilities, arguing that these machines are merely technological aids to permitted Class II games. . . .

I believe Congress intended that electronic and electromechanical facsimiles of games of chance or slot machines of any kind are to be Class III gaming devices and thus subject to tribal-state compacts. The Indian Gaming Regulatory Commission has published regulations on this issue and Congress should certainly look to those regulations for guidance.

My bill attempts to clarify that electronic games are Class III and thus subject to a tribal-state compact. No law can delineate and address every possible form of technology and I am confident that my bill is not the final an-

swer, but I hope it will send a signal to gambling promoters that high-stakes games cannot be electronically disguised as the more innocuous Class II games like bingo and thereby circumvent the required compact with the States.

PROBLEM 4: WHAT IS "GOOD FAITH"?

Under the law, a tribe may sue a State to compel negotiations within 180 days after a tribe's request to enter into negotiations. If a court finds that the State has failed to negotiate in good faith with the Indian tribe to conclude a Tribal-State compact governing the conduct of gaming activities, the court shall order the State and the Indian Tribe to conclude such a compact within a 60-day period.

The law then sets forth factors which the court may take into account to determine whether a State has negotiated in good faith. My bill would add to the law that a court cannot consider as bad faith a demand by the State that the gaming activities requested in the compact be conducted on the same basis as gaming activities conducted in the State by non-Indians.

This provision is intended to address what is known as the Wisconsin problem. Wisconsin law allows a lottery and parimutuel racing. The Attorney General of Wisconsin advised his governor that since Class III games sought by the Lac du Flambeau Chippewa tribe were prohibited in the State, they were not subject to negotiation. Based on this opinion, the State refused to negotiate on the Class III gambling sought. The U.S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin held that unless a particular type of gambling is expressly prohibited, it is permitted in Wisconsin and must be negotiated. The court ordered the State to negotiate a compact allowing other forms of gambling, including high-stakes casino gambling.

I do not believe Congress intended to force States to ignore their public policy responsibilities in the compact process. I believe the intent was to encourage a true negotiation and reconciliation of genuine conflicts. I do not think States should be subject to a good faith lawsuit for merely trying to keep Indian gaming activities within the same legal boundaries their citizens have set by their State laws.

PROBLEM 5: STATE VOICE ON THE INDIAN GAMING REGULATORY COMMISSION

The 1988 law set up the National Indian Gaming Commission to approve tribal ordinances regulating class II and class III gaming and to approve management contracts for class II and class III gaming. The Commission also has the authority to levy civil fines for violations and to issue orders of temporary closure of gaming activities that violate the law. The Commission is composed of a chairman appointed by the President, with Senate confirmation, and two associate members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. At least two members must be members of a tribe.

My bill would add two more associate members to represent the States. While I am not certain what the exact numbers of various types of members should be, I do believe that States, because their communities are impacted by Indian-sponsored gaming, should be represented on the Commission.

PROBLEM 6: COMMUNITIES NEAR STATE BOARDERS

Under the law, when tribes apply to the Secretary of the Interior to take land not contiguous to reservations into trust for gaming, the Secretary must consult with the applying tribe, the appropriate State, local officials, and officials of other nearby Indian tribes. The Secretary must determine that a gaming facility would be in the best interest of the Indian tribe and its members and would not be detrimental to the surrounding community, but only if the Governor of the State in which the gaming activity is to be conducted concurs in the Secretary's determination.

My bill addresses a problem that has arisen in my home district of eastern Nebraska and makes clear that the term surrounding community includes nearby communities including communities across State borders that would be seriously affected by gaming conducted on such lands. This responds to an application by Harvey's Casino of Lake Tahoe, NV, and two tribes—the first denied, the second pending—to take land into trust across the river from Omaha in Council Bluffs, IA, for building a $67 million casino-convention complex. In this case, Omaha, just a few miles away, which would supply most of the customers, will suffer more than our share of social problems and attendant costs, will have virtually no ability to protect our citizens and will not share in any of the profits. Despite this, with the term, surrounding community, undefined, it is questionable whether under IGRA, the local community of Omaha, or the State of Nebraska will have any voice in the approval of this application. My bill would make it clear that the Secretary must take a bordering States views into account.

Clearly, Congress should look at the larger issue of whether a tribe should be allowed to shop around for real estate and apply to the Federal Government to place the land in trust, thus creating an extension of the reservation and an enclave virtually free of State regulation. The IGRA generally prohibits taking land into trust for gaming after October 17, 1988. Although, the law makes exceptions, it clearly sets a higher standard for allowing gaming on these new Indian lands. My bill is a small step toward addressing what is really a much larger problem, that of gambling promoters and tribes shopping around to take advantage of State laws and putting together creative real estate gambling deals far from the reservation and free from State control. I hope my bill will spark a serious examination of this issue.

CONCLUSION

The bill I introduce today addresses some of the problems of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. There are others. My major concern is that gambling promoters, in some cases non-Indian promoters, are able to force unwanted gambling enterprises onto communities, and the States are left powerless to stop them.

I do not argue that many Indian tribes sorely need economic development projects, and I will want to do all I can to help tribes alleviate unemployment and other problems. I do not think that the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, with all its deficiencies, is the answer to the social and employment problems of native Americans. Furthermore, given the trend the last 4 years and the problems created, tribes may lose more than they have gained as more and more communities rebel against this gambling avalanche that their laws do not sanction.

TRIBUTE TO RALPH E. THOMAS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise to pay tribute to Ralph E. Thomas, the heart and soul of the Laborers International Union of North America for the past 50 years.

Mr. Thomas was hired into the union after 30 months of duty in World War II. He served as an assistant trustee over local No. 125 and has since held numerous posts in the organization, including assistant business agent, recording secretary and, in 1963, president.

Mr. Thomas was a qualified leader of the union, holding a variety of positions in the construction industry throughout his career. He worked his way to the positions of foreman and general foreman in a variety of construction companies, including A.E. Anderson, J.D. Fowler, and International Chimney. His duties involved the oversight of all components used in the processing of making steel.

Mr. Thomas blazed the trail for union men in his area. He was the first laborer to serve as vice president of the Mahoning County Building Trades Council. He was also an originator and trustee of the local No. 125 pension plan.

Mr. Thomas' vision and organization has also been noteworthy. In 1967 he successfully completed all phases of programming for the Manpower Development and Training Act. The act affected a four-State area that included my own, Ohio. He furthered his efforts in my State by establishing the labor training and upgrading programs for construction workers.

Mr. Speaker, it does not surprise me that Mr. Thomas was honored as "Young Man of the Year" and "Man of the Year" by the Warren Chamber of Commerce, nor does it surprise me that his alma matter, Ohio State, has bestowed upon him the "Alumni Citizenship Award." Mr. Thomas is a man of character and integrity. I am proud of my fellow Ohioan.

Best of luck to you, Mr. Thomas, and congratulations on your 50 years of membership.

JEWISH NURSING HOME OF WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS 80 YEARS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to share with you the story of the Jewish Nursing Home of Western Massachusetts as it celebrates 80 years of community service.

Eighty years ago, a group of 18 women and one man joined together in an effort to raise funds that would provide food for the elderly throughout the Jewish community in Springfield. A door-to-door solicitation campaign was

launched by the Daughters of Zion who went forth in groups of two, one speaking English and the other Yiddish to overcome any language barrier. Raffle tickets were sold for 10 cents apiece, and as soon as the necessary funds were raised, a home was established at 67 Massasoit Street in Springfield. In 1938, the home was founded for the care of aged citizens of the Greater Springfield Jewish community. When it moved to Copley Terrace in order to provide additional spaces for its residents, it became the Springfield Jewish Home for the Aged. As the home grew and services to the elderly expanded, the women's auxiliary, later to become the women's division, continued with its support, volunteer services, and fundraising.

In 1972, the move to the new facility at 770 Converse Street in Longmeadow was once again supported by women's auxiliary fundraisers and annual donor dinner proceeds. In recent years, the donor dinner has raised in excess of $30,000 which is presented to the home for such purchases as medical equipment, computers, and electric beds.

The women's division of today's Jewish Geriatric Services, following the tradition of the Daughters of Zion, has continued to enrich the lives of our elderly. Through their fundraisers and spiritual guidance, they add comfort and dignity to all those in need of security.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in celebrating the 80 years of the Jewish Home of Western Massachusetts. May they continue their tradition of helping those in need.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN TRUST FUND ACCOUNTING AND MANAGEMENT REFORM ACT OF 1993

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Native American Trust Fund Accounting and Management Reform Act of 1993, legislation to require the Secretary of the Interior to invest and pay interest on individual Indian money [IIM] funds held in trust by the Federal Government; to authorize demonstrations of new approaches for the management of Indian trust funds; to authorize demonstration programs to promote the development of energy resources on Indian lands; to clarify the trust responsibility of the United States with respect to Indians; and, to establish a program for the training and recruitment of Indians in the management of trust funds. Its enactment is necessary to reform the management of the Indian trust fund and to give the 300,000 native Americans for whom the Bureau of Indian Affairs holds money in trust a greater say in the management of their affairs.

The system of trusteeship and Federal management of Indian funds is deeply rooted in Indian-United States history. Treaties are the first and probably most important means by which trust funds were held by the United States for the benefit of individuals or tribes. While the earliest treaties did not provide that the United States retain funds in trust for the tribes, in 1820 the Federal Government adopted the policy of holding tribal funds in trust.

Later, the role of trustee was delegated to the Secretary of the Interior. Since 1918, the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] has had the legal authority to invest Indian trust funds. In 1938, the Bureau decided that all individual Indian money [IIM] funds would be invested and managed by its agency offices to do so. Since 1966, the BIA's Branch of Investment has pooled all IIM accounts for investment purposes. The Bureau allocates interest earned on the investment pool to individual accounts.

Mr. Speaker, in April of this year, the Committee on Government Operations adopted a report, based on a 3-year investigation by the Subcommittee of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' [BIA] management of the $2 billion Indian trust fund. That report, House Report 102–499, demonstrated that the BIA's indifferent supervision and control of the Indian trust funds has consistently resulted in a failure to exercise its responsibility and failed all reasonable expectations of the tribal and individual account holders, Congress, and taxpayers.

The Indian trust fund is more than balance sheets and accounting procedures. These monies are crucial to the daily operations of native American tribes and a source of income to tens of thousands of native Americans. Sadly, however, the Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] has failed to fulfill its fiduciary duties to the beneficiaries of the Indian trust fund. The Committee on Government Affairs' report—approved unanimously by my subcommittee and the full committee—outlined these and other problems and made recommendations to improve the management of the Indian trust fund and thereby improve the protection of the account holders.

The Bureau's management of the Indian trust fund has been grossly inadequate in numerous important respects. The Bureau has failed to accurately account for trust fund monies. Indeed, it cannot even provide account holders with meaningful periodic statements on their account balances. It does not consistently and prudently invest trust funds and pay interest to account holders. It does not have consistent written policies or procedures that cover all of its trust fund accounting practices. Under the management of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian trust fund is equivalent to a bank that doesn't know how much money it has.

Financial management problems in the Bureau of Indian Affairs' management of the trust fund have been neglected for decades. There is a continuing crisis in the BIA's management of the trust fund that can only be cured by radical changes in leadership, organization, accountability, and communication by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior.

The real losers in the mismanagement of the Indian trust fund are the tribes and the individual Indian account holders. These account holders are being victimized by the Federal Government. Yet they have had no recourse except to the very agency that is responsible for their predicament.

The legislation I introduce today, the Native American Trust Fund Accounting and Management Reform Act of 1993, was designed to correct these deficiencies. It was prepared with the advice and counsel of many native Americans and tribal officials. It does not contain all the answers for correcting the manifest difficulties presented by the current mismanagement of the Indian trust fund. For example, it does not establish a procedure for directing the settlements for account holders caused by past mismanagement by the BIA, because the dimensions of such losses and any settlement will not be known until many of the known accounting problems are corrected. However, the Native American Trust Fund Accounting and Management Reform Act of 1993 does provide a good starting point for discussion and dialog.

Here is what the Native American Trust Fund Accounting and Management Reform Act of 1993 will do:

Title I amends 25 U.S.C. 162a with the same language as contained in the Native American Trust Fund Equity Act of 1991, H.R. 1756, which I introduced on April 10, 1991. That measure would require the Secretary of the Interior to invest in a productive manner and to pay interest to account holders. It will hold the Secretary accountable for any failure to invest prudently funds held in trust for individual native Americans. Moreover, it will authorize the Secretary of the Interior to pay lost interest resulting from past BIA failures to properly manage IIM investments.

This legislation reinforces our moral and ethical obligations to individual Indian moneys account holders. By its enactment, Congress will create the authority for the Secretary of the Interior to honor our fiduciary responsibilities to native Americans; however, any expenditures under such authority will be subject to the annual appropriations process.

Title II authorizes demonstration programs that will give Indian tribal governments greater control over the management of tribal and individual Indian funds held in trust by the United States; involve tribal governments in instructing the Secretary to invest tribal and individual Indian trust funds in a manner that will promote economic development in Indian communities; and, otherwise demonstrate how the principles of self-determination can work with respect to trust fund management.

Title II, which applies only to those funds that are now held in trust by the United States, establishes standards for demonstration programs that will allow tribes to initiate new approaches for the management of trust funds over 5-year periods. It authorizes experimentation in a controlled atmosphere that should provide the basis for permanent changes in the trust fund laws after a reasonable trial period.

Title III authorizes demonstration programs to promote the development of energy resources on Indian lands. It is consistent with the provisions related to Indian natural resource development contained in H.R. 776, the National Energy Strategy, which Congress is now adopting.

Title IV tracks the Government Operations Committee recommendations to clarify the trust responsibilities of the United States.

Title V authorizes the Secretary to establish a program to assist Indians to obtain expertise in the management of trust funds.

The scope and severity of the gross mismanagement by the BIA headquarters staff is

made worse by the inattentive and indifferent leadership within the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior. This type of trust fund mismanagement would never be tolerated in other, similar Federal trust activities. That it has taken place in the administration of the Federal Government's sacred trust for native Americans can only be described as a national disgrace.

The trust of the Congress, the taxpayers—and most importantly—the tribes and individual Indian money account holders has been misplaced in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. BIA has failed in the performance of its duties to us all.

Mr. Speaker, clearly, the responsibilities imposed by treaties, statutes, and the courts have established a complex set of responsibilities for the BIA. However, accounting for the daily and annual balances of the trust fund has been a continuing point of controversy and rightful criticism of BIA management. There are hundreds of thousands of native Americans who look to the BIA for the help, understanding, and cooperation. They deserve leadership. They deserve support. They deserve accountability. They deserve a fair shake, honest, and competent administration from their Government. They deserve to have greater control over their own destiny. They deserve the Native American Trust Fund Accounting and Management Reform Act of 1993.

I hope my colleagues will study this measure and then join me in cosponsoring this legislation in the 103d Congress. I look forward to working with the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs to ensure its rapid enactment when Congress reconvenes.

JOHN T. O'LEARY, A DEDICATED PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. BERNARD J. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John T. O'Leary, who will be honored for 35 years of service to the city of South Amboy on October 16. John served South Amboy as a police officer, the most difficult kind of public service. John also was a volunteer fireman for 35 years, beginning when he joined the Protection Engine Company when he was 20 years old. John also served his country, joining the Navy when he was 16 years old.

The dinner in his honor is only one of the many honors bestowed on John. Throughout his career, John has received many awards and commendations. But the one that I know he especially treasures, is the Blue Badge Award that was presented to him in November 1975 for his efforts in saving the life of a young gunshot victim in South Amboy.

John is a lifetime resident of South Amboy. He loves the city and has shown it by raising his family there and by working there and keeping his neighbors and friends safe. I am sure that John does not view his service as a job but as a labor of love to the city he loves. And that affection is reciprocated and will be shown when John is honored by his friends and family on October 16.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR POLOS OF HIGHLAND PARK, NJ

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, October 15, 1992, the Hon. H. James Polos, Mayor of Highland Park, NJ, will be feted at a Greek Night in his honor. This is a very fitting tribute to a fine man and an outstanding community leader.

Mr. Polos currently serves as mayor of Highland Park, a beautiful and thriving Middlesex County community of some 13,500 residents. Prior to becoming mayor, he served three terms as a borough councilman, dating back to 1983. He has held the posts of captain of the Highland Park first aid squad, secretary of the Highland Park planning board, secretary of the Highland Park democratic municipal committee, and member of the Highland Park board of health. He currently is the borough's volunteer emergency management coordinator, a position he has held since 1985, and holds memberships on the executive board of the Middlesex County Council on physical fitness, the legislative and resolutions committees of the New Jersey League of Municipalities, the New Jersey Conference of Mayors, the governor's council on highway traffic safety, and the steering committee on citizens federal budget campaign committee.

In addition to the above activities, Mayor Polos is the producer and host of a cable TV show, "Pressing Issues," which presents discussion on current topics and airs statewide. He also has had a successful business career in Middlesex County.

Mr. Speaker, Mayor Polos has worked hard to earn the support of his constituents in the Borough of Highland Park. It is a pleasure and privilege for me to pay tribute to Mayor Polos and to share some of his many great accomplishments with the Members of this House.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS DAY IN MICHIGAN

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize the first annual American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) Day in Michigan. Today, I join the people of Michigan in celebrating an organization dedicated to enhancing the lives of persons 50 years and older.

AARP, made up of over 33 million members, is the Nation's largest organization of Americans 50 and older. Michigan boasts 1,352,451 members. The organization devotes itself to providing needed services to the senior population. In particular, AARP works to assure access to comprehensive, quality, affordable health and long-term care for all. Additionally, the organization is committed to assisting older persons in finding housing as well as employment opportunities. AARP continually strives to make the lives of older Americans the very best they can be.

I am proud to recognize the persistent efforts of AARP in enhancing the lives of, and providing needed services to, persons 50 years and older.

Mr. Speaker, I know you will join me and the people of Michigan in acknowledgment of the American Association of Retired Persons Day in Michigan. The organization's dedication to those who are over 50 is commendable.

ANNIVERSARY OF LAKEWOOD'S VOTE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, in this tumultuous election year, it is with pride that I rise to draw my colleagues' attention to a unique election which took place 75 years ago in an important city which I represent, Lakewood OH.

As you know, throughout the early history of our Nation, the relationship between women and the electoral process was one of struggle and conflict. It was only 62 years ago that women were given the right to vote in Presidential elections. Mr. Speaker, this was a time when reasons for not giving women the vote ran from quoting the Bible, to avoiding the breakup of marriages, to the idea that women would not have the physical strength to enforce the laws they would help make! Such true heroines as Susan B. Anthony, went to jail protesting their American right to participate in the democratic process.

On November 6, 1917, the city of Lakewood, OH, advanced the cause of women's rights with an important vote. On this day, the citizens of Lakewood elected to amend the city charter and give women suffrage in municipal elections. It was not until 2 years later that Congress voted to pass the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution, granting women the right to vote on a national basis. I am proud to represent a city that was in the vanguard of the fight for women's rights.

In this the year of the woman, I applaud the forward-thinking citizens of Lakewood on the 75th anniversary of their commendable decision. Let us hope during this historic year that all eligible Americans will take advantage of this inalienable right.

SHUT-OFF VALVE FOR WATER HEATERS IN MOBILE HOMES

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the National Man-

ufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 to require each manufactured home to be equipped with a shut-off valve for the water heater supply line.

The devastation brought about by Hurricane Andrew in Florida has brought to the forefront of the news the need for the Federal Government to review its regulations on manufactured housing construction. The House Banking and Urban Affairs Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development recently held a hearing to review the adequacy of Federal standards governing manufactured housing construction as laid out in the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974. While the concentration of the hearing was on installation and wind resistance problems of mobile homes, I believe that this is the opportune time to review all aspects of Federal manufactured housing construction standards.

For this reason, I am introducing this bill today to address the concerns brought up by my constituents regarding the lack of a Federal mandate concerning water heater shut-off valves in mobile homes. Under current law, the water supply line to the water heater is not required to have a shut-off valve in manufactured homes. In many mobile home parks, the shut-off valve to the mobile home unit is placed adjacent to the street and covered by a heavy lid that cannot be lifted without the use of a tool. This is of special concern to me, since many mobile home owners and residents are senior citizens. In addition, without an indoor water heater shut-off valve the water to the entire house has to be turned off if there is work to be done on the water heater. Many times, repairs can take several days and the entire house has to get by without water. These problems could easily be solved, however, if the valves were mandated in mobile homes as they are in residential homes.

I am very pleased to hear that HUD has plans to review the Federal manufactured home construction and safety standards. I am hopeful that this small, but important change will be included in their considerations.

THANKS FOR THE MEMORIES

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, this will very likely be my final statement in the House of Representatives. On March 30, 1992, after studying a wholly unanticipated reapportionment plan, drawn and ratified by a three-judge Federal court panel, which effectively carved my district up and gave pieces to four newly drawn districts, I concluded that I would not seek reelection to Congress. It was not an easy decision. It involved much deliberation, consultation, and soul searching. My 14 years in the House of Representatives have been the best years of my life. I am terribly proud to have served with some of the finest and most decent men and women in our Nation. I speak of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle. Prior to and since my decision, nearly 100 of my colleagues have either decided—or had it decided for them—that they will not be serving in the 103d Congress. I am sure they anguished as I did about the turn of events. These decisions changed our lives.

Congress is like a family—sometimes dysfunctional, sometimes contentious, sometimes united, sometimes supportive—but family. What is often forgotten is that it is a large, extended family and the decisions made regarding our careers and service impact and change others lives profoundly. I would, therefore, like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the men and women so nonchalantly referred to as staff.

They are the members of this family who rarely get the attention they deserve. They are a special breed who share our hopes, our dreams, our commitment, our purpose, and our idealism. They are the ones who are in the office when we arrive in the morning and are still there when we leave at night. They are committee staff, subcommittee staff, personal office staff, district office staff, and support staff. The caseworkers who solve the problems, the staff assistants who arrange for tours, the schedulers who program our hectic lives, the legislative assistants who tract bills and amendments, the correspondents who are buried under thousands of post cards and letters, the computer system managers who maintain ever-changing data bases, the investigators who follow every lead and research every fact, the press secretaries who keep us in and out of the media, the district staff who face our constituents daily representing us at meetings and events, and our staff directors and administrative assistants who make our offices run. They are our advisers, our gatekeepers, our eyes, our ears, our voices, and sometimes our scapegoats. When we look good it is usually because of their hard work and when something goes wrong they too often shoulder the blame. They are overlooked, overworked, and underappreciated.

Mr. Speaker, in my years here in Congress I have had dozens of staff members come and go. I have seen them leave to return to school, open their own businesses, pursue other careers in public service, start families, or run for public office. Each and ever one of them has been unique and important to my role as a Member of Congress and I thank them collectively.

However, when I leave this Chamber today it will be the end of an era in my life and I would like to take this opportunity to thank my personal and subcommittee staffs who served with me in this my final year in Congress.

Thank you Deb Christenson, Eric Ciccoretti, Sandy Duke, Kate English, Joe Foreman, Barbara Frantz, Yolanda Gomez, Peter Graham, Victor Green, Janeene Hobbs, Edith Holleman, Colleen Keegan, David King, Tricia Knoop, Keith Laughlin, Sarah Lisenby, Link Nicoll, James Paul, Bob Roach, Marda Robillard, Chet Rogers, Keeley Taylor, Mike Tripp, Shirley Watson, Holly Wolfarth, Monica Wroblewski, and John Wyma. It has been a true partnership of dedication and spirit. There will be other causes and pursuits for us, but none will be quite like this. I wish you well.

THE GIFT OF LIFE—BONE MARROW DONORS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deepest admiration for a constituent of mine, Jay Feinberg, who is desperately searching for a compatible bone marrow donor.

Jay is 23 years old and in June 1991, he was diagnosed with chronic myelogenous leukemia. The only potential cure for this dreadful disease is a bone marrow transplant. Without one, Jay will die because chemotherapy does not alter the natural cause of this disease.

Mr. Speaker, there are over 9,000 patients searching for a bone marrow donor. Last week, the House approved House Joint Resolution 551, Bone Marrow Donor Awareness Week. I have worked with Jay to set up bone marrow drives in my district for this week. Yesterday, 600 people signed up to give the gift of life.

I urge all of my colleagues to set up bone marrow drives in their district. All it takes is 10 minutes and two tablespoons of blood to give the gift of life. Those interested in becoming donors or setting up a drive in their district should contact the National Bone Marrow Donor Program at 1–800–654–1247.

PURSUIT OF COMPREHENSIVE ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, during my 38 year tenure in Congress, I have worked to enhance our country's national security by participating in, and in some cases, leading the Congress in developing a comprehensive arms control and disarmament policy.

In the 1950's, I supported collective security organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO]. I also concurred with President Eisenhower's warnings against excessive reliance on the military-industrial complex for solutions to our national security and foreign problems. The availability of multilateral security arrangements and the caution concerning over-reliance on military solutions to security problems laid the groundwork for bans on nuclear weapons testing in the atmosphere and the first round of negotiations in support of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty under the leadership of President Kennedy and President Johnson.

In the early 1960's, I participated in the legislative effort to create the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency [ACDA] as a "new agency of peace to deal with the problem of reduction and control of armaments looking toward ultimate world disarmament." A recent Congressional Research Service analysis underscoring the need and relevance of ACDA in the post-cold war era and into the 21st century

is included in my remarks entitled, "ACDA's Original Mandate More Important Than Ever" in the September 15, 1992 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (E2621).

In the 1970's, I strongly supported the SALT I arms control agreement, approved as an executive agreement by the House on September 30, 1972, and the ABM Treaty. The ABM Treaty has subsequently become a pillar of national security that has effectively precluded extending the arms race into space or into the development of destabilizing exotic weapons systems like SDI. My views on the value of the ABM Treaty and the flawed SDI Program can be found in my remarks entitled "Fascell Calls for a New Space Arms Control Policy," in the May 18, 1984 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and the September 26, 1985 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (E4207) respectively.

Over the past 10 years we have seen intense arms control activity. Moreover, during the past 3 years alone there has been unprecedented progress in reaching a wide range of bilateral and multilateral arms control and disarmament agreements. As chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee and its Subcommittee on Arms Control, International Security and Science, I have had an interesting vantage point from which to witness and respond to recent world-shaking events that have made these arms control developments possible.

We have seen the fall of the Berlin Wall, the breakup of the Warsaw Pact the collapse of the Soviet Union, an outbreak of contemptible behavior and subsequent threat to world security from both Saddam Hussein of Iraq and Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, and the continuation of weapons proliferation in the Middle East and other regions of the world—all posing threats to United States and global security.

These changes have resulted in new and significant developments in our arms control relationship with the former Soviet Union in particular and with the world in general. They underscore the need for a comprehensive arms control and disarmament policy to manage the emerging new world order and to prevent it from falling into disorder and disarray. My October 2 remarks found in the October 3 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (E2947) expand upon the urgent need for a comprehensive arms control policy in the post-cold war era.

Under my chairmanship, the Arms Control Subcommittee has acted on a wide range of arms control and national security issues during the 102d Congress. A summary of subcommittee activities during 1991 can be found in the November 26, 1991 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (No. 177, part III, E4159).

The following is a brief summary of the committee and subcommittee activities on major arms control and national security issues during 1992, the second year of the 102d Congress. These activities include: reviewing START and other subsequent strategic nuclear arms control agreements with the former Soviet Union; assessing development impacting on multilateral arms control agreements such as CFE and the Chemical Weapons Convention; reviewing IAEA and UNSCOM disarmament and nonproliferation activities; assessing the direction of United States conventional arms transfer policy worldwide with a special emphasis on promoting an arms control policy of multilateral restraint versus a business-as-usual approach to foreign arms sales; establishing a new global security assistance program, the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund; initiating a nonproliferation and disarmament program providing nearly $1 billion for the dismantlement of the former Soviet cold war arsenal; continuing review and support for key arms control agencies such as the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency [ACDA] and the On-Site Inspection Agency [OSIA], and urging bans on fissile material weapons production and on nuclear testing.

One of the most important priorities for the Arms Control Subcommittee in 1992 was to encourage the administration to pursue an effective U.S. conventional arms transfer policy of restraint in the Middle East and throughout the world.

Activities in support of this objective included: a joint hearing on March 24 with the Europe and the Middle East Subcommittee; a briefing on May 7 to review the State Department's management and controls of U.S. arms sales overseas; a hearing on May 27 on the status of the negotiations by the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council to establish a multilateral arms restraint regime; a briefing on June 16 on the May 27–28 round of the Perm Five talks, and a joint hearing on September 23 with Europe and the Middle East Subcommittee on the proposed sale of F–15 aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

These activities culminated on September 28 when Rep. LEE HAMILTON and I released a year-long study by the Congressional Budget Office entitled, "Limiting Conventional Arms Exports to the Middle East" identifying ways to restrain and control arms sales to the Middle East and throughout the world. Our joint statement on the CBO study can be found in my September 29 floor remarks entitled, "Need for More Restrain Not Sales of Weapons" [Sept. 29, 1992 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, E2828].

The subcommittee maintains legislative jurisdiction over funding authorizations for both the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency [ACDA] and the on-site Inspection Agency [OSIA] as reflected in Public Law 102–228. Accordingly, on May 12, the subcommittee met with OSIA Director Maj. Gen. Robert W. Parker to review the agency's arms control implementation activities and its funding request for fiscal year 1993. On July 30, the subcommittee met with ACDA Director Ronald Lehman to review the agency's contribution to U.S. arms control policy efforts and to discuss the agency's changing role with respect to the post-cold war need to pursue greater nonproliferation and disarmament activities.

NONPROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT ACTIVITIES

As part of the subcommittee's jurisdiction over arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation issues, the subcommittee conducts periodic briefings for members of the House Arms Control Observers Group appointed by the Speaker. For example, executive branch officials briefed Members on July 1: First, the June 17 Bush-Yeltsin summit agreements on further reductions in United States and former Soviet strategic nuclear arsenals beyond the START Treaty, and second, the status of efforts to implement agreements pursuant to the $400 million authorized in Public Law 102–228 for the safe storage, transport, and destruction of nuclear and chemical weapons in the former Soviet Union.

In response to our belief that weapons proliferation represents one of the most serious threats to U.S. and world security, Rep. BILL BROOMFIELD, ranking Republican on the Arms Control Subcommittee, joined me on March 4 to introduce legislation [H.R. 4547] establishing the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund, a new global security assistance account to address the new national security, arms control and disarmament challenges and opportunities of the post-cold war era. This Fascell-Broomfield initiative culminated in the authorization of nearly $1 billion in support of disarmament and nonproliferation activities in the Freedom Support Act of 1992. The legislative history of this bipartisan initiative is included in my October 3 floor remarks in support of the conference report 102–964 to S. 2532, the Freedom Support Act of 1992. See the October 3 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD H11001–11004.

As part of its responsibilities for nonproliferation activities of international organizations, the Arms Control Subcommittee met with the directors of both the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] and the United Nations Special Commission on Iraq [UNSCOM].

On July 22, Director-General Hans Blix of IAEA briefed members on the progress of IAEA inspections of North Korean nuclear facilities. He underscored the importance of increased budget support and cooperation from the United States and the international community to enhance the overall effectiveness of IAEA's inspection regime.

On September 17, Rolf Ekeus, Executive Chairman of UNSCOM, briefed members on the status of implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 687 regarding the elimination of Iraqi stockpiles and production capabilities of all of its weapons of mass destruction. A summary of the presentation is included in my October 2 remarks entitled, "UNSCOM Activities in Iraq" (Oct. 2 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, E2882).

ELIMINATION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Over the past decade, the Arms Control Subcommittee has taken an active role in promoting a comprehensive policy approach leading to the elimination of all chemical weapons. A subcommittee staff study report entitled, "Nuclear and Chemical Disarmament Issues," was published as a committee print in April 1992. Recommendations and findings from this staff study led Representative BROOMFIELD and I to introduce H.R. 4547, legislation establishing the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund, a new global security assistance program. The Fund was subsequently included in the Freedom Support Act of 1992 that has just been approved by the Congress and sent to the President who has pledged to sign the measure into law.

The progress of the multilateral talks in Geneva for a worldwide ban on the production, stockpiling, use and proliferation of chemical weapons have been followed by the subcommittee in briefings to members and staff this year by ACDA Director Ron Lehman and

other Government officials. The final draft of the Chemical Weapons Convention will be submitted to the United Nations this fall, then to individual signatory countries for formal ratification in early 1993. A more detailed discussion of this arms control success can be found in my October 2 statement entitled, "Worldwide Elimination of Chemical Weapons" (Oct. 3 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, E2951).

GAO STUDY ON THE NUCLEAR TRIAD

On May 28, representatives from the General Accounting Office [GAO] briefed members on the findings of a classified eight-volume study on the future of the U.S. strategic nuclear triad. This comprehensive report challenges many of our old cold war assumptions about the Soviet threat as well as the rationale and cost-effectiveness of many elements of the strategic nuclear triad in the post-cold-war world. Improvements suggested by the report could make the United States a safer place and provide defense savings in the $100 billion range. A 12-page unclassified summary prepared by GAO on this comprehensive study is included in my September 29 floor remarks, entitled "GAO Report on U.S. Strategic Nuclear Triad." (See Sept. 29 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, H9861–4).

WORKSHOP ON THE FUTURE OF ARMS CONTROL

In response to the extraordinary challenges to our country's foreign and arms control policies of the past 40 years caused primarily by the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Arms Control Subcommittee, in conjunction with the Congressional Research Service convened a workshop on "The Future of Arms Control" on January 15, 1992. With CRS acting as moderator, eight arms control experts were invited to present papers on the post-cold-war arms control agenda. The experts pointed out that current trends in the arms control process indicate a shift away from bilateral accords based on tediously negotiated verification requirements to multilateral agreements, regional confidence-building measures, increased transparency, and unilateral and reciprocal actions. These trends, as they continue to develop and take root, will have a significant impact on future arms control and disarmament decisions.

In recognition of the valuable contribution, the subcommittee issued a committee print entitled "The Future of Arms Control: New Opportunities" in April 1992 that includes an executive summary of the January workshop and the complete texts of the papers prepared by the participating arms control experts.

FISSILE MATERIAL AND NUCLEAR TESTING CONTROLS

For the past several years, the Congress has urged the President to negotiate with the former Soviet Union to ban the production of fissile material for weapons purposes. Both the United States and the former Soviet Union have fissile materials stocks available well beyond the 22d century. While the administration finally announced a cessation of United States production of fissile material earlier this year, it did not seek the cessation of fissile material production in the former Soviet Union. In response, the Congress adopted legislation this month urging the President to negotiate a ban on the production of Russian fissile material.

Another area of longstanding interest to the subcommittee is the issue of nuclear testing limitations. For the past several years, the Congress has stood firm in its support for limitations on nuclear testing leading to a comprehensive test ban [CTB] agreement. Just this month, the President signed the latest congressional initiative which includes a 9-month moratorium on nuclear testing and a phasing out of all U.S. nuclear testing as of 1997 provided no other country conducts a nuclear test.

Additional information on fissile weapons bans and on nuclear testing arms control efforts by the Congress in included in my October 2, 1992, remarks entitled "U.S. Arms Control Policy in the Post-Cold-War Era" (Oct. 3 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, E2947).

As chairman of the Arms Control Subcommittee I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the professional staff who have so ably served me and the other subcommittee members over the past 10 years. Under the leadership of the subcommittee staff director, Ivo Spalatin, the professional staff include: subcommittee staff consultants Janey Hatcher, Dave Barton, and Maryanne Murray; senior staff assistant Jo Weber; full committee staff consultants Toni Verstandig and Mike Poloyac—former subcommittee staff consultants; minority staff consultant J. Walker Roberts and former minority staff consultants Bill Inglee and Bill Fite.

Over the past 10 years, we were fortunate to have a number of congressional fellows and student interns help us on the Arms Control Subcommittee. These include the following congressional fellows: Dennis Jarvi, Michael Gilbreath, Katherine Johnson, and David Scheffer, and student interns: Jennifer Hoke, Victor Huang, Scott Castroll, Erica Runyon, Curt Crawford, Joe Boghossian, Richard Kohout, Patricia Tipon, Howard Steinman, Tammy Haveli, Gaytri Bhalla, Lee Diamond, Claudia Goria, Charlie Chester, Dwight Holton, and George Warren, Jr.

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT POLICY FOR THE 103D CONGRESS

The continued development and implementation of a comprehensive arms control and disarmament policy in the post-cold-war era requires persistence by the Congress, effective management by the executive branch and close coordination and cooperation between the two.

Major issues requiring the attention and commitment of both Congress and the executive branch in the 103d Congress and beyond include:

Retaining and revitalizing the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to meet the challenges of the post-cold-war era;

Continuing the disarmament of the excess stocks of weapons in the former Soviet Union and the world;

Ensuring adequate funding for the new global Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund;

Pursuing effective restraints on U.S. arms sales leading to a multilateral arms restraint regime;

Solidifying the new legal limitations on nuclear testing culminating in a CTB;

Pursuing a multilateral end to fissile material weapons production and the safe destruction of current stocks;

Solidifying the June 17, 1991 Bush-Yeltsin summit and START Treaty leading to even deeper reductions in strategic weapons;

Continuing constraints on strategic defense consistent with the ABM Treaty, and

Strengthening U.S. nonproliferation policies and international nonproliferation organizations and global regimes.

TRIBUTE TO THE ST. MATTHIUS SCHOOL

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to St. Matthius School in my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. This beautiful school with its wonderful church and congregation are celebrating their jubilee year beginning with festivities to start November 1. These celebrations will last for 6 months culminating with a dinner-dance in April of next year.

Mr. Speaker, St. Matthius School has been educating children in Youngstown for 75 years now. St. Matthius and its Slovak Catholic community of parishoners have long demonstrated their commitment to quality parochial education by the integration of Catholic faith and culture. The faculty and staff of St. Matthius believe that a parish school must reflect the teachings of the Catholic Church, rich in its traditions of Christian values, and cherishing the background of its ethnic culture.

Mr. Speaker, St. Matthius School offers a well rounded Catholic education with 13 full time certified teachers, a student/teacher ratio of 28 to 1, many service projects and extracurricular activities, and athletic competitions as well. Some of the best leaders and role models in Youngstown are products of St. Matthius School.

I congratulate them on their jubilee year and wish them the best in the future. I know that the alumni of this great school are very proud.

THE COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT REFORM ACT

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Community Reinvestment Reform Act of 1992. We have an economic crisis in America. Our infrastructure is crumbling, our inner cities seethe with frustration and anger, and economic development is closed off for many communities.

There are many reasons for our economic decline. Dramatic reductions in public investment is one. Excessive debt, both public and private, is another. However, critical to a community's ability to empower itself, to revitalize itself, is its ability to access capital. In this regard, our financial services industry has let down low-income and minority communities in a profound way. Banks have redlined entire regions, including my own in south-central Los Angeles. Bank branches have evaporated from inner cities all across the Nation. Low-in-

come small businesspeople, and those who serve low-income areas, cannot get loans to develop and expand enterprises.

Moreover, mortgage discrimination continues in startling terms. The raw data from the Federal Reserve Board recently released its second report on home mortgage disclosure. That report, like the first data released last year, showed that African-Americans and Latinos were three times as likely to be turned down for mortgages as whites in the same income bracket. High-income African-Americans were more likely to be refused a mortgage than low-income whites. These trends held for every region surveyed by the Fed—that is in every region of the country.

Mr. Speaker, the evidence is overwhelming. The financial service sector has fallen well short of its obligation to low-income and minority communities.

For almost 20 years, community activists, housing advocates, and other citizen groups worked for the passage of the Community Reinvestment Act [CRA]. Finally, after years of struggle, in 1977, the CRA became law. This law was a major advancement in the relationship between communities and their financial service providers. In exchange for a public charter and deposit insurance, a financial institution would invest a portion of its capital in the community it serves.

It is not too much to ask that banks, which last year received a $30 billion loan from the taxpayers to shore up the Bank Insurance Fund [BIF], lend in low-income and minority neighborhoods—the same areas that have been victimized by the economic cold shoulder of redlining and discrimination.

Over the years, the CRA has been the only vehicle a community has had to keep banks accountable. It has brought tremendous successes and generated substantial investments. However, the time has come to reform the CRA for the 1990's. While the CRA brought a sense of fairness and established a working relationship between a bank and its region, we must do more.

That is why I am introducing the Community Reinvestment Reform Act of 1992. This legislation recognizes the CRA as the foundation from which communities can access capital. It takes the strengths of the CRA and builds upon them. Let me outline the major components of the legislation:

First, regulators would include data on a bank's home mortgage lending, small business lending, community development, and consumer loans—all differentiated by the type and volume loans by race, income-level and neighborhood.

Second, community representatives would have expanded opportunity to comment on an institution's lending data before its CRA rating has been determined. The comment period would be 75 days under my proposal.

Third, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act would be amended to require reporting on loans to small businesses, personal loans, and consumer loans on a census tract basis. This would allow citizens and bank regulators to evaluate a bank's performance, not just its intention, in its overall lending patterns.

Fourth, the CRA rating system would be changed to reflect a performance based evaluation. Serious grade inflation characterizes current CRA evaluations as almost 90 percent of all lending institutions receive an outstanding or satisfactory rating. This despite the obvious neglect in inner-city lending and overt and systematic mortgage discrimination. Obviously, to have a truly responsive CRA, we must have a rating system which accurately reflects the lending performance of our lending institutions.

Fifth, private mortgage insurance companies [PMI's] would be brought into the CRA process. PMI's have materially contributed to redlining in minority communities. Disclosure requirements in this bill will bring accountability to PMI's which significantly impact on the marketability of low-income lending.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I hope in the next few months we begin a serious discussion of bank laws as they affect low-income and minority communities. If the rebellion in Los Angeles taught us anything, it is that people are crying out for opportunity. People have been led to believe that things will get better. As long as one of the primary institutions for economic development remains closed to millions of Americans who wish to improve their lot in society, we can only expect more anger, hopelessness, and despair. I believe we can turn this anger into constructive action. I believe we can give people the chance they have waited a lifetime to receive. As we look forward to next year, passage of Community Reinvestment Act reform is one of the most significant changes we can make to include all U.S. citizens in the American dream.

SO LONG CHET, IT'S BEEN GOOD TO KNOW YOU

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the distinguished career of a good friend and fellow Bay Stater, CHET ATKINS. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, he has been a tireless worker, not only for his district, but for Massachusetts and the Nation.

His efforts on this major committee has boosted the economic power of the State even further, preserving jobs and creating opportunities in these tough times. He has always been willing to listen to the concerns and interests or our delegation and tried to help, giving his all in every endeavor. I would like to particularly thank him for his unwavering support for the Salem project, a project of vital importance to my district.

It has been a pleasure to serve with CHET, Mr. Speaker, and I am saddened by his departure, knowing that Massachusetts has lost one of its most dedicated public servants. His future, I know, holds even greater accomplishments than the ones that have been so important to the people of Massachusetts.

THE URBAN HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER AT UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT MERCY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a project of great importance to the people of Detroit. The University of Detroit Mercy is proposing to create an Urban Health Sciences Center that will educate nonphysician health care providers in fields such as nursing, dentistry, and medical records professionals. The center will consolidate the university's health care programs, which are now spread out over four locations throughout the Detroit area, into a single facility, thereby providing health care professionals with a broad-based education and training. The university, with a minority student enrollment of 30 percent, will also seek to combat the shortage of minority nonphysician health care providers in the Detroit area.

The University of Detroit Mercy is uniquely poised to lead such an effort. The university is well known for its quality and breadth of programs in these disciplines and its history of commitment to the city of Detroit and its surrounding metropolitan area.

In the past, Federal support has been approved for model demonstration projects similar to the Urban Health Sciences Center at the University of Detroit Mercy, that are committed to providing quality education in health care sciences to our Nation's urban centers. I believe that the proposed center at the University of Detroit Mercy is worthy of such an investment by the Federal Government and I will seek the support of my colleagues for funding of the center in fiscal year 1994. The university will leverage the Federal support against alternate funding sources including local and State governments and private donors.

The proposed Urban Health Sciences Center at the University of Detroit Mercy will address a major need in our education and health care systems, and I look forward to seeing the implementation of this project, which has obvious importance to the health care community of greater Detroit and will serve as a model for other health sciences programs across the country.

THE GENERATION NOW PASSING DESERVES RESPECT

HON. CRAIG T. JAMES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, Paul Donnelly recently published the following telling article. I would like to submit it for the benefit of my colleagues. We should all take the time to stop and honor the living, and thank them for their accomplishments, their sacrifices, and their wisdom. It certainly made me stop and think. I hope it will inspire the same in others.

THE GENERATION NOW PASSING DESERVES OUR RESPECT

(By Paul Donnelly)

They're not getting any younger, and there are fewer every day—America's World War II generation.

They may seem like any other group of old people, mostly retirees now, just old men and women on porches, in nursing homes, parents and grandparents—but they're not.

When they were young, they saved the world.

Remarkable how completely ordinary it seems.

No other generation in world history can make that claim.

Not the Founders of the American Revolution, the ancient Greeks and Romans, nor the baby boomers—not even the early Christians.

Other generations had great struggles; other times had great challenges; but at best here and there were saviors of a town or a country, vanguards of unfulfilled promises, dreamers of visions.

America's World War II generation did not, as a group, achieve the heroism of an individual like Joan of Arc, nor is there any evidence that their "souls were touched by fire," as Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. described the experience of the Civil War when he had grown old.

But isn't it fitting that victory in the most intense, deadly and important struggle in human history should seem sort of ordinary to those who won it, and those who benefited?

America's World War II generation saved the world because it had to be done, and no one else was available to do it.

It isn't that America's Vietnam generation, for example, both the pro and the con, couldn't or wouldn't have saved the world. They didn't get the chance.

It isn't that Russians, who actually broke the Wehrmacht, or the Chinese, who held Japan's best troops in a death grip, or British or French or any of the rest of the World's peoples, didn't win the war.

But they didn't save the world from an unspeakable global evil.

That was the American's—when, as Winston Churchill said the "new world came to the rescue of the old."

But they weren't vast forces of history, or legendary warriors. They weren't even all combat soldiers, or Rosie the Riveters.

They were ordinary people—Uncle Ed, and your mom and dad who lived in an extraordinary time.

So they did what had to be done.

There was a fair amount of ballyhoo last December, at the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor, although it got sticky with tensions in the current U.S.-Japan relationship.

In a few years, there will be lots of half-century anniversaries of V-E and V-J Day, maybe some prayerful ceremonies honoring liberation of the death camps.

The ex-Soviet republics might pause to remember that there was once a place called Stalingrad, and it was very important.

There will be fewer alive then who actually did those things, though.

So what that 50 years ago today, or last week, or next year, a lot of people killed and died for famous victories?

This isn't about anniversaries, or the all World War II newsreel channel that every cable TV system seems to have. It's about the old guy you see on the street, with a little poppy in his lapel, or the blue-haired women who forgets things and who rides the bus.

Let's take a long, last look at these people now, while we still have the chance.

No one has ever done anything like their achievement before and God willing, no one will ever have to do anything like it again.

TRIBUTE TO THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN SLOVENE DAY

HON. RICK SANTORUM

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize the American Slovenes of western Pennsylvania as they celebrate the 50th Anniversary of American Slovene Day. For over a century, Slovenes have travelled to the United States seeking economic prosperity. A great number of these immigrants settled and remain in Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and, I'm happy to say, Pennsylvania.

The first American Slovene Day was held on July 8, 1939, and every year after, except during World War II. This event was meant to promote the purpose of preserving the Slovene heritage for the present generation and for generations to come. Western Pennsylvanian Slovenes have continued in this spirit and, as a community, have kept their heritage alive in many ways. In 1946 they began broadcasting a weekly radio program that brought news of interest along with favorite Slovene melodies to the Slovene community. Slovene musical groups formed in many areas of the United States and remain exceedingly popular. Through bands, dramatic clubs, and national homes, they have served to keep alive their native countries' tradition.

The great majority of Slovene immigrants came to the United States as poor peasants who worked hard to learn English, find work, and to make a life for themselves in this country. At the turn of the century, they made valuable contributions to our country's work force in the copper and iron mines of Michigan's Upper Peninsula, in the Iron Range of Minnesota, and in the coal mines in western Pennsylvania. As the country grew, so did the Slovene influence in every aspect of our Nation, from small business to the arts.

The Slovene community, like so many of our other ethnic groups, must be commended for succeeding in fostering a new life in the United States while maintaining a sense of pride and tradition in their homeland. We must not forget to celebrate and enjoy our country's many ethnic groups which keep our country rich in culture.

A TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR JOSEPH VERNER REED

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to give special recognition to Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed, who served as the U.S. Chief of Protocol from February 1989 to October 1991. As Chief of Protocol, Ambassador Reed acted in an exemplary manner on behalf of the United States as host to all foreign Ambassadors. Through his innovative brand of diplomacy, he successfully brought together representatives from all over the world and integrated them into the political life of this country. He was particularly known for his warmth and gracious hospitality toward foreign visitors.

Ambassador Reed has departed Washington for his new post as Under Secretary to the United Nations. He will be sorely missed by all who were familiar with his own special approach to protocol and the art of diplomacy.

For these reasons, I would like to call attention to a very insightful column about Ambassador Reed, entitled "United Nations—USIA Wireless File" and I request that it be inserted at this point in the RECORD:

UNITED NATIONS—USIA WIRELESS FILE—JULY 16, 1992

Joseph Verner Reed is one of the key officials on the staff of new United Nations Secretary-General Bourtros Boutros-Ghali, but he himself is not new to the United Nations or international politicos. His graciousness and genuine affection for people are legendary, not only at the United Nations Headquarters but also in Washington and other world capitals and in business, banking, legislative and media circles.

The Ambassador, a dapper man who often wears a carnation in his lapel, earlier served as Chief of Protocol of the United States and United States Ambassador to Morocco. After graduating from Yale University, he began his career at the World Bank and later became an Assistant to David Rockefeller, then Chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank. He also was U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Economic and Social Council during the Reagan Administration and was Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations for Political and General Assembly Affairs under Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Reed's exuberance, energy, and sensitivity to the nuances of international politics serve him well in his new post as Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Public Affairs—an assignment he compares to the role of "roving ambassador."

In the five months since beginning his current United Nations assignment, Reed has traveled to Kuwait to coordinate United Nations efforts to counter the negative consequences of oil well fires set by retreating Iraqis during the Persian Gulf war, to Vancouver to represent Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali at a United Nations Conference on the Disabled, and to Washington in conjunction with the Secretary-General's first official visit there.

THE SEASONED DIPLOMAT WILL DIRECT THE UNITED NATIONS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY PLANS

Reed assumed responsibility for the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration of the United Nations—perhaps the biggest challenge in his distinguished career. But he obviously has the situation well under control.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations "should be a worldwide celebration of a unique period" in history, says Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed, coordinator of events that will commemorate a half century of United Nations achievements in 1995.

"Fifty years in the life of an organization is an extraordinary milestone," says the seasoned diplomat who now serves as United

Nations Under-Secretary-General. "But the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations is much more, for it is not merely the anniversary of the setting up of the world organization. Most importantly, it is the anniversary of 'We the People.' It is everybody's anniversary."

Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali, Reed said in a recent interview, does not see the commemoration as "a lot of bells and whistles celebrating what has been done . . . but one that looks forward to decades ahead."

In April, the General Assembly passed a resolution calling for a formal celebration, so Reed's mandate is defined and the 29-nation preparatory committee has begun meeting. Ambassador Reed envisions a Foundation to receive voluntary contributions to finance Fiftieth Anniversary events as well as an International Advisory Committee.

The United Nations Department of Public Information already has "crates of suggestions from around the world as to what should be done to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary," the Ambassador said. Proposals include publications, films, television programs, exhibits, tours, musical performances, conferences, and a special session in San Francisco. "We are moving forward at a high velocity," he said.

When Reed resigned as U.S. Chief of Protocol in October 1991, he was praised by President Bush for his "unprecedented energy," the substantive briefings he arranged for members of the Washington diplomatic corps, and the "personal care and consideration" he had demonstrated.

President Bush lauded Reed's skill in making "our distinguished visitors from abroad feel welcome. This is important. Often visitors from smaller countries have not felt the genuine warmth of a welcome to the USA. You have personally done a great deal to change that."

Ambassador Chimansing Jesseramsing of Mauritius, Dean of the Commonwealth countries, also praised Ambassador Reed's graciousness and "depth of real concern and caring for foreign diplomats from nearly 150 different embassies." Ambassador Reed "will be missed by countries whose economy and population do not compare well with the wealth and size of the United States and whose cultural heritage might not fit easily into what many consider to be the mainstream Western civilization," Ambassador Jesseramsing said.

When Reed received France's prestigious Legion d'Honneur award in 1991, he was cited for his special talents for the profession of diplomacy. "Who can say how much diplomacy—and I am thinking of course not only of United States diplomacy but of diplomacy at large—would have lost if Joseph had not entered its ranks?" said Ambassador of France to the United States Jacques Andreani as he presented the Legion d'Honneur.

WASHINGTONIANS CELEBRATING 100TH BIRTHDAY IN 1992

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to salute 24 of my constituents who celebrated their 100th birthdays during 1992. These Washingtonians are our connection with the past—the "good old days"—and with their collective wisdom, they are reassuring beacons of hope for the future and the guardians of our heritage.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to enter into the record of this great body the names of Washington's "living treasures". The 1992 honorees are: Ethel Beverly, Meritt McGruder Burnett, Sarah Roberts Bynum, Helen L. Diggs, Effie Dunnaville, Marie Ellison, Charity Columbus Gillian, Edna S. Griswold, Addie Busby Ellis Harper, Notie Mae Harris, Malissa F. Holoman, Myrian Hyken, Percy L. Jones, Ellen Robertson Langley, Alberta Mackin, Mary Anne McKenney, Emma Pettigrew, Mollie L. Reed, Lillie Bulah Reeves, Maggie Turner, Idolia Isidora Vivanco, George Welch, Victoria Drake Williams, and John Evans, Jr.

Mr. Speaker I invite my colleagues to join me in wishing these wonderful Washingtonians the best of health and happiness for the future.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. LILLIE MAE McENTYRE

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize a special individual who may be David in size, but Goliath in spirit.

Mrs. Lillie Mae McEntyre, or "Tinkie Bell" as she is fondly known for her massive collection of bells as well as her petite stature, has given a lifetime of service in teaching Christian ways and stories of the Bible to youngsters at First United Methodist Church of Marietta, GA.

Mr. Speaker, oftentimes I take the floor of the House of Representatives to honor individuals on their retirement. Mrs. McEntyre, I am pleased to say, has no such plans. She has been giving of her time and talents at First United Methodist for 65 years.

My children, Christy and George, were taught by Mrs. McEntyre in their elementary school days and recall those times with fondness. For all the love the children of First United Methodist have for Mrs. McEntyre, she returns the affection tenfold. She has been a part of many lives and has made more of an impression on young and old than she will ever know.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing Mrs. McEntyre for her unending devotion to children and the word of Jesus Christ. I am prayerful that she will continue her good work for many more years to come.

THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN HEALTH CARE ACT

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 2681, the Native Hawaiian Health Improvement Act. This act would extend to the year 2000 the provisions of the Native Hawaiian Health Care Act of 1988, and amend certain provisions of that act.

Mr. Speaker, I continue to be concerned by the criticisms from some of my colleagues that this legislation has been called pork, duplicative, and it has also been called the kind of legislation that leads to uncontrollable and undirected Federal spending.

I am surprised by this criticism because we are talking about improving the health condition of U.S. citizens. I want to share with my colleagues the deplorable and unjustified health condition of the native Hawaiian community—who are citizens of our great Nation.

The overall death rate of all native Hawaiians is 34 percent higher than other races in the United States;

Pure-blooded Hawaiians die at a rate 146 percent higher than other races in the United States;

Native Hawaiians die from diabetes at a rate 222 percent higher than all other ethnic groups in the United States;

Forty-four percent of all infant deaths in the State of Hawaii are native Hawaiian children; and

The breast cancer rate among native Hawaiians is 30 percent higher than among whites in our country.

Mr. Speaker, if that were not enough to warrant critically needed treatment, many of the physiological problems Hawaiians suffer from today are directly attributable to the arrival of Europeans and others, and 100 years ago the United States used its military force to help overthrow Hawaii's form of government.

Now given these circumstances, I would say that the Federal Government owes the few native Hawaiians that have managed to survive the onslaught at least the opportunity to receive medical care that would bring them up to a level of health comparable to the majority of Americans.

It makes infinitely more sense to this Member to spend our declining tax dollars on medical care for Americans, than it does to spend it on maintaining large military forces in countries like Germany, Japan, and Korea. It also makes infinitely more sense to me to spend our tax dollars on medical care for Americans than on the B–1 and B–2 bombers, that may never see combat.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT

Amends the Native Hawaiian Health Care Act of 1988 to set forth the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act.

Sets forth specified health objectives for Native Hawaiians to be met by the year 2000.

Authorizes appropriations for implementing and updating the Native health care master plan.

Makes Papa Ola Lokahi responsible for the: (1) implementation and updating of such plan; (2) training for specified health care practitioners, community outreach workers, counselors, and cultural educators; (3) identification of and research into the diseases that are most prevalent among Native Hawaiians; and (4) development of an action plan outlining the contributions that each member organization of Papa Ola Lokahi will make carrying out this Act.

Permits Papa Ola Lokahi to receive special project funds that may be appropriated for

the purpose of research on the health status of Native Hawaiians or for addressing the health care needs of Native Hawaiians.

Requires Papa Ola Lokahi to serve as a clearinghouse for: (1) the collection and maintenance of data associated with the health status of Native Hawaiians; (2) the identification and research into diseases affecting Native Hawaiians; (3) the availability of Native Hawaiian project funds, research projects, and publications; (4) the collaboration of research in the area of Native Hawaiian health; and (5) the dissemination of information pertinent to the Native Hawaiian health care system.

Directs Papa Ola Lokahi to: (1) coordinate and assist the health care programs and services provided to Native Hawaiians; and (2) act as a statewide infrastructure to provide technical support and coordination of training and technical assistance to Native Hawaiian health care systems.

Makes eligible for grants or contracts for providing health services to Native Hawaiians health care systems (currently, Native Hawaiian health centers or organizations or public or nonprofit private health providers). Limits to five (currently, nine) the number of grant or contract recipients. Revises matching fund requirements for such grants or contracts. Prohibits the awarding of grant or contract funds unless the recipient agrees that the funds will not be expended: (1) for purposes not listed under this Act; (2) to provide inpatient services; (3) to make cash payment to intended recipients of health services; or (4) to purchase or improve real property or to purchase major medical equipment.

Extends the authorization of appropriations for such grants and contracts and for an administrative grant for Papa Ola Lokahi through 2001. Authorizes appropriations for the planning of Native Hawaiian health care systems.

Directs the Secretary to provide funds through a direct grant or cooperative agreement to Kamehameha School/Bishop Estate for providing scholarship assistance for health profession training to Native Hawaiian students who meet certain requirements under the Public Health Service Act. Authorizes appropriations.

WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PLANT [WIPP]

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in lukewarm support for the legislation that will launch the test phase at the waste isolation pilot plant, or WIPP.

My colleagues, the waste isolation pilot was authorized by Congress in 1979 in response to the national need for long-term, safe methods for disposing of radioactive byproducts from our defense programs. We were wise in our foresight to provide for such a facility, given the nuclear waste disposal problem before us today. The WIPP facility is now ready for its first phase of testing. This legislation is the final step needed to bring 12 years of work to fruition.

Forty-five years of production of nuclear weapons has yielded a tremendous amount of radioactive waste. Throughout the United States there are many temporary storage sites for nuclear waste, including Oak Ridge, TN, in my district. These facilities were not built to become permanent repositories for this waste. These sites need to be cleared out and cleaned up. But if WIPP is not allowed to proceed with its testing, the reality is that they could become permanent disposal sites, and environmental hazards. Those communities that agreed to host a temporary storage facility did so with the understanding that the contents would be moved to an environmentally safe permanent storage site. Let us not let them down.

The legislation before us puts in place more than the necessary compliance and oversight mechanisms to protect the surroundings. In fact, I believe we are regulating the facility too much. But I will accept the bill for the mere fact that we have got to get this project moving. Let us get on with the test phase, prove that WIPP is environmentally safe, and begin the permanent disposal process.

I urge support of the bill.

TRIBUTE TO 1992 VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE SPONSORED BY THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, the right to vote is the foundation on which our Nation's democracy rests. By exercising their power to vote, Americans ensure that their Government is accountable to them and is responsive to their needs. This year the League of Women Voters—National sponsored Voter Registration Drive 1992.

The League of Women Voters has a slogan, "They can't hear you if you don't vote." However, an estimated 70 million Americans might be rendered mute on election day this year because they are not registered to vote. To give citizens a political voice, the League of Women Voters sponsored a National Voter Registration Drive, from September 12 through September 19, 1992. The nonpartisan registration campaign combined national publicity on the importance of registration and voting with grassroots opportunities for citizens to register in communities throughout the United States.

As part of the drive, 1100 State and local leagues across the country worked in partnership with more than 80 national businesses, organizations, schools, and community groups. They coordinated voter registration events at locations that reached the largest number and diversity of potential registrants, and provided opportunities to register at work, shopping centers, and other gathering places.

Among the groups and companies that participated in the league's drive were Wal-Mart stores, KinderCare learning centers, and the American Association of Retired Persons. As part of the league's effort to register young people between 18 and 24 years of age, the NAACP cosponsored a National Youth Voter Registration Day on Saturday, September 19. Voter registration activities targeted historically black colleges and universities and minority youths.

In addition, the league recruited television networks, such as NBC, the American Movie Classics and Lifetime, and the Video Software Dealers Association, to promote voter registration through public service announcements. The league also enlisted actors Ted Danson, star of the popular NBC television comedy series "Cheers", and John Forsythe of another NBC comedy, "The Powers That Be", to appear in public service announcements urging citizens to vote.

Mr. Speaker, as one who was actively involved in voter registration and the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1964, I applaud the league and add my support to its campaign to help citizens make themselves heard through the power of the vote.

COMMUNITY POLICING

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about some of the positive efforts that local law enforcement officers in Prince Georges County and Anne Arundel County are taking to control the outrageous surge in crime that we have been experiencing throughout this country.

During consideration of the crime bill which has been stalled in the Senate for some time now, many of my colleagues, myself included, talked about the importance of getting our local law enforcement officers out of their cars and into the communities in which they serve. The "Cops on the Beat" program as it is referred to in the crime bill, represents a return to the old-fashioned, traditional method of policing by getting to know the citizens of their district through partnership and community involvement.

If the crime bill conference agreement had been passed, the bill would have authorized about $3 billion in fiscal year 1992, for hiring more law enforcement officers on the Federal, State, and local levels. Grants to local governments and community groups to either establish or expand existing cooperative efforts between law enforcement and local residents to increase police presence, was a large part of the State and local law enforcement title of the bill. It has been proven that serious crime decreases when police become visible members of the communities in which they serve.

The Prince Georges County, MD, police department in the district that I currently represent, received a 1991 grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance for $202,000 to establish a community policing program. Officers were enrolled in a series of highly intensive, comprehensive training classes which included instruction in community policing, drug detection and investigation, and crime prevention, all efforts aimed at reducing the demand for drugs and subsequent criminal activity.

With a current total of 22 full-time community policing officers, an additional 25 officers are to be added by the end of next June.

Within 2 years, the department plans to have a total of 101 officers whose sole responsibility will be to patrol the communities in which they serve.

The Prince Georges County community-oriented policing program has been an immediate and tremendous success. The success of this innovative program can be directly attributed to the cooperation between the community and the policing officers. The sector where the program has been fully implemented recorded a 20-percent reduction in violent crime in 1991. No other sector within Prince Georges County recorded such a significant decrease in violent crime.

Without the close interaction between the residents and the police, community policing programs cannot work. Officers work tirelessly to instill a measure of confidence in the community residents and their efforts have reaped positive results. Citizens now provide the necessary information which enable officers to terminate certain criminal activities. Neighbors have provided enough information to close three apartments functioning as crack houses. Apartment managers now share and disseminate information that stop drug dealers from renting apartments, and residents organized to revitalize a playground that was once a haven for drug dealers. Citizens who were once terrorized and intimidated by drug dealers have begun to reclaim their communities.

Aside from the reduction of crime in neighborhoods served by community policing, there is a very significant benefit derived from the positive interaction between officers and people they serve. A mutual desire to see the eradication of crime has restored a measure of confidence in and respect for law enforcement that has been lost in some crime plagued neighborhoods.

Although members of the community policing program are doing their jobs, they sometimes take their responsibilities beyond the call of duty. I recently met with several policing officers in Prince Georges County and they spoke about their service on a very personal level. I would like to take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to share with you examples of some of the commitments that these dedicated young officers make to the community in which they serve.

Sgt. Roberto Hylton helped organize a flag football league to provide some of the county's most at risk youth with a fun, yet structured activity. In a relatively short period of time, the league had swelled to some 300 participants. Vandalism, mall hangers, and glass breakage throughout the community declined significantly. These young men between the ages of 9 and 17, had something meaningful to do with their otherwise idle time.

As one who advocates that local business form partnerships with the communities in which they serve, I applaud the Giant, Safeway, and 7-Eleven stores for donating the funds to obtain uniforms and trophies. I encourage the continuation of such partnerships and hope that other businesses realize the important contribution that they can make in the fight against crime.

In Cpl. Diane Salen's district, a 14-year-old youngster determined to be severely emotionally disturbed, had become a neighborhood nuisance. As is true in a great many cases, this young man came from a family with little parental involvement. His father was in drug and alcohol rehabilitation and provided no support for the family. His mother, a welfare recipient, had five other children to care for, and was unable and unwilling, to provide the resources necessary to steer the youth in a positive direction. Through sheer determination, Corporal Salen was able to get this young man into an alternative school better equipped to handle the care that he so desperately needed. Corporal Salen has bought the young man school supplies with her own money, and continues to visit with him on a regular basis. She checks his report cards and offers the sorely needed encouragement and support he needs to help him steer clear of criminal activity.

Pfc. Tony Avendorph, the subject of a recent Washington Post article on community policing, has many success stories under his belt. A business in his area, plagued by loitering, drinking, and drug activity on an adjacent abandoned property, began to lose business because customers no longer wanted to put up with the activity. With cooperation between the community, the owners of the property, and the fierce determination of Avendorph, the property has been cleared of undesirables and customers of the business are no longer afraid to patronize the establishment. In addition, he has been credited with cleaning up a 200 unit subsidized housing project where crack smoking in the hallways and the sound of gunshots were commonplace. The resident manager says that with Avendorph's arrival, she now sleeps better at night. The quality of life has improved for an entire housing community.

An accomplished judo expert, Private First Class Avendorph teaches the martial art to youngsters and participates in the Explorer program, squeezing extra hours of his own time into an already cramped schedule.

A neighborhood under seize by a band of young thugs brought Cpl. Dean Jones and the area residents together to solve their problem. Neighbors complained that they heard frequent gunshots coming from a certain house—juveniles stood in the roads, cursing creating disturbances, exposing themselves and urinating in the shrubs. Once the partnership was formed between the residents and Corporal Jones, the landlord was contacted and the offending inhabitants subsequently evicted.

All of these examples demonstrate the effectiveness of community-oriented policing when a spirit of cooperation exists between the officers and the residents they serve. Cpl. Grady Stevenson started the Kings Square Civil Association and had a back-to-school party for the children, including clowns and drug education displays. The association was also able to obtain much needed donations for school supplies for the kids.

These are just some of the success stories emerging from the streets of Prince Georges County. I am proud of the many hardworking and dedicated young beat officers who risk their lives daily to improve the quality of life for the residents of the communities they serve.

For too long, the general public has become distrustful of our country's police force. The return to a more personal style of policing with neighborhood and local business involvement is a giant step in the right direction. In Anne Arundel County, local politicians, business owners, and community leaders recently organized an effort geared towards educating youngsters to stay away from drugs, improve themselves, and become productive members of their communities.

Since June, about 70 police officers have been spending their off-duty time to work with children in Freetown Village in order to give them an alternative to using drugs. Some of the activities and entertainment provided to the kids are: basketball, softball, ice skating, trips to the U.S. Naval Academy, Anne Arundel Community College, Chesapeake Bay, The National Aquarium, and sporting and cultural events. In addition, they are involved in community service projects, such as repainting recreation centers and visits to senior citizen centers. The program is working because parents and the business community are working with the police in order to save these young kids. Anne Arundel Police Chief Robert Russell says he used to throw rocks at police cars as a kid growing up in Baltimore but stopped when the police department organized a boys and girls club which provided him with positive activities.

It is my hope that the community-oriented policing concept continues to grow and expand, beyond even the urban areas and close suburbs usually associated with crime. Violent crime has increased 21 percent since 1988, and rural communities are no longer immune from this crime.

Although law enforcement is primarily fought at the State and local levels, the Federal Government has a role to play in reducing crime. The crime bill being held hostage by the administration, address the role the Federal Government must play in waging war against crime. In addition to providing funds for more law enforcement officers, it provides funds for fighting drug trafficking in rural areas. The Department of Justice reports that drug abuse violations have increased 3.7 percent in rural America, robbery 14.5 percent, and violent crime overall, which includes murder, rape, and aggravated assault has increased 4.4 percent.

I was dismayed to hear from the sheriff of St. Marys County, MD., where I also maintain a home, that even though crime is on the rise in rural America, the criteria is such that they usually cannot qualify for Federal grants. We must change that. We must ensure that our rural communities are not excluded from protecting their citizens against the scourge of crime. And we must not allow partisan politics to impinge upon our responsibility to assist law enforcement personnel with their fight against crime.

Mr. Speaker, If criminals are allowed to continue to use the intimidation tactics they frequently use to hold citizens hostage in their own homes—afraid to notify the police of criminal activities, the police will not be able to solve their problems. Police officers should be regarded as friends, to protect and serve the law-abiding citizens who want to feel safe walking to the corner store or to let their children play in the confines of their own property.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud and commend our Nation's law enforcement personnel and particularly those men and women who spend

their own time and resources to instill hope for a future for those who seemed to have lost their sense of hope.

REMARKS ON S. 12, THE CABLE CONSUMER PROTECTION AND COMPETITION ACT OF 1992

HON. DENNIS E. ECKART

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an extension of remarks that was included in the permanent RECORD on the debate on the conference report on S. 12, the Cable Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992. Although this statement will be included as a part of the permanent RECORD for the debate that occurred on September 17, 1992, the House should be aware of the contents of this extension at this time.

STATEMENT BY HON. DENNIS E. ECKART

Mr. Speaker, I wish to clarify the meaning of two sections of the cable bill, sections 314(g)(1) and 315(b)(3)(A). The sections specify the content of the signals that cable operators are required to carry pursuant to the act. The statutory language of these sections is clear, unequivocal, consistent, and controlling. Since the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference does not fully describe the content of the statutory language, the meaning of these sections should be interpreted using the relevant passages from the House report language which analyze identical language in the House-passed bill, H.R. 4850, which follows:

"SECTION 615

"Subsection (g)(1) [of section 615] requires cable systems to carry the entire primary audio, accompanying video, and line 21 closed caption transmission of each qualified local public television station, unless otherwise agreed upon by the cable operator and the station, including (to the extent technically feasible) program-related material carried in the vertical blanking interval (VBI), on subcarriers or through other enhancements of the signal, that may be necessary for receipt of programming by handicapped persons or for educational or language purposes.

"Public television stations have pioneered the use of broadcast spectrum to deliver closed-captioning, descriptive video and other important program-related services that serve the special needs of vision- or hearing-impaired viewers. For example, to serve visually impaired individuals, PBS uses a channel in the aural subcarrier to provide a descriptive video service, which narrates the key visual elements of programming. Similarly, PBS serves non-English speaking audiences by using a channel in the aural subcarrier to simulcast selected programs in a second language. PBS also delivers lesson plans and other data on the VBI to accompany the educational programming delivered to the Nation's schools."

"SECTION 614

"Subsection (b)(3)(A) [of section 614] requires that a cable system retransmit in its entirety the primary audio and video signal and the closed captioning transmission of each local commercial television station carried on the system, and, to the extent technically feasible, also retransmit any program-related material transmitted by the broadcaster on a subcarrier or in the vertical blanking interval (VBI). The committee intends that the cable operator shall retain discretion whether or not to retransmit other material which may be transmitted in the vertical blanking interval or on subcarriers which may be unrelated to the main program service. Carriage of other program-related material in the vertical blanking interval and on subcarriers or other enhancements of the primary video and audio signal (such as teletext and other subscription and advertiser-supported information) is left to the discretion of the cable operator. The committee does not intend that this provision be used to require carriage of secondary uses of the broadcast transmission, including the lease or sale of time on subcarriers or the vertical blanking interval for the creation or distribution of material by persons or entities other than the broadcast licensee. Moreover, where appropriate and feasible, operators are free to strip signal enhancements (such as ghost-cancelling) from the broadcast signal and employ such enhancements at the system headend. It is the committee's intent that these provisions not impede the use by cable operators of technological improvements that better would facilitate the delivery of broadcast television programming to subscribers.

"The committee encourages cable operators, when retransmitting a commercial or public broadcast station's signal or a cable programming service, to preserve and deliver to consumers intact all enhancements of that signal provided for the purposes of wider access for under-served audiences, including closed captioning which utilizes the VBI, and video descriptions and alternative languages which employ the separate audio program (SAP) channel. The committee also encourages cable operators to pass on to consumers without alteration similar future services which may evolve, such as program information and identification which also may be placed on the VBI.

"The committee notes that television manufacturers estimate that ten million televisions with the caption feature will be sold next year and at least twenty million per year thereafter. The committee believes it is essential that more cable television programming be accessible to people with hearing disabilities, through the greater use of the closed-captioning technology by cable programmers. It has come to the committee's attention that only 4 percent of basic cable programming and 35 percent of pay cable programming is captioned, compared with 70 percent of network television and nearly 100 percent of nationally broadcast public television programming. The committee urges the cable industry to be more responsive to serving this constituency by captioning more of its programming."

TRIBUTE TO RECIPIENTS OF THE TRIUMPH OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT AWARD

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to pay tribute to four courageous and charitable people from my 17th Congressional District in Ohio who need to be recognized.

Hillside Hospital in Howland, OH, has just awarded its annual Triumph of the Spirit. These recipients have overcome great hurdles in life.

David Dinwoodie has displayed vast amounts of courage and dedication in overcoming his amputation—something he considers a mere inconvenience. Beginning while he was in the hospital and continuing to today, Mr. Dinwoodie has given support and encouragement to fellow amputees, and by his behavior, served as an example of what they could accomplish. As an outgrowth of his counseling new amputees, Mr. Dinwoodie founded the Youngstown Amputee Support Group, of which he is currently president. In addition, this 70-year-young man volunteers with a hospice, has learned sign language and helps the deaf as a volunteer assistant at the Paul C. Bunn School, helps teach a class on death and dying at Cardinal Mooney High School, and is a member of the Christian Clown Ministry.

For most of his adult life, Michael Write depended on his addiction to get through the day. In October 1987, he began to change that when he entered treatment at the ARCH Recovery Center of Hillside. After completing his treatment, he spent the next 14 months at a three-fourth-way house in Youngstown.

He claims that it wasn't until after he underwent intense spiritual development that his life began to fall into place. He became involved with a teenage drug prevention group, the Good News Club, at the Needle's Eye Christian Counseling Center, and credits his continuing sobriety to his acceptance of Christ and his resulting spiritual development.

Today, Mr. Write is an outreach worker for the Mahoning County Chemical Dependancy Program and has returned to Youngstown State University where he plans on finishing his degree in January 1993. He devotes his free time to community youth education through his involvement with Needle's Eye, the Prevention and Neutralization of Drugs and Alcohol [PANDA] and Health and Guidance of Students [HUGS] organization, Boy's Club of Youngstown, the Good News Club, Mahoning Valley People for Progress, and is involved with the Ebony Life Line Support Group. He also serves as a member of the Youngstown Mayor's Task Force on Violence and on the board of directors for Southside Ministries.

John Billock has been selfless in his contributions to the needs of the disabled of our community. Mr. Billock has been involved with the Tricounty Spina Bifida Association, American Amputee Foundation, Trumbull County Easter Seals Board, and the Children's Rehabilitation Center Board of Directors where he is currently on the professional advisory committee. He is also the clinical director for the Limb Bank Program of the Variety Club Charities of Northern Ohio and a member of the Rotary and instrumental in inaugurating the Disabled Person of the Year Award. Additionally, the Warren Rotary sponsored a young Colombian girl who had lost both hands in a chemistry lab explosion. Mr. Billock opened his home to her while fitting her with myoelectric hands.

On a national level, Mr. Billock hosts an annual summer picnic and biannual clinic for

children with congenital upper and lower limb deficiencies. He is one of the most sought after presenters in the area of electric powered upper/lower prostheses in the United States.

The rescue mission of Mahoning Valley opened in 1983, and has remained open 24 hours a day ever since. The mission serves 3 meals each day, approximately 105,000 annually, and shelters 75 to 80 residents each night. Participation in rehabilitation programs is mandatory in order to stay at the mission. Rehabilitation programs range from chemical dependancy rehab to GED instruction to financial planning. The mission is run on the tough love concept. Anyone who does not wish to participate in these programs, while able to receive free meals each day, is limited to 5 nights at the mission. The mission offers an opportunity for the Mahoning Valley's homeless, many of whom are chemically dependant, to gain self-respect, dignity, and a change for the future.

Mr. Speaker, I am always happy to recognize the people from my area who take time to help others and make the whole community better. I know that these four individuals have influenced hundreds with their acts of kindness and courage.

CONGRATULATIONS SENIOR ATHLETES

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer hearty congratulations to some very spirited constituents of mine who participated in the first annual Babylon Senior Games on September 26 on the campus of State University of New York at Farmingdale in Suffolk County, NY.

These games, which were organized by the town of Babylon's Department of Human Resources, and sponsored by SUNY-Farmingdale, Cybex/Lumex Inc., Pfizer, Inc., and Kraft/General Foods, were an inspiration to watch. I am proud to report that my own parents not only participated, but came away with gold and silver medals in swimming and walking events, respectively. In addition, I am pleased to report that among our participants that day were the president and CEO of Cybex/Lumex Inc., Lawrence Cohen, who received an award in the swimming competition, and the president of the board of trustees of SUNY-Farmingdale, Walter Lynch, who was awarded numerous medals in swimming as well. The oldest participants in the Senior Games were 79 and 80 years old, and both of these athletes were superb in their events. These examples only represent some of the fine athletes who competed that day.

The Senior Games is an organized amateur athletic competition for residents of Suffolk County age 50 and over. It is my hope that the success this first effort enjoyed will be the foundation for an annual program for which seniors can aspire to compete every year. The range of competition varied, but one thing was very clear—all who participated came away from the Senior Games with a strong sense of self satisfaction and personal pride. The purpose of holding these games was not only to provide a healthy recreational opportunity for seniors, but also to stress the importance of combining sports and games with fitness, fun and fellowship.

Approximately 100 seniors braved the side effects of tropical storm Danielle to come run, walk, swim, throw softballs, shoot basketballs—all in the name of fun. The Senior Games opened with a motivational parade of athletes, which I was honored to lead. Then came the running of the Olympic torch by Dorothy Hollander, a participant and medal winner at the New York State Senior Games, followed by the inspirational singing of our national anthem by Ms. Alana Ross, a valued volunteer. Once the official Senior Games torch was lit, participants set out to their scheduled events, and the rest is history.

During lunch, all participants and guests were entertained by our own senior pops orchestra led by conductor Bart Farrara, and President Herb Needleman. I would be remiss If I did not add that my own Aunt Evelyn plays the cello in this very popular and talented orchestra.

As the chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging's Subcommittee on Human Services, I was very enthusiastic about the possibility of holding senior games like these for seniors in Suffolk County. I firmly believe that good health and longer life are directly tied to health promotion and disease prevention, which include staying in shape and eating right. The motto of the games, "You don't stop playing because you grow old, you grow old because you stop playing," is one that should be heeded by all of us who are approaching our golden years.

I would like to salute the organizers of these games, who in a very few months time, put together an event that will long be remembered by all. It was not an easy task, but they accomplished it with style, good humor, and a strong sense of commitment.

These individuals include Commissioner Anne M. Stewart of the Department of Human Resources; Joan Ward, executive assistant, department of human resources; Myrna Taylor, deputy commissioner of human resources; Emily Kandler, director of handicapped services; Norma Prusinski, senior adovate; Sandra Taddeo, deputy for senior citizens department; Terry Sabatino and Elaine Lawler of the department of parks and recreation; the volunteers who ran the individual events, which include Kirk Dove, Dorothy and Hank Hollander, and Roy Kandler, and all members of the planning committee, which also include my mother Norma Downey and Gertrude Van Kirk.

In addition, I would like to thank all the volunteers who braved the rain and showed up early in the morning to help hand out packets, serve lunch and provide much support for our athletes. Among those are members of my own staff, Anne McShane, John Olinger, Karen Scheussler, Judi Reiss, Lorraine Harrington, Doug Eden, Robby Brick, Win Boerckel, and Moya Benoit Thompson.

I hope the spirit of the Senior Games will catch on, and even more seniors will be participating next year. While these games are not currently part of the National Senior Games competition, it is entirely possible that this event could one day be part of that national competition, should our seniors desire it. If not, I feel very confident that our seniors will always benefit from these special games, and I look forward to seeing them next year.

TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR C. LATNO, JR.

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I salute Arthur C. Latno, Jr., an outstanding Californian, on the occasion of his retirement from Pacific Telesis Group.

Art Latno has served Pacific Telesis Group, the San Francisco community and California with distinction for 40 years. Because I know how deeply he will be missed, it is with mixed feelings that I offer him this tribute.

In his role as executive vice president for external affairs of Pacific Telesis Group, one of the largest employers in the great State of California, Art has shared his wise counsel and great personal integrity with elected officials, community leaders, and employees of Pacific Telesis for his entire tenure. He will be missed.

As chairman of the board for the California Institute, St. Mary's College, the San Francisco 2000 Committee, and Westamerica Bank, he shared his desire for California to be the best she can be and shared his commitment to community improvement. He will be missed.

As an honored member of the Knights of Malta, the recipient of the Antidefamation League's 1990 Americanism Award, and a trustee of the Fine Arts Museum of San Francisco, Art's work in the fields of arts and human understanding is priceless. It will be missed.

As Ambassador-Chairman of the U.S. Delegation Treaty Conference on WATTC and a member of the executive committee of the San Francisco Host Committee, and the International Committee, he represented the beauty and progressive thinking of California and the Nation with our friends overseas. A better source of goodwill, I cannot imagine.

In many ways and through many other means of public and private service too numerous to mention here, Art has unselfishly given of his time, his expertise, his warmth, his wit, and his strength of character to benefit his city, his State, and his country during his long and illustrious career. He will be missed.

I know that in retirement Art will still be lending his many gifts to his community. So, even though we will miss his full-time presence as EVP to Pacific Telesis, I hope his new endeavors will ensure that we continue to see him and work with him as often as possible.

His ability and leadership will be missed by all those who have had the honor of working closely with him. I know my colleagues in the California delegation join with me in wishing Art, his wife Joan, and their lovely family all the best as they embark on this new juncture in their lives.

TEACH FOR AMERICA

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this occasion to recognize the outstanding service and accomplishments of Teach for America. This prestigious national teacher corps, which is headquartered in my district of New York City, has sent close to 2,000 competitively selected and highly committed college graduates to serve in at-risk communities in 13 States across the country. This tremendous outreach was accomplished in just a few years of work by dedicated young Americans with a belief that all children deserve an equal opportunity to an education.

This innovative concept was developed by Teach for America's founder and president, Wendy Kopp, in her senior thesis at Princeton University in 1989. This program inspired a spirit of entrepreneurship that has attracted thousands of outstanding students to think about teaching and education in a new way. It gave the profession a status change to the extent that top students suddenly found it more appealing. In fact, a major unforeseen benefit of this program is that it will provide an excellent model that will impact ways that all beginning teachers in this country are recruited, selected, trained and supported.

Very few would deny that public education is fundamental to any quality effort to revitalize our Nation's deteriorating community infrastructure. Teach for America's value as a model is undisputed but I believe that this is a concept that can be expanded and continue to serve an important resource in an era of educational reform and transition. The private sector has recognized Teach for America as a shrewd investment. Diverse corporate and foundation supporters have come forward since the organization's inception to provide millions of dollars. This support has been tremendous and proves the importance of this endeavor to the American people.

Teach for America currently operates on a budget of $7 million, all of which is donated by individuals and private organizations. When one considers that there are between 2 and 3 million teachers in America right now, it is easy to see that this is not a substantial funding base with which to make the kind of difference that this program has the potential to make.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this is exactly the type of enterprise that the Federal Government should be supporting in partnership with organizations like Teach for America and State and local education agencies. Moreover, in light of the ever-mounting problems facing urban areas such as New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, and elsewhere, I am hopeful that Congress can consider a partnership that would allow Teach for America to at least continue its service in our undeserved urban and rural areas. Ultimately, I believe this investment will accelerate the educational improvements that must happen in these areas of our country and perhaps inspire others to continue in this spirit of commitment to build a future for our Nation's children.

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HEALTH UNIT COORDINATOR DAY

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the more than 14,000 health unit coordinators across our Nation who have organized patient care for over 50 years and have literally built a profession. This group of dedicated health professionals is smoothing the wheels of our growing health technology by transcribing physicians' orders into a computer format and by keeping communication lines open between units and ancillary departments. They also answer telephones, order unit supplies, and greet patients and visitors.

Today I am introducing legislation to commemorate the profession's founding on August 23, 1980. On that day in Phoenix, AZ, 10 concerned unit clerks and instructors met at the first organizational meeting to develop unit coordinating into a recognized health profession. Since then, the National Association of Health Unit Coordinators has developed a national certification program as well as standards of education and practice.

Join me in support of designating August 23, 1993, as National Health Unit Coordinator Day. In so doing, we will recognize this important profession, and give the coordinators and the persons they serve an opportunity to celebrate the contributions this profession makes to the Nation's daily campaign for good health.

HONORING ROSA ROSARIO-GARCIA

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to recognize the work of a friend and community leader, Rosa Rosario-Garcia, who is being honored by her colleagues on October 23.

Rosa has served as chairperson of the board of directors of the Hispanic Counseling Center on Long Island, which is celebrating 15 years of service to the community. It is fitting that during this gala event the Hispanic Counseling Center is saluting the effort and dedication put forth by Rosa Rosario-Garcia.

Through the work of Rosa and her colleagues, the chemically dependent, the mentally ill, and their families have been given an opportunity to reach and sustain a productive way of life. By specifically serving people with limited English-speaking ability, the Hispanic Counseling Center has reached out to a population that is often under-served or completely ignored. The center's efforts are indeed a model for other service providers who must help to fill this void.

For these reasons and more, I commend Rosa Rosario-Garcia for blazing this new and exciting trail. The fruits of her labor are most evident in the many lives she has touched in a positive way.

FAIR COMPETITION ACT OF 1992

HON. CRAIG THOMAS

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today which will provide a new and important protection for the private sector. It strengthens an existing provision within the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act to ensure the Federal Government does not unfairly compete with the private sector.

Current law authorizes Federal agencies to provide services to State and local governments, provided it is done in a manner consistent with the Federal Government's policy of reliance on the private sector. Unfortunately, that policy has not been followed. Each year, Federal agencies use cooperative agreements, cost-sharing arrangements, and memoranda of agreement to perform million of dollars of services for State and local government—services for which there are private sector firms ready, willing, and able to perform. At the 1986 White House Conference on Small Business, government competition ranked third in the list of problems facing the small business community.

The bill I am introducing today clarifies and strengthens current law by requiring a Federal agency to apply a first preference to private contracting when performing commercial activities and State and local governments. Before a Federal agency can provide a commercial activity, it must first issue a public announcement and solicitation to the private sector. If that process yields a qualified private contractor—using the regular and applicable Federal procurement process—then the selected contractor shall perform the service. If the public notification and search of the private sector determines that an activity is of such a unique nature that no private sector provider can perform such services, then the Federal agency is authorized to perform the activity for the requesting agency.

This bill does not discourage Federal interaction with State and local governments. It encourages them to operate in a way that reduces the costs to the taxpayers while helping the private sector. Mr. Speaker, this legislation implements a policy first recommended in 1955, as well as the findings of the 1986 White House Conference on Small Business. We owe it to America's businesses to eliminate unfair government competition. Our Government should act as the umpire between competitors in our free enterprise system, not as the opposing team.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ENDANGERED SPECIES REFORM BILL

HON. CALVIN DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in introducing the Endangered Species Reform Act. This bill represents a responsible approach to making

needed changes in the Endangered Species Act.

The Endangered Species Act serves a valuable purpose in evaluating threats to the environment and ensuring the protection of threatened and endangered species. I support the goals of the ESA. However, one only needs to pick up the newspaper or watch the evening news to see that it has gotten out of control.

While the northern spotted owl may be the most famous symbol of the Endangered Species Act, it certainly is not the only one. In my congressional district we have confronted the San Joaquin kit fox, the chinook salmon, the delta smelt and the blunt-nose leopard lizard. I have no doubt that other species will be identified in the future.

I represent a district where the entire economy is threatened by the Endangered Species Act. My constituents are scared. They read about other communities and loss of jobs and the closing of businesses and they worry about their families' futures. They cannot understand how a law meant to preserve all creatures could result in the destruction of lives.

This bill takes the right approach to reform the ESA. It begins by ensuring that the listing of a species be based solely on science. It speeds up the timetable for establishing a recovery plan, but allows much more input by the public into the decisionmaking process. The bill does not place economic considerations above scientific, but it does allow more flexibility in designing a plan for the recovery of a species.

Clearly, this is an issue that will have to be dealt with in the 103d Congress. I hope that this bill will be a starting point for discussions.

A TRIBUTE TO MADELYNE BLUNT

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, recently, the "Every Woman" section of the Cleveland Plain Dealer paid tribute to the late Madelyne Blunt, a longtime resident of my Congressional District. Ms. Blunt, a wizard at producing big results with precious little capital or help left behind a legacy of outspoken advocacy for Cleveland's black women when she died last year at the age of 59. She is remembered for her tireless efforts to improve the images of blacks and to fuse black women together in sisterhood nationwide.

Countless individuals have benefited from the work of this remarkable woman. She was a leader who carried the tourch in so many ways to put black women in the hard-to-attain mainstream. An ideal citizen and advocate. Madelyne Blunt's contributions to society are matched by few.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have had such an outstanding citizen as my constituent and I hope my colleagues will have the occasion to read this article chronicling the life and crusade of this extraordinary individual.

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Sept. 29, 1992]

CRUSADER'S IDEALS LIVE ON

(By Margaret Bernstein)

Madelyne Blunt. dabbled in nearly every medium during a 25-year crusade to improve the images of blacks, and to fuse black women together in sisterhood.

She produced television shows. Published magazines. And even took the direct approach, banging on the doors of major corporations and soliciting their support for the Hurray for Black Women festivals she planned and executed.

In July of 1991, she was in her element, friends say, planning her next Hurray conference and working to convert a Hough-area house into a magazine office and women's center. Feeling stomach pains, she went to the hospital.

Routine blood-work showed she had leukemia.

Ten days later, she was dead.

"Unsung and unappreciated," is the way longtime friend Cathy Lewis-Wright described her.

But Blunt's memory will be celebrated in a big way Saturday during the Hurray Festival 1992, organized by a group of women who have vowed to remember and continue her work.

Blunt, a wizard at producing big results with precious little capital or help, left behind a legacy of outspoken advocacy for Cleveland's black women when she died at age 59.

She had one daughter, Rolanda Blunt-Dawson. And a very busy schedule. "Golf was my brother, Hurray for Black Women and mama's magazine were my sisters," says Blunt-Dawson.

Blunt never attended college. That didn't keep her from kicking a toe-hold in the exclusive media industry.

"I was told I couldn't because I knew nothing about publishing, because I'm a woman and because I'm a Negro," Blunt said in a 1965 interview.

With a staff of one—herself—she published her first issue of Designs for Gracious Living in 1965. It featured recipes, fashion, decorating tips and spotlighted prominent black Clevelanders at home; a "McCalls of the Negro community," she called it.

She eventually hired a staff for Gracious Living, but the magazine published sporadically. Blunt later started another publication for Cleveland's black community, Club Date. From 1967 to 1969, she tried her hand at television producing, working on two documentaries including "Black Peace," about the 1968 Glenville shootout.

And in 1969, she launched the self-esteem-raising conferences called "Hurray for Black Women."

Blunt booked many prominent and accomplished blacks for her shows, including entertainer Eartha Kitt, model Iman, and writers Alex Haley, Maya Angelou, the Darden sisters and Marita Golden. She filled public halls with corporate exhibits, and scheduled workshops on social issues, fashion shows and performances by Cleveland Ballet, among others.

"She wanted to show that the black community had a high standard of living," said Lewis-Wright. "She was prepping us to realize that we were consumers. We used a lot of products but (corporations) didn't market to us."

In 1979, the Hurray for Black Women festival hit a Cleveland attendance high of 12,000. Blunt eventually took the show on the road, visiting several Midwestern cities each year.

"I really opened a window * * * for manufacturers and retailers, most of whom have never had a peek through that window before," Blunt commented in a 1973 Plain Dealer interview. Through her expos, "the experts learn about black family lifestyles, and the psyche of black women consumers and why they can't get black women to respond to existing sales promotion and advertising. Black women today have a great deal of money to spend."

Her daughter remembers a conversation Blunt had with the president of Procter & Gamble in the late 1960s. Black people use Tide detergent for everything, from washing dishes to floors, she told him. Her words struck the man so powerfully "that he sent her tons of soap powder to give away at shows," Blunt-Dawson recalled, laughing at the memory of the Tide cartons that were stacked high at her home.

Just watching Blunt in action "gave me my assertiveness," said Khadijah Muhammad, who met Blunt at a Hurray festival and became a loyal volunteer. Blunt asked for her help in bringing Muslim women to the festivals and making them feel welcome. "That's what she was about. She tried to bring all communities together," Muhammad said.

Her festival was "not just a social event," Blunt said. "It's an event to provide people from corporate, retail, cultural and social agencies—anyone with a product, service or an idea—the opportunity to talk with a cross section of black women."

Blunt's pointed message about the power of black women wasn't aimed just at the corporate world—she used it to uplift black women themselves. "She was very good at raising self-esteem, before it was labeled that," said Lewis-Wright.

Blunt plunged ahead with many trends before they became everyday words, her associates say. Before "mentoring" because a buzzword, Blunt was taking college youths under her wing and showing them the workings of her various enterprises. Her Hurray festivals were showing women how to network, even before that term was coined.

She had big dreams, but all who knew her were well aware that her profits never stretched to keep her projects going with regularity.

Her magazines published infrequently. Bills piled up. Whenever any money came dribbling in, she pumped it right back into her businesses.

"Madelyne was a person who believed in getting what needed to be done, done," said Lewis-Wright. "Whenever she had money, she put it all into getting the next step going. It was always an economic push and pull."

A high point in Blunt's life came in 1976, when she put on a landmark-sized Hurray show in Cleveland, funded by a $50,000 National Endowment for the Arts grant. Another followed in 1982 when Blunt, a high school graduate, received an honorary degree from Shaw College in Detroit.

"What Madelyne was trying to do was so important that it needs to be carried on;" said Lewis-Wright. Which is why a group of Blunt's former volunteers have come together to create a foundation that will keep her festivals and her memory alive.

But similar to the struggles that Blunt endured, finances have been hard to drum up, Lewis-Wright said with a sigh. "Just this last year, in trying to set up a foundation—I have gotten so much insight into how difficult it was for her."

MICK SOUZA WINS MR. UNIVERSE TITLE

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mick Souza for his recent bodybuilding title at the 1992 Mr. Universe Championships held in London, England. He became the first Rhode Islander to win the prestigious Mr. Universe title.

The former Mr. America champion had to overcome many obstacles in order to reach the championships. Despite the loss of his mother and grandmother, along with three knee operations, put Mick at a disadvantage. He worked hard to recover and did not give up. He continued his program and eventually got back to top form.

His trip this year was his third attempt at the Mr. Universe title. After finishing fourth in the 1991 contest and seventh in 1990, Mick believed that this was the year, and he was right. The judges picked Mick as Mr. Universe.

I congratulate Mick for his Mr. Universe title. I wish him all the best in his professional career and in all of his future endeavors.

SOUTHERN BELL'S RESPONSE TO HURRICANE ANDREW

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the people of south Florida owe so much to so many people who assisted them after Hurricane Andrew. One organization that should not be forgotten is Southern Bell, the local telephone company.

Following the hurricane, the people of Southern Bell and its parent operating company BellSouth performed remarkably to begin restoring phone service and to provide Andrew's victims with an important link to family and emergency services.

On the Tuesday morning after Hurricane Andrew ravaged south Florida, the committee chairs of the Gold Coast chapter of the Telephone Pioneers of America, an 80-year-old community service group, met to help their neighbors. Using information developed by the South Carolina Pioneer chapter after Hurricane Hugo, the Gold Coast chapter created a two-pronged effort to help bring the lives of employees and the community back to normal.

The Pioneers then focused and continue to focus on daily distribution of special-request and basic supplies and weekly provision of hot meals to all who need them. Their crisis center in a former Western Electric warehouse in Fort Lauderdale served as a collection point for donations and contained a hotline that referred people to needed food and supplies.

In addition to these relief efforts, other members of the Southern Bell family are working to restore phone connections and lines. The Miami Herald noted that the sound of a friend or family member on the other end of a telephone line soothes the brain during a crisis. As the Herald noted:

[T]hat soothing voice is Southern Bell's essential business. When we needed it most, it was there.

For the benefit of my colleagues, the Herald's complete editorial follows my remarks.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I hope that the response to BellSouth following Andrew's devastation through Florida and Louisiana will cause some to think twice when considering proposals to hamstring the regional operating companies.

[From the Miami Herald, Aug. 27, 1992]

PREPARATION RINGS THE BELL

The last time so many people owed so much to so few, there were bombs falling on England. That is the sort of comparison that occurs to people describing the uncanny performance of Southern Bell's phone system throughout the worst of Hurricane Andrew.

"When I heard my daughter's voice," one reader told us after the storm, "I couldn't speak, I couldn't move, I could barely breathe. The relief was incredible." In devastated Cutler Ridge, a man with no roof and few remaining possessions could still offer his one valuable resource to his worse-off neighbors; a perfectly functioning telephone. When houses were destroyed, phone connections often went with them. But when individual connections survived, the durable, underlying fiber-optic network of Southern Bell service never failed. Not even in the hardest-hit Homestead office.

Years before Hurricane Hugo slammed in to Charleston, S.C., in 1989, Southern Bell's parent company, BellSouth Telecommunications, had been planning for disaster. The planning paid off in Hugo, and was enhanced immediately after. The general manager of Southern Bell's network department, Linda Eisenhower, drilled hurricane preparedness as if the threat were imminent. The benefit of that obsessiveness, plus an ongoing program to replace copper cable with fiber, spared most South Floridians the horrible silence that nearly everyone expected.

Throughout the storm, staff continued operating the 58 central offices in Dade, Broward, and Monroe Counties. Of those, 39 lost power and had to rely on their own, backup electrical generators. Layers of fallback and fail-safe provisions were in place, and many had to be used. In the end, no central office ever stopped running. Not one.

That's small consolation, of course, to thousands of families still out of touch with relatives and friends. Long lines form daily in South Dade at the working pay phones. And people's desire to reach one another often chokes the full capacity of Southern Bell's network. Even so, remarkably, people are finding phones and hearing each other's voices, albeit sometimes with effort.

Besides the devastation that they wreak, hurricanes are a terror of sound—the evil, still silence before the storm; the unearthly roar of wind; and finally the dreadful, devastating quiet. Those infernal, haunting sounds are driven from the brain by the music of a human voice. Beyond the engineering, planning, and finance that drive a big corporation, that soothing voice is Southern Bell's essential business. When we needed it most, it was there.

THE RETIREMENT OF HON. ROBERT ROE

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to ROBERT ROE who will be retiring from the Congress at the end of the year. ROBERT ROE has served this Nation with distinction as a Member of this body for 23 years.

BOB ROE is a Congressman with vision. As a leading proponent of the space program, he has made great efforts to restore the Nation's confidence in NASA after the Challenger tragedy. As the space program leads this Nation into the next century, it will bear many of BOB ROE'S fingerprints and leadership.

BOB has also shown an interest in more down-to-earth causes such as highways and other infrastructure items. As chairman of the Public Works and Transportation Committee, he helped craft an outstanding highway bill which will also be a testament to his leadership, long after his retirement.

As a dean of the New York congressional delegation, I have had the opportunity to work with BOB on a number of issues in his capacity as the dean of the New Jersey congressional delegation. The excellent working relationship between the two delegations, which we have fostered, has helped us to achieve significant accomplishments which benefit both of our States. In working with BOB on these issues of mutual interest, I have developed the highest regard for BOB ROE as a person and as a legislator.

My wife, Nancy, joins me in extending our best wishes to BOB. We wish him the best of luck in all of his future endeavors.

BAHRAIN AND GULF REGIONAL SECURITY

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to acknowledge Bahrain's contribution to peace and international cooperation in the Middle East. Bahrain should be commended for its strong support for a negotiated peace in the Middle East.

As a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Bahrain has always supported peace and regional stability in the gulf. From the very beginning after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, Bahrain supported Kuwait's territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence. Bahrain was a critical partner in the allied coalition during the gulf war.

Mr. Speaker, Bahrain has been a vigorous proponent of economic progress and private investment. The country is now celebrating 60 years of a United States-Bahraini business partnership. Beginning with United States efforts to develop the first major oil production well in the gulf in 1932, Bahrain has always welcomed American business investment. It is now considered the commercial center of the gulf.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD the text of remarks made by His Excellency Abdul Rahman bin Fares Al-Khalifa, Ambassador of Bahrain, submitted at the close of recent discussions on arms control in the Middle East. Most noteworthy is Ambassador Khalifa's comment that "the road to peace begins with a vision of the possibility of peace."

CLOSING REMARKS TO THE MIDDLE EAST ARMS CONTROL TALKS

On behalf of the State of Bahrain, I would like to thank our co-sponsors—the governments of the United States and Russia—for bringing us together for these momentous discussions.

We are indeed grateful for the progress that they have made in their own efforts to limit the proliferation of nuclear arms. Their frank and instructive presentations to this meeting have shown us how the abyss of distrust and rancor among nations can be bridged by commitment to peace and constructive action. In their achievements and in their support of our own cannot come in our time.

The State of Bahrain commits itself to the cause of peace and pledges that it will support all good faith efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement of disputes in the Middle East.

The road to peace begins with a vision of the possibility of peace. We must continue in the days and weeks that follow to define that vision by our actions.

If we are to achieve a just and durable peace in our region, each nation—no matter what its size or geographic location—must make a similar commitment to the process of arriving at that noble goal.

While much can be achieved through multilateral discussions—such as those we have had here—we must carry away with us from these meetings the courage to embark upon bilateral negotiations as well.

Wherever there is a confluence of peaceful purpose between the United Nations, the Gulf Cooperation Council, and the nations of the region, Bahrain can be counted on to provide support, within its means.

Bahrain supports United Nations resolutions limiting the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, biological and conventional weapons of mass destruction in our region.

Each of us who is present in this room brings with him a legitimate concern for the defense of his own nation. The cause of peace does not demand that we render ourselves helpless in this regard.

However, to achieve a balance between legitimate sovereign concerns and regional stability, a greater measure of transparency is necessary for monitoring the importation of arms into our region.

History may seem to give us reason to be modest in our expectations, but it gives us no license for inaction.

Let us dare to be bold in our vision of a just peace in our region. And let us dare to be great in our efforts to make that vision a reality in our time.

TRIBUTE TO HANON COMBS

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, as the 102d Congress draws to a close, official congressional business in Washington will conclude until next year. But the hard work done by private individuals to improve things in their own communities continues unabated to fill in where government falls short. Today I'd like to pause a moment to pay tribute to one such individual for his efforts in a distant part of Collier County, FL, immediately after Hurricane Andrew wreaked havoc on the lives of so many people. Mr. Hanon Combs, president of the Goodland Civic Association leapt into action when it became clear that assistance from official sources to handle the damage and debris from the hurricane would be slow in coming. Mr. Combs took the initiative to deal with a troublesome and potentially dangerous situation in his small, remote community on the edge of the Florida Everglades. Rather than worrying about redtape and procedure, Mr. Combs cleared the way for the civic association to respond immediately with relief and cleanup activities. In addition, Mr. Combs used his own resources to hire a dredging crew to clear out an important waterway that had been filled in by the storm, ensuring access to the gulf by boat for more than 80 residents of his community who depend on the gulf for their livelihood.

Mr. Speaker, in times of natural disaster, the American spirit of compassion and can do shines through—and the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew proved no different. There are countless individuals like Mr. Combs who deserve our recognition and our thanks.

JONES MORGAN DESERVES WHAT HE IS DUE

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, Jones Morgan is a man who deserves what he is due. Mr. Morgan, 109, is our Nation's oldest living war veteran. Unfortunately though, because of incomplete military records, Jones Morgan is being denied veterans benefits.

Jones Morgan was a Buffalo Soldier who served with the 9th Cavalry in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. He ran away from home and joined the Army when he was 15. Mr. Morgan tended Teddy Roosevelt's horses and was present at the Rough Riders' charge up San Juan Hill. Although not used in combat, Mr. Morgan was used for, as he says "domestic stuff * * * anything needed fixing in the place, they sent me." Two years later though, at the age of 17, Jones Morgan's parents finally caught up with him and ended his military career.

Around the turn of the century Jones Morgan's military records were destroyed in a fire. Because complete records were not kept of underage Buffalo Soldiers, no records remain verifying that he was present. It is speculated that Mr. Morgan was a civilian who served with the 9th Cavalry. Frequently civilians were employed to perform nonmilitary duties in those times.

Since Congress has extended wartime veteran status to other civilians who served the military, and since I believe Mr. Morgan was present with the 9th Cavalry, I stand here today committed to sponsoring a bill in the next Congress which will grant Mr. Morgan the benefits that he deserves.

TAIWAN'S NATIONAL DAY

HON. JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, on October 10, 1992, the Republic of China on Taiwan will celebrate its 81st National Day. Taiwan is not only our ally but our fifth largest trading partner.

As many of my colleagues know, over the last several years Taiwan has experienced great changes in both the economic and political realms. Their economy has grown at a spectacular rate and the Government has instituted numerous political reforms.

In fact, a little over 2 years ago it was my privilege to be a representative of President Bush at the inauguration of President Lee Teng-Hui. I am delighted to be a witness to the accomplishments of the Taiwanese people and hope that the Republic of China on Taiwan will continue to grow and prosper.

I extend my very best wishes to President Lee Teng-Hui, Premier Hau Pei-Tsun, Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien, and the citizens of Taiwan as they celebrate their National Day.

SALUTE TO SENATOR ED DAVIS

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding legislator, and one of the finest police chiefs in Los Angeles history, California State Senator Ed Davis, as he retires from public life.

Ed Davis has proven himself time and time again to be an outstanding public official, a man who is not afraid to speak his mind or to take politically risky stands if he believes his position is the right one.

During his 12 years as a State senator, Ed Davis earned a reputation as an independent and highly respected lawmaker, strongly supporting law and order, but also championing environmental protection.

But for most of my colleagues, Ed Davis will forever be remembered as the tough police chief who worked hard to keep the streets of Los Angeles safe, as well as ensuring that his department retained the respect of the public and fellow law enforcement professionals as one of the best run big city police forces in the country.

During his 8½ years as Los Angeles' top cop, he led the department through tumultuous times. While his outspokenness and his desire to maintain law and order caused him to be scorned by the ACLU and the editorial page of the Los Angeles Times, he earned the support of the cop on the beat and hundreds of thousands of Los Angeles residents who

supported his no-nonsense approach to law enforcement. To them, he was not Crazy Ed, as his detractors called him, but a police officer who held the commonsense belief that criminals ought to be punished.

After his retirement from LAPD, Ed turned to politics, and was elected in 1980 to the Senate. I'm proud to say he's been my State Senator for that entire period, and as his friend, I'm going to miss his thoughtfulness, his sense of humor, and his independence.

Mr. Speaker, as Ed and his charming wife, Bobbie, head up Highway 1 to their new retirement home in Morro Bay—where family and golf, not legislative intrigue, will be the order of the day—I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Edward M. Davis for his outstanding career as a public servant, and in wishing them well upon his retirement.

THOMAS STONE DAY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on October 3, last Saturday, Maryland celebrated Thomas Stone Day. A signatory to the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Stone has meant a lot to Marylanders and a lot to the people of Charles County, MD, where he was born and where he chose to raise his family.

Thomas Stone was born in 1757, a time when the State of Maryland, like the rest of the country, was under colonial rule. However, before he would die, Thomas Stone not only would see the Colonies declare independence from Britain, but he would play a critical role in this change.

Thomas Stone grew up on Poynton Manor in Charles County and went on to study law in Annapolis under the tutelage of Attorney Thomas Johnson. While he enjoyed the practice of law, Thomas Stone clearly was attracted by the prospect of independence for our country. In fact, within 10 years of being admitted to the bar, Thomas Stone was seated in the Continental Congress working on the committee which helped develop the Articles of Confederation. And within 2 years after that, he had signed the Declaration of Independence.

Not long after helping our country achieve its sovereignty, Thomas Stone was elected a State Senator for Maryland and represented Charles County. In fact, although Thomas Stone moved from Charles County to study law he eventually returned to Port Tobacco in Charles County to build his home, Habre-de-Venture, and raise his family.

Despite the heady issues surrounding the birth of our new Nation, Thomas Stone also recognized the importance of more local issues. During his tenure in the Maryland Senate, he was appointed as one of the commissioners charged with determining the jurisdiction of the bay for Maryland and Virginia. For many Marylanders, his work in this area has also had as great an impact on the quality of life they lead as his work in the Continental Congress and the Congress of the Confederation.

Because of Thomas Stone's esteemed work and all that he means to the State of Maryland, I am pleased to celebrate his life and work today. I am also very proud to join in the ongoing effort to try and restore his home, Habre-de-Venture, and preserve an important piece of American history.

SALUTE TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. JAMES M. INHOFE

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my best wishes to the Republic of China on Taiwan on the 81st anniversary of the founding of that nation, October 10, 1992.

The Republic of China on Taiwan is a model nation of 20 million hardworking men and women striving for prosperity, individual freedom, and world peace.

President Lee Teng-hui and Representatives Ding Mou-shih should be very proud of the accomplishments of their country and I pledge my continuing support for Taiwan and its people.

THE CRAFT OF CONSTITUTION-MAKING

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, with the end of communism in Eastern Europe and the eclipse of the one-party system in many developing states, we are now witnessing a constitutional explosion. There were 10 new constitutions drafted throughout the world in 1990, and 12 in 1992. Four more have been completed this year.

The U.S. Constitution was the first constitution. Our national charter is the most respected and emulated document of its kind, and nations planning a new constitution reflexively look to the American model. It is understood that the American Constitution is not simply a document, but a method for reconciling differences, ensuring national unity, sharing power, and guaranteeing individual rights.

Because of this, nations intent upon constitutional renewal are seeking guidance from American scholars with experience in comparative constitutional law. The American professor who probably has been the most active as a constitutional consultant is Prof. Albert P. Blaustein, emeritus professor of law at the Rutgers University Law School in Camden. Professor Blaustein also serves as president of the Philadelphia Constitution Foundation. Among Professor Blaustein's more than two dozen works is the 20-volume "Constitutions of the Countries of the World," and the 7-volume "Constitutions of Dependencies and Special Sovereignties."

Professor Blaustein prepared the basic outline of the structure and contents of a modern constitution which was translated into Russian for Russia's Constitutional Herald and was used as the agenda for the work of the Russian Constitutional Commission. He also played a major role as counsel and sometimes draftsman in the constitutions of Bangladesh, Nepal, Fiji, Liberia, Zimbabwe, Niger, and Peru. In addition, Professor Blaustein has been a consultant in the preparation of the constitutions of Canada, Poland, Romania, Macedonia, Brazil, Nicaragua, Trinidad, and Tobago, South Africa, the Republic of Korea, and Cambodia.

But what does a constitutional consultant actually do when called upon to advise a foreign nation? Professor Blaustein has written an article on the subject which examines this vital endeavor. I ask unanimous consent that it be reprinted in the RECORD, and I call it to the attention of my colleagues, who, like myself, are anxious to lend support to the spread of democracy throughout the world.

CONSTITUTION-WRITING: THE ROLE OF THE FOREIGN CONSULTANT

(By Albert P. Blaustein)

It is axiomatic that a constitution must be autochthonous—an uncommon word indeed to American and English constitution-writers and other constitutionalists who claim English as their mother tongue or who think English in their constitution drafting. But it is a word readily understood and readily used by their French and Spanish counterparts, for example, who are likewise charged with the formulation of constitutions. They well know the phrase "constitution autochtone or constitucion autochtonia."

Which is?: A native constitution, an indigenous constitution—literally, one sprung from the soil. Or, as I have written so many times elsewhere: "a constitution designed to meet the needs, wants, aspirations—and cultures—of the people for whom it is written."

This being so, it is logical to ask just what a foreign consultant can (and/or should) do to assist another nation as a constitutional adviser and/or counsel, consultant, drafter. What role can the outsider play? More to the point, as we think about democracy in the Third Millennium: what has been, what is and what will continue to be the role of the constitutionalist from America in constitution-making in other countries?

Note the phrase "constitutionalist from America." I so describe myself. For I am a comparative constitutionalist possessing an American passport. The American constitutionalist who knows only the American Constitution can play only a confined, restricted role.

The first question was partially answered in India's 1948 Constituent Assembly Debates by none other than B.R. Ambedkar himself, the father of the Indian Constitution. Some delegates had criticized the constitution draft on the ground that it was not uniquely Indian, that it was not autochthonous. Mr. Ambedkar was overly pro-American in his response:

"One likes to ask whether there can be anything new in a constitution framed at this hour in the history of the world. More than [a] hundred years have rolled over when the first written [the United States] constitution was drafted. It has been followed by many countries reducing their constitutions to writing. What the scope of a constitution should be has long been settled. Similarly, what are the fundamentals of a constitution are recognized all over the world. Given these facts, all constitutions in their main provisions must look similar. The only new

things, if there be any, in a constitution framed so late in the day are the variations made to remove the faults and to accommodate it to the needs of the country."

It thus seems natural (and has seemed natural) for foreign constitutional draftsmen (and draftswomen) to turn first to the American model. For the United States Constitution is not only the oldest in the world but the most successful. And from the earliest days of constitution-making the lawyers of other nations have been studying the American precedent and seeking guidance from American scholars. From America came the teaching that the people are sovereign and that they express their will in a single-document constitution which is the supreme law of the land. It is this concept that we are exporting and not necessarily the two-century-old American model.

The American focus in the early 1990's has centered on constitution-making in Eastern Europe. But this is only one area where new constitutions are being formulated. Constitutions are also needed all over sub-Saharan Africa in the wake of the abandonment of the one-party state. Constitutional changes are being planned for South Africa and Madagascar, Peru and Nicaragua and Cambodia and Burma in the less-developed world; and in the developed nations of Canada, France, Italy and Germany.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

America's participation in foreign constitution-making dates back to 1776, more than a decade before the actual drafting of the 1787 Constitution. For 1776 was the date of both the Pennsylvania and Virginia state constitutions. The French and other philosophes who gathered in Paris believed that the ever-popular American minister, Benjamin Franklin, had authored the Pennsylvania charter and frequently sought his advice on constitutional matters. They were also attracted to the Pennsylvania model because it was the only state constitution which called for a unicameral legislature, something very important to revolutionaries who were opposed to any legislative house based on privilege.

The Virginia constitution was even more important, for this contained the world's first bill of rights—the document which served as the basis for the even more famous Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen in 1789. Thomas Jefferson, then American Minister to France, advised and edited drafts of the Declaration; and Governor Morris, chief draftsman of the United States Constitution, in Paris on business for his Philadelphia clients in 1789 and 1790, also provided advice and guidance.

But it was not only advice that Americans gave. Tom Paine actually served as a member of the constituent assembly that drafted the first French Constitution in 1791.

There was significant participation by American lawyers in the preparation of the early constitutions of Latin America and in the drafting of the constitutions of Panama, Cuba and the Philippines after the Spanish-American War—influences which are still reflected in their current constitutions. The American role in the writing of the post-World War constitutions of Germany and Japan are the best known examples. But not to be overlooked was the authorship of the Haiti Constitution in 1916 by then Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt or the participation of Justice Thurgood Marshall in the Kenya negotiations or Prof. Tom Franck in Mauritius. Prof. Simon Greenleaf of Harvard Law School drafted the first constitution of Liberia in 1847 and I drafted the present constitution in 1982.

ASKING AND ANSWERING QUESTIONS

But never has there been such an outpouring of advising, counselling and consulting (and drafting) as there is today. Nor has there ever before been such interest in such efforts. As the New York Times headline blared forth on February 2, 1990: "Constitution, Anyone? A New Cottage Industry." Having assisted on some two dozen constitutions, people often ask me what I do as a consultant. I usually respond (perhaps, flippantly) that I ask questions and answer questions. And this is perhaps the best summary-answer.

The questions are never the same. The members of the constitutional commissions of developing nations, first of all, seek information on constitutional contents. The secretary to the Yeltsin Constitutional Commission for the Russian Federation, for example sought guidelines on what should be included in a modern constitution. At his request, I prepared a constitutional outline which was then translated into Russian as the working Commission agenda. The drafters of the Bangladesh Independence Constitution knew only the constitutions of India and Pakistan; they wanted more knowledge of other national charters. And commission members in countries like Niger and Uganda sought basic information on what a constitution is and what it does.

It is not this kind of knowledge that is lacking in the developed nations. There is no dearth of constitutional scholars in the European Community, for example—masters in constitutional theory, experts in constitutional practice, authorities in constitutional contents. Rather, much like developing nations, they often stand to benefit from a view from the outside. The forest and trees analogy is as applicable to constitution-writers as to everyone else.

Likewise absent is knowledge of the *practice, mechanisms and procedures involved in the constitution-making process.* Reading constitutional proceedings is no substitute for practical experience. We are inclined to forget that the post-war European constitutions are forty and more years old and that the Italian and German Constitutions are now the sixteenth and nineteenth oldest in the world. How have the other 150-plus countries in the world gone about writing their new constitutions? Are there survivors of the constitution-making procedures in the countries now planning revisions?

The adviser seeking the ideal autochthonous constitution must, of necessity, ask a great many questions. He must know the nation's priorities and the issues which most affect the public. American-espoused freedoms were on the secondary agenda when I worked with the constitutional drafters of Bangladesh in 1971 and Nepal in 1990. For it was essential for the Muslims of Bangladesh and the Hindus of Nepal to decide first whether to have religious or secular states. Wanting to know of experiences in other lands and the views of constitutionalists on the subject, they consulted me on this question. In the end, the Bangladesh Independence Constitution called for a secular state; the wording of the Nepal document professed neither and the actual wording reflected compromise.

But most of the questions asked by the constitutional consultant are really not to obtain information. They are designed to guide the thinking of the local constitution-makers. They are designed to pose the issues which must be decided by the policy makers, i.e. the members of the constitution commission or constituent assembly. Have you thought about constitutional provisions establishing an autonomous electoral commission? Liberia, Fiji, Trinidad and Tobago. What are the limitations which you will want to prescribe for a state of emergency? Zimbabwe, Niger, Russia.

Often the questions are more like suggestions and recommendations than questions *per se*: What about an article prohibiting the one-party state, I asked the Russians and Macedonians. How about a provision which would restrict the jurisdiction of military tribunals solely to members of the military? The Romanians and Poles appreciated this question. Zimbabwe wasn't interested.

And then the American expert must be ready to answer questions. In this role he cannot be Americanocentric. Now he must sometimes even "apologize" for his American passport. He must emphasize that he has not come to "sell" or even extol the United States model. He must be careful to avoid the temptation of explaining the workings and decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, for he knows that judicial review is little understood or wanted in most of the world—especially the developing world. This was the situation in Fiji, for example, where officialdom wanted everything spelled out in detail in the constitution, with very little left for the courts to interpret.

The judicial review issue was an important one in the preparation of the draft constitution of the Russian Federation. Because Communist practice made the courts largely adjuncts of the executive, training and habit of members of the Commission resulted in opposition to the judicial review concept. And the disinclination grew stronger as some well-meaning American lawyers regaled the Russian lawyers on the details of U.S. Supreme Court decisions. It took a lot of personal persuasion before I convinced Oleg Rumyantsev, secretary of the Yeltsin Constitutional Commission, that a constitutional court was important for the future of Russia. And I am pleased to report that such a court is now in operation.

Answers to questions posed by foreign constitution-makers must be based upon worldwide knowledge and experience. American-oriented answers will not do. South Africans, Canadian aborigines and Romanians have asked me about how other countries handled the "official language" problem. Nepalese sought information about the powers of the monarch in Spain and Thailand. Ugandans asked me about customary court structures in Nigeria. Poles wanted to know how other nations incorporated the features of the welfare state into their constitutions. Brazil and Colombia wanted to know more about the workings of the constitutional courts of Germany and Italy. South Africa continues to seek information about what every other country has done about everything constitutional.

Each country presents a different challenge to the American constitutional consultant. Fiji needed a new constitution which would protect the rights and power of its indigenous people and still meet international equality standards. Nepal needed procedural guidance: how to go about the process of constitution-making, at the same time facing a deadline. Nicaraguans still need constitutional craftsmanship to revise the communist-oriented constitution of the Sandinistas whom the people voted out of office. Colombia's 1886 constitution needed a modern revision. The Russian Federation sought guidance on the nature of a *modern* constitution. Now the other fourteen republics of the former Soviet Union are likewise

calling upon constitutional consultants. I know of Americans working in the Baltic Republics and the Ukraine and I have been asked to work on a new constitution for Georgia. And the list goes on.

More than two-thirds of the world's constitutions have been written since 1980 and it is safe to predict that the figure will be more than three-quarters by the turn of the century. At least twenty new constitutions are now in the planning or drafting stages and the number seems to increase monthly. If those constitutions are to be viable, if they are to last, they must be *autochthonous*. This is a great challenge to the future of democracy—and thus a challenge to those of us fortunate to be called upon as constitutional consultants.

HOW THE COMMUNISTS USED RELIGION

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct my colleagues to the following article detailing how the Soviet Secret Police used men posing as clergymen and religious leaders to aid the atheistic Communist regime in its attempts to subvert the democratic and moral principles of the free world. I recommend its reading as it is a most interesting article.

[From the Edgar Bundy Ministries, Inc., June 1992]

I TOLD YOU SO

Many people do not like to hear the words in the title of this issue of our monthly documentary, especially when they have been wrong in the past, neutral or cowardly. But, something amazing has happened within Mother Russia since the fall of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Moscow has long been the center of world intrigue, as anyone who has read the daily press or listened to radio or television news well knows; however, there is an aspect to this intrigue which very few people have paid attention to, even when sworn witnesses have gone before the investigative committees of the United States Congress and the Central Intelligence Agency and revealed how the dreaded Soviet Secret Police, known as MVD or KGB, have used men posing as clergymen and messengers of God to aid the atheistic Communist regime in its attempts to subvert the Free World.

Major Edgar Bundy, retired United States Air Force Staff Intelligence Officer for major commands around the world, frequently appeared before Investigative Committees of the United States Congress in both executive (closed) and open sessions and detailed, with stacks of original documents, how the Communists were using religion to subvert the Western World.

For years Major Bundy served as Executive Secretary of the Church League of America and then following his retirement from that organization in September of 1982, after being its Chief Executive Officer for 26 years, he founded the Edgar Bundy Ministries, Inc. which is world wide. He published, in 1966, 153 pages of devastating documentation entitled, "How the Communists Use Religion." This book went around the world and was translated into a number of languages and went into six editions. Not one line in that book was ever successfully challenged. Everything would stand up under oath whether during a congressional committee hearing or in a court of law.

The World Council of Churches, the National Council of Churches, the Russian Orthodox churchmen under Soviet rule and a wild assortment of liberals in the field of religion, scoffed at the documentation and the warning contained in this book; but they were unable to show, without giving themselves away as collaborators with the Soviet Union, that any one statement was incorrect.

In Amsterdam, the Netherlands, in August of 1948, there was formed the World Council of Churches, set up by liberals and run by liberals of mainline denominations, whose doctrinal beliefs and theology were anything but what is found in the Sacred Scriptures of the Bible. Major Bundy warned his audiences around the world that the basis for the embrace of Communism by this strange assortment of supposed clergymen, was first of all a departure from the historic, foundational and fundamental doctrines of Christianity as set forth by the Apostles and the writers in the New Testament. Having created this vacuum in their own lives, they had to fill it with something else. Little did their parishioners realize that it was filled with the satanic doctrines of atheistic Communism.

Now, the whole world is able to obtain the documentation right out of the files of the dreaded KGB which were ordered opened for public view by Boris Yeltsin, the new head of the Republic of Russia.

Only one word can describe this revelation: "Astounding!" Everything which has come out of these files, thus far, provides not only how right Major Bundy was all through the years, but also the much-maligned Dr. Carl McIntire, president of the International Council of Christian Churches, which was formed in that same Amsterdam two weeks before the World Council convened, in order to be an antidote for the radicalism and Communism being spread by the sycophants of the World Council of Churches, herein afterwards referred to as the WCC.

Like Major Bundy, everything Dr. McIntire said from the public platform, over radio and television, and before hundreds of thousands of people in religious congresses around the world, has now been completely vindicated and Dr. McIntire stands taller than ever before.

The very names of the leaders of the sham Russian churches—often called "exhibits A" for gullible westerners—have been found in the files of the KGB with their code names and the various activities they participated in, such as serving as delegations to the meetings of the General Assemblies and Central Committee conclaves of the WCC held on the five continents.

Also, the Communist front organizations, which were set up by the KGB in collaboration with these hypocritical churchmen in the Soviet Union, are also detailed in the KGB files, such as the World Peace Council and the Christian Peace Conference. Volumes could be written on these two organizations alone and the influence they had on unsuspecting millions of people who signed their peace petitions and their propaganda aimed against the United States and other nations of the Western World. Although officials of the Central Intelligence Agency, and top defectors from the KGB appeared under oath before House and Senate committees, also exposing the hypocrisy of these "religious" characters, the publications of the mainline denominations in the United States were deathly silent on such testimony and, by and large, the secular press as well.

Not only did the director of the CIA tell the Congress that the Soviet government funneled millions of dollars into these organizations, but Yuri Rastvorov, former top official of the KGB who defected to the West, spelled out in great detail the names and the activities of these religious Moscow agents of the KGB who were garbing themselves in elaborately embroidered robes and gold mitres, carrying shepherds' crooks in their hands, and helping to serve Communion such as at the World Council of Churches' Central Committee meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina; with some of them fresh from the meeting of the Church Peace Conference in Prague, Czechoslovakia, where there resolutions were aimed and passed unanimously against the United States of America as the evil force disturbing the peace of the world; and, praising the Soviet Union for its "peace efforts."

Dr. McIntire and Major Bundy faced many of these hypocrites, not only in Buenos Aires but in Vancouver, B. C., Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, York, Pennsylvania; Geneva Switzerland and other world cities.

One of the most amazing things was that the foreign press in the Free World seemed to care a lot more about the activities of these KGB religious puppets than the so-called free press in the United States. For example, when the WCC held its Buenos Aires meeting, upon invitation of a known Communist clergyman in Buenos Aires, a Methodist, the leading newspaper of Argentina, including LA PRENSA and the only English language newspaper in Buenos Aires, the BUENOS AIRES HERALD, published scathing columns against the World Council of Churches and charged them with being conveyors of Communist propaganda under the guise of religion. The World Council, obviously, was devastated by this expose during their meeting, but they could not refute what was published.

Now, it all comes out of the files in Moscow that the Soviet delegations were sent to the Church Peace Conference and to the WCC meetings to manipulate the delegates into passing resolutions and statements promoting the official Soviet line.

Actually, the main purpose for the Soviet Church joining the World Council in 1961 was to find one more propaganda platform from which to spout communist deceit. The Cincinnati Enquirer warned of this very Russian Orthodox purpose in a lead editorial, shortly before the WCC was to convene in New Delhi. Its warnings were soon to be seen as based on solid fact as judged by Russian actions in the WCC right after the Orthodox Church was voted in.

The delegation to New Delhi was headed by 33 year-old Nikodim, successor to Secret Police Agent Nikolai, recently deceased, and new Foreign Secretary for the Church. Nikodim was an ardent and apt pupil of the wily Nikolai. There were 16 in the Russian delegation.

Scarcely had the Russian Orthodox Church been voted into membership when Nikodim arose and addressed the assembly by reading a message from Patriarch Alexei which consisted of political statements favorable to the USSR. Alexei expressed the wish that the WCC Assembly "call upon the governments of the great powers to convene a conference on the highest level to solve the problem of reducing international tension, and begin negotiations at once on universal and complete disarmament."

Any student of post-World War II history would immediately recognize this statement

as containing two of the propaganda lines of the USSR which its representatives to the UN and its official organs have repeated over and over again from Moscow to Geneva to New York to Camp David.

Although the Moscow Patriarchate had time and again accused churches of the West of using religion to advocate the "imperialistic" aims of the capitalist countries and that the church should stick strictly to religious activities, the Russian Orthodox Church did a reverse twist in regard to the World Council of Churches after it got on the inside.

In the Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate, Number 9, for 1961, the Red Church leaders set forth their recommended actions for the WCC as follows: "It would merit surprise if Christians strove for mutual understanding only in the field of understanding of religious values, paying no attention to the field of international and interpersonal relations. . . . The question of peace throughout the world has been raised with particularly great acuteness just in our time and this, of course, is not a question of politics alone—The world wars could not but be regarded by Christians as a very great evil. And Christians could not avoid undertaking a struggle against this evil."

This is the same Moscow Patriarchate speaking which so viciously attacked the United States when she intervened in Korea against the invasion of free South Korea by the Moscow-trained and equipped puppet army of North Korea! This is also the same Patriarchate speaking to the WCC which sent the cablegram to U Thant on October 26, 1962, accusing the United States government of committing a "great sin before God" and of bringing the world to the brink of a nuclear war when President John F. Kennedy ordered Fidel Castro to get his Soviet missiles, which were pointed at the United States, out of Cuba or face invasion.

Of course, according to Moscow interpretation, neither of these acts on the part of the United States could be considered as keeping the "peace". But, when Moscow slaughtered the Hungarians or provided Castro or Mao Tse-tung with weapons of war, that is "peace"-keeping, according to Alexei and crowd.

The representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church came to the World Council of Churches meeting in New Delhi claiming to represent two-thirds of the Russian population, although the World Council places the number of Orthodox believers in the USSR at between 30 and 40 million. The higher figure claimed by the Russian delegation was, of course, propaganda for laying claim to bigger representation on the governing body of the World Council, the Central Committee, selection to which is based on total membership in each particular church denomination.

The Soviet delegation met with further success when it influenced the Assembly of the World Council of Churches to adopt a report on foreign policy in which it opposed the arming of West Germany with nuclear weapons, demanded renewal of disarmament talks, and warned against "further acts of provocation" in Berlin.

Alexei's agents also came bearing gifts to the WCC: money, building material and carpets for the World Council's Ecumenical Center Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. They were now "in" all the way.

The gullible leaders of the World Council of Churches from the West have said and are still saying that churches functioned in the USSR and that it was necessary to bridge the gap between the Communist East and the Capitalist West through the churches in both countries; but, what they do not tell the rank and file of church people and religious editors in the West is that the important and ultimate issue is the fact that the churches in the USSR were completely dominated by the Soviet Government and that they served the Communist cause most effectively behind the masquerade of religion. Behind this facade were the activities of subverting the West and the East.

Another significant event at the New Delhi meeting of the World Council of Churches was the election of officers and of members of the powerful governing body, the Central Committee. The Russians put six representatives on this policy-making group.

The Soviet "peace" gimmick was, without a doubt, the major strategy for gathering in the gullible western clergymen who followed the Communist Pied Piper like the children in the story. Moscow set up conference after conference under the title of "peace". One of the most notable ones was titled "Conference in Defense of Peace of All Churches and Religious Associations in the USSR" which was held in Troitse-Serglyeva Monastery in Zagorsk, May 9–12, 1952. Those who attended were the leaders of all recognized religions in the Soviet Union. They were unanimous in their condemnation of the United States and their praise of the Soviets; yet a great many of them were welcomed into membership in the World Council of Churches.

As if the orations by the Soviet religious puppets were not enough, as presented from the platform to the ecclesiastical gathering, the Moscow Patriarchate had the audacity to publish a volume based on the stenographic records of the Conference proceedings, so that there could be no doubt as to what was said about the Western World. Furthermore, the proceedings were translated into many languages, including English. A total of 43 speeches were made on the subject of "peace" within the four-day period, most of which consisted in diatribes launched by the leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church, opened the first day's proceedings with a special welcome to the "esteemed guests from foreign lands" who were invited to "unite with us in the great cause of defending peace the world over." Alexei, head of the Soviet-controlled church, condemned the United States of America for "using bacteriological warfare" in Korea as follows:

"The unjust war in Korea, employment of the bacteriological weapons in Korea as well as in China, the preparations for another World War these are the facts which cannot be qualified otherwise than crimes against love and truth; and there can be no doubt that the struggle against these crimes must be the obligatory and sacred duty of every religious person precisely because of his faith."

The participants were then invited to band together to spread this lie and even more heinous lies against the western nations, with target Number One the United States.

Soviet agent Nikolai made the longest speech of all, comparable to Fidel Castro's marathon accusations against the USA. His speech consumed 57 pages in the official proceedings and the slander and abuse heaped upon the United States, Great Britain and the other Western Allies, was scandalous to the ultimate degree.

Nikolai even charged that American soldiers in South Korea took babies away from their mothers, nailed them to fence posts and used them for bayonet practice.

If one were to detail the names of all the so-called Russian church leaders from the various sections of the Soviet Union who were present, the reader would find the names of some of those still living who heaped abuse upon the Western World, at the behest of the KGB, now being thrown out of their church positions such as Metropolitan Filaret of the Ukraine.

Nikolai and his successor in his position, as head of the foreign office (make that propaganda office) of the Soviet Union, Nikodim, who was elected an officer in the World Council of Churches, are both dead. One can only wonder if God Almighty could not stand the lies of these "wolves in sheeps clothing" any longer when Nikodim fell over dead of a heart attack while trying to persuade the Pope of the Soviet Union's goal for world peace.

In April of 1992, a five-day meeting of the genuine Orthodox Christian Church leaders in Moscow took place in which Metropolitan Filaret was faced with his KGB collaborations.

Filaret resigned after the expose. Filaret, at the time, was holding the position of head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Kiev, in the Ukraine, has been considered the cradle of Russian Christianity, brought there by Prince Vladimir centuries before.

Pressure had been mounting on Filaret to step down since June of 1991 when the KGB files were opened and disclosures linked him to the Communist regime in the former Soviet Union.

The Ukraine has long been the Bread Basket of the former USSR and, perhaps, suffered the most in persecution by the late atheistic leaders of the USSR, Lenin and Stalin.

As far back as February, 1983, former Major Stanislaw Lewtschenko, a KGB defector, said in the German magazine Der Spiegel that most of the rank and file members of the peace and international organizations had no idea that they were being used to promote Soviet propaganda, although their leaders knew exactly what they were doing.

Cash for pro-Soviet activities in the United States was hand-delivered to various groups by KGB agents stationed at the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Gus Hall, head of the Communist Party USA, received millions of dollars in cash, not only for the promotion of Soviet foreign policy within the United States, but for creating a life-style for himself that even some wealthy capitalists would be jealous of, such as an estate on Long Island and a townhouse in New York City.

Whenever the Soviet clergymen were invited to speak in the United States, always under the sponsorship of the National Council of Churches (the USA arm of the WCC), Mr. Hall's propaganda organs such as the Daily Worker in New York and the Daily World in California praised the Soviet clergymen to the skies and their American hosts. These Soviet clergymen had busy itineraries within the United States, appearing at NCC headquarters in New York theological seminars and universities and in various prominent churches across the nation.

When Dr. McIntire appeared with a group of protest demonstrators and a bullhorn to expose these people to the public, the press either ignored Dr. McIntire or ridiculed him in its columns. He was put down as a publicity hound and a disturber of the peace. McIntire and several hundred Christian leaders, including Soviet religious exiles, paraded in front of Independence Hall in Philadelphia carrying banners exposing Nikodim when he had the gall to have his picture taken with his hand on America's sacred

"Liberty Bell". Of course, the American people at large, especially church members, had no idea who Nikodim really was because they had not read the official proceedings of the "Peace Conference" in Zagorsk where he launched vile attacks against the United States. If the religious and secular press had done their duties, they would have blasted this man from coast to coast as a KGB agent and the proverbial "wolf in sheep's clothing". At least, Dr. McIntire had his Christian Beacon weekly publication that went to over 100,000 people around the world and his radio programs; but, the sympathizers with these Soviet emissaries of peace worked night and day to remove Dr. McIntire from the 600 stations he was on at the time. They organized in city after city against him; many of them, perhaps, as Christ said during his agony of crucifixion: "They know not what they do".

One can only wonder how these people feel, now, that both religious and secular press seem to be jumping on the revelation band wagon and carrying the news of what has been in the KGB files all along.

Not only did this Communist religious disguise operation take place within the Soviet Union, but the puppets in the satellite states of Eastern Europe followed suit.

When former Communist East Germany was integrated into the German Federal Republic of the West in 1990 and the Berlin Wall was torn down, the files of the East German Secret Police, known by the short word of "STASI" or Staatssicherheitsdienst, were opened, it produced revelations in regard to the collaborations at an almost inconceivable degree of church authorities, both Catholics and Protestants, with the secret police organs.

Joachim Wiegand, who at one time headed Branch XX/4 of the STASI, was supposed to have promised these collaborating church leaders that he would destroy the evidence against them. This was not done and the East German collaborators with the Soviet Union stand extremely embarrassed today. They were also involved with the WCC in the spread of Communist propaganda. Some of these East German collaborators even worked to prevent the reunification of Germany because they asserted that Marxism had upheld the security of human social rights which would all be done away with if West Germany took over.

One can only wonder what definition these religious collaborators with Communism gave for the words "human social rights". Obviously, they did violence to the dictionaries!

The late director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States, the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, who served in that capacity longer than any other person and under many presidents of both major political parties, as far back as 1948 appeared before the Committee on un-American Activities of the U.S. House of Representatives and stated as follows:

"It is ghastly to see the monster atheism being nourished in the churches by men who pretend to be Christian leaders."

Mr. Hoover's files were replete with the names of American clergymen who aided and abetted Communist infiltration of the United States with Soviet propaganda. He was the target of abuse, naturally by the Communists, but by others whom Mr. Hoover classified as "fellow travelers", "party sympathizers" and just "plain dupes".

Mr. Hoover brought out a fact which many Americans, somehow or other, refused to see or believe in the days of post-World War II ascendancy of Soviet expansion, namely, that it did not make any difference how you categorized collaborators with the USSR, whether they were members of the party, fellow travelers, front-joiners, sympathizers or dupes. Mr. Hoover said 100 times over that what really mattered was that they were doing the work of the Communists, whether deliberately or unconsciously.

R. Emmett Tyrell, Jr. is the publisher of The American Spectator magazine. Mr. Tyrrell is one of the most erudite publishers in the United States and he has one of the best staffs of capable people in the journalistic field. In the April 1992 issue of The American Spectator is a brilliant article entitled "Classified Information", by the magazine's Russian Presswatch correspondent, Cathy Young. This article is another important one in regard to the opening of the KGB files in Moscow.

Miss Young details what the official Russian newspaper Izvestia of January 22, 1992, contained in an article written by Vyacheslav Polosin, "A priest who chairs the Russian Parliament's Commission on Religions". Izvestia was the major newspaper for mouthing the Communist line in the USSR prior to the downfall of that union. It became free and open after the demise of the Communist regime and began to expose what the Communist leaders had been doing all those years of their reign behind the scenes.

Mr. Polosin revealed how "the Russian Orthodox Church became a handmaiden of the secret police".

All of the religious agents of the KGB who traveled abroad to influence other church groups were given code names and numbers.

Startling is the revelation that the Soviet clergymen were instructed by the KGB what candidate was acceptable to them for the office of Secretary General of the WCC. The one they backed was Emilio Castro of Uruguay, "whose candidacy was supported not only by the Russian Orthodox Church, but by the churches of Socialist countries."

This is a tremendously interesting revelation, because Dr. McIntire and Major Bundy exposed Emilio Castro through the media and the public platforms of South America, when he assumed the office of Secretary General of the WCC, as a Marxist and one who is spouting the Soviet line against the Western World. Castro denied all of this at the time; but, as Christ said, "By their fruits ye shall know them." Both Dr. McIntire and Major Bundy were excellent "fruit" inspectors. The rotten fruits of the organization which Mr. Castro headed were scattered all over the landscapes, not only in Latin America, but on the other continents of the world.

It is most heartening to see that Dr. McIntire and Major Bundy had done their homework well and could not be challenged by the Soviet propagandists. The open KGB files now attest to their truthfulness.

In addition to supporting certain candidates to offices in the World Council of Churches, Miss Young reveals from the Izvestia article that the Central Committee, governing body of the WCC, accepted the KGB-sponsored "state security measures", as they were called, and issued eight public statements and three letters that followed the political line of the Socialist bloc of nations.

ALL IN THE NAME OF RELIGION!

Polosin also revealed that the KGB "tenderly cultivated" the so-called Christian Peace Conference. Here, again, we remind our leaders that the Communist clergymen of the Eastern bloc were official delegates to the World Council of Churches Central Committee meeting in Buenos Aires and had come fresh from Prague with the latest Soviet line which the WCC was spewing in Buenos Aires in the name of the majority of Christians in the world.

The latest and biggest revelation out of the KGB files in Moscow has come within the last several days: Alexei, head of the whole Russian Orthodox Church, has been unmasked as the KGB's top agent in the religious realm!

Perhaps the saddest postlude to all of this is the role that middle-of-the-road, compromising evangelicals played, the majority of whom claimed not to be in sympathy with the World Council of Churches, the National Council of Churches or with Communism. These people and their leaders have been designated by the uncompromising Bible-believing and preaching Christians as "neo" evangelicals, who took the word "evangelical" out of its context and who decried those who called themselves "Fundamentalists" or Bible-believing Christians.

In order for our readers to understand this phenomenon, one has to go back to a tall, lanky young man from North Carolina, who was known only in Youth for Christ circles during World War II and shortly thereafter; and who had not, during that period of time, attained national, public or worldwide status. This man was projected into religious stardom by the Roman Catholic head of the Hearst newspaper empire, when William Randolf Hearst, living with a paramour, Marion Davies (a movie star) at his elaborate estate in San Simeon, California, saw in this young man a human interest news story and sent out over the Hearst wires to all of his newspapers two words: "Puff Graham."

This action on Mr. Hearst's part was the result of a tent campaign conducted by young William Franklin Graham in Los Angeles sponsored by the Christian Businessmen's Committee of that city. Major Bundy attended that campaign and watched and listened. A number of secondary and tertiary entertainers from radio, the early days of television on the West Coast and Hollywood began to hit the Sawdust Trail when the Invitation Hymn was sung at the end of Mr. Graham's sermons. At that time, Billy Graham condemned the Soviet Union and Communism in the most volatile terms, calling it "evil and satanic."

One must pass over the years of Billy Graham's rise as a world figure and leave it to the psychologists and the psychiatrists to try to determine what brought about the radical change in Mr. Graham's earlier views and why it was that he maintained a dead silence on the persecution of millions of Christians by the "Evil Empire" and the collaboration of western clergymen with the religious agents of the KGB.

So radical was the change in Mr. Graham that he appeared on the platforms of the World Council of Churches meetings, the National Council of Churches meetings right alongside of Soviet agents, Communist front-joiners, and collaborators with them. In fact, in his New York City campaign, the top sponsor of the campaign was a Brooklyn Black minister who preached funeral eulogies in his church over the casket of dead Communist leaders.

Hundreds of pages of testimony were given to the Congress of the United States and the FBI in regard to these agents who flimflammed clergymen into treating them with respect. But, Billy Graham, the phenomenon, was not from a liberal, modernistic or radical background. He was the product of a Bible School in Tampa, Florida; had a short stay at Bob Jones University and later trans-

ferred and was graduated from Wheaton College in Wheaton, Illinois' training ground for more than 100 years for Bible-believing pastors, missionaries, Christian writers, et cetera. It is striking, however, to note that Mr. Graham did not major in Bible or Theology at Wheaton College. He majored in Anthropology. He had no formal religious training such as in a seminary. The title "Dr." which he has today was an honorary award. He has done no postgraduate work in any religious school.

Through the help of Mr. Hearst, Mr. Graham became a media event and public figure. He dined with kings and queens; he appeared on talk shows with Hollywood celebrities; he played golf with Presidents of the United States and was a guest with his wife in the White House on numerous occasions; and these same presidents sat on his platforms in Texas and in Tennessee, men from out of whose mouths came cursings and vile words, while calling themselves Christians. Great was the downfall of one of them who saw the handwriting on the wall when he was about to be impeached by the Congress of the United States and resigned the presidency, one Richard Nixon.

The sponsors of Mr. Graham's campaigns in cities all across America were a grand mixture of liberals, radicals, Christ-deniers and so-called evangelicals (neo). Fundamental ministers and churches across the United States refused to cooperate with Mr. Graham. Major Bundy's book on Billy Graham has over 500 pages of documentation of Mr. Grahams's compromises and has been a best seller six times over.

Now, in the light of the revelations out of the KGB files, let's take a documented look at Mr. Graham's treks behind the Iron Curtain and what he did and said during the existence of the USSR and its KGB leaders. It's all on the public record. Here are just a few references:

Headline, "Graham, 'wounderful' Soviet have long talk"—Chicago Sun-Times, Sunday, May 9, 1982.

"He met privately with Georgi Arbatov, head of the state-run Soviet Institute of the United States and Canada. Arbatov also is a member of the ruling Communist Party's policymaking Central Committee. The meeting, for three hours and fifteen minutes, was more than twice as long as expected.

"Graham, who once called communists Satan worshippers, pointed to Arbatov and said: 'I have met a very wonderful official here'."

"Graham also said, 'I've learned many things. I'm on a learning mission'."

This story appeared in the press of the world. The Chicago Tribune corroborated what was in the Sun-Times through its Moscow correspondent, Jim Gallagher, veteran writer for that paper who scored Mr. Graham for his "gullibility" and who revealed that President Reagan and George Bush, then head of the CIA, begged Mr. Graham not to make this trip to Moscow to attend what was billed by the Soviet Russian Orthodox Church as the "Conference of Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life from Nuclear Catastrophe".

In fact, the Chicago Tribune in its lead editorial of Wednesday, May 12, 1982, scored Billy Graham under the title "Billy Graham and pig-wrestling". The TRIBUNE showed how the sponsor of this propaganda disarmament conference, billed as "religious", as the Soviet-controlled Russian Orthodox Church which it described as "a tame, controlled and heavily-manipulated creature of the Soviet regime. It would not be a great exaggeration to suggest that in the Soviet Union, the Russian Church is the religious arm of the Soviet KGB."

How prophetic again, written on Wednesday, May 12, 1982, and the KGB files were ordered opened by Boris Yeltsin in 1990 showing how devastatingly right the Chicago Tribune was!

The Chicago-Sun Times and the Chicago Tribune for May 11, 1982, told how Graham sat on the platform of this KGB-sponsored disarmament conference and listened as the Soviet church leaders viciously attacked the United States for hours.

All the press reported that Mr. Graham sat with his mouth closed and not one time did he take issue with the Soviet church leaders.

The Daily World, founded in 1924 as the Daily Worker, in New York City, official Communist Party, USA Newspaper, gave Mr. Graham two entire columns of sympathetic reporting under the title "Graham gives peace sermon", written by Tom Foley, their correspondent, when it came Graham's turn to speak at that same conference. Not once did he defend the United States against the attacks of the Soviet clergymen in whose churches he subsequently preached. Outside those same churches were Christian people, persecuted by the Soviet regime, who walked miles and miles in an attempt to meet with Mr. Graham and seek his help for their plight. These were people who met in the underground and in the frozen forests in the wintertime, whose husbands, mothers, sons and daughters heard the fatal knock of the KGB on their door at night and were led off into what Alexander Solzhenitsyn called the Gulag Archipelago, the prison camps where many of them died, some used as guinea pigs for injections, turning them into vegetables and others later released as human skeletons.

What was the reason Mr. Graham gave to the press for not meeting with these people? He said that his schedule was too full, although Mr. Graham spent three hours and fifteen minutes at lunch with one of the most dangerous KGB heads in the Soviet Union, Georgi Arbatov, whose business it was to study the psychology and reactions of the American people to see how best the Soviets could weaken their resistance to world Communism. This is the man, Arbatov, whom Billy Graham described as a "wonderful Soviet" and had his picture taken with him, both of them smiling and shaking hands with one another. Even the Associated Press described Abatov as "one of the Kremlin's leading experts on the United States."

As if this wasn't enough, the Associated Press reported that "Graham was to have lunch with Metropolitan Filaret, head of the External Affairs Department of the state-organized Russian Orthodox Church."

The same Filaret that the Ukrainian people just got rid of!

Should we quote William Shakespeare: "What fools these mortals be" or should we simply say the "Book of the Revelation tells us that God is keeping the books and recording in them every deed done in the body; and that one day, at that last Great Judgment, the books will be opened."? When those books are opened, the Scripture says that men shall call for the rocks and the mountains to fall upon them and hide them from the wrath of God Almighty.

One of the last things that Jesus Christ told his Apostles and Disciples before he was to go to the Garden of Gethsemane, the judgment, the cross, the tomb, and to ascend back to God the Father from whence he had come was:

"Many shall say to me in that day Lord, Lord, have we not in thy name done many wonderful works?"

The reply of Jesus will be: "Depart from me ye that work iniquity. I never knew you."

Please notice the word "many" is "many", not few. There's a world of difference between "faithfulness" and "popularity."

John, writing in the last book of the Bible, "The Revelation", records these words of Jesus:

"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

Those who were faithful in warning Christians in the world of what was going on at the time were ridiculed, laughed at, blasphemed, and weren't very popular even with some of their alma maters who had put some of the compromisers on their faculties and boards of trustees; but those faithful ones can say with emphasis: "I told you so."

So did the Lord Jesus Christ say: "I told you so."

TRIBUTE TO HON. BRIAN DONNELLY

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, critics of this House often suggest that legislators here are quickly seduced by Potomac fever and forget their roots. No one has ever made that charge about our colleague BRIAN DONNELLY, who will retire at the end of this Congress. He never forgot the people who sent him here and he has served them well.

When I summarize his distinguished career, I inevitably think of two issues involving healthcare.

The first involves a continuing effort by the administration to require State and local government workers to pay Medicare taxes. This has become a hardy perennial. When BRIAN DONNELLY joined the Ways and Means Committee in 1987, he became the leader of the opposition—and a forceful leader he was.

Some years earlier a compromise was achieved to include newly hired workers in Medicare. But those workers who weren't paying Medicare taxes when this idea was first floated a decade ago still are untaxed. And whether they realize it or not, they owe their status to BRIAN DONNELLY's tenacity on this issue.

When we began to focus on the need for comprehensive healthcare reform this year, he resisted those who called for systemic reform that didn't immediately aid individuals. The solutions might be complex, he said, but the problems were clear and demanded a response—too many people lacked insurance and too many others couldn't afford adequate care despite their insurance. Unless these two groups got some help, he argued, the quest for reform would be hollow, a dangerous combination of provocative politics and misguided policy.

That argument is one reason we did not try to enact comprehensive reform this year. Many of us are frustrated by that outcome, but few would argue with the accuracy of BRIAN DONNELLY's analysis.

Because he never forgot where he came from, he could react nearly instantly to the various proposals that came before us. If it was a bad deal for his people, he was against it.

In an institution where some Members seem to major in slippin' and slidin' such a view was a welcome contrast. BRIAN DONNELLY is a man of strong views.

He came to Washington because he wanted to serve the people. He did. And when he realized that our gridlock made it difficult or impossible to deliver on his promises, he decided it was time to move on.

We will miss him and wish him every success in the next phase of his career.

HONORING ALVIN R. PLATZ

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor one of Sacramento's outstanding labor leaders, Mr. Alvin R. Platz, who is retiring this month after spending more than four decades in the candy and bakery business as an employee and as an effective representative of working people.

Throughout his career, Al has served his employers, industry, and coworkers with integrity, honesty, and fairness. He began working in the baked goods industry in January 1943, for Channel Bakeries in Sacramento. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1944 to 1946 as a cook-baker on ships in the Pacific theatre during World War II. He then returned to Sacramento where he spent 20 years refining his skills in the baking business.

In 1968, Al joined the Local 85 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union as an assistant business agent. In the 24 years since that time, he has risen to the top leadership post in the union, consolidated its northern and central California operations in Sacramento, purchased its union headquarters building and property, and watched the membership grow from 700 members to 1,900 members today.

Al has served tirelessly and faithfully on numerous boards and commissions related to union activities and the baking industry over the last 40 years. His list of accomplishments includes, service on the negotiating committee of the Pacific Coast States Conference, the executive board of the Coalition of Organized Labor, the Sacramento Central Labor Council, and the Bakers, Confectioners, and Tobacco Workers Union. Additionally, he was president of the union's Northern California Joint Board and chairman of State's Apprentice Baking Program. He also serves as chairman of the Northern California Bakery and Confectionery Health and Welfare Trust Fund, and as a trustee on the Bakery and Confectionery Western Conference Dental Trust.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting Alvin R. Platz for his long career of dedicated service to the working people in the baking and candy industry. His outstanding leadership should be highly commended.

UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD TAIWAN

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, President Bush recently announced his administration's intention to sell up to 150 F–16 aircraft to Taiwan. Dr. David Tsai, the president of the Center for Taiwan International Relations, has prepared an analysis of that decision. His essay presents a point of view that deserves consideration by those who care about the security of Taiwan, and I therefore ask that it be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and made accessible to our colleagues.

SALE OF F–16S AND TAIWAN'S INDEPENDENCE

(By David W. Tsai)

IN SUPPORT OF THE F–16 SALE

The Taiwanese-American community strongly supports the sale of F–16s to Taiwan. 95% of the Taiwanese in the United States are pro-independence and believe that the F–16 sale is an important step in the eventual establishment of an independent, democrat Republic of Taiwan.

Taiwan has been colonized in succession by Spain, the Netherlands, the Manchus, the Japanese and finally, the Nationalist Chinese Kuomintang party, the KMT. Taiwan, long despised by the Chinese as a frontier area inhabited by savages, was colonized by the Taiwanese for the same reasons that the first Europeans came to America: to escape oppressive economic and political conditions in their homelands. The national identity of the Taiwanese has grown out of this twin experience of colonialism and pioneering, just as the American spirit did.

Today, the KMT still controls Taiwan. Most Americans are unfamiliar with the KMT's 38 years of martial law rule and the terror inflicted on the Taiwanese known as the "White Terror," in which thousands of people disappeared. To be sure, there has been some political liberalization and progress in the last decade, forced upon the KMT by domestic and international pressure. However, the KMT still controls the electronic media. It threatens to ban the opposition, refuses to allow public discussion of the opposition's platform and jails persons opposed to the regime. Despite KMT claims to the contrary, many Taiwanese in exile are still not permitted to return to Taiwan, in violation of the UN declaration on human rights, to which the KMT government is a signatory.

Because both the People's Republic of China and the KMT claim to be the sole legitimate government of "China," they force countries to recognize one or the other. This has meant isolation for the people of Taiwan. The utter bankruptcy of this policy has been exposed by South Korea's recent decision to switch recognition to the PRC. At this time, only one nation of any importance, South Africa, recognizes Taiwan, as China. Taiwan is not a member of major international organizations and its 20 million inhabitants are not represented in the UN. It cannot even be found in World Bank economic statistics.

Independence advocates believe that a democratic Republic of Taiwan is the answer to the twin problems of KMT oppression and Chinese expansionism. An independent, democratic Taiwan would be a welcome addition to the United Nations, the World Bank and other international organizations. At home, stripped of its claim to represent China, the KMT is just another right-wing political party struggling to hold on to its undemocratic and oppressive rule by the shop-worn methods of propaganda, electoral malfeasance and outright terror. In an independent Taiwan, it could not last.

CHINESE EXPANSIONISM AND THE THREAT OF FORCE AGAINST TAIWAN

China's claim to Taiwan and repeated threats to use force against it are the reasons Taiwan needs F–16s. The PRC is clearly an expansionist state. China has from time to time claimed all or part of Korea, Russia, Mongolia, Tibet, India, Vietnam, Singapore, Taiwan, Japan and sundry islands in the seas around it. If China's leaders could hit upon a way to go about it, they would no doubt claim the Chinatowns of Los Angeles and New York too and demand allegiance from Chinese-Americans.

In recent years China has been upgrading its offensive capability. It has acquired the highly-regarded Su–27 and Mig–31 fighters from Russia. China has also purchased an airborne early warning capability and midair refueling technology. It has been pursuing a policy of naval expansion, laying down escort ships and attempting to build or procure an aircraft carrier. It has placed troops on islands in the South China sea, causing grave concern among staunch U.S. allies in Singapore, Manila and Jakarta.

Arthur Waldron, writing in the Wall Street Journal, sketched a scenario in which, without this sale, China's military expansionism might provoke military buildups, perhaps even including nuclear weapons, in Japan and South Korea. Strong, clear signals need to be sent to Beijing about its alarming military build-up. For this reason alone, canceling the F–16 sale would be entirely wrong.

But there are other, more urgent reasons. China has never renounced the use of force to annex Taiwan. The PRC has repeatedly threatened to invade the island if it moves closer to Russia, if there are serious domestic disturbances, if it builds nuclear weapons, if it refuses to negotiate for "unification," or if it declares independence. This expansionism and intransigence are a serious impediment to Taiwan's independence and future existence as a democratic republic.

Taiwan's outmoded air defense forces, consisting of ancient F–104 Starfighters and F–5 export fighters, no longer give the island a credible deterrent. Without some kind of modern fighter, the security of the island and the 22 million people who inhabit it are endangered, for China cannot invade if Taiwan controls the air over the strait separating China from Taiwan. The Taiwan government's negotiations with France for the purchase of the Mirage fighter illustrate the seriousness of the island's needs. Modern fighters are imperative for the island's survival.

THE F–16 SALE AND U.S. POLICY

Independence advocates believe that the sale of the F–16s will help deter Chinese aggression and set the stage for Taiwan's independence from China. We believe further that the U.S. has a responsibility to both the people of Taiwan and to history to sell Taiwan these aircraft. This responsibility is codified under U.S. law as the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA) of 1979.

The TRA charges the United States with the responsibility for the security of Taiwan. In Section 1 the TRA declares that "peace and stability in the area are in the political, security and economic interests of the United States." It goes on to say that it is the

policy of the United States "to provide Taiwan with arms of a defensive character." Finally, it directs the United States in Sec 3(a) to "make available such articles and defense services in such quantity as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability." The TRA alone provides sufficient legal basis for approval of the arms sale.

Since the sale was announced, the PRC has been protesting, saying that it is in violation of the 1982 Communique which limits U.S. arms sales to levels in the years pervious to 1982. It is true that under the terms of the 1982 Communique the U.S. can only provide limited arms sales to Taiwan. But this communique is predicated on the fundamental assumption that China will seek a peaceful resolution to the Taiwan question. As the military build-up, border conflicts with India, Vietnam, and the former USSR as well as the massacre in Tiananmen demonstrate, peaceful resolutions are not the PRC's strong suit.

Despite the hiatus of the 1980s, military aid to Taiwan has historically been the position of the United States, Between 1950 and 1979 the United States provided some $4.5 billion in arms and advice to Taiwan. Many of Taiwan's weapons are based on American designs such as the Sidewinder, Sparrow and Harpoon missiles. Currently American technology is aiding Taiwan's manufacture of its own Indigenous Defense Fighter. Contrary to what some observers are saying, the proposed arms sale is not a departure from traditional American behavior towards Taiwan.

Nor can the sale be criticized for escalating military tension in East Asia. Were it not for Chinese expansionism, Taiwan would not now be seeking advanced modern fighters. Unlike China, Taiwan is no threat to its neighbors, nor does it desire to become one. Regrettably, the sale is necessary because the only language China understands is that of force.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The KMT has emphasized that the sale will help guarantee peace and stability in East Asia. In the short term this is true. But in the long-term, the problem of Taiwan isn't going to go away no matter how many fighters the U.S. throws at it.

Taiwan's long-term problem is the conflicting claims of the PRC and the KMT. So long as each side claims the other's territory and ignores the wishes of the Taiwanese, only tension can result. The self-evident solution to this impasse is the island's independence from China. Without a strong military to preserve that independence, such a solution is unworkable. However, given a credible deterrent, it is likely that the problems with the PRC can be resolved peacefully and to the mutual benefit of all involved.

The world has changed mightily in the last decade. Soviet Bloc Communism has been abolished, independent states rising in its stead. There is no longer any need to "play the China card" against the U.S.S.R.

Moreover, previous advocates of the "One China" policy have recently come to question its validity. Publications have been full of articles in the last few weeks questioning America's China policy. Writing in the Spring 1992 Foreign Affairs, Roger W. Sullivan, bluntly urges the administration to discard the out-dated "China card." He believes China's value to the United States has been transformed by the end of the Cold War. Describing current attempts to preserve the old relationship, he says: "This thinking is misguided and policies based on it will not work." Other American experts agree.

More importantly, there have been fundamental changes in the thinking of people on either side of the Taiwan Straits. Within the KMT itself there are serious misgivings about continuing the "One China" policy. High officials of the KMT openly admit that over ninety percent of Taiwan's population would go for independence if the threat of an invasion by the PRC did not hang over the island. Progressive members of the ruling party have formed a caucus, the Wisdom coalition, to push for increased democratization for Taiwan. Though few will speak openly, many in the Wisdom coalition favor independence. The Deputy Director of the Mainland Affairs Commission, the KMT's negotiating body with China, said after South Korea switched recognition that China's policy of isolating Taiwan can only lead to one result: Taiwan independence.

The opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) has long called for an Independent Taiwan policy. Increasingly, Taiwan's scholars have followed suit. Chen Hsiao-ting of the Taiwan government's Institute of International Relations, for instance, recently called on the government to "face international reality." As long as it claims to be the sole government of China, no other nation will recognize it, he said. He went on to describe the relationship between China and Taiwan as an "international relationship," rather than a "bi-coastal" one.

In other words, China policy both here and abroad is clearly proving inadequate to cope with the post-Cold War world. It is in a state of flux. Here is an opportunity for the United States. In the past the U.S. rationalized the alliance with China by saying that it was needed to counter the USSR. But the USSR is history. The U.S. no longer needs China. Indeed, it is quite the other way around.

What can the PRC really do about arms sales to Taiwan or U.S. support for an independent Taiwanese state? Very little. If Beijing threatens to withdraw from international arms control negotiations, how is that different from its behavior in the past? China has a huge trade surplus with the U.S. Who will get hurt in a trade war? It must have Western technology, Western capital and Western markets for its products.

The fact is that China has virtually no cards to play in the Great Game. The Cold War is over. The conflict in Cambodia is on its way to being resolved. It is dependent on the West for technology and capital for development. Economic reform is splitting the country into a stagnant north and a dynamic south. Its leadership is badly divided and analysts speculate about the power struggle likely to break out when Deng dies.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Never before has the United States had the chance China's weakness now presents to effect real, vital, far-reaching policy changes to secure a peaceful, democratic free-market transition in Asia.

In light of the new realities of East Asian politics we urge the Congress to make the F-16 sale not a barren gesture in a passing election campaign but the basis of a new U.S. policy toward Taiwan and China. The "One China" policy is obviously dead. Taiwan is not and probably will never be a part of China. Writing in the New York Times, former Assistant Secretary of State for Intelligence and Research Morton Abramowitz asserted that the United States can live with an independent Taiwan. More fundamentally, he added, Americans must realize that the decision is in the hands of the people of Taiwan. We ask Congress and the United States to consider the following recommendations:

(1) The U.S. should support a plebescite or some other free and fair method under which the people of Taiwan will have a say in their own fate;

(2) The U.S. should use the F-16 sale to press for progress on human rights and democratization in Taiwan. In particular, Taiwan should release Dr. George Chang, who recently received a 10-year sentence which was overturned by Taiwan's High Court. Taiwan authorities should also stop persecuting political critic Cheng Tzu-tsai and environmentalist Ben P. Liao on trumped-up charges. Remember, the term "political prisoner" in Taiwan covers not just men and women jailed for trying to create a democratic state in Taiwan, but environmentalists and labor leaders as well, Furthermore, Taiwan should cease government monopoly of the television media in the upcoming December elections and ensure fair and equitable use of the electronic media by all the candidates.

(3) America should support a free and independent Taiwan. The hardliners within the KMT want to hand Taiwan over to the Communists through "unification." The opposition wants a free, democratic, independent Taiwan allied with the West. The KMT wants to keep Taiwan's economy closed. The opposition wants to liberalize trade and open closed sectors of Taiwan's economy for the benefit of all. The KMT operates large, subsidized state and party-owned businesses. The opposition wants to break up ruling party monopolies. The KMT has openly threatened to ban the opposition. The opposition supports the continued existence of the KMT in the Republic of Taiwan as a natural outgrowth of the opposition's democratic principles. The KMT refuses to permit public discussion of independence. The opposition welcomes discussion on every issue.

It is clear which side the U.S. should support. Taiwan independence represents what Robert Scalopino, the noted Asian scholar once called "the happy confluence" of America's values and strategic needs.

(4) America should take the lead in formulating a firm, multilateral policy in East Asia to curb China's territorial appetite. Only a tough policy of alliances, weapons sales, and diplomatic initiatives will keep Chinese troops from the territories of states unlucky enough to share a border with her.

CONCLUSIONS

It would seem to be quite a leap from a few squadrons of fighter aircraft to an independent state. But where else can the sale lead? If America furnishes Taiwan with sufficient weapons to keep out of the Chinese grasp, and the majority of Taiwanese support self-determination, then it is only a matter of time before Taiwan becomes a truly independent state. U.S. policy must recognize these simple facts, and act accordingly.

With sale of the F-16s, the time is ripe for a reappraisal of U.S. policy toward Taiwan. America must make the hard choices that forty years of Cold War permitted it to avoid.

It is time to scrap an outmoded and obsolete "One China" policy and replace it with a hard-nosed, no-nonsense policy that recognizes the reality of Taiwanese nationalism and Chinese imperialism.

It is time for open American support for self-determination for the Taiwanese people in an independent, democratic Republic of Taiwan.

Sell the F-16s to Taiwan. But more importantly, make them the basis for new, hard-nosed foreign policy that will guarantee the independence of Taiwan and through that,

preserve the peace, security and prosperity of East Asia for peoples everywhere.

THE NATION OF ERITREA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, far too few Americans are aware of the modern day miracle that is playing itself out in the new nation of Eritrea. Born of 30 years of oppression and war, Eritrea won its independence through the sheer grit, determination, and self-reliance of the Eritrean people. What they have already accomplished under the most adverse conditions is nothing short of amazing and inspirational.

Official independence will be declared after the referendum next spring. But already, Eritrea is the most stable place in its troubled region, and a force for good in Africa and in the world.

Recently, the Africa Subcommittee held a hearing on Ethiopia during which time Eritrea was discussed. Unfortunately, no representatives from Eritrea or recent visitors to Eritrea were invited to participate.

I would like to submit for the RECORD the following items: My statement from the hearing on Ethiopia, a letter from the official representative of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, and several articles on Eritrea from the Statesman Journal, the Oregonian, and Focus on Africa.

STATEMENT BY HON. DAN BURTON

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to express at the outset my sharp disappointment that this hearing is being held. Early this week minority staff was contacted by several trustworthy individuals, Ethiopians and Americans, who urged that this hearing not be held at this time. Because of sensitive mediation efforts now underway, it was felt that a hearing of this nature, and especially the presence of certain individuals bound to make inflammatory statements, would contribute nothing positive to the delicate situation in Ethiopia. Nevertheless, a decision was made to hold the hearing. For what purpose, I do not know. But now that we are here, let's at least try to provide some perspective.

The news from Africa is generally so bleak, that there is unfortunately very seldom anything to cheer about. I believe Mr. Chairman, that Ethiopia of today, although far from perfect, gives us a great deal to cheer about. For the first time ever, Ethiopians have freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of the press. Elections were held—far from perfect—but a great improvement over the one-party tyranny of the past. This does not mean that we should not encourage the current government to continue to work on freeing the Ethiopian economy and society. But we ought to encourage and support them, and we ought to give them proper credit.

Like the city of Rome, Ethiopian democracy will not be built in a day. Let us have some patience. And let us not forget that the legacy of a brutal Communist dictatorship is a heavy burden indeed. For any people.

Before I conclude, I would also like to commend the people and Government of Eritrea for the remarkable job they have done in the first stage of rebuilding their shattered country. In addition they are playing a very positive role in the region and for this they deserve our admiration and our gratitude. I strongly urge the administration to end the delaying tactics and move forward with support for the Provisional Government of Eritrea. I also urge the administration to prod the United Nations into properly fulfilling its role in the Eritrean referendum.

On that note, I look forward to hearing from our witnesses, especially from Assistant Secretary Cohen.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF ERITREA, ERITREAN PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FRONT (EPLF), MISSION TO THE U.S.A. AND CANADA,

September 23, 1992.

Hon. MERVYN DYMALLY,
Chairman, Africa Subcommittee, House Foreign Affairs Committee, Washington, DC.

DEAR REP. DYMALLY: We appreciate your concern for our region of Africa during your chairmanship. We are sure you will continue to support and help African peoples even after you leave the House.

We were very disappointed with the September 17th hearing on Ethiopia. The agenda was supposed to be on the prospects of democracy in Ethiopia. Nonetheless, a significant portion of the presentation as well as the discussion was regarding Eritrea. Neither the Provisional Government of Eritrea (PGE) nor any Eritrean nor individual Americans who have listed Eritrea were invited.

This hearing provided a forum for a compulsive liar who, in his previous senior ministerial post in Mengistu regime, was responsible for the deaths of thousands of Eritreans and Ethiopians. This resulted in a very distorted portrayal of the reality in Eritrea although Eritrea is the only stable and peaceful country in the area at this time. This is not just our view but has been confirmed by a number of foreign visitors to the region.

The PGE has been closely associated with the initiation of the transition process in Ethiopia and continues to be actively engaged in efforts to ensure its success by helping to resolve problems that periodically appear. In fact, the PGE was the only external, neutral party in the Tripartite Committee formed prior to the regional elections to promote a reconciliation between EPRDF and OLF. (This arrangement was later extended to include the US government.) If it had been invited, the PGE could have made a significant contribution to a balanced presentation of views on the situation in Ethiopia.

In these circumstance, we are dismayed about the overall conduct and outcome of the hearing. We hope the subcommittee will take the issues mentioned above into consideration in evaluating the proceedings. We also ask that the subcommittee make greater efforts in the future to monitor the agenda of hearings and to ensure that those testifying are credible individuals who present an accurate and fair picture of the country or countries under discussion.

I would greatly appreciate the opportunity to discuss this matter with you further.

Sincerely,

HAGOS GHEBREHIWET,
Chief Delegate.

[From the Statesman Journal, Jul. 26, 1992]

HUNGER FOR LEARNING DRIVES ERITREAN YOUTHS

(By John Rude)

This is a story about Ethiopia and hunger—but don't quit reading yet. What I'm about to describe is neither gruesome nor pitiful; nor is this true story designed to make you feel guilty for being a rich, well-fed U.S. citizen.

The hunger is strong, and it is real; but when I'm finished, you'll wish you could trade places with these famished Ethiopians.

To be geographically and politically precise, the setting is Eritrea, not Ethiopia. This distinction is important because Eritrea recently won its independence from Ethiopia through a costly guerrilla war that lasted nearly 30 years, decimating Eritrea's population of four million people.

Mendefera, a small town in Eritrea, is at the epicenter of this story of hunger. On the southern outskirts of town, in a eucalyptus grove, several rows of nondescript yellow barracks stand empty. The buildings were once used as a military camp, then a prison, and then in the early 1960s, as a school—St. George School.

In defiance of all probability, St. George became the incubator for some of the best-trained minds in Africa—Dr. Aregai Tecle, expert in forest hydrology at Northern Arizona University; OSU graduate Dr. Asefaw Tewelde, world-renowned cattle breeding scientist; Yemane Russom of Houston, Programmer of the first Ethiopic-language word processing software. Even those who didn't survive (Haile, victim of food poisoning; or Tsehainesh, a teacher with two master's degrees, killed by hyenas during her trek to a Sudanese refugee camp) shone with incandescent brilliance during their brief lives. They were set aflame at St. George School.

Though I taught there briefly, the school's success is still a mystery to me. It was a no-nonsense atmosphere, 40 to 50 students to a class, precious few books, and—until the last few years of Haile Selassie's regime—no science laboratory or vocational equipment. By the time Ethiopians took over St. George in 1979, converting it once again to a military compound, it had graduated hundreds of motivated, ingenious leaders. Even when closed, the school was one of Eritrea's secret weapons in its war with Ethiopia. Today, St. George graduates fill many of the key posts in Eritrea's provisional government.

The Ethiopian army stripped St. George School of everything, leaving it an empty shell. When I visited St. George last month, there were no books, no black-boards, no lights or electricity, no water. All the desks had been burned; all the science equipment was sent south to Ethiopian schools. It would have been a desolate ghost town, except for one palpable remnant of its past glory—the hunger.

Each day since the war ended last summer, 2,800 students have marched from Mendefera out to St. George to fill the school's cavernous auditorium. They sit in front of makeshift blackboards while the teachers deliver their lessons. Because the school lacks desks, each student brings a stone to sit on—and the learning continues. The star students are given textbooks, which they carry reverentially in plastic bags and pass around to other students.

Classes are taught by university students who are given college credit and small stipends to teach in Eritrea's high schools. (This is not pure altruism; the government cannot afford to educate all the students who wish to attend Eritrea's only university, and there are precious few jobs in the war-torn economy.)

St. George student's hunger to learn is most evident at night, however, when Mendefera's generator shuts down, and the only lights in town are street lamps.

Crowds of 20 or 30 students sit under each circle of light for hours, reviewing their lessons. The advanced students help the younger ones, because cooperative learning is simply more efficient—and everyone wants to learn.

The hunger of Mendefera and St. George is a hunger we all share—to know more, to feel connected to something important, to be free and in control of our lives. This hunger transcends the actual physical hunger which many of these Eritrean children feel with their one meager meal a day. Can this hunger also transcend the distractions and comforts of our own children? I wonder.

I watched Mendefera's children walk to St. George School, and their mental picture of the future veritably danced above their heads. It was a profoundly positive vision, despite (or perhaps because of) their desperate, hard-scrabble present.

St. George students see with clarity what U.S. students perceive only dimly, like far-off thunder. The world is changing—and they have a role in helping to change it for the better.

There are great dangers for these students, and there may be great hardship in the years to come.

But St. George students believe that even though they are simple people, they can create a country where the only remaining hunger is the hunger to learn. Do we believe we have the power to change the world? I wonder.

If we believed as strongly as St. George students did, could we make a difference? I wonder.

[From the Oregonian, July 23, 1992]

ERITREA MOURNS SACRIFICES MADE TO GAIN INDEPENDENCE

(By John C. Rude)

ASMARA, ERITREA.—The flags fly at half staff in Asmara, capital city of Eritrea. Blue rectangles with yellow olive branches flutter sadly in a breeze that carries a hint of Red Sea mist.

Eritrea's great moment of euphoria came last year when a negotiated settlement brought an end to 30 years of struggle and 17 years of open warfare with Ethiopia, its land-locked neighbor to the south. The agreement guaranteed Eritrea a referendum on separation from Ethiopia, fulfilling a promise for free elections made by the United Nations in 1952.

Now, in the gap between the arrival of peace last year and the vote on self-determination next April, Eritrea's leaders have declared a period of official mourning for civilians and military victims of their war for independence.

Virtually every family in Asmara was affected by the war. There are only 500,000 people in this city, yet more than 500,000 died trying to recapture it and the surrounding countryside from Ethiopia's occupying troops. As in all guerrilla wars, the exact number of deaths will never be known, but an estimated 1 million Eritreans lost their lives in the past quarter-century through starvation, desert migrations and bombardments of civilians.

I visited the home of one of my friends, sharing the family's grief over a son and brother who never returned. There was little to say or remember about the young man, whom the family had not heard from in 13 years. For most families receiving the official news as the period of mourning started, the shock of death had long since been replace by numb sadness.

Had the price been too high? Would the sacrifices be justified by the building of a new, self-sustaining peaceful economy? In conversations in homes and in Asmara's lively, Italian-style coffee shops, these questions were often asked, but seldom answered.

Eritreans are tasting freedom bought with the blood of their children, and the effect—like the effect on colonial Americans or Israel's sabra fighters—is at once intoxicating and sobering.

Veternas of "the field" (the forbidding terrain where Eritrea's guerrilla war was fought) are call tegadeli. With their khaki dress, unisex bushy hair styles—and in a high percentage of cases, amputated limbs—the tegadeli are treated with respect in Asmara.

Male and female tegadeli speak slowly and softly, with steely looks and sincere humility in their words. If Eritrea is able to make a transition from guerrilla warfare (with its inherent discipline and sacrifice) to a manufacturing and trade economy (requiring individualism and accumulation of capital), it will have to depend on these young people.

One older Eritrean referred to the tegadeli as a "lost generation" educated in the capture of tanks, but unable to comprehend the ways of the world in which they had—against overwhelming odds—emerged victorious.

Eritrea's salvation may arrive in the form of the region's important exports during the past 30 years: business and brains. Throughout Europe, North America and the Middle East, expatriate Eritreans have distinguished themselves as scholars, scientists, lawyers and small businessmen.

Eritrea's guerrilla fighters were financed by the contributions of exiled Eritreans, and now reconstruction capital is coming from the same sources. Experts in engineering, agriculture and international trade are returning from overseas in small numbers, first for short-term visits (often to teach at Asmara University), but eventually as permanent residents.

Isayas Afawarke, Eritrea's respected political leader, insists that overseas Eritreans remain where they are during the initial phase of reconstruction; they can generate more capital abroad and, by postponing their return, their relatively affluent lifestyles will place no further burdens on the country's meager resources.

During my visit to Asmara, 100 to 200 expatriates were visiting their families to pay tribute to "martyrs" who had fallen to secure Eritrea's freedom. Despite general somberness, they did not appear to be brooding over their losses. In coffee shops and hotels, overseas Eritreans were mixing with tegadeli, conducting informal seminars on business techniques and deciding which types of investment would produce the best results.

Innovative ventures—for example, construction of paint factories and the sale of scrap metal from hundreds of captured and destroyed Russian tanks—were bandied about.

Despite a turbulent past and uncertain political climate in Ethiopia, most expatriates and foreign businessmen I talked with were cautiously optimistic about Eritrea's economic future. Mining engineers have discovered rich copper deposits as well as potential oil reserves, and Eritrea controls two Red Sea ports through which all shipments to Ethiopia must pass.

The Horn of Africa—which includes Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti and Somalia—has changed dramatically in the past year. Americans understandably respond with indifference to these changes, especially since the strategic importance of the area to the United States has diminished with the decline of Soviet influence. Apart from the rare Peace Corps or military veterans with personal knowledge of Eritrea, why should anyone here care about what happens there?

The answer is that Africa, with its famines, soaring health problems and bloody ethnic strife, is in desperate need of success models. Eritrea may be the first place on the continent where democracy and free-enterprise capitalism are ready to flourish. The United States can either assist Eritrea along its present trajectory of self help, or pay the eventual costs—both moral and financial—of degradation on a massive scale throughout Africa.

Eritrea has reached a turning point, and so in a different sense has the United States. Direct intervention by the U.S. State Department last year was responsible in large measure for the settlement that led to Eritrea's fledgling independence. Since then, however, there has been a general drift toward isolationism in our relations with African countries—isolationism caused by a perception that Africa's problems are spinning out of control.

It remains to be seen whether U.S. foreign policy and investment strategies will help Eritrea recover completely and lead its neighbors toward full participation in a global economy.

[From Focus on Africa, July–September 1992]

NOW THAT THE WAR IS OVER

In May 1991, the former Ethiopian leader, Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, fled his country to exile in Zimbabwe. A few days later, Eritrea's struggle for independence from Ethiopia came to an end. Forces of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, the EPLF, marched into the Eritrean capital, Asmara and proclaimed a government. Heba Saleh has been to Eritrea where she found a mood of elation despite the enormous challenge of rebuilding a war-and-drought-ravaged economy.

Asmara must be the only capital in the Horn of Africa where there are no armed men on the streets. Eritrea's provisional government, formed last year by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, does not allow its soldiers to take their weapons into the city. The only armed guards downtown are those in front of the bank. There's a marked absence of political tension in Asmara which is rather ironical for a place that only recently used to be at the heart of the longest-running war in Africa—Eritrea's thirty-year struggle for independence from Ethiopia.

Walking around Asmara today, it's hard to believe that until May 1991, this open, relaxed city of Italian-style villas, palm-lined avenues and freshly painted fences lived under an oppressive security regime which included a nightly curfew for sixteen years. During the war, Asmara was turned into an Ethiopian stronghold housing eighty thousand soldiers. With its airport, road-links and status as a capital, the city could not be allowed to fall into the hands of the separatist Eritrean rebels. Its residents had to submit to such tight controls that even owning a bicycle required special permission. It was also necessary to prevent contact between Asmara's inhabitants and the rebels; therefore, roadblocks and checkpoints limited movement in and out of the city.

These days there is an almost tangible euphoria in Asmara. People are still elated over the departure of the soldiers, the lifting of the curfew and over their new freedom of movement.

The EPLF government is riding high on a wave of popular support that sometimes

seems to border on hero worship. Sarah Ogbaye, a young lecturer at Asmara University, says the EPLF fighters are very much in demand as husbands. Her explanation is that they are different from other Eritrean men because they are "civilised", "selfless", and they appreciate educated women. The fighters have agreed to work for two years in the reconstruction of the country without pay. At present, they are involved in activities that range from digging wells and repairing roads to medicine and teaching.

Eritrea is not yet recognized as a sovereign state. This should come after a formal referendum on independence to be held April 1993. Until then, the EPLF says it is governing in a provisional capacity, and it has promised elections after the referendum. But at the moment Eritrea is independent in everything but name. Flights to Asmara leave from the international section of Addis Ababa airport, and no one there checks if you have an Ethiopian visa. But arriving at Asmara, you have to show a permit to enter—obtained from one of the provisional government's offices abroad—before clearing Eritrean customs and currency control.

The Eritreans have been busy wiping away all traces of the Ethiopian presence. The Ethiopian Airlines office in downtown Asmara has been renamed Eritrean Airlines, even though no such airline exists. The large letters forming the word Ethiopia have been removed from the sign hanging outside the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia which is still the main bank of Eritrea. The Ethiopian and Eritrean economies are in fact still linked, if only by virtue of using the same currency, the Birr.

But despite the prevailing euphoria, Eritrea is a country starting from scratch. The combined effects of thirty years of war and a series of severe droughts have devastated its rural-based economy. Last summer, the rains were late and insufficient. Farmers harvested only a quarter of what they had expected. It was the third year in a row that Eritrea has suffered from drought. The Eritrean Relief Association, ERA, estimates that more than seventy percent of the country's 3.5 million people now survive on food aid—mainly shipments of wheat, pulses and vegetable oil.

But even with the current crisis, at the Asmara food market, traders and shoppers alike say that prices have fallen since the end of the war and the lifting of restrictions on the movement of people and goods. The market, which lies in the centre of the city, three hundred metres behind the Italian-built Roman Catholic Cathedral, occupies two vast squares connected by a web of small streets. At first glance, the market looks bustling and prosperous. There are piles of vegetables, huge sacks of cereals and a large poultry section. But a closer look reveals that there are almost as many sellers as buyers, and no signs of affluence on the numerous stallholders who stand chatting to each other in the absence of customers.

Fresh produce is beyond the means of most Eritreans. The cheapest food on the market is the relief wheat provided by the World Food Programme, and that's what the majority of the population eats in the form of the local pancake-like Injera bread, accompanied by spices or lentils. Eritreans prefer Teff for making Injera, but at the moment, it costs more than five times as much as the relief wheat. Yibabe Sebhatleab of the Eritrean Department of Agriculture says the price of spices has also become prohibitive and that lentils, provided as aid from abroad, are not always available.

The end of the war has given Eritreans the opportunity to rehabilitate their agriculture. According to Dr. Tesfay Ghermazion, Minister of Agriculture, much needs to be done before Eritrea can feed itself. Eritrean farmers not only suffer a shortage of inputs such as fertilizers, tractors, oxen, seed and farming implements, but they also have problems of land degradation resulting from drought and soil erosion.

According to Dr. Ghermazion, terracing mountainsides and building earth dams—both means of arresting long-term ecological damage—are an essential part of the Eritrean Department of Agriculture's Emergency Action Plan. The department has started a programme to build twenty-eight dams around the country. One of them is at the village of Haser Albo deep in the parched countryside of Seraye province, south of Asmara. The day I visited the dam site at Haser Albo, a group of middle-aged women were working on the base of the dam—a large trench which they had cleared of tree roots and filled with earth. The women were pouring water on the base and stamping on it with their feet to make the earth compact. To keep costs down, no concrete goes into the construction of the dams, and the labour is provided on a food-for-work basis.

Three hundred villagers, half of them women, were working on the dam. At Haser Albo, one of them, Assegadesh, told me her pay—six kilogrammes of wheat each day. She said it was not enough for her family's needs because she had to exchange some of it for other necessities such as pens and exercise books for her children. But the Eritrean government is strapped for cash, and along with aid organizations, it sees food for work programmes as a practical means of carrying out essential projects and at the same time discouraging dependence on aid. When the dam has been completed, the villagers of Haser Albo will have drinking water for themselves and their animals, and they will also be able to cultivate their land with vegetables. The dam, built between two hills, is designed to trap water from flash floods in a small reservoir. This should raise the water table in the surrounding area so that wells and boreholes that had run dry would fill up once more.

The Eritrean government says it needs $2.3 billion in aid in order to rehabilitate the economy. So far, it doesn't seem that this money is forthcoming. Government to government aid has been slow to come in because foreign donors prefer to wait and see the shape of the government that will be formed after the referendum. Moreover, because Eritrea is not yet recognized as an independent state, it is not eligible for loans from international lending institutions such as the World Bank.

The job of reconstruction is enormous. Agriculture is only one item. Eritrea's infrastructure is in tatters. Its roads have been destroyed by years of relentless military traffic, its water systems leak into the ground and there is a severe shortage of housing, schools and hospitals. At the Red Sea port of Massawa, there is not a single undamaged building. Massawa was bombed eleven times by the Ethiopian airforce after the EPLF captured it in 1991. An Arab-style city with colonnaded low-rise buildings, Massawa now has the atmosphere of a ghost city. There are very few people on the streets, and most of the buildings in the old part of the city stand boarded up and empty. With arches buckling, bits of masonry hanging at dangerous angles and walls pocked with shell-marks, they are beyond repair.

Massawa suffers the worst water problem anywhere in Eritrea. Drought has depleted the reservoir that supplies the town and its asbestos pipe system has not been renovated since the days of the Italian occupation. It is commonplace to see on the streets of Massawa women half-sunk in a hole in the ground collecting the water leaking from the pipe. Most areas in Massawa, and indeed, many areas in Asmara too, receive their water by truck. The Eritrean Minister of Water Resources, Haile Wolde Tensai, says the only solution for Massawa is a desalination plant powered by solar energy. But he adds, the Eritrean government doesn't have the money to finance such a project.

Eritrea's crumbling infrastructure also has to deal with an influx of refugees returning from Sudan where they had moved to escape the fighting. So far, more than sixty thousand people have returned, and it is estimated that at least two hundred thousand will come back over the next 2 years. The Eritrean commissioner for refugees, Dr. Othman Saleh, warned grimly of social and political unrest if the returnees were not properly reintegrated into the community. He says the Eritrean government is unable to do this without help from the international community.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is budgeting around $50 million for a 2 year repatriation programme. Eritrean and foreign aid officials point out that this works out to a very small sum per capita in comparison with UNHCR programmes in Namibia and South Africa. Dr. Saleh says $200 million are needed in order to absorb the returnees. At the moment, the refugees are coming back to villages where there are no jobs, food, shelter or social services.

Creating jobs is one of the biggest hurdles facing the Eritrean government. With hardly any foreign reserves of its own and scant international assistance, it is proving difficult to reactivate Enitrea's once thriving textile, leather and food processing industries. The Eritrean Minister of Industry, Tesfay Gebr Selassie, says all Eritrean industrial plants are working at a third of their capacity because there is no money to import raw materials or spare parts. The Eritrean government is keen to woo foreign investment and it is encouraging Italians whose families used to own factories to return and take possession of them.

In March, Asmara's largest hotel, the Amboisera, was full of Italians coming to check out investment opportunities. But, the Minister of Industry says, most investors want to wait until the post-referendum political system has been established before they commit any money. Some observers say EPLF officials with their military background remain unable to cede the necessary control for private business to operate freely.

For the moment, Eritrea's economic woes do not seem to have bred discontent with the government. Elation over independence continues to override divisions between those who fought and those who did not, those who prospered in exile and those who suffered under the Ethiopian occupation. But this can't last long. As Asmellash Abraha, a former fighter pointed out. On the battlefield, all fighters were equal, but back in civilian life, some have returned to poor families and some to well-off families.

Eritreans may soon want to see a peace dividend. Without help from abroad, this could prove difficult to achieve. Eritrea can now boast that is it the most stable country in the Horn of Africa. But it is difficult not

to ask if the strain of rebuilding a shattered economy in a poor and troubled region would not place this hard-won stability in jeopardy.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY MALONE

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and offer my warmest best wishes to my long time friend, Harold G. Malone.

My uncle, who was a crew dispatcher with the New Haven-Hartford Railroad, gave Harry his first job as a brakeman back in 1954. He served actively in the local union and has held a number of key union positions. Harry is retiring October 9, 1992 as the State Legislative Director of United Transportation Union, a position he has held since 1978. Through his work in the labor movement many men and women have benefited from his commitment to ensuring that ordinary workers and their families be given a fair shake in the workplace.

I congratulate Harry on his extraordinary work on behalf of his fellow union members and for his dedication in following out his duties in the grievance and legislative departments where he has worked tirelessly. The rail industry, as well as the United Transportation Union, will lose a giant and very valued member.

He has been one of the driving forces in making his union what it is today: a strong, vital, and important organization. His enthusiasm, determination, and persistence on behalf of UTU causes are an inspiration to all.

Harry is, without question, an institution in championing labor causes. At a time when we have a President who looks down upon unions, he understands the need to develop a sense of camaraderie, a common purpose, and the need to keep fighting. It brings me great pleasure to commend the achievements of a devoted and diligent man who is a role model and inspiration to many in the union today.

Mr. Speaker, I salute my good friend Harry Malone on his retirement and wish he and his wife Patricia, along with his daughters, Tracy and Maureen, the very best. I know his retirement years will be especially fulfiling and productive.

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. I would like to commend Congresswoman CARDISS COLLINS for her efforts in bringing this important issue into the public spotlight.

Our Nation has sadly neglected the seriousness of the second largest killer of women—breast cancer. Since it is one of the most treatable cancers if discovered early, it is crucial that we focus greater emphasis on its early detection and treatment. National Breast Cancer Awareness Month 1991 was a tremendous success and a significant step in that direction. Cancer organizations scheduled events nationwide to increase public awareness of the disease, its treatment, and how to prevent it. It is hoped that the continuation of this effort will bring us closer to our goal of increasing public awareness of the disease, and ensuring that a greater number of women will seek appropriate diagnostic services and treatment which will result in a decreased breast cancer mortality rate.

With the exception of lung cancer, breast cancer is the leading cause of mortality among women. Unfortunately, as with other types of cancer, we have too little information on how and why breast cancer occurs. We do know that in 1992, over 180,000 women will discover they have breast cancer, and 46,000 will die because of this disease. Research also indicates that one in nine women will contract breast cancer during her lifetime. Breast cancer is most common among single women, women in upper socioeconomic classes, women who have never been married, women in urban areas, and women in the northern United States. This is of particular concern to me, since my constituency is located in a high incidence area. The number of women with this disease is rapidly rising—in fact, it has increased by 1 percentage point every year since the early 1970's.

In spite of these grim numbers, if detected early, breast cancer is one of the most treatable cancers. This is where National Breast Cancer Awareness Month can help. Women must be educated about preventive measures. They need to know when to see a doctor and have these tests done and how to do self-examinations. Self-examinations, which should be performed at least once a month, are very valuable. In fact, 75 percent of all treated cases are found this way. Beginning at the age of 40, women should receive a mammogram at least once a year. Eighty percent of women diagnosed with breast cancer have localized tumors. If these tumors are detected early, 90 percent of the victims will survive 5 years or longer. However, if the tumors are not detected until later, the rate drops to 60 percent. That is why National Breast Cancer Awareness Month is so important.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join the battle against this silent killer. The only way to slow down its victory is to ensure that the women of America are aware of and pursue the proper techniques for detecting and treating this deadly disease. The recognition of National Breast Cancer Awareness Month will help us to achieve that goal.

TRIBUTE TO HON. JIM MOODY

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, there are many complex issues on the agenda of the Committee on Ways and Means. As a result, it isn't surprising that many new Members are a little confused and even intimidated by the broad jurisdiction of our committee. They take a while to get their legislative feet wet as they work to get up to speed on the issues. There's a lot to learn.

Our colleague JIM MOODY is an exception to that pattern. It isn't that he is a quick study as many of us here are. Actually, I don't think he had to study at all. He came to our committee in 1987 with an unusually concrete philosophy that led to a consistent stand on many of the issues we confront. From day one, he was one of the most sophisticated economists on the committee and his presence created a new tone.

Whether the issue was expanding trade and making the rules more equitable or extending health insurance and making the costs more affordable, his queries were always both pointed and helpful.

His questions were so probing and so specific that witnesses sometimes found themselves speechless. In their defense, I might add that even others on the committee were hard pressed to understand some of his questions.

But it was all for a good cause. It wasn't that JIM MOODY was showing off. Rather he was showing how important the issues were to him and how critical it was that we fully understand them before making policy choices.

He tried hard to do the right thing. Sometimes he worked so relentlessly that he even tried my patience. But our legislative result was better because of his efforts. For the past year he has been working to enact a provision that reforms our debt swap regulations. For reasons that are no one's fault, the effort failed in the first attempt because of a revised revenue estimate that crowded his provision out of the package.

JIM bounced back and that provision is now in the tax bill that contains our enterprise zone program.

That sort of determination served him well on our committee. It served his constituents equally well.

SAM BIANCO HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my very good friend and a legendary labor leader from my district, Mr. Sam Bianco. On October 16, the labor community will gather to honor him upon his retirement as president of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Labor Council.

A World War II veteran, who served in the U.S. Army 10th Armored Division, Sam's union roots took hold in 1955 with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Sam served the ILGWU for 26 years as district manager. Sam's able leadership in the union involved him in everything from local contract negotiations to international contracts. He became an expert at negotiation and arbitration. His dedication was rewarded in 1978, when

he was elected to his present post as president of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Labor Council.

Sam's labor leadership role took him into the community in various ways. He served on the United Way board of directors for 25 years. He was an active participant on the continuing education board of Wilkes University, was a school director for 6 years, served on the labor-management committee of the chamber of commerce for 8 years, and was active with the American Red Cross—to name just a few of his civic commitments. He has been an outspoken advocate of union issues in the media and in working with all local legislators. I am extremely proud of the close working relationship my office maintains with the labor council and I have often had the pleasure of working with Mr. Bianco during my tenure in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to pay tribute to my friend, Sam, one of northeastern Pennsylvania's great labor leaders. I join with his union brothers and sisters in paying tribute to his leadership and dedication, wishing him well upon his retirement, and thanking him for his lifetime of service.

GOV. CARROLL CAMPBELL RECEIVES FOOD LION BUILDING BRIDGES AWARD

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, on September 16, 1992, Gov. Carroll Campbell of South Carolina was chosen to receive the first annual "Food Lion Building Bridges Award," which is presented by Food Lion to the individual or group which best exemplifies the spirit of cooperation between the business and government sectors. The presentation of this award is a unique occasion because both parties—Food Lion as the presenter of the award, and Governor Campbell as the award recipient—are exceptional examples of the spirit of charity and cooperation which is possible between government and private industry.

Cooperation between government and business is the key to tomorrow's success. The 1990's will be an era of collaboration in solving the complex problems facing us today. Because of this, Governor Campbell has been active in assisting businesses such as Food Lion to reach out to their customers and to their fellow citizens by providing a climate in which business is seen as an ally, rather than an adversary, in meeting society's needs.

Food Lion is equally deserving of great praise. The Food Lion Corp. has always been proud to call its 57,000 employees and more than 8 million weekly customers the "Food Lion family." And this is more than a slogan—it is a way of doing business in which the company sees its commitment to customers and employees alike as a long-term obligation, rather than as a way to turn a quick profit.

This is why Food Lion has been a pioneer in promoting all types of community service programs, from adult literacy to the South Carolina Cares for Children Program. Another recipient of Food Lion's support is the Caring for Tomorrow's Children Program, which encourages prenatal care for pregnant women in order to lower the infant mortality rate. Food Lion does even more. It created the "Food Lion Community Ways Days," in which Food Lion matches the charitable giving of individuals to their favorite charity. Food Lion has also promoted the Stay in School Program, which is a way to keep our teenagers in school so they may have a chance at successful futures in our society.

Food Lion is truly an example of the best in corporate America. It is a business which treats its employees so well that it has two or three applications for each new job opening; it is a business which is so popular with its customers that it is the fastest growing supermarket chain in America; creating 5,000 to 8,000 new American jobs each year; it is a business which cares about the communities in which it operates, and backs up its caring with a community commitment. Finally, it is a business which awards its stockholders with solid profits. It would be hard to ask more of any business.

Food Lion has also been very active in providing aid during recent natural disasters involving Hurricane Hugo and Hurricane Andrew. The company and its employees provided over 1 million pounds of food and nonperishable items to the victims of Hurricane Andrew last month, and donated $100,000 to the American Red Cross.

As chairman of the House Agriculture Committee's Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations, and Nutrition, I am particularly interested in nutrition and consumer programs generally. From my vantage point on the subcommittee, I salute Food Lion.

Mr. Speaker, I am thus extremely gratified to have this brief opportunity to mention my friend Carroll Campbell and salute him in my remarks before the House today.

TRIBUTE TO PABLO HINOJOSA FLOREZ

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Pablo Hinojosa Florez, of Corpus Christi, TX. Mr. Florez is retiring from the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station after over 50 years of meritorious service to his country.

Mr. Florez, who faced a variety of adversities throughout his career, provided the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station [CCNAS] with the capability of working with highly technical machinery that very few people can operate. Despite leaving school early to help his parents make ends meet, he overcame the hardships many Mexican-Americans faced during the early 1940's to dedicate himself to the service of the United States in not only one, but two wars.

After an honorable discharge from the service, he returned to the Corpus Christi area to watch the creation of the Naval Air Station. At the Naval Air Station, Mr. Florez became a part of the overhaul and repair division [O&R]. Having joined the USMC Reserve, he was sent to the Korean war. In the 1950's, he returned to the CCNAS transportation department as a heavy mechanic engineer. Only Mr. Florez was able to operate the highly technical equipment at the Naval Station.

His devotion to the Armed Forces of the United States is clear from the consistent level of his work. His wife, Elida Gonzales, and his six children, Richard, Edward, Paul Homer, Rowland Everett, Estela Melinda, Sylvia, and Earl Clyde, stood firmly with him through the anguish of war and his continuous devotion to serve his beloved country.

Please join me in congratulating Mr. Pablo Hinojosa Florez on his retirement after 50 years of devotion to the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station and the United States of America. May he continue to live a joyous life in good health and happiness.

PORTABLE PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT CENTERS [PPEP TEC]

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share with my colleagues the excellent work being done by Portable Practical Educational Preparation Training for Employment Centers [PPEP]. I wish to recognize PPEP TEC as a national model for providing job training for hard-to-serve rural clients in Arizona.

Twenty-five years ago, Portable Practical Educational Preparation, or Project PPEP, began its services to the rural residents of Arizona from a single green, rusted school bus called La Tortuga, by local residents. The bus driver and founder of Project PPEP, Dr. John Arnold, had essentially rediscovered a riding model for delivery of social services which had been used some 300 years earlier by Father Kino, the great mission builder of the Southwestern area later to become the United States. In La Tortuga, Project PPEP traveled from Indian village to farm laborer camps providing services that other citizens of our great Nation take for granted—education, rudimentary health care, assistance in obtaining suitable housing, and clean water to drink.

The primary thrust of Project PPEP was, and still is, to provide job training. It's 12 major programs, administered by 250 employees, dealt with helping rural residents obtain and maintain unsubsidized employment. In 1980, Project PPEP became, and continues to be, the Arizona grantee for the education and training of migrant and seasonal farm workers through the Department of Labor's JTPA program.

In order to share some of the training concepts developed over years of trial and error, Project PPEP has published extensively through the U.S. Department of Education and the National Institute of Education. In 1986, Project PPEP's Training for Employment Centers, or PPEP TEC's were accredited by ACCET, a nationally recognized accredited

agency, and approved by the Department of Education by ACCET in 1990 resulted in their awarding of the maximum limit of reaccreditation until 1995.

As a nonprofit postsecondary institution, PPEP TEC is dedicated to reaching out to those persons whom the public system has failed and society has let fall through the cracks and given up.

Such clients include single parent mothers, farm workers, off-reservation Native Americans, other minorities, and rural poor. The school serves these clients with opportunities which are creative, economical, and comprehensive.

PPEP TEC has repeatedly demonstrated its resourcefulness in leveraging Department of Labor funds, direct student financial aid from the Department of Education, and local funding sources. PPEP TEC specializes in training for employment, utilizing very affective approaches. This is a successful program that meets the needs of a population that would otherwise be ignored by the system.

Besides the successful human transition from the ranks of the unemployed to skilled workers and economical self-sufficiency, PPEP TEC has saved the American taxpayer in the millions of dollars. Therefore, I wish to recognize the important mission of the PPEP Training for Employment Centers in providing education and training to rural residents of Arizona.

Furthermore, I wish to recognize PPEP TEC for, in the words of John Florez, the former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor, for "responding to needs and making the connections to remove barriers" in the education and training of rural residents.

National leaders, local community leaders, employers, and former students have demonstrated that the PPEP TEC model for delivery of education and training works and works well, and is hereby offered as a model which may be replicated in neglected rural areas throughout the Nation.

And last, I wish to commend the informal partnership of the Department of Labor and the Department of Education culminating in the much-needed PPEP TEC program, which has saved the taxpayer untold dollars in public welfare payments to those rural residents who are now employed taxpayers themselves. PPEP TEC has carried out its mission of successfully serving people from disadvantaged backgrounds.

It is with great pleasure that I submit PPEP TEC as a national model for the education and training of disadvantaged rural residents.

BREAKING THE CYCLE OF CHILD ABUSE

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend ChildSong, Inc., for its recent cross-country campaign to raise awareness about the scourge of child sexual abuse. When Dr. Catherine Foote arrived in Washington, DC, several weeks ago, it was at the end of her third journey across America, bicycling from San Jose, CA, to Washington to "Brake the Cycle" of child sexual abuse. I had the pleasure to welcome Dr. Foote, Nancy Peters, Melody Nolan, and four of their colleagues on their arrival here, and to accept from them petitions calling for an end to child sexual abuse.

During their 3,700-mile trip, the "Brake the Cycle" participants educated communities in many States on the critical need for a greater investment to end abuse. The bicyclists shared their concerns and experiences with government officials, community leaders, professionals, advocates, and victims of abuse. The petitions they collected bear the names of over 3,100 persons from 40 States and four other countries, calling for an end to child sexual abuse through increased prevention, investigation, treatment, and public awareness.

The "Brake the Cycle" campaign, Oprah Winfrey's recent "Scared Silent" television special, and other prominent anti-abuse efforts keep this epidemic in the public spotlight and emphasize the need for adequate response. The mandate is clear: We must continue to implement ways to prevent abuse from occurring in the first place.

The Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, which I chair, has again worked very hard during the 120d Congress to highlight strategies which prevent abuse and strengthen families. Our hearing earlier this year on home visiting and family preservation profiled programs that save taxpayer money, relieve family pressure, and keep families strong. If we value child well-being, we will continue our legislative efforts in the next Congress to ensure that children are able to grow up healthy and free from harm.

I applaud the work of Dr. Foote and her companions who helped to gather the petition signatures, for their ongoing efforts to protect children from abuse.

TRIBUTE TO HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say goobye to a good friend and colleague, and a valuable member of the Ways and Means Committee, GUY VANDER JAGT of Michigan.

The son of a farmer, GUY always approached legislative problems with a rock solid common sense that was both refreshing and productive. When the time came for Ways and Means Committee members to get down to business, GUY was always at the table, ready to work.

He understood something that has escaped the grasp of too many of use—that electoral politics is largely theater and when the campaigns are over, the props should be packed up, the partisan rhetoric turned down, and those lucky enough to win their races should turn their attention to solving problems.

In an era when the Ways and Means Committee was in the news more often than not, it would have been easy for GUY to grab attention with some choice sound bites. Few people who have ever served in this body have had his gifts a speaker. But GUY never jumped for the kleig lights and the microphones. He kept a low profile preferring to put his nose to the legislative grindstone rather than in front of a television camera.

Mr. Speaker, GUY VANDER JAGT approached his job with the attitude and skills of a master craftsman. Just recently, he initiated an effort to dramatically simplify one of the most contentious and cumbersome areas in the Tax Code—the tax treatment of intangible assets. It's hard to imagine a tax issue that has produced more billable hours for the Nation's tax lawyers and accountants—and more headaches for the Nation's business community. Streamlining the code in this area has been a long-neglected chore. It's been long neglected it's quite apparent that anyone who takes an active role in reforming this part of the Tax Code is probably going to earn more praise than blame. GUY understood the risks when he took the lead on the intangible assets issue. But he also understood that somebody had to show some courage and leadership and fix this part of the Tax Code.

I will always remember GUY as an extremely able member of the committee. In a time in our history when ideology has had an unhealthy impact on the business of governing, GUY VANDER JAGT never jumped on any ideological bandwagons. He never endorsed a proposal simply because it was the ideologically right thing to do. The bottom line is that you just couldn't sell GUY VANDER JAGT a pig-in-the-poke idea. I think it's fair to say that if we had had more hardnosed lawmakers like GUY VANDER JAGT, we would have avoided many of the mistakes that have left Americans feeling skeptical about their future and about government's ability to make things better.

I'll miss GUY as a colleague but even more, I'll miss him as friend. One of the pleasures of long government service is trading memories of long service with other congressional veterans. When it comes to telling or enjoying old war stories, GUY had no equal.

TRIBUTE TO MR. WONG HAM

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Wong Ham—1878–1943. Mr. Wong was the only Chinese person who was a merchant in the city of Chicago at the turn of the century. Wong Ham always spoke highly of and embraced the great attributes that make up this country: Democracy, freedom of expression, pursuit of higher education, family values, and the need for progressive development. He was particularly knowledgeable of electrical and engineering applications.

Wong Ham was so well respected that, in 1901, he was one of a very few persons of Chinese descent allowed to travel to China and subsequently return to the United States. His character was attested to by the citizens of Chicago and, in particular, by two bank offi-

cers of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank and verified by the U.S. Commissioner, Northern District, Illinois.

His ability to travel to and from China and the various commendations mentioned above are of significant value as these actions came about during a time of severe anti-Chinese sentiment in this country.

Wong Ham was married to Florence, who was from Australia, and had two sons, Bennie and Lansing. Lansing Wong also had two sons, Thomas and Clarence, continuing the family name and the great legacy of Wong Ham to this day.

RADIO MARTI TO CUBA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, recently, the House passed the Cuban Democracy Act and sent Fidel Castro and his Communist dictatorship a strong message. The United States stands firmly in support of the Cuban people in their intense desire for freedom. I would like to share with my colleagues an excellent article from the Miami Herald by Tony Navarro, the courageous director of Cuba Broadcasting, about Radio Marti, which has played such an indispensable role in the fight for freedom and democracy in Cuba.

[From the Miami Herald, Sept. 23, 1992]

RADIO MARTI: VITAL, REVITALIZED

(By Antonio Navarro)

Recently the Cuban government moved to restrict telephone communications between the United States and Cuba. Part of Havana's motivation was to prevent the voices of dissent on the island from reaching the outside world. Fidel Castro's further attempts to block the free flow of information have made all the more important the mission of Radio and TV Marti, the U.S. Information Agency's broadcast services to Cuba: to provide news and information to the Cuban people.

On May 20, 1991, Radio Marti announced new programming initiatives better designed to meet the needs of our Cuban audience. And for the first time in its history, Radio Marti began consistently broadcasting interviews, achieved via telephone communication, with Cuban dissidents on the island.

These initiatives represented the results of research and analysis intended to gauge potential audience reaction and to fulfill our official mandate "to promote the cause of freedom in Cuba."

It appears that these programming improvements are having an impact inside Cuba. Radio Marti had been broadcasting for six years without substantially revamping its programming. New programs, enhancement of existing ones, and development of telephone interviews within Cuba thus became vital priorities.

100 PERCENT MORE NEWS

This revitalization has succeeded at attracting and retaining the listenership of our Cuban audience. For that we credit Dr. Rolando Bonachea, head of Radio Marti since 1990, and his top executives.

Radio Marti's audience research has always revealed the desire of Cubans on the island to have programming focus on issues that are relevant to them. There's nothing odd about that desire, especially from a people denied access to uncensored news for over three decades.

Cubans surveyed have routinely listed news and informational programming as their main reasons for listening to Radio Marti. Based on this audience research, Radio Marti has increased news and informational programming by more than 100 percent.

We have succeeded in targeting the interests of key sectors of the Cuban population. Such targeted programming is drawing listeners by tailoring information to their specific needs. Radio Marti is currently broadcasting programs aimed at youth, women, laborers, and rural workers. A program directed specifically to the Cuban military is under development and, like others, will be tested on focus groups in Miami.

Another program, titled Democracy: The First Option, explains the democratic system of government in practical terms, to prepare Cubans for the day when they can practice it.

The Cuban exile community is another important resource for information, news, and talent that is now receiving particular attention. Previously, this community went largely ignored by Radio Marti. Ensuring that open, free, and uncensored participation be extended to responsible Cuban exile leaders and organizations has been one of our highest priorities.

Radio Marti has sent news crews all over the world to cover events significant to Cuba. These crews have reported directly from the sites of major international summit meetings such as Cozumel, Moscow, Cartagena, Guadalajara, and Madrid in search of Cuban news-related material. In addition, we have more than 90 permanent stringer reporters who periodically file stories on location in foreign countries.

Radio Marti will persist in providing the Cuban people with news and information that directly affects their lives. For example, since Hurricane Andrew hit South Florida, Radio Marti has broadcast thousands of personal messages from Cuban exiles to friends and family on the island. Calls to 1-800-77-MARTI are running at the rate of 1,300 per day. It is deplorable, though unfortunately not surprising, that the Cuban government has chosen this time of greatest human suffering in South Florida to interrupt communications between troubled families, in a transparent effort to coerce the U.S. government into making purely financial concessions.

Those who tend to think of Radio Marti as propaganda are wrong. In an environment of controlled and censored news that is invariably laden with "ideological content" by the Cuban government, the news, as it is, is effective enough without having to resort to propaganda.

As a result, Radio Marti's programming is now more diverse, responsive, and stimulating. With improved programming, and the successful telephone reporting from within the island, Radio Marti is fulfilling its mission to promote freedom and democracy in Cuba better than at any time in its brief history.

REGARDLESS OF FRONTIERS

Radio Marti will do everything in its power to ensure that Castro's lastest ploy does not succeed. Radio Marti will continue to seek direct communication with internal dissidents in order to report on the abusive treatment of opposition groups, political prisoners, and human rights activists within Cuba.

As Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and *regardless of frontier*" (emphasis added).

Oddly enough, Cuba is a signatory to this declaration. It is about time Castro joined the community of civilized nations and began to abide by its mandate. But we're not holding our breath.

As for Radio and TV Marti, we will persevere in our mission—mandated by the U.S. Congress and approved by the President—to provide objective and unbiased news and information to the Cuban people.

THE NEED TO MAKE EDUCATION MORE AFFORDABLE FOR PRIMARY CARE DOCTORS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, in many neighborhoods, America suffers from a shortage of personal care doctors and family practitioners. While we have a surplus of medical specialists, each year fewer medical school graduates are choosing to become the primary care doctors who fight on the frontlines of preventive medicine. A recent article in the National Journal points out:

> The nation's supply of doctors grew nearly 3.5 times as fast as the general population during the past decade. Yet the percentage of physicians trained in primary care—already well below the 50 percent or more found in many other industrialized countries—has been falling steadily, and now stands at 32 percent. (9/5/92)

Fewer students are choosing careers as primary care doctors because medical specialties pay better—often two or three times better. The average income for the majority of medical subspecialties is well over $200,000 while general and family practitioners earn, on average, half that much. In fact 25 percent of primary care physicians earn less than $65,000.

Most medical school graduates face educational debts averaging $46,000—often exceeding $80,000—and therefore need high salaries to meet extremely high student loan payments. Obviously, lower primary care salaries combined with high educational debt payments discourage many who would otherwise enter this field. The result is an increase in high-paid, high-charging, test-ordering specialists whose income demands worsen the already inflationary cost spiral plaguing our health care system.

Unfortunately, we do not necessarily get better care for this higher cost. The Council on Graduate Medical Education reports that due to the lack of family practitioners, primary care services are increasingly provided by subspecialists who have little or no education in the delivery of primary care.

Today I am introducing a bill which would enable medical school graduates to become primary care doctors without losing their shirts.

My bill creates a medical school assistance trust fund [MSATF] for medical students. Com-

pared to current loan programs, MSATF grants will be easy to administer, more affordable for the recipients, and less susceptible to student loan defaults which add to our $400 billion deficit.

The medical school assistance trust fund's strength lies in its simplicity. With a MSATF grant, qualified health profession students could borrow up to $46,000—the average medical school graduate's debt—to help pay for school. The graduate would then contribute 1 percent of her income every year for the rest of their life into the fund to make more grants available to future generations of students.

The trust fund contribution would be collected by the Internal Revenue Service [IRS] through the contributor's W–4 withholding, making collection easy and automatic both for the participants for the IRS. Additional payments and corrections could be made on the year-end tax return. And since the only certain things in life are death and taxes, the program is certain to decrease the number of people who default on their federally insured loans.

Most importantly, though, MSATF would make it possible for medical school graduates to afford careers in primary care. Unlike current loan programs where commercial lenders let debt payments range up to almost 20 percent of the borrower's income, no MSATF contributor would be charged more than he or she could afford—even during periods of low income.

As I have introduced it today, the trust fund is meant primarily to start discussion. It has several areas which I am especially interested in receiving comments and suggestions before I reintroduce it in the 103d Congress. First, as I have introduced it today, the fund is limited to medical school students. I think this fund should cover other health professional fields like dentistry, optometry, clinical psychology, and others. I would encourage people with expertise in these or other related fields to contact me with their comments and suggestions for appropriate grant amounts for other health professionals.

Next, based on my initial calculations, I believe that a contribution percentage of 1 percent of income should suffice to keep the trust fund solvent. Before I reintroduce this bill in the 103d Congress, I plan to examine the contribution percentage in greater detail and would be interested in hearing from others with information on this matter as well.

Finally, I have not yet come up with a proven means to adjust for the effects of both educational and cost-of-living inflation. I encourage knowledgeable colleagues to contact me with suggestions on how to index the MSATF grants without stimulating inflation in medical schools.

Once again, I urge my colleagues to join me today in supporting this important program which will give us more primary care doctors, make medical school more accessible to middle- and low-income families, and help reduce the Federal deficit.

TRIBUTE TO TED WEISS

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I had the opportunity to work with Ted Weiss when I served on the Government Operations Committee. As a subcommittee chair, he was a fair and persistent leader. The battles weren't always won, but Ted Weiss fought hard for his point of view.

That was true of the effort to salvage revenue sharing.

That surely was true of his efforts to help alert our Nation to the perils of AIDS and to confront an administration that was asleep at the switch.

I remember vividly a hearing in the mid-1980's. The lead administration witness testified that ample resources were available at Government agencies for treatment, research, and education. It was painfully plain that the testimony was false. In a polite but intense way, Ted Weiss pressed the witness, who was violating two key principles of Ted's life: to tell the truth and to be compassionate.

Eventually, the truth did come out. The resources were grossly inadequate for the challenge of AIDS. Eventually, the gap was narrowed, a tribute to the endeavors of Ted Weiss.

One did not have to agree with Ted Weiss on every issue to respect deeply his unswerving devotion to public service.

Ted Weiss will be deeply missed in this institution—both personally and professionally. We will remember well his warm smile, warm heart and agile mind.

TRIBUTE TO HON. JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a Member who has made outstanding contributions to the Nation, JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT.

There is no individual in the House who is more loved and respected than JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT. His honesty, gentleness, decency, and integrity are second to none. Don't be swayed by his quiet manner, because underneath is a man with strong convictions, a sense of purpose, and a keen desire to get things done.

One of the pleasures of being a member of the Public Works Committee is that we try to work out our differences, Democrats and Republicans, to do what is best for America. Few will dispute that it was JOHN PAUL, because of his personality and effectiveness, who many times made the difference in ensuring bipartisan support on key infrastructure legislation.

Congressman HAMMERSCHMIDT, the distinguished dean of the Arkansas delegation, has represented the Third District of Arkansas since January 3, 1967, and has been the ranking member of the Public Works and Transportation Committee since 1987.

JOHN PAUL has also served on the Veterans' Affairs Committee since 1967, as ranking member from the 93d Congress, and ranking member of its Hospitals and Health Care Subcommittee. He has been awarded legislative honors by eight national veterans service organizations.

Few know that he was a combat pilot in World War II, flying 217 missions with the 3d Combat Cargo Group over the Hump in the China-Burma-India theatre. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross with three oak leaf clusters, the Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters, three battle stars, the China War Memorial Medal, by the Republic of China, and the Meritorious Service Award. He retired from the Air Force Reserve as a major.

Before coming to Washington, JOHN PAUL was a lumberman, builder, and building supplies businessman by profession in his hometown of Harrison, AR. He was active in many civic, professional, and veteran organizations before running for Congress, the only elective office he has sought or held.

As you know, JOHN PAUL is retiring at the end of this session. This body is worse for his leaving, but better for his being here. We all wish him well in his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO HON. FRANK GUARINI

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise our retiring colleague, FRANK GUARINI of New Jersey.

Throughout his 14-year career in this Chamber, FRANK served on the Ways and Means Committee with dedication and distinction. He approached his work as a lawmaker with wisdom and common sense, using the lessons he learned as a successful lawyer to guide him in representing not only the interests of his constituents but the interests of all Americans.

FRANK GUARINI is what is known as a self-made man. But unlike so many people who succeed, FRANK never lost sight of the people who made his success possible. He always tried to return the favor. FRANK believed that America is the land of opportunity. And just as his legal career proved that he was right, FRANK's public career was dedicated to helping others share the same opportunities he enjoyed.

For FRANK, that meant first and foremost expanding the opportunities for education. He understood the value of education from personal experience. He realized that America's education system holds the key for upward mobility and for a better future for us all.

Over the years, no one on the Ways and Means Committee represented the interests of education more diligently than FRANK GUARINI. On numerous occasions, he singlehandedly rescued a provision in the Tax Code that promotes educational advancement by allowing employees to exclude from income tuition payments made by their employers.

This provision has improved the lives of thousands of Americans, and each and every

one of these people has FRANK GUARINI to thank.

Mr. Speaker, we will miss FRANK GUARINI on the Ways and Means Committee and here in the House. A man of integrity, good sense, and modesty, men like FRANK GUARINI come along far too infrequently. We wish him well in all his future pursuits.

RESIDENTS RECLAIM SANTEE NEIGHBORHOOD

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, a year ago, the living conditions in San Jose's Santee neighborhood were highlighted by a high crime rate, dilapidated housing, gang activity, a high percentage of school dropouts, and an extreme drug problem marked by open air, street corner markets and children selling children drugs in schools.

In September of 1991, Mayor Susan Hammer and the San Jose City Council committed $1 million to a proactive policy to end this cycle of destitution and despair. A first of its kind community center, the Santee Neighborhood Action Center, was set up as a one-stop, quick response community service area. This center, set up right on Santee Elementary School grounds, brought together several different departments including parks and recreation, code enforcement for housing violations, as well as police officers for drug enforcement.

As a result of the cooperation of the city departments as well as the people in the neighborhood, results are beginning to surface. Apartments are being inspected regularly. Landlords who are not in compliance with housing codes are being taken to court. Drug markets and gang activity, while still in existence, have shown a decrease in activity. Perhaps even more compelling is the vibrant interest the residents are now taking in their community, oftentimes aiding the police to put a stop to gang violence and drug dealing.

Mr. Speaker, clearly more needs to be done. But less than a year after this endeavor began, Santee, what San Jose city officials had called the city's "most educationally, socially and economically deprived" neighborhood, has turned the corner. This neighborhood, the people and the city have much to be proud of in this collaborative effort. As the neighborhood continues to improve and revitalize with a sense of dignity and pride, I commend them for their actions and their hard work. Many blighted urban areas across our Nation can learn much from Santee.

TRIBUTE TO ORMAND J. WADE, OUTSTANDING BUSINESS LEADER AND VICE CHAIRMAN OF AMERITECH CORP.

HON. TERRY L. BRUCE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Illinois congressional delegation, I rise today to recognize Ormand J. Wade, vice chairman of Ameritech. He is one of the Nation's outstanding business leaders responsible for building one of the most unique public-private partnerships—the Institute for Illinois [IFI]. IFI was founded 7 years ago by Senator Alan J. Dixon with the bipartisan support of the Illinois congressional delegation. Orm Wade, as a founding director and vice chairman of IFI, has provided critical leadership in attracting the participation and support of the Illinois business community. Today, IFI has an outstanding board of directors composed of delegation members and the CEO's of Illinois' leading corporations and universities. With Orm Wade's leadership the IFI public-private partnership has focused the delegation, in a bipartisan way, on issues, policies and projects that improve the competitiveness of the Illinois economy.

Orm Wade was instrumental in launching the IFI Council of Advisor's for the 101st Congress and the Executives' Council for the 102d Congress. These councils worked by consensus and regularly advised the delegation with action recommendations to enhance economic growth, jobs, and returning a fair share of tax revenues to the State. Through IFI, the delegation and the private sector support key science and technology projects, environmental initiatives, the Illinois information infrastructure, Access 2000 consortium for science and math, defense industrial base, trade with Eastern Europe and the Baltics. IFI's conferences have addressed key Illinois issues of health care, the Clean Air Act, rural development, earthquake risk reduction, and technology transfer.

Orm Wade has been a true champion of fostering a positive relationship between the public and private sector. He was able to see the possibilities for this alliance and direct it for the future. IFI is a model for public-private cooperation that should be emulated by others to bolster international competitiveness.

Orm Wade began his career in 1961 with AT&T Long Lines' engineering department, and during the next 16 years, he advanced through the company's engineering operations, marketing, personnel, and regulatory departments. He came to Chicago, IL, in 1979 as vice president of AT&T Long Lines central region and in 1981 was named executive vice president of Illinois Bell and elected to its board of directors. He became president and chief executive officer of Illinois Bell in 1982. In 1987, Orm Wade was appointed president of the Ameritech Bell Group, and 2 years later appointed to his present position as vice chairman of Ameritech.

In addition to Orm Wade's outstanding business career, he is also a director of Illinois Tool Works, Inc., NBD Bancorp and its subsidiary, National Bank of Detroit, Northwestern Memorial Hospital. He has also donated his time and energy by serving on the board of directors of the United Way/Crusade of Mercy and the National Association of Manufacturers, as well as the board of governors of the Chicago Lighthouse for the Blind. He is also a trustee of the University of Chicago, a member of Northwestern University Associates, and the Commercial and Economic Clubs of Chicago.

Orm Wade's outstanding business and civic career is to be admired. He performs his role with enthusiasm, intelligence, and great sensitivity to the constantly changing relationship between public and private purpose. The Illinois congressional delegation and the Institute for Illinois' Board of Directors are deeply grateful or Orm Wade's continuing leadership and contribution to Illinois.

IN MEMORY OF REV. MATTHEW VANDER BLEEK

HON. JOHN W. COX, JR.

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. COX of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the Reverend Matthew Vander Bleek, age 31, was killed on Thursday, July 9, 1992, when his car slid into an oncoming truck outside of Fulton, IL. This tragedy was devastating to his family, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Vander Bleek, and his 11 siblings. His significant contributions will be missed by his loyal parishioners of Saint Andrew's Church in Rock Falls, IL. Another of his important roles in life was as a teacher, a role model, and a mentor to his students at Newman Central Catholic High School in Sterling, IL, where he served as assistant principal and spiritual director for the past year. The lives he touched were numerous, and he will be missed greatly.

Rev. Vander Bleek was ordained into the priesthood in 1988. He spent 3 years as associate pastor for Holy Family Church in Rockford, IL, before going to St. Andrew's parish. In his short career as a priest, Father Matthew was known and loved by all. I stand before this body today to celebrate and praise his accomplishments. I also offer my condolences to his family and friends. The talents and gifts he offered will be missed by everyone whose life he touched.

LETHA FERGUSON IS NURSE OF 61 YEARS

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, Letha Ferguson likes her work. She's a registered nurse who approaches her healing work with the zeal and energy of Red Cross Founder Clara Barton.

She's been at it for 61 years, longer than any active nurse in Tennessee. For her service, she was recently recognized by Tennessee Gov. Ned McWherter, State Labor Commissioner James White, and Brenda Hollis, director of nursing at the Oakwood Nursing Home where Ms. Ferguson now works. She is licensed to practice nursing in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Michigan.

In many areas across our State there are not enough nurses or health care professionals in general. Quality health care is something that is critical to every Tennessean, so it is exciting to see health care professionals like Ms. Ferguson, who have given so much to their work and those they treat.

She told the Union City Daily Messenger recently that her father lived to be 103 years old

and remained active until his death. Many of us across Tennessee who admire her concern and determination do not doubt that she will do likewise.

Ms. Ferguson is an example of dedication we can all admire.

Please include in the RECORD the attached article from the Union City Daily Messenger at the close of these remarks.

NO RETIREMENT IN SIGHT FOR NURSE OF 61 YEARS

(By David Bartholomew)

Step aside Clara Barton. Move over Florence Nightingale. Make room for Letha Ferguson.

The duo of Barton and Nightingale, pioneers in the nursing profession, has now become a trio with Ms. Ferguson's recent recognition as Tennessee's longest working nurse. With 61 years of credit to her service, Ms. Ferguson says she still isn't ready to stop counting. "I understand they honor professions on a rotating basis and that nursing comes up every four or five years," she related, "I told them to be watching for me; I'd probably be back the next time around."

How long does she plan to continue? That all depends on her health, the long-term nurse said. She practices a healthy lifestyle, eating a good diet and getting plenty of exercise. Of course, there's always the heredity factor. Her father lived to be 103 and remained active until his death. Plus, with licensure in three states—Tennessee, Kentucky and Michigan—Ms. Ferguson noted that she still has plenty of options open.

Her recognition, which included festivities in Nashville, a personal commendation from the governor and numerous awards and certificates, began when the Department of Labor began its annual search for the oldest category in a specific field—this year in nursing.

Labor Commissioner James R. White said the search produced over 100 nominations with nurses having worked in the 30, 40 and even 50 year range. But no one could top Ms. Ferguson's record.

"Health care is such an important and critical issue for our entire country that it is appropriate to honor the front line professionals," White said, "We owe a great deal to the nurses who have served the people of Tennessee and enhanced the health care workplaces of our state."

Ms. Ferguson graduated from nursing school during the depression and received her first job at a clinic in Union City. Since then, she has practiced almost every form of her craft—working in hospitals, in home health and in nursing homes. She currently divides her time, which averages four to five days a week on the job, between Oakwood Manor Nursing Home in Dyersburg and Parkway Manor Nursing Home in Fulton. It was her employer at Oakwood Manor that nominated her for the coveted award.

Reflecting on the changes over her career, Ms. Ferguson remembers the introduction of penicillin and what a difference it made in treating a number of illnesses. She has watched the introduction of other antibiotics, the development of high tech diagnostic equipment, and rapid changes in such arenas as coronary care. Ms. Ferguson said other changes have also come about, noting the dramatic increase in required paperwork on each patient.

Reflecting on her experiences, Ms. Ferguson said she has been led on to do most everything in the nursing field, from delivering a baby to more mundane tasks.

Recalling that first job, Ms. Ferguson said it paid one dollar a day, one meal a day and free laundry on her uniform. "Our uniforms used to be real starchy back then and there were no pants suits; it meant a lot to get them laundered free," she said.

From that clinic position, other opportunities awaited Ms. Ferguson and she was soon employed by Brown Shoe, working as the first industrial nurse in the county. Since then, she has shared her expertise and professionalism in other arenas, never losing the personal touch she feels is important with each patient.

Ms. Ferguson was hosted at the luncheon by McWherter and White and was accompanied by Ms. Brenda Hollis, director of nursing at Oakwood Manner, and Ms. Regina Sedberry, her niece of Union City.

Talking with Ms. Ferguson gives you the feeling that with her as your nurse, getting sick might not be too bad of an idea. With 61 years of experience at hand, you know the care you're going to get will be first class.

PETER AND HARRIET WILES CELEBRATE THEIR 40TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a family whose contribution to the economic vitality and quality of life in central New York cannot be underestimated. I speak of Peter and Harriet Wiles and would like to honor them on the occasion of their 40th wedding anniversary.

Mr. Wiles, founder of Mid-Lakes Navigation Co., Ltd., has been a pioneer of the dinner cruise. His love of the New York State barge canal system has developed into a business enterprise employing many and bringing joy to literally hundreds of thousands. In addition, he has designed a new class of vessel expressly for the canals of New York State—the lockmaster. His firm produces double-deck cruise boats at the Borodino Boatworks on Skaneateles Lake.

Mrs. Wiles' contribution cannot be overstated. She has managed the kitchens and purchasing on the dinner cruises, ensuring that visitors have a memorable experience as they learn about the canal system's impact on central New York, New York State, and the industrial Northeast in general. Although she favors a low profile, she has been a moving force at the Mid-Lakes Navigation Co.

Mr. Wiles has not let the snowy winters slow down his enthusiasm for central New York. He has developed the Tecumseh Country Club and Winter Sports Center in Syracuse, the North Shore Country Club in Cleveland, and the Florisant Ski House and Conference Center in Lyons Falls, NY, adding tremendously to the tourism base in New York State.

The Wiles' love for the outdoors and the best that central New York has to offer has been felt by adults and children alike. Mr. Wiles established an education program on the Erie Canal for school children. With two vessels both Rochester and Syracuse are served, and over 135,000 children have participated in the program.

The Mid-Lakes Navigation Co. is truly a family affair, with four of the Wiles' five children obtaining their captains' licenses, and the other obtaining a doctorate degree. Our youth are certainly our future, and the value of including our heritage in education has not been forgotten by the Wiles, and through their efforts, will not be forgotten by hundreds of thousands of other central New York families.

The accomplishments of Peter and Harriet Wiles far exceed my ability to list them here. They have left their mark on central New York, and are truly American originals.

TRIBUTE TO HON. ROD CHANDLER

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to say a few words of praise for our energetic colleague from the State of Washington, ROD CHANDLER.

ROD has served on the Ways and Means Committee for many years and in that time, demonstrated a willingness for hard work and cooperation that serves as a model for all elected officials.

ROD came to the committee with a clear idea of what his job was all about. He realized that the task of making good laws and that of grabbing headlines are two very different things. To his credit, he opted for the former.

He displayed an enthusiasm for rolling up his sleeves and performing the nuts-and-bolts chores that are the essence of successful and wise lawmaking. When the committee's work became tedious or when the job got to be frustrating, we could always count on ROD to provide leadership with his sense of humor. He had a knack for pulling us back to Earth and putting things in their right perspective.

Some Members of Congress recoil at the prospect of devoting time and energy to legislative tasks that promise no media reward. Not ROD CHANDLER. From the moment he became a member of the Ways and Means Committee, ROD CHANDLER recognized his responsibilities and pursued them with vigor and intelligence.

He quickly developed a well-deserved reputation for expertise in the area of pensions and employee benefits pension law—two subjects that the media stoutly avoids but two subjects that are tremendously important for millions of Americans.

ROD believed in the goals of our pension and employee benefits laws—but he felt that the means of applying the laws were getting in the way of the ends. In his view, the rules had become so complex that employers were cutting back on benefits. And so ROD decided that what was needed was a dose of simplification.

ROD's work in this area has provided the foundation for the committee's ongoing efforts to streamline pension law. The Ways and Means Committee and the American worker owe ROD CHANDLER a tremendous debt of gratitude for his ingenuity, insight and commitment to this important area of our tax laws.

Mr. Chairman, as ROD CHANDLER leaves the Ways and Means Committee and this House, we wish him well.

TRIBUTE TO HON. BYRON DORGAN

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Western States are known for sending us politicians with a keen appreciation of their constituent's interests, and ability to cut to the core of matters and make their views known without mincing words. Our North Dakota colleague BYRON DORGAN—who is moving on to different, although not necessarily greener, pastures—is out of this mold.

Straightforward, blunt and ready and willing to press forward when he thinks it is in the best interests of his constituents, BYRON has served with distinction on the Ways and Means Committee. North Dakota may have only one voice in the House, but in BYRON DORGAN, it has a voice that speaks with clarity and strength.

After serving as tax commissioner in his own State for many years, it was only natural that BYRON took a seat on the Ways and Means Committee once he was elected to the House of Representatives. BYRON quickly proved that he had a broad knowledge not just of tax issues but fiscal matters in general. He understood the impact that decisions made by the Federal Reserve Board or on Wall Street have on average citizens. He believed that government has a duty to oversee the activities of the financial world because he recognized that left to its own devices, the financial community does not always act with the public interest in mind.

BYRON DORGAN was a ferocious defender of the working man. Farmer or factory worker, it didn't matter. BYRON saw in the common man the modest values that made America great and he doggedly attacked policies that hurt average Americans and vigorously supported policies that protected them.

Over the years, BYRON DORGAN pursued several pieces of legislation to curtail leveraged buyouts. He has consistently cast a skeptical eye on trade agreements with our neighbors to the north and south because he recognized the potential for harm in these agreements. And he has been an outspoken advocate for increasing the deduction for health insurance premiums so that self-employed individuals are not overwhelmed by the cost of insurance coverage.

Mr. Speaker, the House Ways and Means Committee will miss BYRON DORGAN's down-to-earth influence. The only consolation is that with luck, BYRON will continue to deliver his message on behalf of the common man and his North Dakota constituents on the other side of the Capitol.

TRANSPORT OF PRODUCE ACT EXPLANATION

HON. BARBARA-ROSE COLLINS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to provide a complete explanation of the legislation I introduced this morning, the Transport of Produce [TOP] Act. I introduced this bill for several reasons: To feed undernourished and hungry Americans, to create badly needed jobs, and to open a dialogue on an underutilized fund created by the Appropriations Committee for the Department of Agriculture.

My initial interest in this bill arose when I discovered that there are produce commodities which are currently destroyed or not harvested because the produce does not meet the specifications of a marketing order agreed to by growers of a particular produce commodity. Marketing orders help growers make a profit on their commodity. For example, this year, under the California Tree Fruit Agreement, 5 million pounds of peaches and nectarines did not meet market order standards. The market order required the elimination of this fruit from the primary market, even though the fruit was perfect in every way except for its size.

Out of the 5 million pounds of peaches and nectarines which did not meet the marketing order standards, some of this fruit was brought to secondary markets such as farmers markets, and some was brought to processing plants, such as plants that provide dried fruits, or canned goods. After fruit which can not be sold in the primary market due to a marketing order is removed for the secondary market, multiple tons of edible, nutritious fruit still remain either on the trees, or in heaps on the ground, where it is left to rot. Since there are marketing orders for 43 commodities such as potatoes, onions, and table grapes, try to imagine the amounts of produce that are going to waste. This is truly shameful since each month 20,000,000 Americans rely on food distribution centers for their meals.

Some growers donate this excess fruit, unused because of a market order, to local food distribution sites such as food banks, soup kitchens, and homeless shelters. There is currently no restrictions on growers for donating food, nor should there ever be a need for such restrictions. Growers decide on the marketing order, and growers decide who will receive their excess commodity. Under my bill, none of these factors will change. My bill will simply ensure that food which growers wish to donate, but are unable to because they lack the funds or transportation, will be harvested, collected, and delivered to a food distribution site. Growers can still donate their commodity to their favorite charity, or for whatever reason, allow the produce to be destroyed.

Under my bill, the Department of Agriculture would be required to expend 25 percent of a fund, a contingency fund that contains up to $300 million at the beginning of any fiscal year, for this program. The contingency fund [CF] was established by the Appropriations Committee for the Department of Agriculture [USDA] to be used for emergency food distribution. The CF is part of USDA's section 32 fund, which is used for Federal food and nutrition programs. The section 32 fund is broken down in the following approximate amounts: $4.5 billion to fund food and nutrition service administration; $450 million for entitlements for the School Lunch Program and for removing surplus agricultural commodities; $70 million is transferred to the Department of Commerce—for fishery products, and; $300 million is used for contingency buys in emergency situations. The section 32 fund is replenished annually through customs receipts. The contingency fund is replenished by any year-end surplus in the section 32 fund, and is capped at $300 million.

My research shows that at the beginning of each fiscal year, over the past 10 years, an approximate total of $200 million existed in the CF for the following year. Out of this total, an average of only about $70 million was expended for emergency buys over the course of the year. This still left $130 million for other buys. Twenty-five percent of this total, the amount the bill would require USDA to spend, would have averaged about $30 million annually for the TOP Program. This would still have left an average of a $100 million surplus in the section 32 contingency fund at year's end, which would then be replenished for the following year by excess in the section 32 fund.

I understand that there will be some hesitancy on the part of the Department of Agriculture, and on the part of the Subcommittee on Rural Development, Agriculture and Related Agencies under the Appropriations Committee to utilize this fund. The fund is a sacred cow. I understand their hesitancy, but in the name of fiscal responsibility, in the name of jobs, and in the name of millions of undernourished and hungry Americans, this Congress must use all resources available to the Nation. The section 32 contingency fund is an emergency fund. I believe that 20,000,000 individuals hungry enough to be forced to eat at soup kitchens every month can be called a national emergency, and I believe that the manner in which the proposed allocations would be used is consistent with the purpose of the contingency fund. I believe that Congress should mandate the use of this fund for the purposes of this act.

Permit me to discuss some of the other mechanisms of this bill, and the problems they address. First, assuming growers are willing to donate their food, the undersized or bruised commodity needs to be harvested and stacked for transport. Many growers allow volunteers to retrieve this excess produce and bring it to local food distribution sites. However, in some areas, there may not be volunteers available to pick the produce. In this situation, the Secretary of Agriculture may, should he or she deem it necessary, provide funds to growers to hire gleaners.

Second, once the commodity is harvested, the food needs to be transported to food distribution sites. My bill calls on the Secretary of Agriculture, in conjunction with the Secretary of Transportation, to develop a plan for hiring transportation contractors to collect and deliver these commodities to soup kitchens, homeless shelters, and food banks throughout the Nation.

Third, the act establishes a method for choosing which food distribution sites will be eligible to receive these commodities. Local food distribution sites will be nominated to the State by the local government, with the assistance of nonprofits and other private sector organizations. Each State will then submit an apportionment plan to the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture is required by this act to create a plan for allocating the commodities to the States.

The reason this plan must be established is due to the nature of marketing order harvests. These harvests are regional, these harvests occur at different times of the year, and these harvests are perishable. My bill gives the Secretary of Agriculture the flexibility to decide who will collect and deliver this produce, at which locations, to which locations, and at which time of the year. The Secretary would be required to confer with private sector and nonprofit organizations to ensure the fairness of the plan.

Finally, my bill allows the Secretary of Agriculture to increase spending on this program should it prove successful. The 25 percent of the contingency fund that the Secretary of Agriculture would be required to spend under this bill is a minimum requirement. The Secretary of Agriculture may spend more on this program, at his or her discretion.

There has been discussion about eliminating the marketing order system. However, I do not believe that Congress will be able to reach a consensus on ending marketing orders. The reason for this is that marketing orders are agreed to by growers of any particular commodity. The selection of the specifications of the marketing order must in general be agreed upon by two-thirds of growers of a commodity. By decreasing the amount of produce introduced into the primary market, the cost of the produce is increased which increases profits for growers. For this reason, I do not oppose marketing orders, I only oppose the waste of an abundant and nutritious food source.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that my bill is good policy, with low implementation and administrative costs. Precedent exists for the types of contracts which would be established by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Transportation, and for nonprofit and other private sector participation. This bill is fully funded.

In closing, this plan is very simple. It will prevent the waste of tons of unused produce, it will create many jobs in the transportation industry, and it will feed numerous undernourished and hungry Americans. The Federal Government will only act as a facilitator, with a minimum of interaction with the day to day operations of the Transport of Produce [TOP] Program. The benefits of this act far outweigh any gain in protecting the sanctity of the contingency fund, and I urge my colleagues to consider this as they judge the value inherent in this bill.

As the numbers published following this statement in the contingency fund analysis demonstrate, the lowest amount at year's end in the CF—in 1985—was approximately $37 million. Twenty-five percent of this amount is about $9 million. That would mean in 1985, a minimum of $9 million would have been spent to feed Americans and put Americans to work, at no cost to the taxpayer. Even after spending these funds, over $27 million would have remained at year's end in the contingency fund. In 1991, $239 million remained at year's end in the CF. That would have meant that nearly $60 million would have been spent to feed the hungry and create jobs with no added cost to the taxpayer. In 1991, $180 million still would have remained in the contingency fund at year's end.

Allowing this money to sit, unused, in this contingency fund is simply abominable. We have food going to waste while there are mouths to feed, and while there is a dire need to create jobs. We have the resources to accomplish this goal. My bill takes all of these factors into account. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation in the remaining hours of this Congress, and early in the 103d Congress upon reintroduction.

USDA CONTINGENCY FUND [CF] SURPLUS—1983–92

[In thousands of dollars]

	CF	CF spent	CF surplus	25 percent of CF surplus	CF dollars remain
Year:					
1983	281,701	150,671	131,030	32,757.5	98,273
1984	185,355	99,191	86,169	21,692.25	64,476.75
1985	95,218	58,111	37,107	9,276.75	27,830.25
1986	178,830	44,122	134,708	33,677	101,031
1987	158,931	12,054	146,877	36,719.25	110,157.75
1988	221,589	98,325	123,264	30,816	92,448
1989	116,868	7,359	109,509	27,377	82,132
1990	132,717	26,474	106,243	26,560.75	79,682.25
1991	294,168	54,284	239,884	59,971	179,913
1992	262,430	122,700	139,730	34,932.5	104,797.5
Average total	192,780.7	67,329	125,452.1	31,378	94,074.15

Note.—The section 32 contingency fund [CF] is a separate account under section 32. Section 32 (the U.S. food assistance fund) receives annual Federal appropriations through customs receipts. The CF is funded annually through year end surplus appropriations to section 32, and can be replenished up to $300,000,000.

Findings: The average annual USDA Section 32 contingency fund size for the past 10 years is approximately $200,000,000. The average amount spent annually over the past 10 years from the CF is approximately $70,000,000. The average amount in annual CF surplus is $130,000,000. The average amount that would be spent on the TOP Program annually would be approximately $30,000,000. This would still leave an annual average of about $100,000,000 in the emergency contingency fund, after the TOP Program is funded.

THE BLAUSTEIN REGISTER OF LATEST CONSTITUTIONAL REVISIONS OF NEW JERSEY

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, as America once again prepares for free elections, we must pause to give thanks for the Constitution which has made it all possible—and remind ourselves of its uniqueness. The Constitution of the United States of America, ratified in 1788, is the oldest national constitution in the world and heads the list of only six constitutions written before this century that are still in existence.

With the breakup of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, the number of the world's nations has soared to nearly 200. Of this number, all but six have single document constitutions or are committed to having one. Almost all of the constitutions of ex-Yugoslavia and ex-Soviet Union countries are still in the drafting stages and the constitutions of such nations as Ethiopia, Peru, and Liberia are suspended awaiting future drafting and revisions. Of the six nations which are not committed to the concept of the one-document constitution, three officially designate the Qu'ran as their constitutions. These are Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Libya. The other three—the United Kingdom and its constitutional satellites New Zealand and Israel—have multidocument constitutions and sophisticated constitutional law structures.

These are some of the facts gleaned from the Blaustein Register of Latest Constitutional Revisions, updated to September 20, 1992. The Register is partially a by-product of the 20-volume "Constitutions of the Countries of the World," coedited by Prof. Albert P. Blaustein, professor of law emeritus of the Rutgers University Law School in Camden, NJ, which is in my district. It is also a by-product of Professor Blaustein's work as a constitutional consultant and draftsman of some two dozen constitutions throughout the world.

Professor Blaustein is president of both the Philadelphia Constitution Foundation and Human Rights Advocates International. Representing those organizations, he has played a major role in the preparation of the constitutions of the new Russian Federation, Bangladesh, Nepal, Fiji, Liberia, Zimbabwe, and Niger. In addition he has been a consultant in the preparation of the constitutions of Canada, Poland, Romania, Brazil, Nicaragua, Trinidad and Tobago, South Africa, South Korea, and Cambodia.

The year 1991 was the great year in constitution-making with 14 new constitutions. There were 10 in 1990 and 10 have been promulgated so far in 1992. It is noteworthy that more than two-thirds of the world's constitutions have been written during the past 20 years.

THE BLAUSTEIN REGISTER OF LATEST CONSTITUTIONAL REVISIONS

1788: U.S.A.
1814: Norway.
1831: Belgium.
1853: Argentina.
1868: Luxembourg.
1874: Switzerland.
1901: Australia.
1917: Mexico.
1919: Finland.
1920: Austria.
1921: Liechtenstein.
1937: Ireland.
1944: Iceland.
1945: Indonesia.
1947: China (Rep.).
1947: Italy.

1947: Japan.
1949: Costa Rica.
1949: Germany.
1949: India.
1952: Jordan.
1953: Bhutan.
1953: Denmark.
1958: France.
1960:
Cote d'Ivoire.
Cyprus.
Czechoslovakia.
West Samoa.
1961:
Malta.
Venezuela.
1962:
El Salvador.
Jamaica.
Kuwait.
Monaco.
1963:
Malaysia.
Senegal.
Singapore.
1966:
Barbados.
Botswana.
Dominican Rep.
Malawi.
1967:
Bolivia.
Tonga.
Uganda.
Uruguay.
1968:
Maldives.
Mauritius.
Nauru.
1969:
Kenya.
1970:
Gambia.
Iraq.
Qatar.
1971:
U.A.E.
1972:
Cameroon.
Korea (PDR).
Morocco.
1973:
Bahamas.
Bahrain.
Pakistan.
Swaziland.
Syria.
1974:
Grenada.
Myanma.
Niger.
Turkey.
Yugoslavia.
1975:
Greece.
Papua New Guinea.
Sweden.
1976:
Albania.
Cuba.
Trinidad & Tobago.
1977:
Djibouti.
1978:
Dominica.
Mauritania.
Panama.
Solomon Is.
Spain.
Sri Lanka.
Zaire.
1979:
Ecuador.
Iran.
Kirabati.
Nigeria.
Peru.
St. Lucia.
St. Vincent.
Seychelles.
Somalia.
Togo.
Zimbabwe.
1980:
Angola.
Chile.
Egypt.
Guyana.
Vanuatu.
1981:
Antigua & Barbuda.
Belize.
Cape Verde.
1982:
Canada.
China (PRC).
Equatorial Guinea.
Ghana.
Guinea.
Honduras.
Turkey.
1983:
El Salvador.
Lesotho.
Netherlands.
St. Chris, Nevis.
1984:
Brunei.
Guinea-Bissau.
Liberia.
South Africa.
Vatican City State.
1985:
Guatemala.
Mauritania.
Sudan.
U. Rep. Tanzania.
1986:
Central Africa Rep.
Nicaragua.
Tuvalu.
1987:
Ethiopia.
Haiti.
Korea (Rep.)
Philippines.
Suriname.
1988:
Brazil.
1989:
Algeria.
Cambodia.
Iran.
Lebanon.
Poland.
Portugal.
Tunisia.
1990:
Afghanistan.
Benin.
Fiji.
Hungary.
Laos.
Mozambique.
Namibia.
Nepal.
Sao Tome-Principe.
Yemen.
1991:
Bangladesh.
Bulgaria.
Burkina Faso.
Burundi.
Chad.
Colombia.
Croatia.
Gabon.
Romania.
Rwanda.
Sierra Leone.
Slovenia.
Thailand.
Zambia.
1992:
Comores.
Congo.
Estonia.
Madagascar.
Mali.
Mongolia.
Paraguay.
Slovak Republic.
Turkmenistan.
Vietnam.
No one document constitution:
Israel.
Libya.
New Zealand.
Oman.
Saudi Arabia.
United Kingdom.
Not included:
Andorra.
San Marino.
Afghanistan, 1990.
Albania, 1976.
Algeria, 1989.
Andorra (1868).
Angola, 1980.
Antigua & Barbuda, 1981.
Argentina, 1953.
Australia, 1901.
Austria, 1920.
Bahamas, 1973.
Bahrain, 1973.
Bangladesh, 1991.
Barbados, 1966.
Belgium, 1831.
Belize, 1981.
Benin, 1990.
Bhutan, 1953.
Bolivia, 1967.
Bosnia, draft.
Botswana, 1966.
Brazil, 1988.
Brunei, 1984.
Bulgaria, 1991.
Burkina Faso, 1991.
Burundi, 1991.
Cambodia, 1989.
Cameroon, 1972.
Canada, 1982.
Cape Verde, 1981.
Central African Rep., 1986.
Chad, 1991.
Chile, 1980.
China (PRC), 1982.
China (Rep.), 1947.
Colombia, 1991.
Comores, 1992.
Congo, 1992.
Costa Rica, 1949.
Cote d'Ivoire, 1960.
Croatia, 1991.
Cuba, 1976.
Cyprus, 1960.
Czech Republic (draft), 1992.
Denmark, 1953.
Djibouti, 1977.
Dominica, 1978.
Dominican Republic, 1966.
Ecuador, 1978.
Egypt, 1980.
El Salvador, 1983.
Equatorial Guinea, 1982.
Ethiopia, 1987.
Fiji, 1990.
Finland, 1919.
France, 1958.
Gabon, 1991.
Gambia, 1970.
Germany, 1949.

Ghana, 1982.
Greece, 1975.
Grenada, 1974.
Guatemala, 1985.
Guinea, 1982.
Guinea-Bissau, 1984.
Guyana, 1980.
Haiti, 1987.
Honduras, 1982.
Hungary, 1990.
Iceland, 1944.
India, 1949.
Indonesia, 1945.
Iran, 1989.
Iraq, 1970.
Ireland, 1937.
Israel, N/A.
Italy, 1948.
Jamaica, 1962.
Japan, 1947.
Jordan, 1952.
Kenya, 1969.
Kirabati, 1979.
Korea (PDR), 1972.
Korea (Rep.), 1987.
Kuwait, 1962.
Laos, 1990.
Lebanon, 1989.
Lesotho, 1986.
Liberia, 1984.
Libya, N/A.
Liechtenstein, 1921.
Luxembourg, 1868.
Macedonia, draft.
Madagascar, 1992.
Malawi, 1966.
Malaysia, 1963.
Maldives, 1968.
Mali, 1992.
Malta, 1961.
Mauritania, 1985.
Mauritius, 1968.
Mexico, 1917.
Monaco, 1992.
Mongolia, 1960.
Morocco, 1972.
Mozambique, 1990.
Myanmar, 1974.
Namibia, 1990.
Nauru, 1968.
Nepal, 1990.
Netherlands, 1983.
New Zealand (1852).
Nicaragua, 1986.
Niger, 1960.
Nigeria, 1979.
Norway, 1814.
Oman, N/A.
Pakistan, 1973.
Panama, 1978.
Papua New Guinea, 1975.
Paraguay, 1992.
Peru, 1979.
Philippines, 1987.
Poland, 1989.
Portugal, 1989.
Qatar, 1970.
Romania, 1991.
Rwanda, 1991.
St. Christopher-Nevis, 1983.
St. Lucia, 1979.
St. Vincent, 1979.
San Marino, N/A.
Sao Tome-Principe, 1990.
Saudi Arabia, N/A.
Senegal, 1963.
Seychelles, 1979.
Sierra Leone, 1991.
Singapore, 1963.
Slovak Republic, 1992.
Slovenia, 1991.
Solomon Islands, 1978.
Somali, 1979.
South Africa, 1984.
Spain, 1978.
Sri Lanka, 1978.
Sudan, 1985.
Suriname, 1987.
Swaziland, 1973.
Sweden, 1975.
Switzerland, 1874.
Syria, 1973.
Thailand, 1991.
Togo, 1979.
Tonga, 1967.
Trinidad & Tobago, 1976.
Tunisia, 1989.
Turkey, 1982.
Turkmenistan, 1992.
Tuvalu, 1986.
Uganda, 1967.
United Arab Emirates, 1971.
United Kingdom, N/A.
U. Rep. Tanzania, 1985.
U.S.A., 1788.
Uruguay, 1967.
Vanuatu, 1980.
Venezuela, 1961.
Vietnam, 1992.
Western Samoa, 1960.
Yemen, 1990.
Yugoslavia, 1974.
Zaire, 1978.
Zambia, 1991.
Zimbabwe, 1979.

IN HONOR OF JEAN LAPHAM THOMAS

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, October 22, Mariposa Hall, Inc., a cooperative organization for nonprofit agencies, will be honoring a woman who has been absolutely vital to their cause and crucial to the establishment and operations of their organization.

Jean Lapham Thomas has been a resident of Monterey for 42 years, having moved there 8 years after she and her late husband C. Mark Thomas were married. She was born and raised in San Antonio, TX, and she graduated from the Madiera School and later graduated cum laude from Smith College.

Immediately after settling in Monterey, Jean chose to get herself involved in the community's activities. She volunteered as a Brownie Troop Leader and became the president of the Carmelo School Mother's Club. Over the next 15 years, Jean helped her husband open and run three businesses: the Hearthstone, Mark Thomas Inn, and the Outrigger. From 1956 to 1958, she was the secretary of the Northern Division California Republican Women's Club. Jean served on the Monterey County Grand Jury from 1956 to 1957. In 1956, Jean was president of the Carmel Women's Club. She visited the Soviet Union in 1960 as a member of the U.S. delegation under the auspices of the Committee for Friendly International Visits. President of the Junior League in 1967, she was honored the very next year as the Quota Club Woman of the Year for her contribution to the community. Jean served on the board of trustees for Monterey Peninsula College from 1973 to 1977. From 1965 to just last year, Jean served in a variety of positions at the Monterey Institute for International Studies, including member, secretary, and chairperson of the board of trustees. In 1979, President Carter appointed her to the Joint Civilian Armed Forces Advisory Committee, and the Monterey Chamber of Commerce presented her with its Outstanding Citizen Award in 1981. More recently, she served on the board of directors of First National Bank of Monterey County from 1985 to 1991.

In 1990, Jean Thomas saw the need to help various nonprofit organizations working within the community to lower their cost of overhead. Jean worked closely with community and nonprofit organization leaders to devise and implement the Mariposa Hall concept. This filled the need for reducing overhead by eliminating duplicated administrative requirements. Also, it fostered close cooperation between organizations in an atmosphere of mutual respect and responsibility for the welfare of the community. Known as the Guardian Angel of Mariposa Hall, Inc., for her hard work to bring significant financial support to the project, Jean brought the proposal to reality.

Mariposa Hall, Inc., now houses 12 nonprofit organizations, ranging from the Monterey Chapter of the American Red Cross to the League of Women Voters of the Monterey Peninsula. Cost reductions make it possible to devote more of each dollar spent to helping those in need, and the close relationship fostered within the organization has a synergistic effect on its contributions to the community-at-large.

In this day and age, one is hard pressed to find someone so selfless in caring for her community and fellow citizens. Jean epitomizes the values that all of us should strive for: leadership, commitment, dedication, compassion, and self-sacrifice. Mother of four, grandmother to six, and pillar of her community, Jean's devotion to those around her has rightfully earned her the respect and admiration of those she has served and will continue to serve.

Mr. Speaker, for the last four decades, through war and peace, prosperity and recession, and across three generations, Jean Thomas has demonstrated the finest qualities a citizen can exhibit. I salute her distinguished record of achievement and contribution, and I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Jean Lapham Thomas on her remarkable contributions to her community.

A TRIBUTE TO THE 102D CONGRESS AND MERVYN DYMALLY, CHARLES HAYES, AND GUS SAVAGE, DEPARTING CBC MEMBERS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, the 102d Congress has been an incredible odyssey—a journey punctuated by stark contrasts—exhilarating victories, and admittedly some alarming losses. The members of the Congressional Black Caucus labor in this institution, grappling with the legacies of 12 years of neglect and inertia on issues we view as life and death, while struggling to forge coalitions for change.

The course of recent history has taken a circuitous route. From the Clarence Thomas

nomination to the passage of the civil rights bill, from the illusive dream for democracy in South Africa to the unspeakable violence in that region of the world, from the explosion of urban infernos to the ravages wrought by nature's fury, from the dismantling of the Iron Curtain to the explosion of democracy in Eastern Europe, from the drowning of Haitians on the high seas—turned away from American shores—to the gaunt faces and rib cages of the dying children of Somalia—the headlines have been written.

And at every turn, it has been the Congressional Black Caucus which has struggled to change the status quo. It has been these 26 men and women who have demanded that the Congress of the United States be respectful of and responsive to the will of the people. It has been a battle of more than 20 years duration, and youthful sprinters have turned into marathon runners.

Among those who have joined in this extraordinary battle have been three men who have served their constituents with distinction and have brought new vision to the House of Representatives. Each has challenged the status quo and has made their mark on this Congress. The first black foreign national to be elected his State's Lieutenant Governor and then U.S. Representative is MERVYN DYMALLY. The first nationally elected labor official to also be elected to the Congress is CHARLES HAYES. The former newspaper publisher turned Congressman who authored the largest minority set-aside in the history of the United States is GUS SAVAGE. We thank each of them for their tenacity and insatiable appetite for change. We thank them for their never ending courage and their courage and their perceptiveness. We thank them for their collegial spirit and belief in the tenets for which we have built the Congressional Black Caucus.

We are poised now, to write a new chapter in this story of miraculous accomplishment in the face of overwhelming odds. We are emboldened by great expections—old warriors hearing the footsteps of a new, spirited generation of colleagues soon to be among us. We look to have the largest single expansion of the number of black Members of Congress since the founding of this Nation. We are invigorated by these prospects and know that tomorrow promises a new army to don the breastplates of battle, to engage those who ignore and reject the initiatives which address the needs of those we represent.

As the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus for the 102d Congress, I have been honored to see us grow and expand in our diversity of thought and advocacy. Our collaborative efforts with progressive alliances in this body have created new benchmarks of excellence. As we close this session of Congress, I am reminded of how we began—with the words and impeccable legacy and grace of then Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall who swore in the Members of the Caucus for the 102d Congress.

He exhorted us to respect our singular challenge as African-American Members of the highest legislative body in this land. He challenged us to be the very best at everything we do, to let no attack deter us from our stated duties or diversion keep our eyes from the prize. It is with reverence that we are reminded of how he distinguished that high office and what honor he paid by setting the course for the future of the Congressional Black Caucus. Prayerfully and with great resolve, we approach the new millennium with a deepened understanding of the sacrifices that others have made that we might dream, and fight, and win in this sojourn. As we look forward, we pause with deep respect to bid our fondest farewells and fraternal best wishes to our colleagues, MERVYN DYMALLY, CHARLES HAYES and GUS SAVAGE.

TRIBUTE TO HON. RAY MCGRATH

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute our retiring colleague, one of the most skilled politicians in the House of Representatives, my friend from Nassau County, RAY MCGRATH.

In an era when most Members were drawing partisan battle lines and administering ideological litmus tests, RAY thought first about representing the people of his district. For RAY, partisan warfare was, at best, a waste of time. At worst, it got in the way of doing legislative business.

It didn't take RAY long to figure out how to exercise influence on the Ways and Means Committee. He understood that the committee chairman preferred writing bills with a bipartisan flavor. RAY recognized that by agreeing to compromise, he could play a key role in the committee's work.

And that is exactly what he did. As a result, he was tremendously effective.

His greatest moment was probably during the 1986 debate over the Tax Reform Act when it appeared as though the State and local tax deduction was about to become history. RAY took the position that by eliminating the deduction, we were placing an unfair burden on people living in the high cost, high tax States like New York.

RAY's persistence won the day. Without RAY MCGRATH's determined effort, it's very likely that the people of New York and other high tax States would have lost that battle.

The role RAY played reforming the Tax Code is typical of the part he has played in the committee's work generally. He approached his job in a clear-minded manner and with a balanced perspective.

He looks out for his constituents—but also has a good sense of what is good for the country. He is aware of party loyalties—but recognizes that waving party banners and spouting political rhetoric is not the way to get things done.

It has been a genuine pleasure to work with RAY MCGRATH. He always approached legislative issues with great zeal and dedication. He never lost sight of the simple truth that the role of a lawmaker is to make government work for the people. He fulfilled that role in a way that would make the Founding Fathers proud. The Ways and Means Committee and the House of Representatives suffer a great loss with RAY MCGRATH's retirement. My hope is that American government will break out of gridlock and do the job it's supposed to do. RAY MCGRATH's service to the Ways and Means Committee and the institution should serve as an example to us all of how Congress can and should work in the best interests of the people we were elected to serve.

TAIWAN CELEBRATES 81ST ANNIVERSARY

HON. LARRY LaROCCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. LAROCCO. Mr. Speaker, as the people on Taiwan celebrate the 81st anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China, I extend my warmest praise and congratulations on this special occasion. I join many of my colleagues today in recognizing Taiwan as one of the most prosperous and thriving nations in East Asia.

The Republic of China on Taiwan is an important economically for the United States. Just 2 short months ago, a delegation from the ROC traveled to my home State of Idaho as a part of its nationwide wheat procurement mission. Idaho was proud to host this delegation, and greatly appreciates Taiwan's commitment to purchasing high-quality American goods and services. It is a mutually beneficial partnership, and one which I am confident will continue to grow stronger in the years ahead.

I also applaud the administration's decision to move forward with the sale of F–16 fighter aircraft to Taiwan. This sale will help protect thousands of American jobs, while providing the ROC with a much-needed boost in its air defense capabilities.

Taiwan's vibrant economic success, as well as its political progress such as constitutional reforms, will, I hope, continue to provide an example for other nations. I extend my congratulations to President Lee Teng-hui, Vice President Li Yuan-zu, Premier Hau Pei-tsun, and the people of the Republic of China.

SALUTE TO JAMES R. GARY

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I rise to report to my colleagues the passing of James R. Gary, one of the most dynamic real estate professionals I have ever been privileged to know.

Besides being a colorful and innovative entrepreneur, Jim Gary has served as a leading civic and business figure in the San Fernando Valley, and he will be deeply missed.

Jim was born in Dallas in 1941, and earned his bachelor's degree in business administration from the University of Denver in 1963. After graduating, he worked as a stockbroker, then entered the Army, where he served for 3 years, rising to the rank of first lieutenant.

After his discharge, he entered the real estate field, and in 1978 opened his own com-

pany, James R. Gary & Co., Ltd., in a trailer. He soon moved to a series of showcase offices, turning what usually were pedestrian places for doing business into unique marketing tools.

Jim was also a warm and humorous man who was deeply interested in his Scottish heritage. He sponsored a number of events, including the St. Andrew's day celebration, which drew as many as 4,000 visitors, as well as the Gleann Mor pipes and drums and the Glen Lyon pipes and drums.

As I indicated, he was also intensely involved in community affairs, serving on the boards of the San Fernando Valley Community Legal Foundation, Humana Hospital West Hills, and the Warner Center Association, as well as several chambers of commerce and boards of realtors.

Most of all, I will remember Jim as a friend.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing our condolences to his wife, Linda, and their three children, Andrew, Bryan, and Gretchen.

TRIBUTE TO HON. BOB LAGOMARSINO, BILL DANNEMEYER, BILL LOWERY, AND TOM CAMPBELL

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to pay tribute to four Members of Congress from my State of California: BOB LAGOMARSINO, BILL DANNEMEYER, BILL LOWERY, and TOM CAMPBELL. I have enjoyed working with these colleagues and have appreciated their hard work and dedication.

Over a span of 20 years. BOB LAGOMARSINO has made significant contributions on legislation affecting our natural resources and international relations. During his long tenure with the Foreign Affairs Committee, BOB has worked tirelessly to promote democracy around the world. Several years ago, BOB and I had a terrific opportunity to travel to the Middle East. As the only two Members of Congress on the trip, I got to know BOB quite well as we journeyed to Amman, Jordan, and Jerusalem. I know I can always count on BOB to offer sound advice and a levelheaded, yet visionary approach to our international relations. But BOB has also left his mark on issues closer to home. He has authored major legislation on natural resources, tax reform, Government efficiency, and school finance. BOB has Represented his constituency well and I will miss his presence in our delegation.

I have also had the privilege of working on countless issues with BILL DANNEMEYER and BILL LOWERY. As a fellow Representative from Orange County, I have personally witnessed BILL DANNEMEYER's zeal to promote family values. As a senior member on the Energy and Commerce Committee, BILL has made significant contributions to improve the quality of life in southern California. Through his many years on the Hill, BILL has pushed and prodded Congress to practice fiscal responsibility and be more accountable to the taxpayer. For that reason, I was particularly pleased as BILL secured a seat on the Budget Committee where he was able to make his influence felt. BILL's presence and enthusiasm will be missed.

I have shared a border with BILL LOWERY in San Diego County. Our common interests have crossed paths countless times giving me the opportunity to get to know BILL and see his dedication to the work. BILL has often proved instrumental in securing key legislation for San Diego and has worked closely with the area's large naval presence. I am sure that BILL will take his strong work ethic and determination into whatever lies ahead.

I have had the privilege of working with TOM CAMPBELL on the Science, Space, and Technology Committee. Tom has brought an intelligent and thoughtful viewpoint to the committee's work. I have seen his commitment to increase our competitiveness in the world market and keep our Nation on the cutting edge of technological advancements. In only a few years, TOM has made his mark in the House and I am sorry to lose his presence in the committee.

I send my best wishes with BOB LAGOMARSINO, BILL DANNEMEYER, BILL LOWERY, and TOM CAMPBELL and commend them on their commitment to the affairs of our Nation.

2,500TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF DEMOCRACY

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I want to point out to my colleagues that 1992–93 is the 2,500th anniversary of the birth of democracy in Athens, brought about by the reforms of Cleisthenes in 508–507 B.C. These reforms created the constitutional and social framework for the establishment of the first democracy in the world.

To commemorate this special anniversary, Ball State University plans to hold a special lecture series to explore the inquisitive spirit and love of freedom found then in Athens. The lecture series, arranged by a former colleague at Ball State, Dr. John A. Koumoulides, will feature world-renowned scholars of antiquity such as Sir Anthony Kenny, the Secretary of the Rhodes Trust, and Lord Renfrew, the University of Cambridge's famous archeologist. The lectures will take place on Ball State's Muncie campus, running from October through next April.

The 2,500th anniversary of democracy comes at a pivotal moment in history. Against the background of earthshaking events in Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and the Balkans as well as the plans for European unity after centuries of conflict, we hear the word "democracy" invoked repeatedly as the potential solution to the problems of our modern, complex society. Democracy is the idea to which almost every country in the world now appears to aspire.

While Athens experienced a "Golden Era of Democracy" when many areas of human affairs—drama, philosophy, political theory, science—were greatly expanded, we know that this freedom and intellectual vitality did not last. Our society, which shares many common ideals with ancient Athens, should be mindful of the reasons why democracy flourished and of the underpinnings for its decline.

I commend Dr. Koumoulides and Ball State University for this ambitious undertaking; I am confident that these lectures will produce a most interesting examination of democracy and allow all series participants to reflect on how striving for these qualities, our current world might be improved.

GROWING AWARENESS OF FRANCHISING PROBLEMS

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, in May, I introduced two pieces of legislation to address serious problems in business franchising. I believe this is landmark legislation that will help restore equity and balance within the growing franchising sector of our Nation's economy.

Franchising now permeates all aspects of American life and has changed significantly the way Americans do business and the way we purchase goods and services. Some 3,000 companies in 60 industries employ franchising to operate national networks of more than a half-million franchise businesses. These franchises employ 7.2 million people and collectively account for more than $650 billion in annual retail sales.

As with anything this big and this diverse, however, the success of franchising has not been achieved without serious problems and abuses. Press stories provide increasing evidence of a dark side of franchising—of fraudulent franchise offerings, troubled franchise systems, and individuals who lose everything in failed franchise ventures. And although more information is now becoming available, the public continues to have surprisingly little reliable or accurate information about franchising and about specific franchise opportunities.

The legislation I have introduced would address both the inadequacies of current information about franchise opportunities as well as the major abuses within franchise relationships. The first proposal, H.R. 5232, is intended to provide more effective public disclosure and strengthened consumer protections in connection with the sale of franchise opportunities. The second, H.R. 5233, would promote greater fairness and equity in ongoing franchise relationships, establish general standards of conduct in franchising practices, and enhance available legal remedies for franchisees.

A number of developments have occurred since the time I introduced this legislation. The State of Iowa passed what is generally viewed as the Nation's most far reaching franchise relationship law. Proposed franchise legislation could be considered in as many as 18 other States next year, either as franchise relationship statutes modeled after the Iowa law, or as franchise disclosure and registration proposals along lines of a model franchise disclo-

sure bill proposed by the North American Securities Administrators Association.

State securities and franchise regulators are also close to finalizing recommendations to simplify and expand the information required to be disclosed in State franchise offering circulars in an effort to provide prospective franchisees with more pertinent and accurate information about franchise opportunities. Moreover, the Wall Street Journal reports that new initiatives are being circulated within the franchise sector to provide industry self-regulation of franchise abuses. And the International Franchise Association, the trade association of the large franchise companies, is also reported to have begun revising its rather weak code of ethics to address more of the problems and abuses identified by franchisees.

These developments are important and illustrate growing public awareness of the potential risks and pitfalls of franchise business ownership. But these developments, by themselves, are inadequate to remedy the most serious abuses in franchise sales and in the contractual relationship between franchisors and franchisees. More significant efforts are required. The Federal Trade Commission must begin to utilize its authority to enforce current franchise disclosure standards and to police misrepresentation and fraud in franchise sales. And Congress must begin serious consideration of legislation to provide minimum Federal standards of conduct and fairness in franchise practices.

The legislation I have introduced is intended to encourage debate on the appropriate role of Federal law in fostering fair and equitable franchise relationships. I intend to work with Members of Congress and with all parties involved in franchising to enact legislation in the next Congress to assure that the enormous benefits of franchising will be shared by franchisors, franchisees, and the public.

For my colleagues who have not followed this issue, I would like to share an article from last week's National Journal that outlines many of the issues involved in the growing debate over franchising.

FRANCHISING FRACAS

(By Kirk Victor)

Whiny butts. That's what Rep. Andy Ireland, R-Fla., calls the folks who look to Washington to bail them out from bad business judgments or failures and whine if they don't get federal help.

As the senior Republican on the Small Business Committee, Ireland has applied his "whiny butt" characterization most recently to the apparently growing number of restive entrepreneurs who've poured money into franchises only to later complain that their dreams of financial success, fanned by slick or unscrupulous operators, have turned into nightmares of financial ruin.

Ireland, an eight-term veteran who announced his retirement from Congress earlier this year, is skeptical. "I think a franchisee who complains is usually in some sort of self-denial about his own inabilities," he said in an interview. "The world is full of people who either want somebody to guarantee their success—like the government—or they want to blame their failure on somebody else. It doesn't take many of those whiny butts to distort the over-all situation and to have a large political impact."

Ireland fears, in fact, that Congress—reacting to stories of fraudulent and otherwise abusive practices by a small number of franchisors—is going to muck up a booming sector of the nation's economy. "Just to cater to some guy who couldn't hack it because he didn't have the skills and was giving the whole system a bad name," Ireland said, "I don't think is right and will ruin a really good system of delivering capital to small business."

Echoing the theme of the International Franchise Association (IFA), a Washington-based trade group that has potently lobbied against new franchise laws, Ireland touted the virtues of franchising. It is a relationship, he said, that enables those "with ability and smarts to profit."

The IFA is the nation's largest association of franchisors—companies that grant others the right to market a product or a service or both, using their trademark and business system. It has published lots of data to show just how important franchising is to the U.S. economy. At last count, for example, at lease 7.2 million people were employed at more than 540,000 franchise establishments from coast to coast. The industry even grew during the recession in 1991 when, according to the IFA, franchising accounted for more than 18,500 new businesses and 100,000 new jobs. Franchise businesses now generate more than a third of all U.S. retail sales and may generate half of all such sales by the end of the decade.

Despite those figures and Ireland's protestations, an increasing number of angry franchisees are aggressively seeking reform of franchise laws in state legislatures and on Capitol Hill.

"The reason you're finding unhappy people is that people have hocked their homes, gone into debt, taken out their retirement money and spent it on franchises that are marginal at best," said Jack Hadder, the founder and president of Herndon (Va.)-based Franchise Analysis Inc., a market research company that provides data on the financial performance of franchises to potential investors. "Either legislation needs to get passed, or the IFA has got to start policing its own industry and making this data [on franchise performance] available to the public. If the IFA had been more aggressive and responsive to the market-place, I think they would have moved to make this information available themselves a long time ago and probably headed off the need for legislation."

But William B. Cherkasky, the IFA's president, dismissed much of the heightened legislative activity in the states and Congress as the handiwork of well-paid lawyers and lobbyists. "Our fight is not with franchisees," he said in an interview. "It's with thoughtless, ill-conceived legislation, promoted by legislators who don't know what they're getting into—proposals [pushed] by a lobbyist or lawyer who is trying to make himself a sizable fee."

Cherkasky's disclaimers notwithstanding, the IFA has used some especially tough tactics in an effort to pressure the lawmaker who has become the champion of disgruntled franchisees: Rep. John J. LaFalce, D-N.Y., the chairman of the Small Business Committee. In one of what appears to be a series of recent missteps, the IFA hired an aggressive New York City public relations firm whose work helped to generate two newspaper stories in LaFalce's district that highlighted the adverse economic impact of franchise legislation.

The IFA's heavy-handed approach all but ensured that the combative lawmaker would redouble his efforts to push for reform. "They were out to intimidate me." LaFalce said in an interview. "They were out to do an ax job on me, no question about that. I did not like that as a tactic. It was ineffective, but it did come to my attention. It just let me see how they play the game."

In July, not long after the newspaper articles appeared. LaFalce declared that the committee's leisurely pace up to that point in examining abusive franchising practices would shift into "a holy crusade."

Over the past two years, the committee has explored the issue in five hearings, gathering enough evidence about what LaFalce has called "the dark side of franchising" to prompt him to introduce legislation recently that would require franchisors to give potential franchisees more-detailed financial data and a more-accurate projection of the financial results franchisees can reasonably expect.

LaFalce has introduced another bill that would require both parties to act in good faith in performing their contract and impose new standards of conduct on franchisors in dealing with franchisees. Franchisees could even enforce the law themselves by hauling franchisors into court—another new right.

LaFalce suggested that it's difficult to get an accurate reading of the magnitude of the problem because many franchisees fear retaliation at the hands of franchisors. "There's a real muzzling—a de facto muzzling of franchisees," he said. "It's a very similar situation to the situation that existed in the United States in the '20s and '30s between management and employees, when the employees had virtually no rights and started banding together to form unions. Management fought tooth and nail and tried to defeat unions. My legislation is akin to what was done to bring about fair dealing between labor and management in the '30s; I'm trying to bring about fair dealing between franchisors and franchisees in the 1990s."

LaFalce dismisses Ireland's contention that his proposal is based on the notion that the government should guarantee a franchisee's success. "That argument is as phony as a three-dollar bill," he said. "The fact of the matter is that there is a tremendous imbalance in the legal relationship between franchisors and franchisees. They toss a 75-page contract at you and say: 'If you want to deal with us, you sign here. We don't negotiate any provisions.'"

Even as LaFalce pushes his measure, efforts in state legislatures to pass laws aimed at curbing abusive franchising practices are gaining momentum. This year, for the first time in more than a decade, a state—Iowa—passed a sweeping law that grants broad rights to franchisees. The Iowa law has given the IFA's members a bad case of the shakes and prompted the group's leaders to vow to send in heavy lobbying artillery to prevent similar legislation from passing elsewhere.

These developments clearly trouble Ireland, who stopped short of criticizing LaFalce, though the two lawmakers did let a little fur fly at a hearing on franchising in July. Ireland expressed his concern that the whiners were gaining unwarranted sympathy by portraying themselves as victims of greedy, deep-pocketed franchisers. "The old whiny-butt crowd would like to describe this as a David-and-Goliath-type situation, where David doesn't even have a slingshot," he declared. "A politician is a fertile field for these people."

A TALE OF TWO DAVIDS

The last thing that Mary Anna Serverson and Gene Swanzy want to hear is a Member of Congress saying that most franchises com-

plain to escape responsibility for their own lousy business decisions.

"People aren't whining—there's nobody to whine to," said Severson, who plunged into the world of franchising eight years ago when she and Swanzy, her husband, opened a Mail Boxes Etc. outlet in the Crystal City section of Arlington, Va., that offers mail boxes, facsimile and delivery services and so forth. "I have to say that knowing the people who run these stores, I've met an awful lot of people with good reason to whine."

Severson had just switched jobs—from directing the office for womens's activities at the Corporation for Public Broadcasting to being a development consultant for the American Film Institute—when she and her husband got into franchising. "We both had other jobs, and we thought we would invest in a franchise later on in our lives—we would have a retirement, something that would be worth something," she said in an interview.

Severson and Swanzy contend that corporate representatives hyped the potential for profits at Mail Boxes Etc. franchises during several meetings they attended before getting into the business. An officer of the San Diego-based company even said that the most successful Mail Box Etc. outlet made $600,000 in a single year.

At the time, there were only two other Mail Boxes Etc. stores in the Washington metropolitan area, and both were owned by "area representatives" for the franchisor. "We got a skewed perspective because there was one in McLean and one in Bethesda and they were and are excellent stores," Severson said. "There wasn't any way for us to see what was going to happen. I keep saying, how could we have been so stupid?"

"I can see where a Congressman would say that nobody can get fooled, but people can get fooled, especially when somebody is looking to do something after retirement," said Swanzy, who had taken early retirement from his position as the president and chief executive officer of Cue Nationwide Paging when the company changed hands. "You're vulnerable. It's akin to a death in the family, and the funeral director sells you a gold-plated casket."

Over eight years, Severson and Swanzy said, they have worked about 30,000 unpaid hours, invested $250,000 and received no salary. "I'm 61." Swanzy said. "This is my retirement money that we're spending." Although he acknowledged that they talk about just walking away from the business every day, Swanzy said, "I'm not much of a quitter—we just can't let go." And nobody, he said, is willing to offer more than a lowball bid for their business.

Ironically, if they abandoned the business, the franchisor would not suffer at all. "If we decide to close it down, corporate would take it over and it would revert back to the area person," Severson said. "We would lose everything and they would sell it again. They don't have anything to lose."

Swanzy who seems determined to do everything he can to prevent others from repeating the mistakes that he and his wife made, said that laws to regulate franchising are imperative. "They [franchisors] should be required to disclose much more," he said. "They flat lied to us orally, but when you sign the franchise agreement, you agree you're not relying on oral representations. I have to plead temporary insanity: Our area franchisor was our CPA."

(Repeated telephone calls to executives at Mail Boxes Etc.'s corporate headquarters in San Diego were not returned.) As for whether they had been able to examine data on how other Mail Boxes Etc. franchises were performing, Swanzy said that the corporation refused, contending that the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) would not allow it to disclose such information.

"That is a common statement by salesmen," Craig Tregillus, the FTC's franchise rule coordinator, said. "It is not accurate."

At one point, the couple even contemplated forming an association of franchisees to help deal with corporate headquarters. They sent questionnaires to about 1,250 Mail Boxes Etc. franchisees in late 1990 to see if there was interest in the idea. Of the nearly 200 who responded, Severson said, 86 percent favored the formation of a franchisees' association. But the demands of work were such that the couple didn't have time to organize it.

The survey also revealed, Severson and Swanzy said, that their difficulties weren't unusual. More than 40 percent of the respondents said that their stores had not become profitable, even though most of them had been in business for more than three years. Most wanted more information on store costs and income as well as on pricing schemes.

Compounding their difficulties, Severson and Swanzy made what has turned out to be a bad decision to expand three years ago, when Crystal City seemed to be on the brink of a business boom; the Pentagon's expansion plans were on the drawing board, and other business startups appeared likely. In 1989, when their store operated in the black (making a pretax profit of just under $20,000), their landlord offered them a very favorable lease for a second store and they grabbed it.

But then, as the economy soured, so did Crystal City's prospects. "The economy was one factor, but also the corporation's unwillingness to provide understanding and assistance to help us survive was just devastating." Severson said. The economic pressures are intense, because franchisees must pay the franchisor a royalty on gross revenues—whether their stores turn a profit or not.

Looking back on their decision, Swanzy said that it wasn't surprising they got caught up in the venture when their careers were in flux. "They sell you dreams," he said. "They catch you when you're vulnerable. They're good at what they do, but if we can help prevent somebody else from being caught with this tar baby, we will."

FRANCHISORS FIGHT BACK

Severson and Swanzy aren't alone. In a speech to an IFA legal symposium last year, LaFalce cited some of the "disturbing developments" that had come to the committee's attention: "excessively one-sided and unfair" franchise contracts, an increase in fraud reported by state regulators, a significant weakening of the financial condition of most franchisors and evidence of misrepresentation—no longer limited to a few "fly-by-night operators"—in the sale of franchises.

"Even if the problems I am noting are confined to a small percentage of franchise systems, as some maintain, they do need to be addressed," LaFalce said. "Given the pervasiveness of franchising in today's marketplace, even a small percentage of problem systems can result in substantial financial losses and broad public concern."

The franchisor community had been concerned ever since LaFalce's staff produced a study two years ago that found that the rapid growth of the franchising industry hadn't been without "considerable problems and controversy." In what appears to have been an effort to lay the groundwork for legislation, the report pointed to allegations of fraud, misrepresentation, noncompliance and malfeasance that "have continued to plague franchise relationships and prompt calls for new regulation."

The report also highlighted deficiencies in franchising laws and concluded that the regulatory landscape was "confusing." Federal law is limited to a 1978 FTC rule that requires franchisors to disclose certain financial data to potential investors, and the rule has been "weakly enforced," the report concluded. State franchise laws apply to only a third of all franchises and impose requirements and procedures that are inconsistent with one another and with federal rules.

"That study had no input from us at all, and we let it lie around for a year and a half, hoping that it would go away," Cherkasky said. Instead, LaFalce stepped up his attacks on bad-apple franchisors and held a series of hearings. A spate of negative press coverage followed, which gave officials of the IFA a severe case of heartburn.

"He [LaFalce] started to criticize franchising and I think over severely without enough information, really, and without our side of the picture," Cherkasky said. But as the IFA geared up to counterattack in Washington and some states, it made a series of strategic blunders, according to some observers.

The IFA's members were particularly upset at testimony alleging that more than 30 percent of franchises failed in their first five years—a failure rate more than six times the association's own estimate. "That got us nervous," Cherkasky said. A survey of franchisees by the Gallup Organization Inc., which the IFA commissioned in late 1991, showed that almost all—94 percent— of them considered their franchises to be either "very" or "somewhat" successful. Three-fourths of the respondents said they would buy or invest in the same franchise again.

To address the IFA's contention that the sky-high failure rate for franchises used in the hearing was way off base, Cherkasky said, LaFalce agreed to include one of its witnesses in his next hearing on the issue. As it turned out, though, because Russian President Boris N. Yeltsin spoke to a joint session of Congress on the appointed day, the hearing was shortened and the IFA's witness didn't get a chance to testify. "LaFalce wouldn't start the hearing earlier to accommodate us and insisted upon doing it his way, so we had to get our story out," Cherkasky said. "So, we did the usual thing—we hired a public relations firm and made sure that they got our story out with our spin on it."

But by the time New York City-based Howard J. Rubenstein Associates Inc. had finished the job, LaFalce's anger had been fully ignited.

"They [Rubenstein] probably overdid it a bit, because two stories appeared in his district which might have been perceived by him as negative stories about John LaFalce—that he was antigrowth," Cherkasky acknowledged. "He thought that was dirty pool, but for Christ's sake, for two years we've been taking this [committee] study lying down and haven't had a chance to get our story out."

At that point, however, it still wasn't clear how hard LaFalce would push the issue—and how much support he could attract. His committee doesn't even have legislative jurisdiction over the issue, which would have to be bounced to the Energy and Commerce Committee and perhaps also to the Judiciary Committee.

A more prudent approach might have been to soft-pedal the issue and try to isolate La-

Falce, whose sometimes prickly manner and penchant for steering his own course hasn't exactly endeared him to House Democratic leaders anyway. But the IFA, by going the heavy-handed route and employing a PR firm that's known for its hardball tactics in representing such clients as publisher Rupert Murdoch, agitated a Member of Congress who has now shown a determination to pursue the issue with vigor.

"Up until that point, I really thought there was a possibility of working with them," LaFalce said. "All I want to do is to legislate that the common-law principles [that parties must deal in good faith, for example] apply rather than being preempted by the contract. The IFA and Cherkasky will oppose even that. So you know it's complete, absolute, total stonewalling, no matter how fair, how rational, how reasonable, how balanced the legislation."

THE LOOMING SHOWDOWN

Cherkasky said that while the IFA is already gearing up for battles before the House Energy and Commerce and Judiciary Committees in the next Congress, it has an even more relentless war on its hands in state legislatures. Aside from the passage of the sweeping law in Iowa, by Cherkasky's count, 19 other states are looking "seriously" at franchising legislation or at the possibility of introducing such legislation.

Cherkasky freely acknowledged his side's shortcomings in the Iowa battle. "We didn't take it seriously, we weighed in too late and we didn't realize how potent the opposition was," he said. "We've had it our way legislatively for 10-11 years—since the FTC [disclosure] rule was passed—and we've won most of these firefights very quickly and very simply."

And resources don't seem to be a problem. The IFA and its members spent "well in the six figures" in Iowa and are prepared to do that in every state. Cherkasky said. What makes Iowa's new law so troublesome to the IFA is that it reins in the rights of franchisors, who now must show "good cause" before they can terminate a contract or decline to renew one.

Perhaps most galling to the IFA's members is a provision in the Iowa law that forbids franchisors from opening a store in "unreasonable proximity" to an existing location without giving the franchisee a right of first refusal or some compensation. Food franchises in Iowa got even more protection: franchisors cannot open a unit within three miles, or within a 30,000-population market area, of a franchisee's existing location.

The law was pushed hard by angry franchisees of Purchase (N.Y.)-based PepsiCo Inc., which owns Kentucky Fried Chicken, Pizza Hut and Taco Bell. In PepsiCo's 1991 annual report, chairman Wayne Calloway wrote that the company was "redefining" its business from fast-service restaurants to fast-service food "distribution" points.

Rather than selling all Pizza Hut menu items from traditional restaurants, Calloway wrote, the company planned also to sell them in school lunchrooms, shopping malls, airports, hotels and sports arenas. The same pattern would prevail at Taco Bell, whose "self-contained kiosks are starting to multiply like . . . well, rabbits," he added.

The implications of the shift weren't lost on PepsiCo's franchisees, who saw red in the competition that their franchisor was springing on them. As detailed in the Aug. 10 issue of Restaurant Business, the franchisees angrily questioned the company's commitment to franchising.

"They can go across the street and license someone else to sell [Kentucky Fried] chicken in a grocery store, a Wal-mart or a K mart, and we have no protection," Robert Schlutz, who owns 16 Kentucky Fried Chicken franchises in Iowa and Illinois, said. "We're not downgrading the company or trying to do anything to discredit them—wll we're trying to do is to protect our business.

But Gregg Reynolds, the IFA's chairman and Kentucky Fried Chicken's vice president for government relations, suggested that franchisors were merely tring to respond to dynamic markets. "Today, in the fast-food business, consumers view convenience to include proximity," Reynolds said. "And if you want to grow and be successful, you have to have your brand available wherever the people are, and that means not only having traditional restaurants but having nontraditional distribution points. Nowhere did they [PepsiCo] say that franchisees would be excluded from that."

The franchsors are also playing their trump card: threatening to pull out of Iowa altogether. LaFalce chalks it up to scare tactics. "They're telling franchisees that they're not going to renew licenses or permit any new ones." he said. "They simply want to put the fear of God in other state legislatures."

Whether those threats are real or not, the IFA is serious about its war chest, adding significantly to its approximately $4.2 million budget through an additional voluntary assessment program, Cherkasky said. Sounding both cautious and confident, he added that he thought Iowa was an aberration.

But Cherkasky's optimism may be misplaced. Franchisees are increasingly sophisticated, and these days they are frequently drawn from the white-collar community following company shutdowns or, as in Swanzy's case, after early retirement. They are willing to engage counsel and form associations, and they constitute a far greater force than a bunch of isolated "whiny butts."

The IFA may find it comforting to count the Iowa case as a one-of-a-kind situation that was fueled in part by well-connected lobbyists for the franchisees. But, more likely, the fierce struggle there was a precursor to all-out fights in other states. And LaFalce's determination to advance his proposals could make it an equally contentious struggle in Congress next year.

PRESERVING THE WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, as I prepare to leave Congress and pass over the gavel of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I have looked back over my 38 years in Congress and pondered my participation in framing various legislation affecting our Nation's foreign, national security, and defense policies. It is a record that I am proud to defend. There have been many milestone accomplishments including that of Saturday, when the House overwhelmingly approved the Freedom Support Act of 1992, and I find that somewhat ironic.

When I arrived in Congress in 1955, the cold war was in full gear. The United States was participating in a series of post-World War II alliances that had been assembled to contain imperial Soviet communism. In fact in my very first year in Congress the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization [SEATO] was added to that of NATO. Little did I know then, how much that particular alliance would come into play and affect an entire generation of young Americans. In 1959, the Central Treaty Organization [CENTO] was created and the United States felt somewhat more secure in the knowledge that the alphabet soup that we had assembled [NATO, SEATO, CENTO, and ANZUS] was up and running and maintaining the balance of power between ourselves and that of the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Pact, Beijing, Pyongyang, Havana, and yes, Hanoi.

As I said, the cold war was in full gear, our alliance systems were up and operating, and the United States was in the opening stages of a global chess game in which both we and the Soviets were competing for the ideological hearts and minds of the peoples throughout the global community of nations. We were also engaged in the opening rounds of nuclear arms and defense race that would consume more than $1 trillion. It was also a race that would produce what was termed as a brush fire war of containment in South Vietnam. Regardless of how it was described, Vietnam was war, real war and war is hell no matter where it occurs or for what purposes it is waged. This was a war in which the United States would suffer the loss of more than 50,000 Americans.

This was a war which I originally lent my support to when I voted in support of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution that passed the House on August 7, 1964 by a vote of 416 to 0. The Senate approved this measure by a similarly overwhelming vote of 88 to 2 that same day. The Congress was united in our sense of urgency regarding the Gulf of Tonkin incident, as well as in our opposition to Soviet supported Communist expansion in Southeast Asia. And while it is true that the text of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution encompassed all of Southeast Asia, one should note that section 3 of that resolution stipulated,

> This resolution shall expire when the President shall determine that the peace and security of the area is reasonably assured by international conditions created by action of United Nations, or otherwise, except that it may be terminated earlier by concurrent resolution of the Congress.

Thus, even in our initial and united support, the age old constitutional invitation to struggle between the executive and that of Congress on the issue of war powers was again underlined.

Perhaps no other law in the history of executive branch relations with Congress has been steeped in more controversy or been more misunderstood than that of the War Powers Resolution. Nevertheless, as an original framer of the War Powers Resolution, I was proud when Congress enacted the War Powers Resolution over the veto of the President on November 7, 1973. This was no small feat but our war aims in Southeast Asia had lost the support of the American people at home and we all know that President Lincoln was quite correct in his observation that, "a house divided cannot stand." Thus the War Powers Resolution became and remains landmark leg-

islation that clarifies the delineation of power between Congress and the executive on the issue of war powers. The importance of this law cannot be discounted or denied. Simply stated, the War Powers Resolution reaffirms the balance that was created in the Constitution between the President and Congress on questions of peace and war. It stipulates the constitutional directions that the President and Congress must be equal partners in such vital questions—acting together, not in separate ways.

In its elegant simplicity, this law (Public Law 93–148) consists of three central elements. First, it requires the President to make every effort to consult with Congress in advance of any decision to introduce the Armed Forces of the United States into hostilities or into situations in which imminent involvement in hostilities are evident unless there has been a declaration of war or specific authorization by Congress. Second, it requires the President to report to Congress within 48 hours after U.S. Armed Forces become involved in hostilities or imminent hostilities. Finally, it calls upon Congress to determine whether the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces in such circumstances is a wise or unwise decision. Taken together, these elements of the War Powers Resolution serve to reaffirm the constitutionality mandated and exclusive authority of Congress to declare war and to be an active partner with the executive branch in foreign national security and defense policies involving the commitment of U.S. troops into combat or imminent combat.

You need look no further than the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 11–12, 1991, for proof positive that the War Powers Resolution remains a living document. It was on those 2 days that the House and Senate reaffirmed the authorities of the War Powers Resolution when we authorized the use of military force against Iraq by votes of 250 to 183 in the House and 52 to 47 in the Senate. I was also proud that day because we—the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Congress—had the resolve to meet our constitutional responsibilities in giving our assent, and in providing the legal authority for the President to meet his constitutional responsibilities as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States in their participation in Operation Desert Storm.

Let me tell you, this too was no small feat. In the committee's original deliberations with officials from the executive branch, we were advised of their view that "the President already had the authority to use military forces in the Persian Gulf" pursuant to United Nations Security Resolutions 660, 661, 662, 664, 665, 666, 667, 669, 670, 674, 677, and finally 678. We—the Committee on Foreign Affairs—remained resolute. We specified that no decision to use force could be made absent congressional authorization. Recognizing the political desirability of congressional support, the executive branch sought authorization of the use of force pursuant to the terms and specifications of the War Powers Resolution. Thus, the House of Representatives debated the issue on the simple choice of yes or no. In this regard, House Joint Resolution 62 while not using the constitutional language, was the legal and practical equivalent thereof and met all the constitutional tests of (*Mitchell* v. *Laird* (488 F.2nd 611(1973)) and as such was equivalent to a conditional declaration of war—as specified by the joint resolution, see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, January 12, 1991, pages H–443–49.

So, as I leave this august body, I look to the War Powers Resolution as one of my crowning achievements and am reminded of the old baseball axiom, "if ain't broke, don't fix it." And, I advise my colleagues that the War Powers Resolution is in perfecting working order. Nevertheless, as a framer of that document, it does remain my belief that the executive branch should seek formal implementation of a joint congressional-executive consultative group which would be comprised of the senior leadership within Congress. This group should meet on a routine basis so as to evaluate the foreign, national security, and defense policy options available to the United States in the post-cold-war era. This group could serve to ensure that any U.S. decision on the future potential use of force would receive broad bipartisan support in Congress, thereby avoiding the development of a fire alarm crisis mentality both within the executive and Congress. This group would also serve to preserve long-term U.S. interests without jeopardizing them over the short term. It is also reasonable to assume, that such a group would also serve to limit the threat to U.S. lives.

Nevertheless, the formation of any such group should not be made at the expense of the War Powers Resolution but rather as a means of enhancing its present configuration. Clearly, we face future decisions with regard to possible U.S. involvement in imminent hostilities as potential peace keepers in such present hot spots as southern Iraq, Bosnia, and Somalia. Further, we have no way to predicting where similar hot spots might occur in the future. Regardless, any decision to use U.S. Armed Forces in any such situation must be made consistent with the terms, strictures, and provisions of the War Powers Resolution.

In closing, the problem has never been with the War Powers Resolution itself but rather with the Presidency which has objected to its specifications. In 1964, Congress yielded its war making authorities to the President despite the inclusion of section 3 of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. In 1973, Congress reclaimed its constitutional responsibilities, just as we did on January 11–12, 1991. The constitutional invitation to a struggle will always lie upon the table, but only Congress has the singular authority to declare war—conditional or otherwise.

STATE WILL BE WORSE OFF WITH TERM LIMITS

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, much has been said on the subject of term limitations, mostly by political observers disgruntled with the current system of campaign finance and the high reelection percentages on the Federal level. And while many of us in this body are ardent supporters of campaign reform, and have strong electoral support from our constituents, we are continually faced with the question of term limits.

It is often perceived as self-serving for incumbent Members of the House to argue against arbitrary term limitations, regardless of the validity of their analyses. And so, I commend to my fellow Members and to the general public, an excellent article written by our departing colleague, Congressman HOWARD WOLPE. The following is the text of HOWARD's piece as it appeared in the Lansing State Journal on June 10. His call for civic activism is a welcome beacon in an oftentimes bleak political environment. This article stands as yet another example of the personal integrity and dedication that HOWARD brought to his work here in the House of Representatives, and I am particularly proud to have it printed in the RECORD.

[From the Lansing State Journal, June 10, 1992]

STATE WILL BE WORSE OFF WITH TERM LIMITS

(By U.S. Rep. Howard Wolpe)

I respectfully must dissent from the Lansing State Journal's recent editorial in favor of a statutory limitation on legislative terms.

The Journal is wrong that the present system is limiting the emergence of new political leadership. Indeed, much coverage has been given to the extraordinary turnover in the Congress: It is estimated that well over one-quarter of the next Congress will consist of new faces.

But substantial Congressional turnover is nothing new. It may come as a surprise to many that more than two-thirds of the present sitting members were not yet in the Congress when I was elected in 1978.

The notion of a "permanent" Congress is pure myth, and it is distressing to see the Journal perpetuate such mythology.

More seriously, the Journal argument for term limitations feeds a growing and dangerous tendency to opt for inherently undemocratic solutions to the myriad problems our country faces. Make no mistake about it: The real limitation being sought by term-limit advocates is on the voter. It is the voter who would be denied the right to elect the representative of his or her choice.

The way out of our national political crisis is more democracy and citizen activism, not less.

This political system of ours can be made to work. We need to understand, borrowing from economist Robert Reischauer, that the problem is not the process; the problem is the problem.

For too many years, the White House and the Congress have been gridlocked. It is this impasse over policy that is the source of our national frustration and despair. All the new faces in the Congress will be for naught unless there is a change in the policies emanating from the White House.

There are other factors as well that Journal readers might want to consider before jumping on the term-limit bandwagon.

From a Michigan standpoint, term limitations would be a form of unilateral political disarmament. After the next election, one of every eight members of Congress will come from California; one of every six will come from the three sunbelt states of California, Texas and Florida. There is no way that Michigan and other midwestern and northeastern states can counter that kind of numerical power, except through the leadership

positions that more senior members from our states have assumed.

Michigan already has been clobbered by the politics of reapportionment, and a further statutory limitation on remaining members of our delegation would be devastating.

Finally, in my two decades of public service, I have observed no correlation between the length of service of individual legislators and their depth of character.

Some of my colleagues "sold out" the day they arrived in Lansing or Washington. Other colleagues with decades of service have retained their principles and their integrity. A statutory limitation on legislative terms might well have the perverse effect not only of denying people the ability to reelect some of our most talented and committed leaders, but also of strengthening the position of those incumbents who should be rejected at the polls after a single term.

Arbitrary term limitations also would create a large number of lame duck legislators—and I doubt that there is a more frightening and undemocratic prospect than a legislative body composed of large numbers of members who have no reason to contemplate the electoral consequences of their actions.

We would be far better served to cast aside the illusory search for a "procedural fix" and focus, instead, upon the work necessary to make this democracy succeed.

WESTCHESTER-PUTNAM AFFIRMATIVE ACTION: 20 YEARS OF SERVICE AND PROGRESS

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in rising today to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Westchester-Putnam affirmative action program. Under the able direction of my good friend, M. Paul Redd, Westchester-Putnam Affirmative Action has an impressive record of success. On this occasion, four members of the Westchester community are being honored for their support of the ideals espoused by this highly successful organization.

Carole Morris, this year's recipient of the Community Service Award, has accomplished great things. After working 12 years as a nurse, Ms. Morris branched out in new directions, first as coordinator of Community Health Services for the Mount Vernon Model Cities Agency. From there, she became assistant director, and then executive director, of the Mount Vernon Neighborhood Health Center. As executive director for the last 16 years, Ms. Morris has ably led the development and day-to-day operation of a facility which provides services to over 52,000 patients. In doing so, Carole Morris has been an important force committed toward addressing compelling health needs of our community.

Receiving this year's Union Award is Garry Playford, the newly elected executive secretary-treasurer of the Westchester County District Council of Carpenters. Ever since he first joined the Carpenters' Union in 1966, Mr. Playford has been active in union activities, even while serving in a management position with the E.W. Howell Co., a 100-year-old construction firm. Since leaving Howell to represent his union full time, Mr. Playford has become deeply involved in community activities such as directing the rebuilding of Tarrytown's First Baptist Church after it was destroyed in fire. He has also worked to develop affordable housing in Westchester through the Union Building Trades Non-Profit Development Corp., which works with municipal governments throughout Westchester.

The Distinguished Service Awardee this year is New York State Lieutenant Governor Stan Lundine. Long before Stan Lundine was chosen to join Mario Cuomo in 1986 at the helm of State government, he served as one of the youngest mayors in the Nation. As a Member of Congress for a decade, he took a leadership role in human rights, housing, and environmental issues, as well as confronting the problem of Third World debt. Recognized by Governor Cuomo as "someone competent to be Governor immediately," Stan Lundine has built a solid reputation as leader in the fight against drugs in New York. As chairman of the Statewide Labor-Management Committee, he has been able to put his natural abilities as a problem-solver and negotiator to excellent use, in promoting cooperation in labor relations throughout the State. A steadfast supporter of affirmative action, since his days as a Duke student in the 1950's joining in sit-ins at segregated lunch counters, Stan Lundine is a deserving recipient of this year's Distinguished Service Award.

These fine individuals, all of whom I am fortunate to call good friends, have in their own special ways made very concrete contributions to our society. They also reflect the values and aspirations of the Westchester-Putnam affirmative action program and the commitment to building a better society that is central to Paul Redd's every action. It is indeed a privilege to share in celebrating all that they have accomplished over the last 20 years and that they seek to accomplish in the future.

1992 COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the RETS Education Center in Broomall, PA.

RETS has recently been selected to receive the Career College Association (CCA) 1992 Community Service Award. This award is presented to RETS for its success in one of the nine National Achievement Awards categories. The awards are designed to recognize outstanding member organizations and instructors. Member schools are given the opportunity to nominate programs they have designed and implemented that have made a significant difference. Programs are judged on behalf of their creativity, impact, and the success of their program.

I am proud that RETS has been awarded the Community Service Award. This award recognizes RETS dedication to the community and education excellence. RETS has several community and nonprofit organizations including the American Red Cross, Easter Seals, Girl Scouts of America, March of Dimes, and the U.S. Marines Toys for Tots Campaign.

RETS Education Center has been an invaluable asset to the Delaware Valley area. I salute them in earning this well-deserved award. RETS is an example of community service which should serve as an example for schools across the country. I know the Congress joins me in congratulating them on their success. Once again, I congratulate RETS Education Center on being recognized this year with the CCA Community Service Award.

WE MUST MOVE QUICKLY TO BUILD ON THE RATIFICATION OF THE START AGREEMENT

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, on October 1, with the ratification of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, the United States took a historic step toward the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons. START is the first formal agreement in history that will reduce the number of nuclear arms.

While this landmark agreement is a commendable first step, I would like to point out that it is only a first step. Today I rise to urge President Bush and Yeltsen to move quickly to build upon the ratification of START and make further inroads into the elimination of nuclear weapons worldwide.

The Defense authorization conference bill recently passed by Congress includes language I authored that establishes a framework for long-term nuclear weapons reductions. This language establishes a nuclear weapons reduction policy that sets the following goals:

Acceleration of START reductions;

Bilateral reductions of strategic nuclear weapons to levels between 3,000 and 3,500;

Multilateral negotiations with Russia, great Britain, France, and China to reduce the number of nuclear warheads;

Further multilateral negotiations with all nuclear and nuclear-threshold states to reach subsequent worldwide nuclear reductions;

Continued cooperation to maintain and improve secure command and control over all nuclear forces;

Negotiations within NATO and among other nations to eliminate all tactical nuclear weapons;

Provide assistance to disable, transport, store, and ultimately dismantle nuclear weapons of the former Soviet Union, and;

Achieve a worldwide, verifiable agreement to end by 1995 the production of nuclear weapons materials and the secure stockpiling of existing nuclear weapons materials.

Under this bill, not only will strategic weapons be greatly reduced, but the least secure nuclear weapons—tactical warheads which are so vulnerable to proliferation attempts by Third World nations and terrorist groups—would be completely eliminated.

It is my hope that this policy will eventually lead to a complete reduction of all nuclear

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weapons. We have laid the groundwork and must stay the course until we are successful.

TRIBUTE TO DONALD L. McLAUGHLIN: DEDICATED, FEDERAL SERVANT

HON. JAN MEYERS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding leader in the Kansas City community. On December 31, 1992, Donald L. McLaughlin will be retiring as the Regional Inspector General for Evaluation and Inspections, at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [HHS]. On this occasion, I would like to express my deep appreciation for his commitment to Federal service.

His retirement follows 32 years of exceptional dedication to the people of our country. As regional inspection general, Mr. McLaughlin effectively oversaw evaluations of major programs such as Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and the Public Health Service. During the past 3 years, Mr. McLaughlin has led evaluations resulting in savings in excess of $1.5 billion to U.S. taxpayers.

Throughout Mr. McLaughlin's prodigious career, awards have highlighted many of his accomplishments. As early as 1971, he was awarded the Bureau of Health Insurance Directors Outstanding Performance Award. In 1985, he earned the Inspector General's Outstanding Performance Award. In 1990, Donald McLaughlin was Manager of the Year for the Office of Evaluation and Inspections, and Federal Executive of the Year for region VII of HHS.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. McLaughlin is to be applauded for his civil service as well as his military achievements. Donald McLaughlin actively participated in the U.S. Air Force from 1953 to 1957.

It is only appropriate that this dedicated gentleman and the years of service he devoted to his community be recognized. I do so proudly today on the floor of the U.S. House Representatives.

NAN GOLDSBERRY, WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there are many men and women across this great country of ours who make outstanding contributions to their communities without seeking or getting a great deal of recognition.

That's why I'm glad to see that one of these selfless people is finally getting the recognition she deserves. I'd like to tell you about her today.

Her name is Nan Goldsberry, and she has been named Woman of the Year by the Troy Business and Professional Women. For many years, Nan has been an inspiration for everyone concerned about our most socially and economically disadvantaged citizens.

Nan is a graduate of Lansingburgh High School and Troy Business College. She also attended New York State Teacher's College in Albany. She has been with the city of Troy Commission on Human Rights since its creation by the Troy City Council in 1965. She is presently that worthy organization's executive secretary.

But that only begins the story. Presently, she is affiliated with the Rensselaer County Community Housing Resource Board's Fair Housing Committee, the Troy School District Advisory Committee on Family Life Education, the district's Drug Awareness Ad-Hoc Committee, the Rubin Community Fellows Review Board, the TAUM's Martin Luther King Birthday Celebration Committee, and the Fifth Avenue A.M.E. Zion Church

Previously, she has been involved with the Troy NAACP, the Troy YWCA Board of Directors, Volunteer Bureau Board of Directors, the Mayor's Task Force on Homelessness, the Rensselaer County Headstart Policy Advisory Council, the Troy School District's Curriculum Committee, the Rensselaer County League of Women's Voters, the Troy Public Library, the Rensselaer County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, TINC Coordinating Committee, the Rensselaer County Commission on Economic Opportunity's Affirmative Action Committee, the Charter Revision Committee, and Welfare Rights Coalition.

And, as usual with such selfless people, Mr. Speaker, Nan Goldsberry was dedicated first of all to her family. She and her husband, Irving D. Goldsberry, are the parents of two sons.

Mr. Speaker, Nan Goldsberry will be honored by Business and Professional Women on October 20. I would ask you and all members to join me now in paying our own tribute to an outstanding lady.

RUSSIAN SALE OF ROCKET ENGINES TO INDIA

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, during Saturday's debate of the Freedom Support Act, several opponents of that legislation pointed to Russia's agreed to sale of cryogenic rocket motors to India as a reason for defeating the conference report. As a strong supporter and proponent of the Missile Technology Control Regime [MTCR], I wanted to set the record straight. For some time, the United States and other MTCR countries have been engaged in negotiations with—first the former Government of the Soviet Union and now with the Russian Government—about the serious concerns we hold with respect to the Russian commercial entity Glavkosmos' agreement to sell rocket engine technology to the Indian Space Research Organization [ISRO]. In fact we are continuing in these discussions. The Hon. Frank Wisner, Undersecretary of State for Security Assistance is currently continuing these negotiations in Moscow today, as we speak.

As you know, the MTCR guidelines establish the agreed to international standards governing such transfers. In this regard, MTCR partners have determined that the Glavkosmos-ISRO transaction was inconsistent with MTCR guidelines. Further, the United States did discuss this matter with both Russia and India and made clear that United States law, Public Law 101–510, the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1991, requires that strict sanctions be imposed against entities engaged in activities inconsistent with MTCR guidelines.

In this particular case, the facts were clear. The Glavkosmos-ISRO deal was deemed a violation and as such the United States imposed sanctions in accordance with United States law. Specifically, these sanctions are as follows: a 2-year ban on all United States licensed exports to these entities Glavkosmos and ISRO: a 2-year ban on all imports into the United States from these entities; and a 2-year ban on United States Government contracts with these entities. These sanctions were imposed on May 11, 1992. That's right, May 11, 1992. The law is working and its working well.

As stated, the United States is continuing our negotiations with both Russia and India. We have informed both governments that cancellation of this transaction could permit the consideration of the possible waiver of these sanctions. But the main point is the law is working. Sanctions have been imposed. These sanctions are found in chapter 7 of the Arms Export Control Act. They were adopted with an eye toward strengthening the MTCR which they are doing.

One of the key aims of the MTCR is to obtain broad international support and agreement to cooperation with regard to stopping the proliferation of ballistic missile technology. Similarly, that is the aim of the sanctions regime that has been established in the Arms Export Control Act. Hopefully, Russia and India will cancel this arrangement and see fit to join the MTCR so as to avoid additional sanctions. In this regard, I have been informed that the United States is continuing to seek an abrogation of the Glavkosmos-ISRO agreement.

SUPPORT ASIANPACIFIC-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5572, a bill to designate May of each year as AsianPacific-American Heritage Month.

I am pleased and proud to strongly support this bill. This legislation serves as a formal recognition of the growing AsianPacific-American impact in our country's future.

Just 2 years ago, President Bush declared May 1990 as AsianPacific-American Heritage Month, extending the celebration of the Asian and Pacific Islander heritage from 1 week to 1 full month. The President's declaration was significant because it allowed AsianPacific-Americans to commemorate their heritage in

the same manner as African-Americans in February and Hispanic-Americans in September.

Since then, AsianPacific-American Heritage Month has been reauthorized each year by an act of Congress. This bill permanently recognizes AsianPacific-American Month as an annual event without requiring congressional approval.

This legislation is justified by the proud accomplishments and historic contributions of AsianPacific-Americans. The over 4 million Americans who trace their ancestry to the Asian/Pacific region are the heirs to a rich and ongoing legacy.

AsianPacific-Americans have built, and are continuing to build, our Nation. AsianPacific-Americans can take great pride in achievements in education, business, government, science, the arts, and other fields. The efforts and accomplishments of AsianPacific-Americans are maintaining the United States as a leader throughout the world.

In addition, Asians and Pacific Islanders constitute the fastest growing ethnic minority in the country. Half of all immigrants entering the United States are Asian. By the year 2000, Asians and Pacific Islanders could represent up to 4 percent of our Nation's population.

AsianPacific-Americans throughout this country are also devoting their energies to promoting equity in important United States policies. This is true especially in my home district of Montgomery County. In the county, we have a great number of AsianPacific-Americans who are leaders in the community on issues like civil rights, education, business, hate crimes, and many others—issues that are not only important to AsianPacific-Americans but to all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, AsianPacific-Americans have made many contributions to the rich and diverse tapestry of American culture. To commemorate this AsianPacific-American experience in our Nation, I urge all of my colleagues to pass this important legislation and join with me in celebrating May of each year as AsianPacific-American Heritage Month.

THE SPANISH COMMUNITY PROGRESS FOUNDATION HOLDS RECOGNITION BREAKFAST TO HONOR HISPANIC COMMUNITY LEADERS

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today in tribute to the accomplishments of the Spanish Community Progress Foundation, Inc., a not-for-profit organization in the city of Yonkers, NY, dedicated to the promotion and planning of activities to assist members of the Hispanic community to enhance opportunity in today's society.

As part of the State of New York's Hispanic Heritage Month, proclaimed by Governor Cuomo from September 15 to October 15, 1992, the Spanish Community Progress Foundation is honoring three individuals and one corporate member of the community for their dedication and service to the Hispanic community, in Yonkers and throughout Westchester County.

Mrs Estilita Coloma, a beloved volunteer and senior citizen, has given generously of her time and energy to the Spanish community Progress Foundation for over 15 years. She has been a leader in the Yonkers Latino community and continues to remain active in neighborhood activities.

Police Officers Bob Blair and Chris Palandra of the Yonkers Police Department and Police Athletic League are receiving recognition from the Spanish Community Progress Foundation for the active role they have taken, and innumerable hours spent, in service to the children of Yonkers. Since early in the life of the Foundation, nearly 20 years ago, Officers Blair and Palandra have sponsored recreational activities, trips, and tutoring services that have benefited thousands of children in Yonkers.

In addition to these upstanding citizens, the Spanish Foundation is honoring Cablevision of Westchester, which provides 40,000 Yonkers households with local access channels and educational programming, totalling over 25 community-oriented programs including Spanish language programs. Together with the Spanish Community Progress Foundation, Cablevision of Westchester has worked to encourage pride and awareness of Hispanic culture and heritage in the city of Yonkers.

The Hispanic community of Yonkers has grown to some 33,000 today and is an important and positive force in shaping the city's future. Those honored by the Spanish Community Progress Foundation are doing their part to serve the Hispanic community and their city. They deserve our appreciation and encouragement.

INDIAN HEALTH AMENDMENTS

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, on October 3, I enthusiastically supported the Indian Health Amendments Act of 1992 which reauthorizes the Indian Health Care Improvement Act of 1976.

According to the Indian Health Service, Indian people still endure the highest mortality rates in this country. Indian people are 400 percent more likely to contract tuberculosis, 400 percent more likely to die from alcoholism, 150 percent more likely to die from diabetes, and 32 percent more likely to die from pneumonia than the average American. The Federal Government has a responsibility to help improve these truly awful statistics.

The reauthorization of this bill will improve the health status of the Indian population by extending and improving programs to address fetal alcohol syndrome, adolescent suicide, child sexual abuse, alcoholism, and diabetes. I am particularly pleased this legislation includes a provision to fund long-term care demonstration projects within Indian tribes. This provision is necessary because the Indian Health Service has signaled to tribes that it lacks the legal authority to fund such demonstration projects. Long-term care issues are a growing concern to native Americans nationwide. Services available to Indian elderly and disabled have lagged substantially behind other private- and public-sector initiatives.

Within the Cherokee Nation alone, there are over 10,000 people 60 years or older, not including Indians from other tribes that live within the Cherokee Nation's boundaries. An estimated 60 percent of these persons need some sort of long-term care.

Today only one adult day care facility serves the 14-county area of the Cherokee Nation. No Federal funding currently is available to tribes who desire the opportunity to provide community-based services such as adult day care, in-home, respite, and intergenerational programs.

Public health nurse visits to Cherokee elderly currently comprise 23 percent of total in-home visits. Many of these visits are to elderly under 65 years of age who do not qualify for Medicare or who lack access to home health agency services.

Native Americans facing HIV or AIDS also need long-term in-home care. An estimated 10 to 12 persons are currently under treatment for AIDS in the IHS health system in the Cherokee Nation's 14-county area, and an estimated 66 to 69 people are HIV-infected. The tribes need a way to care for their members infected with HIV. HIV infection among Indian peoples is a growing problem.

Individuals of all ages, who are functionally disabled, chronically ill, or physically and cognitively impaired face long-term care needs. Indians are not unique in this regard. However, among Indian tribes, many of the disabled include persons with diabetes who are too young to qualify for Medicare. Diabetes is the fifth leading cause of death to Oklahoma Indians.

I am pleased this conference agreement overwhelmingly passed the House and will soon receive the signature of the President. The Indian people desperately need these health care services.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SUPPORT OF FUNDING FOR THE PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues the very thoughtful and insightful letters that I received from 17 sophomore students from Ridgewood High School in Ridgewood, NJ, in support of continued Federal funding for the Public Broadcasting Service [PBS]. As I indicated in my letter to their English teacher, Ms. Janice Connolly—who was kind enough to share with me these letters, I am very favorably impressed by the high caliber of her students' writing skills. I believe that my colleagues will be persuaded, as am I, both by the students' strong arguments in favor of continued Federal support for PBS and their sincere accounts of the way in which certain PBS pro-

grams have touched their lives and the lives of others.

Mr. Speaker, we so often hear criticism of our public schools and the achievement levels of the students who attend them. In reading these letters, and the lovely letter written by Ms. Connolly, I was reminded that despite pronouncements to the contrary, many of our Nation's students do continue to learn and thrive in public schools.

In my view, a dedicated teacher is the single most important component in a successful educational program. Also of tremendous importance in the learning process, as evidenced through several of the students' letters, are concerned parents. Many students who are allegedly failing to receive a quality education lack many of the advantages that only a loving family can provide.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the sincere letters authored by these fine young people:

RIDGEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
Ridgewood, NJ, June 1, 1992.
Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA,
Ridgewood, NJ.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN ROUKEMA: I am a 10th grader at Ridgewood High School, New Jersey. I was shocked to learn that some people in Washington were considering stopping funding for Public Broadcasting Service. I don't think it's fair. Channel 13 is the best in the business of educating children and young people.

The purpose of television is to educate, entertain and give us news. This has not happened, because the television programs have been filled with violence. And being what they are, the television characters are copied by kids. If you look around in your neighborhood, you may have seen this, kids in Ninja Turtle outfits trying to live in Sewage. Can you imagine the effect this violent program has on kids!

The Public Broadcasting System has a different approach to television programs. Seeing the Big Bird say, "Hello, my name is Big Bird," you feel relieved there is some decency in television. Channel 13 is a television for children and immigrants who have come to this country and would like to learn English and how to add, subtract, and divide.

My favorite time is when Sesame Street is on, because it teaches math, alphabets, counting and uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco. That is one, two, three, four, five in Spanish, which I learned on Channel 13.

French is another language offered, and as this world becomes a global village, it is important to continue funding Channel 13.

Why is it that when something benefits the common man, the elite are quick to cancel or do away with it, instead of looking at the peanuts that will be saved by stopping to fund Channel 13? All the Congressmen and women should be working hard to recover our $500 billion lost in the savings and loans scandal instead.

It is important to say that Hollywood and other superstars have donated their time to Channel 13. Common people do contribute to Channel 13. Public Broadcasting System is a network of the people, and we need it to continue. I urge the House of Representatives to vote to keep on funding Channel 13. Remember, soon I will be able to vote, too.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN WALDERGARD.

RIDGEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
Ridgewood, NJ, May 29, 1992.
Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA,
Ridgewood, NJ.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN ROUKEMA: I do not disagree with you for wanting to keep the shows on TV on Channel 13. I feel that some of these shows are very helpful for helping the kids to learn—for example, Sesame Street, Electric Company, Mr. Rodger's Neighborhood, and Bob Ross. I believe the kids need these shows also because it's better for them to watch kids' shows than the movies that come on HBO with the swearing and everything else.

Here are some examples of why I think the shows listed above are good shows for the kids. For Sesame Street it is because they have all the kids' characters. For example, there are Big Bird, Cookie Monster, Oscar the Grouch and Bert and Ernie. They also teach you to count and the meaning of words.

I feel that The Electric Company is good because it is almost related to Sesame Street. They both teach how to count or how to use numbers in different ways.

Bob Ross, I think, should stay on—first, because I am 17, and I love to watch him paint. I think he paints the most beautiful paintings. He also shows you how to make the paintings. For example, you can learn how to make a mountain, how to make a river and trees. I enjoy drawing and painting myself, so I would not want that show to be taken off TV.

Well, you heard my opinion on why I agree with you. Hopefully, they will help out in some kind of way to keep the shows going on Channel 13.

Sincerely,

DRUCILLA REAVES.

RIDGEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
Ridgewood, NJ, June 1, 1992.
Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA,
Ridgewood, NJ.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN ROUKEMA: I am a sophomore in high school. A few years ago I was trying to amuse my younger brother. Nothing I did or said seemed to please him. All of a sudden I started to sing, "Sunny days, sweeping the clouds away," and his eyes lit up, and I had his attention. Although there is eight years' difference in our ages, we found a common ground with the theme song to Sesame Street.

I remember many happy hours watching Sesame Street, Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood, The Electric Company, and 3-2-1 Contact. My parents never felt that this time watching these programs ever fell into the category of "wasted" time or "too much television." These shows were always educational, fun, and never included the violence and improper values that some programs did. Sesame Street showed us how important friends are, and how people of all races and ages could get along well together. Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood was one we all wanted to live in, because everyone helped one another, and each person had a job and took pride in doing it well. The Electric Company was more of a science-oriented program, but that, too, made learning fun. My younger brother still enjoys these same programs as well as new shows on public television.

My parents enjoy some of the old "black and white" movies that are shown, the musical performances and the mysteries. They have contributed to the fundraising that public television must ask for each year. They have always felt that the commercial stations are able to raise incredibly high amounts of money by showing programs whose values are demeaning and insulting. The violence of some of the dramas and the stupidity of the comedies make the amounts of money they generate even more incredible.

Government funding should not only continue but should increase. The programs are educational, entertaining, and present values that are respectable. Even as a sixteen-year-old I remember how those sunny days swept the clouds away.

Sincerely,

JOE CORSELLI.

RIDGEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
Ridgewood, NJ, May 29, 1992.
Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA,
Ridgewood, NJ.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN ROUKEMA: The public broadcasting network has offered an alternative in broadcasting which cannot be found on the commercial networks. The banning of the PBS network will show no improvement in the behavior of our generation. We will not solve the problems we are faced with, such as illiteracy, teen-pregnancies, drug habits and other disturbing problems, by taking this network off the air. If television is supposedly the cause of these problems, one channel being terminated will not end them.

In contrast, this one channel can aid in a child's development into an intelligent, well-rounded adult. The PBS network provides a wide variety of arts, sciences and documentaries as well as children's programming which have received recognition and awards for their outstanding quality. For example, Sesame Street was and is a very significant part of many children's lives. Readiness skills can be learned from this program. Children are eager to absorb the knowledge and enjoy the creative presentations. Sesame Street features counting, adding and subtracting and spelling games or exercises that can be imitated by the viewers. Not many other channels have shows which promote the foundation of literacy and encourage reading.

Besides the problem-solving and pre-academics teaching, Sesame Street encourages the development of social skills. There are no prejudices shown, and everyone is accepted. The audience is taught to accept all types. People are always friendly and open-minded, which sets an example of tolerance and understanding. Most of the shows geared toward children stress imagination and creativity as well as learning.

PBS also offers interesting and varied programs for adults as well as children. It features arts, culture, drama and sciences from this country and abroad. PBS documentaries offer in-depth and honest coverage of important, relevant political and environmental issues.

There are many television shows which can be said to be harmful to young people and to send out the wrong messages. But putting the blame on one is not an answer to crime or poor behavior. PBS offers young people an opportunity to see the positive sides of life rather than the sex, crime and violence that are frequently shown on other networks.

Sincerely yours,

TAMARA WEJNERT.

RIDGEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
Ridgewood, NJ, June 1, 1992.
Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA,
Ridgewood, NJ.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN ROUKEMA: I am part of a generation that our government is now

labeling as illiterates, delinquents, and failures. Yet, if they knew me, and most of the rest of my generation, they would learn that we are none of these things. It troubles me to hear that the government thinks that our alleged illiteracy is a result of public television. If anything, PBS has taught us how to be a literate and competent generation.

There is absolutely no logic to cutting government funds for PBS. Perhaps if it was teaching children the wrong ideas, but it's not. In fact, it does the opposite. Wouldn't you rather have your child watch Sesame Street and Mr. Rogers rather than violent cartoons and talk shows?

Illiteracy. This is a word that means unable to read and write. I am not denying that there is illiteracy present in my generation, but there is just as much in other generations. I just can't understand how some conservative government officials think that shows like "Reading Rainbow," "Learn to Read," and "Math Works" promote illiteracy. I can see, however, how "A Current Affair," "The Simpsons," and "Hard Copy" might, though. Obviously, PBS has nothing to do with illiteracy or other failures of our young generation.

What I truly believe is that the Conservatives are using the fact that not everyone can read and write to their advantage. Their reasoning for ending PBS is that it is too liberal. Basically, what they're saying is that it is wrong for everyone to be equal; that and other things PBS teaches. Well, excuse us, Jesse Helms for wanting everyone to be considered the same. I feel it's a very poor excuse to say that illiteracy is the reason why they want to end PBS, when it is really the fact that PBS is too liberal.

Whatever the reason, public television is much too important to just sit back and watch disappear. Everyone must get involved to stop this disgrace. We know we're not illiterate, so let's prove it and save Big Bird.

Sincerely,

CLAIRE DUGGAN.

RIDGEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
Ridgewood, NJ, June 1, 1992.

Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA,
Ridgewood, NJ.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN ROUKEMA: I feel that the Federal Government should keep PBS on the air and should concentrate on more important matters. What about banning cartoons about Joe Camel that appeals to kids? What about putting more anti-drug programs out? I think it's not necessary to cancel a station which helped raise a smart, open-minded generation.

I remember all of the programs that I used to watch as a kid. Sesame Street, Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood, 3-2-1 Contact ... it goes on. Most of them just depicted kids having fun, but there was also the part where we learned about numbers and letters and words that were common. I remember 3-2-1 Contact, my favorite show, which taught math and science. Those are two subjects that I am strong in as a student now. The best part is that those shows made my learning fun. It wasn't like a lecture or something that nobody would want to listen to or learn from. Reading Rainbow is also an excellent show. That is what really got me started on reading. I would always get the books that the kids talked about. My parents were very thankful for that show.

Now that I am more mature and have the capability to assess those shows, I feel one of the most important points is that those shows didn't have any prejudices. The Government said that our generation is too liberal and open-minded. Well, where would this country be if each generation turned out exactly like the one before? We have to have new ideas for the future without any prejudices or anything to hold us back. We want to move ahead, not backward, in society, health and government.

Even though I don't watch those children's programs anymore on PBS, I do watch other programs. My parents started taking me to the opera at Lincoln Center when I was ten years old. I did not really appreciate it then, but more recently, when my dad would turn to Channel 13, there would be an opera on, he'd call me down to watch. Most of the time, I can recognize which opera it is, but sometimes it's something new to learn. I also watched a great series from the books by Elizabeth Montgomery, "Anne of Avalon" and "Anne of Avonlea." After I saw that, I got the books to read and others by that author.

I believe that PBS should stay on the air to help other kids, as it helped me and my generation. I think it did a very good job teaching us and leaving a great impression on us.

Sincerely,

SANDY PULJIC.

RIDGEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
Ridgewood, NJ, June 1, 1992.

Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA,
Ridgewood, NJ.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN ROUKEMA: Where would I be today if I hadn't watched Sesame Street? I do not know the answer, but I am glad I did. It presents learning in an interesting fashion, like other Public Television shows. This is one of the benefits of Public Television. For educational programs, you learn directly and indirectly. I believe there should be a non-profit-noncommercial channel, but the cost should not be subsidized by the Federal Government. We as a nation can't afford it. However, the idea of Senator Jesse Helms saying that funding should be cut because Public Television shows are either "too liberal" or "are failures" is simply ludicrous!

After the war in the Persian gulf, New York City wanted to host a ticker-tape parade for the soldiers, but it had a large budget deficit. Despite that, there was enough private funding to pay for the parade. Like the parade, sufficient private funding can be found for Public Television. Keep in mind that a show that is good enough, like a Sesame Street or a Masterpiece Theatre, currently could obtain enough private funding to keep itself supported. Business shows can get grants from foundations set up by major corporations. Well-liked shows, like the ticker-tape parade, will find a way to survive, whether it be through Public Foundations or a drastic increase in viewer-supported Television. This financial set-up will also help weed out low-quality TV shows.

I believe that the government should not support Public Television with a debt over one trillion dollars. All these shows have the power to operate without governmental financial aid. They just would have to put a stronger effort, along with supporting groups, like Public Foundations, the Viewer-Supported Television, and a more generous public. Besides, the people who watch Public Broadcasting today are a small number. Instead of paying for something you don't watch, concentrate your finances on something you do watch. Even though a person who does not watch PBS may be uncultured, or even stupid, it is unfair for him to have to pick up the financial slack through taxes.

A political cartoon, which I am responding to, made the analogy that people are trying to kill PBS, but still allowing people to smoke. In this situation this analogy is invalid. The government is collecting revenues from taxes for smoking, but it is consuming money for Public Television. The analogy does not apply. I do not believe that the shows on this network are "too liberal," as Senator Jesse Helms suggested. These shows provide knowledge, culture, information and discussion about material.

Some of the people who have a Public Television show also have had one on the other commercial networks. John McLaughlin not only has a show on NBC, but one on a PBS station, in addition to his CNBC show. He could easily get one of his sponsors of his Network shows to help sponsor him on PBS. These are the kinds of things needed to help Public TV stop withdrawing money from the Government, and put on a non-commercial, Public Channel. We need the money for other social programs for the government. It would not be easy, but it could be done.

Thank you,

Mike Katz.

RIDGEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
Ridgewood, NJ, June 2, 1992.

Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA,
Ridgewood, NJ.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN ROUKEMA: PBS, the Public Broadcasting System, has been around since I was a kid. Many shows such as The Great Space Coaster, Sesame Street, 3-2-1 Contact, and Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood are supposed to be educational. These shows, many being 10 years old or more, are outdated and don't deal with the level of education needed for today's youth. I believe these shows should be changed or the channel should stop broadcasting. It, now, is a waste of our government's money.

Sesame Street, featuring characters such as birds and cookie monsters is "old" in that kids today are excited by Mutant Ninja Turtles named after Italian Renaissance artists, not an ant-eater named Snofelofogus. The characters on the show get in trouble for dumb things, like taking cookies, not doing drugs. Kids at that age should be introduced to the bad aspects of drugs and their harm. This would have a greater impact on our youth.

Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood tries to show kids that people can mix with any other people. The show has been around for a long time and is again, outdated. Racial tensions are heightened now, and I believe it's time for a new show dealing with the same issues.

As I said earlier, kids are dazzled with space, and cartoons. The Great Space Coaster, a show which combined these two, was a good show which I watched as a kid. However, times have changed, and kids today are not dazzled by space but by Mutant Ninja Turtles. As most PBS shows, it is outdated.

Every couple of years, networks update their programs to deal with today's issues. PBS has not updated its programs and needs to. Kids today are not stimulated by spacemen, but by Mutant Ninja Turtles. The network/station needs to change its programs or get off the air. As for now, PBS is not impacting kids as it should, so government is wasting money.

Sincerely,

PETER LARSEN.

RIDGEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
Ridgewood, NJ, May 29, 1992.

Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA,
Ridgewood, NJ.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN ROUKEMA: After years of watching shows like Sesame Street

and Mr. Roger's Neighborhood, it is hard to believe that the government could consider canceling funding to these programs. Such shows are the only educational television programs on TV which are free. I grew up watching Sesame Street, and it is an example of a program advocating literacy and promoting knowledge. Not only should the government not cancel funding for educational public TV, but it should provide more money so that these shows can help literacy rates improve. This way, more inner city children without cable TV can have many of the same advantages as those kids with more informative programs on cable television.

Sesame Street and Mr. Roger's Neighborhood are shows designed for kids' learning. Adults who can already read and write cannot understand the importance of these TV shows for kids. They help kids learn letters and numbers, show them about adult life, and present educational shows in a fun manner. Kids can learn more easily when they are having fun, rather than watching a boring documentary about the same information. Educational learning on Public Broadcasting Systems is there for less fortunate children and can be viewed as an essential part of education and the learning process.

If shows like Sesame Street were to be taken off the air, they probably would not be found again, especially on free television. It would than be harder for children to grasp concepts of language, like letters, and understand the adult world without TV programs that teach these ideas. What the United States government does not realize is that the above mentioned programs help kids learn outside of the classroom. Kids may think that they are just watching TV, America's favorite past-time, but they are really learning. Without characters like Big Bird, Grover, and Mr. Rogers, kids would then turn to other role models like Joe Camel (promoting cigarettes), and other not-so-friendly figures in the spotlight.

Conservatives in the government, like Senator Jesse Helms, cannot fathom the reasons for promoting PBS. But, they are more concerned with forcing conservative views upon America's children, rather than having them see more liberal programs on PBS. These views are ones five-year-old kids certainly do not think of. The government and the politicians, especially proven racists like Jesse Helms, should focus on the real issues—helping kids learn. This way, maybe our generation will not be a failed bunch of illiterate children.

What the politicians fail to recognize is that the reason our younger generation is illiterate is because of poor education in schools, not because of PBS. Television programs on the Public Broadcasting System are only helping kids by providing enjoyment for all ages. I feel more money ought to be put into Public Educational TV. I hope that President Bush and Congress will make the right choice and remove money from the defense budget and not place it into useless programs like Star Wars Missile Defense Systems, but put it into what can really help our country: our children.

Sincerely,

GRAHAM SPEIER.

RIDGEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
Ridgewood, NJ, June 2, 1992.

Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA,
Ridgewood, NJ.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN ROUKEMA: The whole matter of cutting funds for public access television is not a matter of saving money for our government, but it is a matter of censorship. Senator Helms feels that such programs are uneducational, and he is right. The public access programs that he is referring to are supposed to be fun and entertaining for children. Let's remember that the majority of these programs are intended for young children that may not have entered school yet.

At three, four, and five years of age, you cannot expect children to handle issues and facts of the modern adult world. Children need to be brought into the spectrum of reality slowly and carefully. If a child sees things a certain way at that young and innocent age, it could have a serious impact on his/her views of life. Public television gives our most cherished possessions, our children, the first understanding of many things that are not taught in the classroom. It not only introduces pre-academic skills, but it also teaches respect for yourself and others, racial harmony, and other qualities that make life easier for children.

Public television must stay. When I think back to my childhood days, I remember watching shows including Sesame Street, Mister Rogers' Neighborhood, and 3-2-1 Contact. And you know what? I did not turn out badly. I am on two varsity sports teams as a sophomore, and carry a "B" average. I am also running for my class presidency. Let's also remember what Hitler tried to do in teaching young children adult skills such as loading a gun and performing first aid on wounded people. He brainwashed an entire generation. Do you want to do that Congresswoman Roukema?

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER G. PIPER.

RIDGEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
Ridgewood, NJ, June 2, 1992.

Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA,
Ridgewood, NJ.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN ROUKEMA: I've been watching television since I was five, and throughout these years I have watched many shows, movies, and TV series, but only a few have been memorable. Sesame Street, Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood, 3-2-1- Contact, Reading Rainbow, and Degrassi High are some of these shows. These shows are all on Channel 13 (Public Television) and they have been the most educational. Now Senator Helms and his committee are trying to cancel this wonderful channel. Not only am I upset, but extremely disappointed and shocked. Channel 13 and its shows have taught me so much about a wide variety of subjects, more than my mother or early teachers have taught me. What are Senator Helms' reasons for cancelling Public Television? He thinks their shows are ineffective, that they are the reasons for teenagers today. Being more undisciplined, and unintelligent. I seriously think this committee should reconsider their reasons, and actually think about what they are about to do to the channel and to the future generation.

Each show is specially different. Not only with the characters, but also with their message to children. Sesame Street teaches reading, numbers, letters, shapes, and colors. This show also teaches interacial relationships, not only with humans but with different creatures and animals. It also shows children handicaps that exist within the world. There was a lady who was deaf, they often had people who were in wheelchairs, and puppets who couldn't talk. Mr. Rogers' taught children about problems expressing them through puppets. He also showed how things like crayons or pretzels were made. 3-2-1- Contact focused on science, and Reading Rainbow on reading. Degrassi High is probably the most controversial out of all the shows. It deals with teenagers and adolescent problems. It focused on teenage pregnancies, dating, AIDS, parents, sex, etc. These shows are in fact effective in my case. My mother works full time, and she is a single parent. These shows influenced my personality and contributed to half of what I know now. What is going to happen to all the children who are being raised by single parents who work all the time? They certainly won't learn anything from their parents except that they're never home. What about the children who cannot go to school because they live in the poorest part of town, or can't pay for schooling? Even though Channel 13 doesn't teach every child something, they teach a majority of children, and that's all that matters.

The cartoon that was displayed on the overhead was actually ridiculing this whole situation, but it did bring up a great point. Senator Helms is so against Channel 13 that he would rather cancel it than the rest of the garbage that's on both regular and cable TV. Programs and commecials of sex, violence, and socially accepted drugs are aired nonstop throughout the day. This is why teenagers today are undisciplined and unintelligent not because of Sesame Street and Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood.

It makes me mad to think that such a heartless man has the power to take away the happiness, enjoyment, and education of millions of children. The shows on Channel 13 affected my life and my way of thinking. They are a part of my childhood memories and life. If Senator Helms had grown up watching these shows, he would know how valuable they are to him and to children everywhere.

Sincerely,

RACHELLE ORION.

RIDGEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
Ridgewood, NJ, June 1, 1992.

Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA,
1200 E. Ridgewood Avenue,
Ridgewood, NJ.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN ROUKEMA: "Mom, Sesame Street is on! I'm so excited." That is what millions of children say every morning across the world. Channel Thirteen is one of the greatest children's television networks. Kids from ages two months to ten years old watch this channel for laughs, learning, and curiosity. The Senate would be making a big mistake if it cancelled it.

I have a little sister who is four years old who sits in front of the television for hours watching shows ranging from, Sesame Street, to Reading Rainbow. She becomes mesmerized by the actors on the shows. If Channel Thirteen is taken off, then what will she watch? She will watch movies and shows that deal with sex, drugs, and violence, and no four-year-old should be subjected to that kind of material!

To tell you the truth it is not nursery school, or kindergarten that teaches kids to count. It is Channel Thirteen that does the job. When you are that young, one is infatuated by Big Bird and The Count. Children listen to the actors and pick up on it. Children pick up on things very easily. So, if they start watching violent shows at that young age, they do have a big chance of becoming violent. I can guarantee it. I let my sister watch *Pretty Woman* while I was babysitting her, and just from that she wanted to know how to kiss on the mouth. So, if the Senate thinks our generation is into teenage sex and violence, just watch and see what will happen if this children's network is cancelled!

Channel Thirteen is the favorite channel among millions of children. How can the Senate take something away from children that they love?

Sincerely,

LAUREN TOTA.

RIDGEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
Ridgewood, NJ, May 29, 1992.

Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA,
1200 E. Ridgewood Avenue, Ridgewood, NJ.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN ROUKEMA: The government is considering ending funding for public television because its programs are "too liberal" or are failures. I think this is a mistake. Children need the shows on public television, and they can learn from them. Many children who are too young to go to school spend a lot of time watching television. The shows on public television can teach children a lot, and they should not be taken off the air.

The educational programs, such as Sesame Street, shown on public television, teach children the basic skills of counting, spelling, and reading. This gives them a good background for their first years of preschool. Without these programs, children will enter school without knowing much at all. Programs like The Frugual Gourmet teach children the basics of cooking and kitchen safety.

With the increasing amount of violence and sex on television, parents can feel comfortable when their children are watching public broadcasting. Public television never has programs that are inappropriate for young children. Without these shows, children would have to watch channels with violent shows.

The most important thing taught by public television is values. One show that greatly emphasizes the importance of values is Mr. Roger's Neighborhood. It teaches children that all people should be treated the same, regardless of their race. It shows that lying and dishonesty are wrong. Sometimes, these values can't be taught because both parents work and don't spend much time with their children. Public television is very important in teaching values.

The government should continue funding for public television. Public television is very important to young children. It teaches them basic skills like reading, writing and counting. It teaches them values and provides good, family programming. These programs should not be taken off due to lack of funding.

Sincerely,

DAVID WREN.

RIDGEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
Ridgewood, NJ, May 29, 1992.

Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA,
Ridgewood, NJ.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN ROUKEMA: Public television (channel 13) has provided children with educational programs and has also served as entertainment for adults. It's the only channel with a great variety of programs for children.

Channel 13 offers many educational programs. Some of them are Sesame Street, Mister Roger's Neighborhood, Reading Rainbow, etc. ... They teach kids the ABC's, how to count, how to read and many other basic things. Other channels don't have special programs just for kids. They show so much violence on other channels that it wouldn't be a good influence on the kids. Channel 13 takes into consideration the fact that children are part of the viewers.

Channel 13 is not only for kids but for adults, too. They provide many entertaining programs. It is useful to watch Channel 13 because it teaches people how to do things by themselves. Some things they teach you how to do are cook, paint, garden, repair a house. They also have Masterpiece Theatre, documentaries, nature programs, movies and the news. It's a great entertainment channel as well as an educational channel.

Channel 13 is appealing to people of all ages because of the variety of programs they have. Some people rely on these programs to help them with their daily life. These programs help people learn more about general things. Children can gain more depth and knowledge from watching Channel 13. It's a part of many people's lives.

As one can see, Channel 13 provides great entertainment and educational programs. It shouldn't be taken off the air, because many people depend on this channel to teach their kids and also because of the variety of programs it offers. In my opinion, it would be like taking a part of childhood away if you take Channel 13 off the air.

Sincerely,

SUNITA SREEDHARANNAIR.

RIDGEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
Ridgewood, NJ, June 1, 1992.

Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA,
Ridgewood, NJ.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN ROUKEMA: The time in which we are living is filled with uncertainty and great unrest. There are few positive aspects of life to look up to and model yourself after. Today's young children should have the privilege of choosing a respectable person or object to emulate.

The Public Broadcasting System (PBS) provides a series of educational shows for young children. For years they have been popular and helpful to many. To take these shows off the air would cut down on the number of children who receive valuable preschool education. The shows get the children involved and give them comedy to help the learning process. It's a good blend of learning and fun that children can focus on.

The characters, as well as the moods of the shows, attract the attention of youngsters. Different characters host different skits, and children do seem to have their favorites. Even grown people remember their favorite muppets and skits from these shows. There is no reason to cancel the shows that have had such an impact on our past and present generations.

A proposal has been made to take these positive, effective, and responsive shows off national television. Right now, we should focus on some other major issues and leave the harmless topic of educational television to the children. If it works for young people, let it be. Don't take away another project that can help people to learn and grow.

Sincerely,

MATTHEW JOHNSTON.

RIDGEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
Ridgewood, NJ, June 2, 1992.

Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA,
Ridgewood, NJ.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN ROUKEMA: For as long as I can remember TV has influenced my life. It all started when I was about three years old, with a big yellow bird teaching and playing with children on TV. ABC's and 123's were discussed and happily learned by the young viewers. I loved to watch these events, and looked forward to it every day. The show was called Sesame Street, and now I was just told that Senator Jesse Helms is in charge of a movement to cancel PBS (Public Broadcasting System), which is the home of Sesame Street.

I strongly disapprove of Senator Helms' opinion. The shows on PBS have been around forever and I can't imagine what TV would be like without it. I actually learned math from Sesame Street. There were also many other programs which taught young children some basic learning skills. These programs helping kids get a head start on learning before they actually enter school. The other programs for the younger viewers include: Reading Rainbow, Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood, 3-2-1 Contact!, and many others. These programs enriched the minds of children.

All that I have already mentioned is for younger viewers, but there are many programs that older viewers can appreciate as well. My personal favorite, (that I still watch to this day, and I am 16 years old) is Degrassi Junior High. Then there are nature shows and opera programs which many people love to watch.

I realize, Senator Helms, that you believe PBS programming is a bad influence on children today, but I truely don't understand your point. I watched Channel 13 all my life and I turned out fine (A's and B's for grades). By getting rid of this station, kids will then be watching programs that have no morals nor require any intelligence to be needed. Thus, children will become couch potatoes. With PBS stations operating, children will benefit, in the long run.

Please, Senator Helms, consider what I've said and keep Channel 13 alive. Children need it and it would be terrible to see it suddenly gone after so very many years (at least the 16 years I've been alive).

Sincerely,

NICOLE GRIFFITHS.

RIDGEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,
Ridgewood, NJ, June 2, 1992.

Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA,
Ridgewood, NJ.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN ROUKEMA: Television is a major part of a child's life. Saturday morning cartoons, television movies, and educational programs influence the way a child acts and/or perceives certain situations. Movies are given a rating to prevent children from viewing strong violence, and other negative behaviors that children are taught against.

Public broadcasting stations are public channels that provide all age groups with educational programs. Wildlife shows, classic movies, and child-oriented education programs such as 'Sesame Street', and 'Mr. Rogers' are some examples of the programs aired by public broadcasting stations.

Public television is paid for with taxes, and these stations also depend on donations from viewers as income. Our taxes don't pay for these stations to air the kind of movies you find on cable, or the programs shown on other cable channels. Our taxes pay for quality learning programs.

These shows stress mixing with people from different backgrounds, as well as providing an opportunity for individuals of all ages to acquaint themselves with movies based on classic novels like "Anne of Green Gables," nature shows, and news programs.

As a little kid, I loved watching Big Bird and Mr. Rogers. They were entertaining, but also taught me about numbers and vocabulary.

I feel that the views that these public stations are a negative influence on adolescent behavior are wrong.

By eliminating the public broadcasting stations, children are being denied the opportunity to be educated, as well as entertained.

Sincerely,

TARYN WIRTZ.

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION FOR FY 1993

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, on October 3, I voted against the Defense Authorization Conference Agreement of 1992. Very frankly, much greater defense savings could have been realized in this bill. Although, I applaud the methodology and rationale Chairman ASPIN brought to this year's defense drawdown, I am disappointed in the total funding level; the failure to hold the House position on burden sharing; and the extension of certain missionless, incapable, and costly weapons programs.

I am particularly upset with the deletion of the House provision to cut $3.5 billion for programs supporting United States troops in Europe, Japan, or Korea. The fall of Communism in Eastern Europe and the collapse of the Warsaw Pact allow the United States to spend much less on traditional military forces and hardware spent to defend this threat. Furthermore, we should not be subsidizing the defense of countries who can afford to pay for their own defense.

I am also disappointed the House and Senate conferees did not agree to terminate the Brilliant Pebbles research program on space-based missile interceptors. The conference agreement includes $300 million for this technologically incapable program. I question the wisdom of spending roughly $3 billion more in fiscal year 1993 for continued SDI research. The ballistic missile threat against the United States is at its lowest level in 30 years and there is no reason to waste any more money on a fantasy missile defense system.

As a longtime critic of the B–2 program, I am disappointed the House did not terminate the B–2 program at 15 planes this year. The Bush administration's decision to terminate this program at 20 planes is an admission that B–2 critics have been right all along. Authorizing five more B–2's for fiscal year 1993 is totally unnecessary. I am pleased, however, that the $4 billion authorized cannot be released unless the plane meets technological requirements and Congress specifically votes to approve the release of this money.

The diminished Soviet threat has given the United States a fantastic opportunity to address our economic problems here at home. Given our new security threats, I am confident the bottom-up, threat-based restructuring of our armed forces will more than adequately defend our country for a lot less money. We desperately need these resources for reinvestment in America and to address our $400 billion budget deficit. My vote against this conference agreement is a protest to the timid steps being taken at this time.

HEALTH CARE

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, over 100 bills have been introduced in the 102d Congress pertaining to health care reform. However, after 2 years of discussion, this Congress will adjourn without passing a single health care reform initiative. It is unfortunate that the Democratic leadership has chosen not to bring an issue of this magnitude to the full House for debate and consideration. At the beginning of this Congress, especially at the beginning of this year, the Democratic leaders stated that health care was a priority. However, priority to the Democratic leadership means discussion of the issue in the corridors and in the media, instead of debating the issue in the House Chamber and before the American people.

The health care proposals that have been introduced in this Congress may be divided into four categories: First, universal coverage financed either by the Federal Government or by individual States or a combination of the two; second, establishment of a mandate where employers must provide health care coverage for their employees; third, utilization of tax credits by individuals or groups to purchase insurance premiums; and fourth, expansion of Medicare or Medicaid Programs. Each of these four proposals have both their advocates and detractors.

Earlier this year, I introduced the Farm and Rural Medical Equity Reform [FARMER] Act to especially respond to the accessibility and affordability problems affecting rural America's health care delivery system. This bill is a first response to both concerns and recommendations raised at health care seminars and town hall meetings I have conducted over the last year in western Wisconsin. Key components of the bill include:

A 100 percent deductibility for the self-employed: All self-employed individuals would be entitled to deduct 100 percent of the cost of their health insurance premiums.

Medical savings account: This provision will enable individuals to save, tax free, for medical expenses. Funds in this account may be used for medical expenses, such as long-term care. Funds withdrawn from the account are nontaxable if used for qualified medical services approved by the Internal Revenue Service.

Uniform claim/electronic card/electronic billing: To alleviate the paperwork burden, this provision will establish uniform health claim reimbursement forms for hospitals and physicians. These two forms would be the only forms used by all private health insurers and the Federal Government. In addition, electronic cards would be developed that would store a patient's insurance information and medical records.

Portability: Portability means that no individual will have to fear losing health insurance coverage for any length of time when switching policies or changing occupations. To address this issue, I have included two key portability provisions: First, limits on pre-existing condition exclusions; and second, health insurance carriers would only be allowed to set the maximum percent increase in renewal premiums at 5 percent plus the percent change in the base premium rate. The base premium rate is the lowest premium the insurer may charge for a group with similar demographic characteristics.

Emergency medical services [EMS]: The average U.S. citizen will need emergency care at least twice in a lifetime and that care is not always available, especially in rural communities. Under my EMS component, patients and health professionals in rural communities will be able to link up with medical specialists in larger health facilities for consultations regarding life saving treatment through telecommunications.

Extension of Medicare dependent hospitals: There are over 600 hospitals classified as Medicare dependent. Wisconsin has 22, including 7 in western Wisconsin. Hospitals eligible for this adjustment are rural, have 100 beds or fewer, have 60-percent Medicare patient days or discharges, and are not classified as sole community hospitals. My legislation will enable hospitals to continue their Medicare dependents status for one additional year.

Rural Health Outreach Grants Program: This provision will formally establish a grants program that will deliver health care services to underserved rural populations or will enhance access and utilization of existing available services. This initiative is intended to create additional projects such as the effort currently underway in Balsam Lake, WI. Balsam Lake's KIDSCARE Program provides medical and dental services to children in rural communities who do not have health insurance and are not covered by Medicaid.

In addition to FARMER, I am also an original cosponsor of the Action Now Health Reform Act. One of the key sections of this bill allows small employers, with up to 100 employees, including the self-employed, to form groups for purchasing health insurance. The proposal also mandates that States establish either a reinsurance mechanism or some other system to assure that health risks will be shared among health benefit plans so insurance may be kept affordable. Another key component calls for the implementation of medical malpractice liability reform. The malpractice reform section of the bill would place a cap on noneconomic damages, a cap on attorneys' fees, and requires all medical liability disputes to be considered by a State-sanctioned dispute resolution process prior to entering the State court system.

Several of the elements I have outlined have bipartisan support and could have passed the Congress this year, if given the chance by the Democratic leadership. These include: 100-percent deductibility, easing the limitations on pre-existing condition, small group and malpractice reform. However, we will adjourn without debating and/or enacting any of these proposals.

The next Congress must not allow the health care discussion to be confined to the hallways and the TV talk shows. The next Congress must enact health care reform initiatives, focusing on accessibility and affordability. The elements outlined in my FARMER bill should be passed early in the next session

and serve as the foundation for enacting additional legislation that will improve our health care delivery system.

I would like to take this opportunity to outline some of the health initiatives that will comprise my agenda in the 103d Congress. First and foremost, I will reintroduce the FARMER bill and also the small group and malpractice provisions contained in the Action Now proposal which were mentioned earlier. In addition, I will introduce legislation pertaining to: (a) establishment of a voucher/certificate program that will enable low-income families to purchase a basic health care package, (b) the assurance that all Americans will have access to life-saving health care, (d) ensuring that preventive health care services will be covered through private insurance and by Medicare/Medicaid, (e) a comprehensive AIDS proposal that will focus on the role of the Federal Government in combating this disease, and (f) development of rural health care delivery networks that will create greater accessibility to health care services for rural Americans.

The 1991 summer edition of the Brookings Review wrote an article regarding congressional action on health care reform. The title of the article was "Looking Backward: 2001–1991, The History of the Health Care Financing and Reform Act of 1998." That article should serve as a challenge that we enact a comprehensive health care reform initiative next year so that next summer, the Brookings Review can write an article on the Health Care Financing and Reform Act of 1993.

FAA'S BUILDING OUR AMERICAN COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you in tribute to three students from my district, Chris Blomber of McClery, Tom Burnside of Cathlamet, and Chris McIntyre of Yelm, WA. I am proud to say that these students are three of the top ten winners in the National FFA's Building Our American Communities [BOAC] Program. They have been recognized for their outstanding individual contributions in building and improving their local communities.

BOAC is a community development program involving more than 4,600 local FFA chapters nationwide. In BOAC, FFA members, and advisors work in cooperation with their local civic leaders to identify their special community needs. The cooperative effort allows FFA members to put into practical application those competencies and skills taught in the high school agriculture classroom. At the same time, they develop leadership skills and work directly with local government and civic leaders in organization and completing local community development projects. Every year, thousands of hours of labor are donated by FFA members to communities through the BOAC program—saving communities more than $9.5 million, and raising additional dollars to fund the projects.

I am so proud of the work that these students have done and proud that they hail from my district in southwest Washington. They have made a real difference in the lives of fellow community members and in their own lives, and I hope that they will continue their efforts to improve the quality of life in their communities.

GEORGE SIMON—GREAT AMERICAN

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a great Clevelander and a great American, George Simon of Brecksville, OH. George is a close friend of mine but that is not why I take this occasion to praise him. The reason I pay tribute to George today is because George personifies both the American dream and the American entrepreneurial spirit.

The son of Lebanese immigrants, George had to work hard for everything he has achieved in this life. He attended college while working full-time. Later, still working virtually around the clock, George obtained a master's degree from Case Western Reserve University in business administration. And now George is studying at that same institution for his law degree. Judging from the conversations I've had with George since school commenced last month, George is going to be a credit to the legal profession.

But, then, George succeeds at everything he tries. In real estate and in the restaurant business George set new standards others will have a hard time matching.

But George's life doesn't revolve exclusively around his business. First and foremost are his wife, Denise, and his two beautiful children. Then there is his work in the community. George is active in support of Cleveland area charities, and particularly in support of Hill House which provides residential services to the physically and developmentally disabled.

George is also involved in political affairs. Although George owns the largest shooting range and gun store in northeast Ohio, George has been a stalwart backer of my efforts to enact the Brady bill and other sensible gun control measures. That shouldn't be a surprise because George is known for putting the interests of the community above his own pecuniary interests.

In short, George is one of those people who make American communities work. In his inaugural address in 1989, President Bush referred to certain special Americans as points of light. Some people said at the time that they didn't understand what the President was talking about. The answer is simple. He was talking about men and women like George Simon. I salute George on the occasion of his entry into law school and look forward to his future contributions to the Cleveland area and to the country he loves so much.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE KOZMETSKY, AUSTIN, TX

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding American, Dr. George Kozmetsky, on the occasion of his 75th birthday. George is one of the leading experts in this country in the area of high technology and venture capital. His expertise spans the service, manufacturing- and technology-based industries and he regularly advises State and Federal legislators on these issues.

Dr. Kozmetsky epitomizes the entrepreneural spirit that is America. He cofounded and serves as a director of Teledyne, Inc. as well as serving on the boards of several other companies. In addition, he serves as director of the IC2 Institute of the University of Texas at Austin, a major international research center for the study of innovation, creativity, and capital. Dr. Kozmetsky has spent his life sharing his expertise with other entrepreneurs and small companies so that they could benefit from his vast expertise. He also is the chairman of the board of trustees for the National Center for Manufacturing Sciences, the Nation's largest manufacturing technology research and development consortium, again showing his foresight, vision, and concern for business.

Dr. Kozmetsky has received a number of awards during his career for work in management education and technology transfer, including the Dow Jones Award and the Thomas Jefferson Award. Dr. Kozmetsky has also been inducted into the Texas Business Hall of Fame for his business contributions to the State of Texas.

Even now at 75 years of age he manages to teach at the University of Texas, direct the operations of IC2, and write extensively for journals, magazines, and newspapers. I am proud to stand today and recognize such an outstanding American.

UNION CORPORATE CAMPAIGNS

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few remarks about a successful business which is engaged in an unfair and dirty fight.

The Food Lion chain of supermarkets, which stretches across the 13, and soon 14, southeastern States, including my own great State of North Carolina, has 57,000 employees and more than 8 million weekly customers. In addition, Food Lion will create 5,000 to 8,000 jobs in the next year alone.

Unfortunately, this company is under attack. Mr. Speaker, a vicious campaign launched by the labor unions is aimed at Food Lion.

It all started 8 years ago when a labor union called the United Food and Commercial Work-

ers Union [UFCW] began an effort to convince Food Lion employees to vote for membership in the UFCW. To freely choose to join a labor union is the sacred right of all working Americans, but somewhere along the way, the UFCW union bosses confused this with an obligation to choose unionization. Well, the union bosses were shocked when Food Lion employees disagreed.

The UFCW's union bosses decided that since Food Lion employees obviously did not know what was best for themselves, the union would continue its supposed efforts to help them. The UFCW bosses decided that if they could not attract Food Lion employees to join the UFCW voluntarily, they would achieve this end by intimidating Food Lion's management, against the wishes of the employees.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I grew up reading about the great labor battles earlier in this century, when management bosses ran roughshod over helpless workers. Such inequity in bargaining positions rightly gave birth to unions in the first place. Unions were born as the noble saviors and champions of the working men and women, the "little people." It's unfortunate that unions of today seek to impose their will on workers by intimidating management. Something is obviously wrong when this happens. And this is exactly what is happening today.

In the terminology of the unions, it is called a "corporate campaign." To the rest of us it is pure and simple intimidation. Let me describe how it works.

The goal is simple; make it as costly as possible for management to resist unionization. This is accomplished in a variety of ways. This is how the UFCW has done it in its campaign against Food Lion.

Food Lion's customers have been subjected to an endless stream of propaganda, all of which claim various negative things about Food Lion. For example, the UFCW has repeatedly claimed that the ownership of 50.3 percent of Food Lion's voting stock by a foreign company means that shopping at Food Lion costs American jobs. Nothing could be further from the truth. Not only are there also 30,000 other American stockholders in Food Lion, but the Belgian stockholders in fact play no part in the day-to-day running of the company.

The management team at Food Lion is completely American. But, more importantly, Food Lion's management knows what it is doing. Food Lion employs over 57,000 American workers, with 5,000 to 8,000 being added each year through the tremendous growth of the company. What could be better for America and the American worker than this? Yet you don't get this picture from the UFCW.

There are some in our society today who are threatened by efficiency, and who seek the false security of overregulation, overstaffing, and unproductivity. To them, a system based on assigning work according to the time it takes an average worker to accomplish an average amount of work is overburdensome and threatening. Such people apparently are the UFCW union bosses.

Food Lion's effective scheduling guidelines allow each individual store to plan for and monitor its scheduling of employees during a work week based on its projected sales for that week. This system allows Food Lion to avoid the inefficiencies which plague many competitors and force them to pass on waste to consumers in the form of higher prices. And the objective facts establish that the effective scheduling system is not unfair to Food Lion employees.

Food Lion has an employee turnover rate well below that of many of the unionized supermarket chains which the UFCW represents. It could be argued that this means Food Lion's workers feel less exploited than UFCW members. In fact, this does seem to be the case. How else could one explain the number of job applicants formerly employed by UFCW-unionized chains, who decide to come to work at Food Lion because of the superior benefits and conditions at Food Lion?

The UFCW, and others make the claim that Food Lion workers do not leave because, in these recessionary times, even an exploited person would hesitate to leave a steady job. Yet this phony argument ignores the fact that Food Lion has been in business over 35 years, and has experienced its greatest growth during the nonrecessionary boom times of the 1980's. The simple fact, Mr. Speaker, is that Food Lion jobs are good jobs, and have always been good jobs.

The effort to destroy Food Lion as an efficient and competitive business concern is proclaimed openly by the UFCW executive vice president, has stated that the purpose of the UFCW corporate campaign against Food Lion is "to put it [Food Lion] out of business," unless it accepts the UFCW. This is echoed by another UFCW official, Joe Crump, secretary-treasurer of UFCW Local No. 951, who recommended: "[C]ausing the nonunion employer to spend unbudgeted money to fight you * * * curtailing the unorganized employer's expansion, causing reductions in existing operations, or even putting them out of business."

Unfortunately, such boldly anticompetitive and destructive sentiments all too easily find allies among sympathetic Members of Congress, and the media. Big labor wields a big pocketbook, and come election time, big money talks.

In summary, let me say that we all lose when any institution in our modern society forgets its purpose and charter and seeks to only advance itself at the expense of its rivals. This country has a long and proud history of promoting competition, for the good of all. The exploitation of workers is wrong, whether it was done by the auto companies of the 1940's, or is attempted by the UFCW today. The efforts of the employees and management of Food Lion in resisting the unwanted takeover of the UFCW deserve our praise and respect. They also should serve as a warning and reminder that we must as carefully guard our freedoms today as we did in the past, or we could easily lose them.

"WOMEN'S VOICES": A LANDMARK EFFORT TO HEAR WHAT WOMEN SAY

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today and inform Congress of an important research project entitled "Women's Voices," which was released last week by the Ms. Foundation for Women and the Center for Policy Alternatives. I want to share it with you because it is the first time a multicultural team of women researchers examined women's economic priorities across race and class.

Today, women face unique challenges including just being heard. For example, did you know that women of all ages and races consider the economy the critical issue today? Health care reform, equal pay, and flextime are additional concerns of theirs. Over 86 percent of the women sampled want guaranteed health insurance for everyone—over 86 percent. Women are worried about these issues because their major concerns are those that drain them of their most valuable resources—time and money.

When given the opportunity to speak, women clearly describe their current economic condition. Over 51 percent of those sampled believe they have fallen behind economically, compared to last year. In addition, 81 percent of women assert that pay equity is a major problem, and 78 percent want to pass equal pay laws.

Further, women believe strongly in women's leadership. Almost 75 percent of them believe that if women constituted 50 percent of America's leaders, this country would be in better shape. The 103d Congress, full of new leaders, may be the place where women's voices can begin to be heard. Congress must pay close attention to all women, especially those who are kept silent. Women's Voices is a crucial public policy document because it begins a national dialog on women's concerns. I commend this report to my colleagues and hope that its recommendations are read, discussed, and addressed. The following is the executive summary of Women's Voices.

ABOUT THE WOMEN'S VOICES PROJECT

Women's Voices is a joint project of the Ms. Foundation for Woman and the Center for Policy Alternatives [CPA]. It began in 1991 from two different perspectives. The Ms. Foundation for Women, established in 1972, supports projects throughout the Nation created to empower women and girls. The Center for Policy Alternatives, established in 1975, works throughout the United States to encourage progressive change at the State level in domestic policies affecting the lives of American women throughout the 50 States.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Women's Voices project was undertaken with the goal of conducting a unique research effort to explore the diversity of women's lives in the United States. By employing a multicultural polling team, and conducting focus groups among Native American, Latina, African-American, and Asian-American women, this reseach effort was able to hear

women's voices in a unique way. Through this project we have been able to discover a multitude of similaries and differences among American women.

Women's lives are marked by change, stress, and satisfaction. They have one foot firmly planted in their home and family, and the other firmly planted in the workplace. Situated thus, women find that juggling work with family, and earning enough money for their family, dominate their day-to-day lives. The two most precious resources to American women are time and money, and they find unequal pay and increasing responsibilities at home and work eating up their reserves of these resources. They are looking for political choices that will help them juggle their priorities and make their lives more manageable and less stressful. At a time when politicians are talking about family values—voters are looking for people who value families enough to give them some real help in their economic lives.

WOMEN AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

Women have a clear issue agenda for themselves and their families, and economic concerns are at the center of this agenda. To a surprising degree, the voices of all women, across race and class, harmonize on this broad agenda. The voices of different women strike slightly different notes, but generally they are in agreement on a broad set of policies to improve their lives. Women, more than anything, want to hear about policies that will improve their economic well-being, and are ready to organize and vote for these goals.

Women's top tier of policies to meet their basic needs are health care reform—an issue of time and money for these caregivers, equal pay—an issue as much about fairness and discrimination as it is about money, and flextime. Women overwhelming support health care reform—86 percent want guaranteed health insurance for everyone, 49 percent say it is a top priority, equal pay—78 percent want equal pay, 30 percent say it is a top priority—and flextime—58 percent of women and 67 percent of women who work full time, say they would prefer flextime to a traditional schedule. Women look around them and they see unequal pay and discrimination in promotions, which results in even more economic disparity. They are ready for public action.

While women's voices are in general agreement, there are still some differences among women, as we would expect. Women who are more economically secure—with higher incomes, more education, and self-identified as being middle and upper class—tend to be more concerned with combining work and family, and having enough time for their families. These women can more easily afford to look beyond their paycheck to consider the quality of their lives. Women who are less economically secure—with lower incomes, less education, and in the working class—are more worried with the immediate concern of making ends meet. On this issue, as on many issues facing women, class—more than race—is the key denominator of opinion. When class is taken into account, many racial differences are muted.

Women support policies that confront their most distressing economic worries. When women talk about their personal worries, their first concerns are that someone in their family may get a serious illness not covered by their insurance, 39 percent, how to make ends meet, 36 percent, or that someone in their family will lose their job, 32 percent.

UNEQUAL PAY

To most women, unequal pay is as much about making ends meet as it is about fairness and discrimination. "I would like for there to be true equality. Equal rights in the sense that I want equal pay for equal work, and that still does not happen," an African-American woman explained. "And if I'm as qualified as you are, I certainly want the amount of money and the recognition. I think we're entitled to that as women." Discrimination in pay is very real to women—nearly a majority cite unequal pay as a problem that they or someone they know has experienced, 44 percent, and fully 81 percent believe it is a problem, 38 percent say major problem. Over three quarters, 78 percent, want to pass equal pay laws, and 74 percent want to pass laws to end discrimination in employment and promotion.

HEALTH CARE

Health care is unique in the realm of economic concerns, because it combines worries about how to afford health care with women's very personal concerns over life and death—for themselves and their families. "I'm afraid to get sick," a professional white women complained. "I'm afraid to go to the doctor if I am sick because the insurance policies change every year as far as what they're going to cover and how much they're going to pay and what it's going to cost us."

After the economy and jobs, health care is women's uppermost concern, 14 percent worry most about health care. When the choice of the economy is removed, even more women, 22 percent, say they worry about health care above any other issue, and older women are even more likely to be concerned about health care. Thirty-one percent of women over 64 years old, for example, choose health care as their No. 1 worry.

FLEXTIME

Most women believe that their primary personal struggle is with their own rigid work schedule, 26 percent of all women. However, they see an appealing solution to their problem—flextime. Fully 58 percent of all women, and 67 percent of women who currently work full time, would prefer a job with flexible hours to a job that requires them to work a regular work week, 13 percent, to not being employed, 11 percent, or even to working part time or working at home, 6 percent each. Counter to the stereotype of the professional supermom trying to have it all, the women who are the most stretched for time are blue collar women, 39 percent of blue collar women, compared to 32 percent of professional women, say they spend too little time with their family.

THE SECOND TIER OF CONCERNS

Overall, women are less worried on personal level about many of the policies that tend to be the focal points of the women's movement, such as child care and abortion right, because these issues are not a part of the daily lives of most women. When these issues become an every day concern, they are of primary importance to women. For example, women with children under 5 cite child care as their own biggest problem in combining work and family, 39 percent. Still, to have broad appeal, issues of time and money are the most appealing.

If the economy were not such a critical issue right now, more women would undoubtedly cite their personal safety as a top concern. Twenty-five percent of women choose safety as their biggest worry when it is defined broadly to include crime, drugs, and rape. The level of concern about safety has been on the rise in surveys in recent months. For women of color it is an especially critical concern. In fact, when asked to name their primary personal concern at work, more Latina, 21 percent, choose getting to work more safely than any other listed concern.

WOMEN'S LIVES: VALUING FAMILIES

A revolution has occurred in the roles of women, and women's work outside of the home has a major impact today on how they feel about their lives and the changes they look for in their own lives and their daughters' lives. Women in America, of all races, ages, and occupational status, are overwhelmingly satisfied with their personal and occupational lives. Overall, 84 percent of women say they are satisfied with their family life, and 84 percent of employed women also say they are satisfied with their jobs. Still, the more economic security women enjoy, the more intensely happy they tend to be in their private lives. Family and work are integrated in women's lives. Women's feelings about their economic security influence their attitudes about their family lives.

Women are not strangers to tough times: A majority of women, 51 percent, say they have fallen behind economically over the last year, while 34 percent believe they have stayed even, and 13 percent believe their family income has increased. Among those who say they have fallen behind over the past year, only 33 percent are very satisfied with their family lives; among those who have stayed even, 48 percent are very satisfied. There is a correlation between economic security and family satisfaction: Women who are less secure financially tend to be less content with their family lives.

Women of all backgrounds are tired and stressed, but they don't want to go back. Even though they feel stretched, they are still satisfied with their families and their work. "This is what I wanted to do," stated an African-American woman. "And I wanted to have it all, and I got it all. I wanted a husband, the kids and a career. And I love it." Much of this stress women feel stems from the fact that they believe they are responsible for holding everything together when it comes to their families. As one white collar woman explained: "I think I'm the cornerstone. I'm the one that keeps everything together. The schedules, the driving, pick up whatever has to be picked up." Yet they also feel that their family is a primary source of pleasure, reward, and support. "They're always backing me no matter what happens," a Latina remarked in a focus-group discussion.

Contrary to the impression created by recent publicity about college educated women's disenchantment with the work world, and their allegedly increasing tendency to stay home to

raise their children, college educated women are still more likely than other groups of women to be employed, 69 percent. College educated women who are younger are even more likely to work outside the home, 76 percent. Overall, 54 percent of women with children under 5 years old work, and women who have children between 11 and 18 years old are the most likely to be employed, 73 percent. And while many people believe that women are dissatisfied because they have to juggle family and work, on the whole women are more likely to be satisfied with their work, 44 percent are very satisfied, than men, 38 percent are very satisfied.

WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP FOR CHANGE

Women view the women's movement favorably, 62 degrees on a thermometer scale, and they firmly believe that their lives have improved in the last 25 years, 77 percent say that women's lives are better. They also believe that if half the leaders in this country were women, we'd be better off, 74 percent. They cite increased opportunities for women as the key improvement in women's lives, particularly opportunities in the workplace, and they also cite the importance of a heightened awareness of inequality. "I think it allows women to have a fuller life instead of just having the mother hat on," one woman commented in a focus-group discussion. "Now a woman can wear the mother hat, she can wear the business hat, the sports hat, she can wear different hats if she chooses."

There is a lot of power around the language of equality and rights. Women like groups that are working for women, whether the groups work for women's equality, 71 degrees on a thermometer scale, or women's rights, 66 degrees. Women of color are especially warm to the concept of women's rights: African-American, 79 degrees toward women's rights, Lantina, 71 degrees, Asian-American, 68 degrees, and white, by comparison, is 64 degrees.

Women want change and choices, for themselves and their daughters. And they want their daughters' choices to be easier than the choices they have had to make. Still, many women feel distant from the term feminist, which to them does not seem to share their own priority of family nor the daily struggles of many women who are constantly pulled and stretched for time and money. They are seen by many as being more out for themselves than out for ordinary women and their families. In discussing her view of feminism, a blue-collar woman complained that professional women don't care about other women: "I think women don't help the women under them as much as they should."

Women's organizations will be most successful in organizing locally where women live their lives, and where women are most likely to want to be active. The women's movement needs to look to build coalitions with organizations where 65 percent of women are already active: their religious institutions, parent groups, and community organizations. These are the organizations that form the basis of women's concerns.

Talking about broad economic issues is clearly the way to communicate with women, and tapping into family life and family concerns is probably the most effective way to encourage them to act. Women tend to selflessly focus on others, and can be most successfully mobilized around their families, rather than just themselves.

OREGONIAN WORKS TO CEMENT ARMENIAN FRIENDSHIP WITH AMERICA

HON. LES AuCOIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. AuCOIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Dr. Gregory Goekjian for his efforts to promote friendship between Armenia and the United States. Dr. Goekjian, a professor of English at Oregon's Portland State University, is spending the next few months as a visiting lecturer at Yerevan State University.

I want to share Dr. Goekjian's September 25 letter to me, with its description of the very difficult conditions in Armenia. People stand in line all night for bread. Winter is coming and there will be no heat. Yet the courageous citizens of Armenia are determined to prevail against the odds.

I hope we will all heed Dr. Goekjian's plea to support the Armenian people at this critical hour. I'm convinced that American support and aid today will be repaid with lasting friendship from free and democratic Armenia.

I am writing in response to your letter of August 31 asking me to comment on the situation in Armenia, where I am teaching at the State University of Yerevan. I appreciate the opportunity to do so. Since international mail both to and from Armenia is unreliable, I will have this letter hand-carried to Portland for typing and forwarding.

Today, Armenia is in desperate condition. Food, shelter, and medicines of all kinds are in short supply, and what little is available becomes increasingly out of reach of most people. Inflation is palpable, and although prices rise at an observable rate, income does not. The dollar has inflated 5-10% in the few weeks I've been here, and goods and services follow suit. Because there is a severe shortage of grain and fuel, bread lines are long and constant. Many people wait all night in the street to buy a few small loaves. There is little meat, and although fruits and vegetables are abundant in the autumn, the cost of fuel for transport makes their price prohibitive. Nevertheless, people are hoarding for winter, a necessary step, given the hardship of the past winter and the uncertainties of the one to come. There has been and will be no heat; water and electric service are sporadic, and 20 liters of gasoline (mostly diesel, really) costs 2,000 rubles, the average monthly salary of professionals here.

Because Armenia is land locked, she depends on her neighbors Azerbaijan, Turkey, Georgia, and Iran for transit of materiel and supplies. In the Soviet years, the majority came through Azerbaijan, including natural gas and fuel from Siberia. But the Azerbaijani blockade has cut that source completely, and the civil war in Georgia makes supply by that difficult route sporadic at best. For the second winter, people are facing devastating cold and hunger, and although they came through last winter in reasonably good spirits, conditions have not improved this summer. Rather, they have deteriorated, and I'm afraid they'll suffer much more this winter, both materially and psychologically.

The Azerbaijani blockade and the war in Karabagh are surely the primary causes of Armenia's problems. If they were to end, I think Armenia would have a good chance to develop as a self-sufficient nation. But Armenia cannot end the war. The memory of the Turkish genocide of 1915-1923 is too real, and Armenians are well aware of the fate of the overwhelmingly ethnic Armenian population of Karabagh should it fall to the Azerbaijani and Turkish forces now battling the Karabagh militia. The recent pogrom and mass killings in Baku and elsewhere in Azerbaijan make that fate only too clear. Armenians, despite the sacrifice their support of Karabagh entails, cannot abandon their friends and relatives. Nor can they easily give up a territory that contains so much of their history—their churches, their homes, their memories—which, they believe with good cause, would be totally devastated.

This is a proud and resilient nation, with a high level of education and culture. But it is rapidly moving from second- to third-world conditions as the structures of society weaken. I have met very few people who regret the break-up of the Soviet Union, even though living conditions have deteriorated considerably since Soviet rule. "Better thin and free than fat and in prison," as one friend put it. But I don't believe that conditions can deteriorate much more before the society begins to disintegrate.

Although Armenians are extremely pro-American, they fear that the American connection may be broken again, as it was in 1923, on account of Turkish pressure and the value of oil in Azerbaijan. I hope that you and your colleagues will not allow this to happen. American aid, both material and diplomatic, are desperately needed here. Please do what you can to assure that it continues and increases.

Sincerely,

GREGORY F. GOEKJIAN.

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE PROCEDURE FOR SMALL COMMUNITIES

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, State and local governments are facing enormous difficulties in complying with the new and more stringent requirements of the 1986 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. This problem is especially acute in small communities. Two years ago, my Subcommittee on Environment, Energy and Natural Resources held hearings on the ability of State and local governments to comply with the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. We found that almost every facet of the drinking water program is in serious trouble, and that the impact on America's drinking water supply could be serious. The hearing also showed that small systems, in particular, have a great deal of difficulty in complying with the act's requirements because they simply do not have the resources to upgrade their systems. Officials of the U.S. General Accounting Office [GAO] testified that small systems had trouble complying with the basic act, and cautioned that problems facing

small systems would escalate as the new and more stringent requirements of the 1986 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments are fully implemented over the next few years.

The crisis confronting our small community water systems is starkly illustrated in a new report issued by GAO this past July, which noted that annual compliance costs to all water systems are expected to reach $3 billion for the next two decades, a figure which does not include the cost of needed major capital investments in our water systems. GAO described the sorry state of the drinking water program and its funding shortages in this manner: "[O]ne of EPA's most important programs is approaching a state of disrepair."

Mr. Speaker, I recently sponsored three public forums in northeast Oklahoma to explore in more detail the problems facing my state's local rural water systems and ways that Congress, EPA, the States, and citizens can help water systems address these difficulties. In my discussions with local officials, small and large water systems alike readily recognized the necessity of having a safe public water supply. Few government programs are more fundamental to protection of public health and safety. These officials also realize that funding is scarce and that priorities must be set. A key priority for older systems is to utilize these scarce resources for capital improvements and system upgrades. Many concerns were raised that the additional monitoring and testing costs imposed upon water systems by the 1986 act may be unduly burdensome, especially in instances where particular contaminants are unlikely to be found.

Today I am introducing a piece of legislation which I hope will be a first step in helping small underfunded systems to cope with the extensive testing requirements of the 1986 SDWA amendments without sacrificing drinking water quality. Briefly, my legislation would establish an alternative compliance procedure that small systems could utilize to comply with the SDWA.

This bill would amend the SDWA to provide that States delegated authority to administer the SDWA shall establish a program authorizing waivers of monitoring requirements where sufficient information is available to demonstrate that there has been no previous use of the contaminant in the State or a delineated area within the State. For contaminants where a waiver is not available, the legislation allows for small systems to tailor their monitoring and testing programs to look for the contaminants they are most likely to find.

The alternative compliance procedure requires small systems to test for contaminants identified in the SDWA to get baseline data on what contaminants are present in the service area. The systems would also conduct a vulnerability survey of the service area for potential sources of drinking water contamination, both point and nonpoint sources. Systems would then craft a proposed sampling and testing program designed to look for the contaminants which are most likely to occur based on the baseline testing and the vulnerability survey. The State or EPA would approve the sampling and testing plan. The legislation requires periodic comprehensive testing to check for contaminants the systems do not expect to find and to establish new baseline data. In addition, in circumstances where, for example, a new contaminant is discovered in the water supply or a new business which might be a source of drinking water contaminants enters the service area, the vulnerability survey would be updated to reflect the changed circumstances. Finally, the bill provides for grants to assist States and small communities in carrying out these provisions.

Although existing EPA regulations allow States to offer small systems a waiver of the SDWA monitoring requirements, States have been reluctant to utilize such waivers. The changes proposed in this bill reflect a tailored and, I believe, more sensible approach to addressing safe drinking water issues than the SDWA's current provisions which require small systems, which are often financially strapped, to spend precious resources monitoring and testing for hundreds of contaminants, many of which are not likely to be found in the water.

Mr. Speaker, of course, this legislation does not solve all of the problems facing our Nation's small drinking water systems; and its provisions are not written in stone. I do hope, however, that this piece of legislation can be a starting point for discussions among interested parties between now and January when it is re-introduced. I look forward to working with other Members and interested groups to assure its passage and to provide these small systems with the flexibility they desperately need.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY CREATING DREAMS AND MAKING THEM A REALITY

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am truly pleased to rise today to commemorate the 25th year of the Operation Opportunity Program sponsored by Kraft General Foods. This program recognizes the importance of public-private partnerships in helping young Americans make the most of their educational opportunities.

Operation Opportunity, founded as a partnership between General Foods USA and the high schools of Westchester County, NY, is a thriving program that provides for disadvantaged local young people the opportunity to obtain invaluable experience in a business environment. Unique in terms of the benefits it provides, the participants in Operation Opportunity gain not only salaried job experience, but also expert career guidance for the future and matching funds set aside to help finance their higher education.

All too often in America today, young people face problems of such a magnitude that a college education can seem like an impossibility. As college costs have skyrocketed, that feeling that a college education is outside the realm of possibility has become more and more prevalent. Early intervention is essential to turn that around and to give these young people a sense of hope and possibility. In achieving that end, programs such as Operation Opportunity play a critical role. Begun a quarter-century ago by former General Foods President Ervin Shames, and then for 18 years under the able direction of retired General Foods President Lee Archer, Operation Opportunity has accumulated a distinguished and lengthy history of service to underprivileged youth of Westchester County. In doing so, this program has created the kind of hope among these student to inspire them to pursue college careers and dreams for a brighter future.

In the Higher Education Reauthorization which this Congress passed earlier this year, we recognized the critical need for early intervention to encourage disadvantaged young people to stay in school. In light of that, I am sure that my colleagues will join me in expressing deep appreciation for the work of Kraft General Foods as it embarks on the 25 years of Operation Opportunity. This program is an effective component of a multifaceted effort to help all young Americans have the confidence to dream dreams and the opportunity to make them a reality.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN W. DAVIS

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise to inform this body today of the death of the Honorable John W. Davis.

Mr. Davis passed away October 3. He was 76 years old.

For 14 years, Mr. Davis represented the Seventh District of Georgia, which I currently have the honor of serving. He has made lasting contributions to the State of Georgia, as well as the Nation, in dedicating his life to the pursuit of legal justice. Georgians will remember him for his many accomplishments as well as for his devoted and honorable character.

Mr. Davis was born in Rome, GA, part of the Seventh District that he would later serve in the U.S. House of Representatives. He received a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Georgia in 1937 and a law degree in 1939.

He was a practicing lawyer in Rome and later Summerville, GA, until 1949, when he became solicitor general for the Rome Judicial Circuit. Mr. Davis served in the post for 4 years, when he was appointed to the bench of the Lookout Mountain Judicial Circuit. He was elected to Congress in 1960. Mr. Davis would serve seven terms before being defeated in the 1974 Democratic primary by Larry McDonald. At the time of his retirement in 1990, he was serving as a public defender in Glynn County, GA.

Mr. Davis' first wife, Vivian, preceded him in death in 1969. They had three children: Kathy Mewbourne of Columbus, GA; Mary Adams of Brunswick, GA; and John Davis, Jr., of Rossville, GA. Mr. Davis' wife Bridget Chrisman Davis survives him on St. Simon's Island, GA.

During his years of service in the House of Representatives, Mr. Davis was known for his tremendous support of Lockheed Aeronautical Corp., in Marietta, GA, the State's largest em-

ployer at the time. His work in helping Lockheed to grow would be rewarded many times over in the coming years, but perhaps he could understand and appreciate his efforts the most on April 23, 1992. On this day, Lockheed was awarded the largest developmental contract ever—the plan to build the F–22, the next-generation fighter.

At this time, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending condolences to the family of Mr. Davis. He will long be remembered in this body and the Seventh District of the State of Georgia.

HONORING TEMPLE JUDEA

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I acknowledge today the 40th anniversary of Temple Judea, a spiritual, social, and communal center located in the Palham Parkway community.

For four decades, Temple Judea has been a leading member of the Union of American Hebrew Congress, the reform wing of Judaism. The rich traditions of the Jewish faith have been kept alive by its members, who have contributed greatly to the communities in which they live.

I commend Rabbi Donald Milrod and the honorees at Temple Judea's anniversary luncheon for giving so much of their time and energy to benefit their neighbors and friends. Their faith is a shining example to us all.

A TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to honor an esteemed member of this body and a close and valued friend, the gentleman from New York, the Honorable STEPHEN J. SOLARZ.

Before the end of the 102d Congress, I want to express my deepest appreciation and respect for the important, tremendous contributions STEPHEN SOLARZ has made to our great Nation over 18 years of distinguished and unmatched service.

I am greatly saddened that STEVE SOLARZ will be departing this institution at the end of this session. However, his accomplishments here in Congress, too numerous to list, speak for themselves.

By his principled and consistent defense of democracy and human rights around the world, STEVE SOLARZ has in so many ways been the conscience of our Nation—and the free world. The legacy of his leadership in Congress, especially in the realm of U.S. foreign policy, is the substance of which history is made.

As a member from the Pacific, I also want to thank STEVE SOLARZ from my heart for bringing greater attention to a region of the world often overlooked by our country—the South Pacific. As in the Philippines and through Asia, where STEVE SOLARZ has often been called Lafayette for his strong, undying support of democratic government and freedom, let me assure you that the people of the South Pacific feel likewise about STEVE.

In working with Chairman SOLARZ on the Asia-Pacific Subcommittee, I know that the United States has gained a much greater understanding of the needs, desires, and aspirations of the peoples and governments of the South Pacific. As a Pacific Islander, I cannot thank STEVE SOLARZ enough for the sensitivity and support he has time and time again shown for my people.

With STEVE SOLARZ' departure from Congress, this grand institution will never be the same. I, and all our colleagues on both sides of the aisle, recognize and honor you, STEVE, for the tremendous knowledge, expertise, and understanding you have brought, not only to the handling of foreign affairs, but to the resolution of the myriad problems facing the United States.

In taking note of your immense contributions to and leadership of our great Nation, STEVE, let me assure you that you are indeed irreplaceable, and will be sorely and greatly missed.

I wish you the best in all of your endeavors, STEVE, and know that they will all be fruitful. Despite your departure from this Chamber, I hope that I, along with Members from both sides of the aisle, will continue to benefit from and draw upon your wisdom and foresight. I cannot begin to thank you enough for all your help and it, indeed, has been a privilege and an honor to serve with you.

THE CONGRESSIONALLY MANDATED INITIATIVE ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF THE COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, tonight the President signed into law H.R. 6056, the District of Columbia Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1993. Attached to the bill is a provision requiring the District to conduct a referendum on the death penalty within 90 days. The President's action now makes it possible for the measure to be placed on the November 3d ballot. During the weeks ahead, I will be going throughout the District arguing strenuously that D.C. voters should defeat the imposed referendum for several important reasons.

First, this measure usurps local democratic prerogatives at a time when D.C. residents were already well on their way to placing the issue on the ballot. District voters must send a message to Congress that, like free Americans everywhere, they themselves will decide what goes on the ballot. Second, it has been conclusively shown that the death penalty does not deter homicide and thus will not provide the relief we need and seek. Of the top 20 States leading the Nation in homicides, 18 have the death penalty, but their streets are no more safe than ours. Finally, only the passage of national gun control legislation will help to curb the violence. Most of the killings in the District result from the use of guns manufactured and purchased elsewhere and then illegally brought into this community which, itself, has one of the toughest gun control statutes in the Nation.

The death penalty was abolished in the District in 1981. If it is to be reinstituted, it should be done by District residents or their elected representatives. I recently received letters from a majority of the members of the D.C. City Council expressing strong support for this position. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that each of them be printed in the RECORD immediately following my remarks.

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, DC, September 24, 1992.

Hon. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN NORTON: I am writing to restate my unequivocal opposition to Congressional interference in the affairs of the District of Columbia, including matters relating to the issue of capital punishment. I would like for you to share this with your colleagues in the House of Representatives.

As you know, I made public yesterday my support for the death penalty. It appears that my statement has been deliberately used to misrepresent my position regarding the interference of Congress in the affairs of the District of Columbia. I do not condone Congressional interference and intervention on the issue of the death penalty or any other issue.

I reiterate the position I expressed in my September 17, 1992 letter to the House/Senate conferees, urging them to: "vote to accede to the House version of our bill that does not contain a requirement for a death penalty initiative on the District's ballot," and "respect the local decision-making process and the expressed desires of the District electorate with regard to legislation on the death penalty and other issues."

Sincerely,

JOHN A. WILSON,
Chairman.

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, DC., September 24, 1992.

Hon. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN NORTON: Deciding on an issue as serious as the death penalty should not be forced upon the District of Columbia by members of Congress who are not elected by the residents of the District of Columbia.

The Home Rule Charter has already established a process to enable the residents of the District of Columbia to choose their own path for making this decision. Congress should not violate this process.

Sincerely,

HILDA HOWLAND M. MASON
Councilmember-at-Large.

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, DC, Sept. 24, 1992.

Hon. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN NORTON: I am sure you would agree that deciding on an issue as serious as the death penalty should not be

forced upon the District of Columbia by members of Congress who are not elected by the residents of the District. The Home Rule Charter has already established a process which enables District of Columbia residents to choose their own path for making this very important decision. Congress should not violate this process.

Sincerely,

JAMES E. NATHANSON,
Councilmember, Ward 3.

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, DC, Sept. 24, 1992.

Hon. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN NORTON: Deciding on an issue as serious as the Death Penalty should not be forced upon the citizens of the District of Columbia by members of Congress who are not elected by those citizens.

The Home Rule Charter has already established a process to enable the residents of the District of Columbia to choose their own path for making this decision. Congress should not violate this process nor the rights of our 600,000 residents.

Sincerely,

HARRY L. THOMAS, SR.,
Councilmember, Ward 5.

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, DC, Sept. 24, 1992.

Hon. ELEANOR NORTON,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN NORTON: I write to express my support for your position against the effort in Congress to mandate that the citizens of the District of Columbia vote to reinstitute the death penalty. Deciding on an issue as serious as the death penalty should not be forced upon the District by members of Congress who are not elected by the residents.

The Home Rule Charter establishes a process to place initiatives and referendums on the ballot. This carefully crafted process establishes our rights, privileges, and responsibilities, as does the United States Constitution, for the Congress, and the state constitutions of the 50 member states. Congress should not violate this process. It should not trample on the rights of our citizens, nor their elected representatives.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM P. LIGHTFOOT,
Councilmember, At Large.

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, DC, Sept. 24, 1992.

Hon. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN NORTON: Deciding on an issue as serious as the death penalty should not be forced upon the District of Columbia by members of Congress who are not elected by the residents of the District of Columbia.

The Home Rule Charter has already established a process to enable the residents of the District of Columbia to choose their own path for making this decision. Congress should not violate this process.

Sincerely,

HAROLD BRAZIL,
Councilmember, Ward 6.

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, DC, Sept. 24, 1992.
Councilmember, Ward 6.

Hon. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN NORTON: Deciding on an issue as serious as the death penalty should not be forced upon the District of Columbia by members of Congress who are not elected by the residents of the District of Columbia.

The Home Rule Charter has already established a process to enable the residents of the District of Columbia to choose their own path for making this decision. Congress should not violate this process.

Sincerely,

JACK EVANS,
Councilmember, Ward 2.

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1986

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the goal of guaranteeing safe drinking water for all Americans—whether they live in small towns or big cities. But I am troubled by the impossible task some communities face in attempting to comply with regulations issued by the Environmental Protection Agency under the Safe Drinking Water Act [SDA] Amendments of 1986.

Many small towns and rural areas have been given regulatory orders to build water filtration and treatment facilities that they simply cannot afford. If the Federal Government is going to mandate this expensive program, it must also provide part of the technical and financial support needed to make the program work.

In the small community of Klickitat, WA, lack of resources to meet Federal mandates set by the SDA is worsened by an already extensive debt from earlier attempts to meet Federal drinking water regulations. In Aberdeen and Centralia, WA, municipalities are required to build water filtration plants even though there may be less expensive ways to meet SDA goals. Despite the best efforts of these communities to provide safe drinking water supply to their people, deadlines set under the act are not being met. These communities need increased flexibility, and they need funding to meet the new mandates.

The SDA affects communities throughout this country, and Congress has taken some small steps to address this problem. In a key funding bill, Congress directed the EPA to provide specific recommendations concerning the reauthorization of the SDA and to modify certain requirements for small system monitoring to reduce costs for water systems serving a population of less than 3,300. While I supported these provisions, I am disappointed that communities with populations over 3,300 will not benefit from these modifications. However, the report from EPA will give us critical direction needed to assist these communities, enact a more comprehensive solution to these problems and allow us to evaluate the various proposals currently before Congress.

Early next year, we must move forward to develop comprehensive legislation to assist our communities in their compliance of SDA regulations. To mandate new programs without providing mechanism to help finance them is wrong and will only impede compliance with the SDA goal of guaranteeing safe drinking water for all Americans.

NEW ROCHELLE HONORS DOM PROCOPIO AT ITS COLUMBUS DAY QUINCENTENNIAL DINNER, OCTOBER 5, 1992

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, Columbus Day has special meaning to all of us, but it is especially important to Americans of Italian descent. This day is more than an observance of one man's exploration. It is a celebration of the rich and varied heritage of the Italian-American community, and we pay tribute to their myriad contributions to the development of our own society.

As part of this year's observance, the city of New Rochelle is honoring Domenico Procopio, an individual who epitomizes the qualities of dedication to community and family, at its Columbus Day Quincentennial Dinner. Dom Procopio has made a tremendous difference to the lives of many throughout our community. A resident of New Rochelle for 32 years, Dom is in his twelfth year as head of the Calabria Mutual Aid Society. His concern for others is also evident in his hard work as chairman of the Human Rights Commission for the city of New Rochelle. And as a member of the Knights of Columbus, Sons of Italy, B.P.O. Elks, and Knights of Pythias, Dom has reached out to his community, to help others in a variety of ways.

Indeed, Dom Procopio's active and full life of service to others reflects the same spirit that Christopher Columbus exhibited as he took on the challenge of exploration. Dom clearly observes a situation and sees potential and opportunity, just as did Christopher Columbus. Those of us who have worked with Dom and have seen what he can accomplish know that that spirit and optimism can make a remarkable and important difference in the lives of others. The honor he is receiving as part of this historic celebration is indeed well deserved.

OCTOBER IS BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind my colleagues that October is "Breast Cancer Awareness Month." In recognition of this critical health issue, it is crucial for my colleagues to join me in supporting a determined effort to reverse the numbers of women who are afflicted with breast cancer.

Breast cancer will be diagnosed in over 180,000 women this year. That's one out of

every eight women who will contract this form of debilitating cancer. And, sadly, over 45,000 will die from breast cancer. What makes these deaths so tragic is the fact that some of these deaths could have been prevented with early detection and monitoring. I believe early detection through the use of mammography and increased funding for clinical research must be made a top priority of this Nation. Through these efforts we can stem the tide of this dreadful illness.

For these reasons, I cosponsored H.J. Res. 393, designating October as "National Breast Cancer Awareness Month." The first step is awareness, which we have achieved with this very necessary resolution. The next step is education. In June, I held a breast cancer forum that focused on research, detection, and prevention programs that are available to women in my district. This forum was a reflection of my strong support for the fight against this form of cancer.

Congress is taking the lead on this important issue in the hope that many more lives can be saved. Recently, the Select Committee on Aging held series hearings to highlight and review the progress in the committee's effort to expand research, education, early detection, and treatment of breast cancer. On October 3, the House approved an increase of approximately $280,000,000 earmarked for breast cancer research for fiscal year 1993.

Mammographies and early detection are the key to this effort. But so much more needs to be done. In response to the need for Federal standards for mammography screening, the House approved H.R. 5938, a bill that would establish Federal guidelines in the areas of personnel, equipment, quality control, oversight, and enforcement.

Hopefully, the pain and suffering caused by breast cancer will be diminished as we approach a cure. Mr Speaker, with education, prevention, and early detection we can win this fight.

INCOME AVERAGE RESTORATION ACT OF 1992

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Income Average Restoration Act of 1992. This bill is the direct result of a meeting that took place in Howell, MI early last month. During my "Listening to Michigan Farmers" meeting I heard many excellent ideas and initiatives, all aimed at helping Michigan family farmers. Among all the good suggestions and proposals, this was universally agreed as essential to the economic well being of the farmers of mid-Michigan.

The 1986 Tax Act repealed a person's ability to average their incomes for tax purposes. For a small farmer, with their year-to-year income at the mercy of the weather and volatile commodity markets, this change was disastrous. The bill I am introducing today will restore income averaging for the family farmer, so that they are not penalized when they have a good year.

Mr. Speaker, there are too many disincentives today to family farming. Our young people no longer have the same choices their fathers and mothers had, that chance to stay on the land and make a go of farming. Government should be encouraging family farmers, not discouraging them. This change in the tax law, together with H.R. 2662, my bill allowing farmers to take a 100-percent deduction for the costs of health care, will go a long way to keeping family farming alive in Michigan and in America.

THE FEDERAL HOUSING ENTERPRISES SAFETY AND SOUNDNESS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1992

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, after reviewing the statements made on the floor this past Saturday, when the GSE legislation was considered under suspension of the rules, and which was also included in the conference report on the housing authorization bill, I want to ensure that there is a clear understanding on certain provisions included in this legislation.

The GSE legislation defines new program approval authority of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Essentially, under the language included in the bill, the Secretary can deny approval either because a program is inconsistent with the GSE's charter act or because it is not in the public interest. The public interest test was added during consideration of this bill to enable the Secretary to consider a broad range of factors including whether the private sector is adequately providing services which a GSE seeks approval to provide.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac receive enormous Federal subsidies. At hearings on this legislation Treasury estimated these subsidies at between $2 and $4 billion. These GSE's pay no Federal guarantee fees or State income taxes, and their securities are exempt from the Nation's security laws. These direct subsidies are in addition to the subsidy they receive from the markets based on the implicit Federal guarantee they have because they are a federally chartered, Government-sponsored enterprise. These subsidies provide them with significant advantages which private sector companies do not enjoy.

The public interest part of this standard under this bill is deliberately intended to allow the Secretary wide discretion to consider requests to establish new programs in light of the competitive advantage the GSE's have been given.

Further, it is critically important that the Secretary have the broadest possible discretion in this area because we cannot now anticipate the new programs which the GSE's may seek to offer in the future. In order to protect the public interest the Secretary must be able to consider all the facts and circumstances which apply at the time such new program authority is requested by the GSE.

IN HONOR OF CONGRESSWOMAN BEVERLY BYRON

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to honor a good friend and a great Representative from the State of Maryland. It is with a deep sense of regret that we must say goodbye to BEVERLY BYRON. Ever since the death of her husband, Goodloe, in October 1978, Mrs. BYRON has ably represented Maryland's Sixth Congressional District.

I served in the Maryland Legislature with Goodloe and long considered the Byrons to be friends. I have always highly regarded BEV's advice and as I considered a run for Congress, my talks with BEV helped to make up my mind. Since coming to Washington, BEV and her staff have been of tremendous help to me in better carrying out my duties. In fact, during my first week as a Member of Congress BEV and her long-time AA, Brent Ayer, showed up one day in work clothes to help my staff and me move into our new offices in the Cannon attic.

It takes a special person to represent the diverse views encompassed by the Sixth Congressional District, which stretches from suburban Baltimore and Washington through Frederick and Hagerstown out to the western-most edge of Maryland. I remember many evenings when BEV would finish a late session of Congress, only to leave for a 2-hour drive to attend an event in her district.

BEV has also been a strong leader as dean of the Maryland congressional delegation in the House. Given its diversity, this has been a challenge, but through BEV's good work I believe Maryland's eight Representatives have served as one of the most effective State delegations in the House. Our regular delegation luncheons in BEV's office were a fine opportunity to come together for the common goal of serving the people of Maryland.

In addition to her fine work for Maryland and the Sixth District, BEV has been a leader on the House Armed Services Committee. As a national figure on defense matters, BEV served most recently as chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Military Personnel and Compensation. Just this summer we worked together to protect the viability of the Maryland National Guard in carrying out its many responsibilities.

In the future, as one drives through western Maryland the good work of the Byrons will well be remembered. In fact, with completion of improvements to the national freeway, now I–68, one is most likely to travel west into Maryland on a road that is a tribute to BEV's hard work. At one time, few believed the freeway would be a finished four-lane highway in our lifetimes. In addition, through her work on the Interior Committee, BEV secured the addition of lands to, and restoration of some of this Nation's greatest national parks, including the C&O Canal, and the Antietam and Monocacy Civil War Battlefields.

BEV BYRON will be missed in the House of Representatives by the people of the Sixth District, Maryland, and the United States, but

I am sure her service to the Nation has not ended. I look forward to working with BEV in the future in whatever endeavors she might choose.

HONORING RIVERDALE TEMPLE

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge today the 45th anniversary of Riverdale Temple, the largest reform temple in the Bronx, with a membership of more than 700 families.

Since 1947, Riverdale Temple has been an active and vital force in the community. Through food drives and interfaith workshops, the Temple has reached out to all the people and worked to improve the quality of life in its immediate neighborhood. The Temple has also been a leader in the Jewish community, as the home of the largest reform religious-Hebrew school in the Bronx and through its charity events to aid Russian Jews.

Under the leadership of Rabbi Stephen D. Franklin and the board of trustees, headed by president Carolyn L. Baron, Riverdale Temple continues to carry on its rich tradition. I thank all the people who have carved out the history of Riverdale Temple and wish them "mazel tov" in the days and years ahead.

NO COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE REFORM THIS YEAR

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, to my great dismay, it has become abundantly clear that the Congress will not be able to enact any type of comprehensive health care reform this year. We will do nothing to assist the 38 million Americans who lack any form of health insurance and nothing to assist those whose health insurance premiums have been increasing at twice the rate of inflation.

The current system cannot continue. It is undermining our competitiveness and the health of our citizens.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation expressing the sense of Congress that health care reform should be enacted by the end of the next congressional session. My resolution set forth my recommendations for this reform.

Mr. Speaker, it is too late this year, but before we leave this week we must make a commitment to reform our health care system. I encourage every Member of this body to join me in letting the American people know that health care reform is not forgotten.

[Resolution]

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a national health care plan should be enacted by the end of the 103rd Congress.

Whereas 38,000,000 Americans, over 13 percent of the population, lack any form of health insurance and as many as 70,000,000 people lack health insurance at some point during the year;

Whereas since 1980, national spending on health care has tripled, and inflation in the health care sector is double the rate of inflation for the rest of the economy;

Whereas despite spending more per capita than any other nation, the United States ranks 22nd in infant mortality and 18th in life expectancy among industrialized nations;

Whereas the United States has the highest administrative cost of any health care system in the world;

Whereas the Government Accounting Office reports that annually there is $130,000,000,000 in waste in the United States health care system;

Whereas citizens in the United States have no health care security if they lose their job or lose their coverage because of a serious illness; and

Whereas health care should be provided to every American as a basic right: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) before the close of the 103rd Congress, the House of Representatives shall enact a national health care reform plan which includes the following elements:

(A) Universal access. Access to health care should be provided to all residents of the United States regardless of employment;

(B) Cost containment. Costs should be contained through a system of global budgets and the elimination of fraud, abuse, and waste;

(C) Choice in physician. Individuals should continue to have the ability to choose a primary care physician;

(D) Some private insurance. Individuals should be allowed to purchase supplemental insurance policies from private insurance companies;

(E) Protection for low-income individuals. The poorest in our society should be exempted from out-of-pocket expenses;

(F) A minimum benefits package. States should be required to establish a minimum benefit package which includes preventative care, all medically necessary physician and approved practitioner care, prescription drugs, mental health services, substance abuse treatment, family planning services, hospice care, home care, and nursing home care;

(G) Malpractice reform. States should be provided grants to enact malpractice reform to reduce the incentives to file frivolous claims, reduce the time before resolution of cases, decrease administrative costs, and decrease the costs associated with defensive medicine; and

(H) Long-term care. Comprehensive long-term care coverage should be provided for all Americans; [and]

(2) these reforms should be paid for through savings from the reduction in administrative costs, fraud, abuse, and duplicative services in the current health care system, cuts in spending in unnecessary Federal programs, and if necessary by raising revenue from the wealthiest Americans.

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT LAGOMARSINO

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I first met BOB LAGOMARSINO when I was a young staffer here in the House. I was working for Congressman Phil Burton in the late 1970's on the staff of the Interior Committee, and my memories of the period remain fond and vivid.

As most of you know, Phil had then and still has the reputation of being an aggressive lawmaker capable of agreements and forging alliances with the best of any Member this House has seen. Even to this day I still see newspaper articles about the ghost of Phil Burton haunting the 1990 reapportionment of the State of California, and Phil has been dead for many years. But from my perspective, that reputation of Phil is really not accurate.

Phil Burton used to tell me over and over, work with Democrats, and work with the Republicans. You'll never succeed without the Republicans.

I mention my experiences with Congressman Burton during this special order because, in my mind, Congressman LAGOMARSINO has practiced the same philosophy since he came to the House in 1974. Not that he isn't one of the best political in-fighters in the business, because he is, but I attribute his success as a legislator to his knowledge of how to work with the Democrats. And as this election year has heated up, his years of bipartisan work have paid dividends. His constituents will reap the benefits of his work in getting legislation enacted to preserve the natural habitat of the Channel Islands off the coast of California and other Federal land in his congressional district for many years.

Mr. Speaker, I guess much of the work of BOB LAGOMARSINO that I have seen has been with his efforts on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. He is the second senior Republican on the full committee, and the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs.

His long affiliation with the Insular Affairs Subcommittee has produced years of bipartisan congressional support for the territories of the United States. Although his name is not as well known in our territories as it should be, the territorial leaders know him well and respect his depth of knowledge about territorial affairs.

Mr. Speaker, for the last two Congresses I have had the privilege of serving with BOB LAGOMARSINO on the Committee on Foreign Affairs also. I deeply respect the tremendous contributions he has made over the years to the formulation of our Nation's policy on international matters. As one of the senior ranking minority members on the Foreign Affairs Committee, BOB LAGOMARSINO has played a crucial and decisive role in the protection of democracy and defense of human rights around the world.

Being a Vietnam veteran, I especially applaud BOB'S strong leadership as chairman of the POW/MIA Task Force. Serving as chairman for three terms, BOB LAGOMARSINO dem-

onstrated unswerving dedication and commitment to resolving questions surrounding our fighting men unaccounted for from that conflict. His important work on the POW/MIA Task Force has acted as salve, healing the festering wounds of families torn asunder by missing loved ones.

I also want to extend my sincere thanks to BOB LAGOMARSINO for the individual assistance and support he has given to the island nations of the South Pacific. From helping the people of Palau in their quest for political autonomy, to lobbying on behalf of the academic scholarships for Pacific Island students, to ensuring the United States keeps its financial commitments to the South Pacific Commission—BOB has always been there.

In working with BOB LAGOMARSINO on the Asia-Pacific Subcommittee, he has, indeed, time and time again proven his concern for the welfare of the people of the South Pacific. As a Pacific islander, I cannot thank BOB LAGOMARSINO enough for the sensitivity and support he has shown to a region of the world often overlooked by our country. Due in great part to his efforts, the United States has been blessed with a deeper understanding of the problems facing the governments of the South Pacific, and needless to say he has been part of the solution.

With your departure, BOB, we have lost a good friend and champion. I cannot begin to thank you enough, and we will never forget your contributions.

HONORING ST. MARY'S CHURCH

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, for the past year, the family at St. Mary's Church in Yonkers has been hard at work preparing for the 100th anniversary of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. After cleaning the outside stone, repairing stained glass windows, and enhancing the church's facilities, the day to celebrate has finally arrived.

As a representative of the people of Yonkers, I join in congratulating St. Mary's Church for a century of service to the community. When old and new parishioners meet to celebrate the 100th anniversary, the purpose of their efforts will become clear. Through the leadership of Rev. Hugh J. Corrigan and the pastors who have served before him, St. Mary's has grown into a beacon of faith and community spirit. The people, working together, have built a strong tradition to pass on to their children and grandchildren.

That is the power of family, and family from which our country has always drawn its strength. I thank and commend the people of St. Mary's for keeping that spirit alive in Yonkers for 100 years.

COMMEMORATING THE SIXTH FESTIVAL OF PACIFIC ARTS

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, as a Member from the Pacific, I am proud to rise today to commemorate an event of international significance and prominence in the South Pacific, the Sixth Festival of Pacific Arts, that will be held in Rarotonga, Cook Islands, between October 16–27.

As I speak, preparations are underway in the Cook Islands for this colorful celebration of the cultures and arts of Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia. The Pacific Arts Festival is held every 4 years, and this year the Cook Islands will host thousands of participants, as well as thousands more spectators, from over 27 countries that are participating.

The theme of the arts festival this year is "ocean going Pacific Islanders," and focuses on the fact that our people, especially the Polynesians, have been deemed the greatest traditional navigators in history. I am proud to note that anthropologists around the world, experts in such matters, concur in this assessment.

Although anthropological debate had raged for years as to whether the islands of the Pacific had been populated by drifting nomads or by purposeful voyagers, in 1976 with the ocean travels of the *Hokule'a*, a replica of an ancient Polynesian voyaging canoe, the matter was definitively settled.

The name *Hokule'a*—which in Hawaiian means "star of gladness" and stands for Arcturus, a star used for centuries by ancient navigators to sail back to Hawaii—was given to this twin-hulled, multisail ocean-going canoe.

The Hokule'a was the creation of the Polynesian voyaging society based in Hawaii, which was founded by Herb Kane, Bob Worthington, Ben Finney, Myron Thompson, and Tommy Holmes. It was the dream of these distinguished men of vision that the legacy of Polynesian voyaging be reclaimed.

In 1976 their dream became a reality. The *Hokule'a*, by sailing thousands of miles of open ocean from Hawaii to Tahiti and back—without using navigational charts, electronic instruments or mechanical power—blazed a path of rediscovery of the ancient journeys of the Pacific islanders.

With navigator Mau Piailug at the helm, using traditional methods of navigation utilizing the stars, experience, and natural signs, the *Hokule'a's* maiden voyage made anthropological history. In repeating the ocean journey from Hawaii to Tahiti in 1980, all doubt was removed as to the validity of the first voyage.

Five years ago, the *Hokule'a* again made history by embarking on a 2-year ocean voyage that traversed the breadth of Polynesia. In navigating over 16,000 miles, entirely by ancient, traditional methods, the *Hokule'a* sailed from Hawaii to Tahiti, the Cook Islands, New Zealand, the Kingdom of Tonga, the Samoas and the Tuamotu Islands, before returning home.

Mr. Speaker, during one of the legs of the *Hokule'a's* pan-Polynesian odyssey, I was accorded the honor of serving on her crew. While doing so, I was privileged to sail with the *Hokule'a's* present navigator, Nainoa Thompson, who many claim is the finest traditional navigator alive. Having voyaged the open ocean for weeks with the gentleman, I can only agree. Nainoa's skill in the ancient methods of navigation is awesome to behold and is unmatched in depth of expertise.

Throughout the region, the voyages of the *Hokule'a* have engendered renewed pride among Pacific islanders, as they have witnessed the re-creation of the spread of the Polynesian people through, what many term, the "spaceship of our ancestors." The voyages of the *Hokule'a,* in short, have laid the foundation for explanation of the common thread that binds all South Pacific people together. The revelation that we shall share the same basic culture and heritage, and that this was spread purposefully by the sea-going voyages of our brave ancestors and not by accident, has been a source of immense pride and renewed interest in our traditions and identity.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the *Hokule'a* has given inspiration to the peoples of the Pacific to enter a renaissance for the construction of traditional, ocean-going canoes.

In honor of the *Hokule'a* and the revival of this ancient art of navigation and voyaging, the Sixth Pacific Arts Festival has as its centerpiece the "*Vaka,*" or voyaging canoe, pageant. As host, the Cook Islands has issued a challenge to the participating island nations to build a traditional voyaging canoe and sail by ancient methods from all parts of the Pacific to the site of the festival in Rarotonga.

At this moment, at least 15 *Vakas* from the people of Papua, New Guinea, New Zealand, the Marshall Islands, Tahiti, the Cook Islands and Hawaii have planned journeys to Rarotonga. Many of these vessels are already deep in their journey of rediscovery, as is the *Hokule'a* while en route to the Cook Islands.

On October 16, the Pacific Arts Festival's opening ceremony shall begin with a grand spactacle—the *Hokule'a* leading the arrival of the flotilla of voyaging canoes into Ngatangiia Harbor. While docked, the canoes shall be on display, with exhibitions of canoe construction and carving to take place, along with races among the canoes.

Throuthout the rest of the Pacific Arts Festival, there will be daily sessions highlighting the performing arts and culture of the Pacific people. To be included are exhibitions of traditional arts and crafts, including the preparation of native foods, carving, weaving, sculpting and tapa making. Additionally, demonstrations of traditional dance, music, oratory, and poetry from the diverse island cultures shall be presented.

Supplementing the arts and craft displays will be the fire walking ceremonies of Fiji and French Polynesia, along with a film festival composed entirely of Pacific Island subjects, and the holding of the Pacific games, honoring

the traditional island games and competitions engaged in by the people of the Pacific.

In concluding, Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my warmest commendation to Prime Minister Geoffrey Henry and Minister of Culture Jon Jonassen of the Cook Islands Government for their leadership and generosity in hosting the 6th Festival of Pacific Arts. It is through celebrations of this nature that the cultures and traditions of the people of the Pacific shall remain strong, vibrant and an integral, important part of each Pacific islander's existence and identity.

THE MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD [MSPB] ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGES PROTECTION ACT

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I introduced a bill, HR 5239, The Merit Systems Protection Board [MSPB] Administrative Judges Protection Act of 1992, along with my colleague Representative GUS YATRON. The bill was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Unfortunately, the Congress will be adjourning before we have the opportunity for a hearing on this important bill to safeguard the employment rights of Federal workers for fair and unbiased hearings before impartial adjudicators.

Yesterday I received a copy of a letter of support for the bill from the National Association of Postal Supervisors to Representative BILL CLAY, Chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. The Postal Supervisors agree with me that the bill is important to postal workers, who come before the Merit Systems Protection Board and want to be assured that decisions impacting their future employment are made by administrative law judges [ALJ's] with judicial competence and independence. They, too, support the conversion of qualified administrative judges at the MSPB to ALJ status and protections under the Administrative Procedures Act. They, too, are concerned that important cases at the Board may now be heard by junior civil servants without the required experience and independence associated with the corps of Federal ALJ's. The postal supervisors who are most impacted by the MSPB describe some recent unfair employment actions against the AJ's by the MSPB, which they cite as undermining worker confidence in the MSPB hearing process. I agree that only full ALJ status for the AJ's at the MSPB will protect them from potential Board influence and politicization.

The letter suggests that the Congress address the current employment practices of the Board in regard to the AJ's at the MSPB. I respectfully call upon the Post Office and Civil Service Committee to give the developments described in the letter its oversight attention, even as we are ending this active session. These matters may be reviewed even though we have adjourned. I offer any assistance that might help the committee to investigate this matter by putting them in contact with the appropriate sources. I am sure that when we reconvene, that more will be known about this matter because of our interim oversight activities. We can then have a full public hearing on the bill. I understand that the Government Accounting Office has been contacted by the committee about the downgrading of AJ's at the MSPB and I look forward to their report. I request that the letter be included in the RECORD; the text of the letter follows:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
POSTAL SUPERVISORS,
Washington, DC, September 26, 1992.

Hon. WILLIAM L. CLAY,
Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN CLAY: I am writing to express our support for HR 5239 "The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) Administrative Judges Protection Act of 1992", introduced by Rep. Gus Yatron (D-PA) and Rep. George W. Gekas (R-PA), and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the Civil Service Subcommittee chaired by Rep. Sikorski (D-MN).

HR 5239 is important to postal workers who rely on the fairness and integrity of decisions made by MSPB Administrative Judges (AJs) on employment cases. We are concerned that administrative judges (AJs) at the MSPB are now subject to performance appraisals and cash bonus awards based on performance review, which as the Administrative Law Section of the American Bar Association has determined, is inappropriate review of individuals with hearing and decision authority. Such review may compromise the decisional independence of AJs at the MSPB. As a result, we strongly support Administrative Procedure Act/Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) protections for AJs at the MSPB and the ensuring ALJ classification status for MSPB AJs. Federal employees deserve the same rights to an impartial hearing and decision regarding their critical employment rights, as do individuals seeking federal benefits before the Social Security Administration or the Department of Labor.

ALJ status for MSPB AJs is long overdue. There are some recent disturbing employment developments at the MSPB that warrant your oversight and attention. The Board has hired eight AJs at the GS–11 classification. Mr. Paul Katz, a personnel consultant and former assistant director for Classification and Qualifications with the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), was hired by the Board to conduct a classification study of the AJ position and recommend an appropriate level of classification for MSPB AJs. In March 1991 the Board adopted a resolution to compensate AJs at the highest rate permissible under the study (see resolution).

Mr. Katz's study resulted in a GS–15 classification level for the AJ position at MSPB. GS–11 status is appropriate for entry level staff attorneys at MSPB but not for AJs with hearing and signatory powers over important employment decisions impacting our membership. We object to "GS–11 Junior AJs" hearing cases brought by postal workers before the MSPB. Also, the Board, contrary to its Resolution, has failed to convert some GS–14 AJs to GS–15, and these AJs have filed a grievance against the Board. This is the same body that postal workers expect fairness and integrity from in deciding employment cases. It should not be surprising to learn worker confidence in the Board's hearing process is low when their own AJs need to file grievances for fair treatment.

HR 5239 has a January 1992 cutoff date for converting MSPB AJs to ALJs, which avoids conversion of GS–11 AJs and those not meeting OPM standards for the ALJ Register. The enactment of HR 5239 is the best method of stopping the Board from replacing qualified AJs with inexperienced AJs who do not meet the OPM ALJ standards for selection, experience, neutrality or compensation. The sixty-two AJs at the MSPB need the protections of ALJ status as do federal workers who come before them. The Board has demonstrated its bias for control by hiring GS–11 AJs and failing to convert some GS–14 AJs to (see letter), the Civil Service Subcommittee has not conducted a hearing on the bill or on the GS–11 AJ and GS–14 AJ conversion matters. We respectfully request that the full Committee consider those issues and support Senate efforts to address these issues prior to adjournment this year.

Thank you for your assistance with this request, which is of importance to postal workers.

Regards,

BOB MCLEAN.

Attachments.

U.S. MERIT SYSTEMS
PROTECTION BOARD,
Washington, DC, March 8, 1991.

SUNSHINE MEETING

Members Present: Chairman Levinson, Vice Chairman Amador, Member Parks.

Resolved, The Board agreed to contract for a classification review of Administrative Judge grade levels as expeditiously as possible, that will be overseen by Member Parks. It was resolved, further, that the purpose of this undertaking is to ensure that Administrative Judges of the Board are compensated at the maximum permissible rate.

DANIEL R. LEVINSON, *Chairman.*

U.S. MERIT SYSTEMS
PROTECTION BOARD,
Washington, DC, August 19, 1992.

JOHN MARKUNS,
Vice President for Administration, Merit Systems Protection Board, Boston Regional Office, Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building, Boston, MA.

Dear John: This is in response to your memorandum on July 27, 1992, entitled "Bargaining Proposals." As you recall, I had earlier determined, on June 26, 1992, that your request to bargain was untimely submitted. That remains my position. Nonetheless, in the spirit of cooperation, I advised you in my July 15, 1992, response to your request for reconsideration that I was willing to engage in meaningful discussions with you on matters of mutual interest.

Toward that end, I have reviewed the items you have submitted. In the first, you suggest that ORO recommend to the Board that it support specific principles underlying proposed legislation to convert our administrative judge positions to administrative law judge positions. I view this as a policy suggestion which extends to an area that falls within the Board's purview alone. Accordingly, I decline to take the steps you suggest.

In your second suggestion, you ask ORO to direct the chief administrative judges not to assign cases to any GS–11 administrative judge unless ORO and the chief administrative judge first certify that the individual meets the standards that approximate those accorded to administrative law judges. You also ask ORO to direct that no signatory authority be granted to any GS–11 administrative judge unless the individual is first detailed to a journeyman-level administrative judge position. As to the standards accorded to administrative law judges, these are not

applicable to administrative judge positions and are exclusively within the control of the Office of Personnel Management. As to the issue of signatory authority, we feel that the approach we are currently taking in the regional offices with regard to assignment of cases for the GS–11 attorneys and the resulting signatory authority is in accordance with the Classification Guide and is working well.

In your third suggestion, you suggest that ORO establish a joint committee of administrative judges and chief administrative judges to design a procedure which would allow all journeyman-level administrative judge an equal opportunity to request GS–11 attorney assistance in specific adjudications. Every administrative judge has an equal opportunity to request assistance in performing research and drafting orders and portions of decisions. It is up to each chief administrative judge, who has overall authority for the operation of his or her regional office, to assign research and drafting-type work to the GS–11 attorney. It also must be remembered that, while these new attorneys will have duties of the type mentioned, they are also to be assigned, and are being assigned, simple cases to adjudicate, consistent with the Board's delegations and the Classification Guide. As noted earlier, this process seems to be working well in the regional offices.

I hope that you will find these responses helpful.

Sincerely,

THOMAS J. LANPHEAR,
Director, Office of Regional Operations.

THE AMERICAN-IRISH ASSOCIATION OF WESTCHESTER HONORS CONNIE DOOLAN AND EILEEN CAREY AT ITS 16TH ANNUAL CELTIC BALL

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is a true pleasure to rise today to commemorate the Irish-American Association of Westchester's 16th Annual Celtic Ball, honoring Irishman of the Year Cornelius (Connie) Doolan and Distinguished Service Awardee Eileen Carey.

Connie Doolan, originally from the Irish city of Cork, has an entire lifetime of devoted service to the Irish-American community to his credit. Most recently, Mr. Doolan was elected as Grand Marshal of the 1992 St. Patrick's Day Parade in New York City, in recognition of his distinguished and lengthy service. Continuing his community-oriented activities, Mr. Doolan is currently taking an active role in such groups as the County Cork Association, the Knights of Columbus, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He was also one of the founders of the Emerald Society of the Licensed Brewers Industry.

Eileen Carey—nee Begley—originally from Cooldelane, Lismore, Waterford, has been actively involved in Irish-American activities since her arrival in the United States in 1958. In addition to being an original member of the American-Irish Association of Westchester, Ms. Carey has held various positions of importance in that association, including a place on their board of directors, her current post of treasurer, and prominent roles with the Heritage Day, Celtic Ball, and Toy Drive Committees. An enthusiastic member of the L.A.O.H. in Westchester, Ms. Carey has served as the Grand Marshal's Aide in the Yonkers St. Patrick's Day Parade. She has also been a delegate to the New York St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee.

Eileen Carey and Connie Doolan, in every aspect of their lives, are giving of themselves with the enthusiasm and energy which are a part of their Irish heritage. In doing so, they are making an important difference both for the Irish community and for all of their neighbors in Westchester. I am sure that my colleagues will agree that their recognition by the Irish-American Association is well deserved.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS RUTH BOONE AND MARGIE HARDY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise before you today to pay tribute to two women who have spent their lives developing our Nation's most valuable resource, our children. After 61 years of combined service to the Flint community schools, Ruth N. Boone and Margie K. Hardy are retiring. In recognition of the many contributions of these remarkable women, their colleagues have organized a reception to be held on October 15, 1992, at the Sarvis Center in my hometown of Flint, MI.

Mrs. Ruth Boone was born and raised in South Carolina. After graduating from high school, she attended Allen University in Columbia, SC, earning a bachelors of science in elementary education. Mrs. Boone has also obtained a masters of arts degree from Michigan State University.

After moving to Flint in 1957, Ruth Boone was hired by the Flint community schools as a teacher at Roosevelt Elementary School. Because of her dedication and professionalism, she has received several promotions during her tenure with the Flint community schools, retiring as a staff associate in language arts and humanities. As staff associate, Mrs. Boone was responsible for the initiation and implementation of curriculum development for the elementary program of the Flint community schools.

Ruth Boone is a member of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority and has served as basileus, first ante basileus, recording grammateus and corresponding grammateus of the Flint chapter. She has served two terms as recording grammateus of the Michigan State Organization of Zeta Phi Beta. She is also the adviser for the Flint Amicae Auxiliary and the State Organization of Amicae, Zeta Phi Beta.

A member of Vernon Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church, Ruth Boone and her husband Harold have three children, Audrey, Amye, and Richard.

Mrs. Margie K. Hardy was born and raised in Gaffney, SC. She attended South Carolina State College where she obtained a bachelors degree. She has a masters of arts degree from Eastern Michigan University and has attended graduate courses at the University of Michigan and Michigan State University.

Margie Hardy began her teaching career in her hometown of Gaffney, where she taught for 7 years. For the past 28 years, Margie Hardy has worked for the Flint community schools as a teacher, reading consultant, and most recently as an administrator for the chapter 1 program, serving as staff associate for language arts and humanities.

Mrs. Hardy has served as a presenter of the new definition and direction of reading for the Flint community schools. She has also conducted presentations for many reading conferences.

A faithful member of Vernon Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church, Margie Hardy has a daughter, Van Jenkins and a granddaughter, Alicia.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise before you and my fellow Members of the 102d Congress to honor Mrs. Margie K. Hardy and Mrs. Ruth N. Boone. They have devoted a lifetime to developing the minds of the future leaders of our great Nation. South Carolina's loss has truly been Flint's gain. Though they are retiring from the teaching profession, I am sure that our community will continue to benefit from their dedication and wisdom.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ATTORNEY EDWARD L. MASRY

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of Members the legal accomplishments of Attorney Edward L. Masry. He was born in Paterson, NJ, in 1932. In 1940, as a young boy, Edward traveled with his mother and father to Venice, CA, where prior to their deaths, they became successful real estate and restaurant owners.

In 1950, Edward graduated from Van Nuys High School, CA, where he participated in football and track.

Edward entered Los Angeles Valley College in 1950 where he was Outstanding Athlete of the Year, 1952; Letterman Club president; associated men's student body president and student body president. He graduated with an A.A. degree and matriculated to the University of California at Santa Barbara and UCLA. He entered into Loyola Law School of Los Angeles in 1957 and graduated with juris doctor degree in 1960, and passed the California State Bar in 1960.

While at Loyola Law School he was editor of the Loyola Digest and president of the student body. He also won the finals of the Moot Court Court Competition, the Appellate Court Competition, and was on the winning team of the Trial Court Competition.

In 1960, he entered into a partnership with now superior court judge Ernest J. Williams, and in 1961, Edward started his own firm. He is now the senior partner of Masry and Vititoe with three locations in California.

Mr. Masry has represented U.S. Senators, the Lieutenant Governor of the State of California, Members of Congress, State senators, assembly members, judges on the State and Federal benches, and many, many professional athletes and celebrities.

He and his law firm have been in the forefront of advocating for legislation, and arguing in the courtroom for the rights of common people. He has represented at trial, a varied spectrum of clients, from a medical doctor on a charge of first-degree murder to other persons who were wrongfully accused of felonies. Mr. Masry has achieved a success rate of over 90 percent on all of his criminal trials.

In the fields of personal injury and product liability, Mr. Masry's firm is one of the most aggressive and most successful law firms in all of California. Edward Masry has litigated various personal injury cases from explosions to automobile accidents since 1965, enjoying the highest of reputation among defense attorneys as always well prepared and successful.

We congratulate Edward L. Masry on his 32 years of practice and superior service to the residents of the State of California.

Mr. Masry is currently married to his lovely wife, Joette Masry. They reside in Studio City, CA, and Rancho Mirage, CA.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO EXTEND SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME BENEFITS TO ALL CHILDREN OF U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL STATIONED OVERSEAS

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to extend supplemental security income [SSI] benefits to all children of U.S. military personnel stationed overseas.

I introduced legislation almost 3 years ago, included in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, which I hoped would accomplish this. Those provisions were amended during conference, however, to require that children be receiving SSI benefits in the United States in order to continue receiving them overseas. The language thus denies eligibility to children born overseas, and children diagnosed with disabilities after moving overseas. The bill I am offering today would simply eliminate the requirement that children be receiving benefits prior to their move abroad.

This is a simple matter of fairness. The number of children affected is very few: under 50, according to the Department of the Army's Office of the Surgeon General. But to enlisted personnel struggling to care for their disabled children while stationed overseas, the extra benefits are crucial. These soldiers pay U.S. taxes, vote in U.S. elections, and defend U.S. citizens. There is no reason they should be penalized because they are sent abroad by the military. Mr. Speaker, this bill finishes the job I began in 1990, and I urge its adoption.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL ANDREW GILBERT

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Michael Andrew Gilbert of Columbus, GA. Mr. Gilbert was recently awarded the Carnegie Medal by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission in recognition of his outstanding act of civilian heroism. Recognition is reserved for those who risk their lives to an extraordinary degree while saving or attempting to save the lives of others.

Mr. Gilbert saved Christi Buchanan from burning on September 2, 1991. Miss Buchanan was in a bedroom or her mother's home when a fire broke out in another bedroom late at night. Mr. Gilbert is a neighbor and became aware of the fire. He entered the home through the front door but smoke and flames prevented him from reaching the bedrooms. Mr. Gilbert was then able to break out a window to Ms. Buchanan's bedroom and entered through it. He crawled through the smoke-filled room until he was able to find Ms. Buchanan. He grabbed her, dragged her to the window and pulled her from the house. Both were treated for smoke inhalation.

Mr. Speaker, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission was established in 1904 by Andrew Carnegie. He sought to recognize persons "in peaceful vocations" who act to "preserve or rescue their fellows." Mr. Carnegie specified that each hero would receive a medal carrying the biblical quotation: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Gilbert's selfless courage to save Ms. Buchanan from that burning house was truly heroic. This is the personification of bravery that is to be rewarded by the Carnegie Medal, and I congratulate Mr. Gilbert for this well-deserved recognition.

COMMENTS ON AMENDMENT BILL

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to comment on a bill considered under unanimous consent Sunday night in the House. This bill would amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act [PACA] to clarify and slightly modify the intent of Congress regarding a very specific provision in the act about lenders holding certain assets in trust for the benefit of unpaid growers in the event of a bankruptcy. PACA was enacted in 1930 to promote fair trading in the fruit and vegetable industry by requiring buyers and sellers of fresh and frozen produce to honor the terms of their contracts.

This technical bill represents a very reasonable and fair compromise approach to the problem of ensuring producers get paid for their commodities in a timely fashion. As a member of the House Agriculture Committee and a Representative of one of the most bountiful districts in the country for agriculture, I led the effort in committee to ensure the timely payment of growers when the Congress addressed the PACA law in 1984. It is my understanding the House and Senate Agriculture Committees spent a tremendous amount of time in working with the respective groups involved in trying to reach a resolution on this narrow issue.

This resolution was negotiated in good faith and has the support of both the House and Senate Agriculture Committees. I would strongly urge the Senate to adopt this measure when it is received in their respective Chamber.

IN HONOR OF CONGRESSMAN HERTEL'S STAFF

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, in the closing hours of the 102d Congress, to pay tribute to the members of my staff. These people have served me and the citizens of Michigan's 14th District for many years, and to them I extend a warm thank you for a job well done. Although I am leaving this body soon, I know I will keep in touch with so many people who have been members of my staff through the years. For without question, I look upon my staff members as not only professionals, but as friends, who I value deeply. The following is a brief profile of each staff member and what he or she contributed to the people of the 14th District.

Six people have been with me over my entire tenure in Congress. Three, Ray O'Malley, Brian O'Malley, and Salome Williams, work in the Washington office. The other three, Paul Donahue, Mary Ellen Walker, and Maureen DeShetler, work back home in the district office.

I first met Ray O'Malley when I began my work for Michigan Attorney General Frank Kelley in the summer of 1973. In fact, at that time, I used to work for Ray. As a fellow graduate of the Frank Kelley School of Good Government, Ray has been stern and steadfast in his dedication and commitment to the public. As my administrative assistant, he has managed my personal and subcommittee staff superbly and professionally. Ray is my trusted friend and adviser. His presence in the office has been invaluable and kept life on Capitol Hill interesting. Indeed, he has taught me more about the intricacies of professional wrestling than I ever knew was possible.

His brother, Brian O'Malley, was actually the first person I hired after I was elected to Congress. Brian was the head of the transition team between my office and Congressman Lucien Nedzi, my predecessor. I first met Brian while serving in the State legislature. Brian has considerable expertise in State government, including environmental law—a subject about which he authored five books—the courts and the developmentally disabled. For the past 12 years, he has been my legislative counsel, specializing in all legislation. This sa-

gacious individual has unique hobbies, including metal working, archeology, stone carving, and ancient languages.

Salome Williams came on board about a month after I took office, in February 1981. Anyone who knows Salome knows she has not only witnessed the fascinating history of the labor movement but has been a part of it. Salome and her former husband, back in 1937, organized every auto plant in the Bay City and Saginaw area. Back in those days, the courageous union organizers literally walked a thin line between life and death. Her real-life stories about the plight of the worker in those exciting and turbulent days, and her involvement in the labor unions, belong in the history books.

In 1947, when Walter P. Reuther was elevated to the presidency of the International U.A.W., Salome returned to the union and served as his personal secretary. For nearly 30 years, after that, Salome worked in the political arm of the union. Over the years with the UAW, Salome had the opportunity to follow and become active in political campaigns. In 1976, she served as assistant to the State director of the Jimmy Carter campaign in Michigan. After Carter's victory, Salome went to Washington to help organize the Carter inaugural. She only intended to stay in Washington for a few months. She has now been here 16 years. In 1981, I had the good fortune of hiring her. Since then, Salome has been invaluable in keeping me in touch with the many unions in my district. She has expressed interest in being a part of the Clinton inauguration, should he be elected. There is no telling where her remarkable career will take her after that.

Mary Ellen Walker is a lifelong Democrat from the city of Chicago. As long as I have known Mary Ellen, she has been active in politics. Indeed, as far back as 1972, Mary Ellen played a role in national politics as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. She also served for many years on Michigan's Democratic Party State Central Committee. She is one of the most generous and giving individuals I know, and her dedication to my constituents has been immeasurable. Mary Ellen is married to Ken Walker and has four children.

Paul Donahue, a former educator, is well known for his involvement in the community. Indeed, Paul has also been involved in many activities, including work for the needy. Among his accomplishments has been the Hope Fund, a fund offering assistance to those who face catastrophic financial losses. Paul, for several years, was administrative assistant to Congressman Lucien Nedzi, until Lucien retired in 1981. Subsequently, for the past 12 years, Paul has served as my executive administrative assistant. This job requires considerable work after hours, and I recognize and appreciate his commitment.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I turn to Maureen DeShetler who has worked with me longer than anyone—for over 20 years. We met at Eastern Michigan University, where we were both on student council. She was then my administrative assistant during my terms in the State house of representatives, and is now my district office administrative assistant. There are probably not many people in Michigan's political world who do not know Maureen or look to her for advice. She is an unequivocally likable person who has been the heart of my office and a friend to everyone who comes into contact with her. Maureen is married to Dick DeShetler and has one daughter, Meagen. It is with great pride and pleasure that I thank Maureen for all she has done and for all her friendship through the years.

The rest of my staff, though they have not been with me for the full 12 years, perform as if they have.

Greg Hawkins, a native of Wisconsin, first worked part time as computer specialist in 1982. He became a full member of my staff, subsequently, in 1985, taking care of my scheduling, computer operations, accounting, and general office management. Greg has also been responsible for directing the staff of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine for Children organization. Since this is an issue very important to me and my constituents, Greg's work in this area has been indispensable. I recognize that Greg probably has the most difficult job in the office, and I have been most grateful for his competence and commitment over the years.

Mary Beth Calandro has worked as a caseworker in my Warren district office since 1987. Nobody has a deeper concern for the community than Mary Beth. She specializes in Social Security and immigration casework, subjects which require a fair amount of patience and understanding. I have always been confident that Mary Beth could be trusted to treat my constituents with respect. Mary Beth is married to David Calandro and has three children, Andrew, Kate, and Christopher. She comes from a long line of community activists as a member of the influential Sullivan family. Mary Beth graduated from Dominican High School and attended Wayne State University.

Marc Gaden had the unique opportunity to work extensively in both my district and Washington offices. He began in 1987, right after he graduated from Rochester High School, by performing the more tedious tasks, like sorting the mail, and typing. By the end of the summer, however, he was doing casework, which he performed full and part time for the next 4 years. After he graduated from the University of Michigan, he moved to Washington to pursue his graduate studies in foreign affairs at the American University and to work as a legislative assistant.

Cathleen Peralta began work in my district office after graduating from Bishop Gallagher High School. Over the years, while attending Wayne State University, Cathleen worked both full and part time, specializing in casework, grant information and constituent services. In 1989, she became press secretary for the district office. Cathleen is very involved in the community, being a part, among other things, of the local Clinton River cleanup efforts and acting as coach of a grade school soccer team. She is engaged to John Simlar and will be married in 1993. It has been my pleasure to know Cathleen and her wonderful family over the years.

Mary Conklin, the newest member of my staff, began in my Washington office in August 1991. In the short time that she has been here, Mary has proven to be invaluable in the day-to-day operations of my office. Mary brings with her impressive qualifications, including work in Senators LEVIN and RIEGLE's offices. Furthermore, Mary was the cofounder of the U.S. Senate child care center. Mary attended Western Michigan University earning a degree in communications and sociology. When Mary is not immersed in the work at the office, she is busy raising her kids. She is married to Jim Callow and has three children, Andrea, Laura, and Grace.

Several of my current staff members came on board by working first as an intern in either my local or Washington offices. Among those are Cherly Printz, Pam Moceri, Paul DeGiusti, Joe Posch, Cathleen Farrar, Peter Manning, Myra Aurelio, and Katy Fern. I have always believed that experience is the best education. Serving as an intern in a congressional office probably teaches people more about politics than any class in school. These former interns have done a marvelous job in learning the ropes of the Government in order to best serve my constituents.

Cheryl Printz came on my staff in 1987 after completing an internship from the University of Michigan-Dearborn. I was impressed by her willingness to attend after work functions or stay at the office on busy days until the work was done. Cheryl worked as a caseworker, specializing in IRS and military matters, and has been my district office manager since 1990. Cheryl is married to Gary Printz.

Pam Moceri worked with Cheryl as an intern in 1988 before joining the staff in 1989. Between her internship and her employment in my office, Pam represented the State of Michigan as Cherry Blossom Festival Princess. As a staff member, Pam applied her knowledge of the community and her dedication to my constituents to the casework she performed. I could always count on her to treat my constituents in a professional manner and with respect. Pam, the second member of my staff to be engaged, will marry Andrew Callahan, in May 1993.

Paul Degiusti also started out at my district office, while studying at Eastern Michigan University. After graduation, he moved to Washington, DC, and served as a legislative assistant specializing in defense and foreign affairs. As a member of the Armed Services Committee, Paul's intuitive understanding of the military has been quite useful. Paul is the only member of my staff to serve in the National Guard. I wish him luck as he pursues a graduate degree at George Washington University.

Joe L. Posch III, an individual whom I have known for many years, is the only member of my staff who worked as a page for the U.S. House of Representatives. Being a page allows an individual to get a firsthand look at how Congress works, an experience which Joe found valuable when he started working in my office. Joe first worked in my Detroit office as a part-time employee before he attended Boston College. Upon graduation in 1991, Joe moved to Washington, DC, to work as a legislative assistant, covering health care, Social Security, and tax issues. Joe's continued interest and dedication to his job has been a great asset. I thank Joe and his wonderful family for many years of friendship.

Cathleen Farrar was an intern in my Detroit office while a student at Albion College. After her graduation, she moved to Washington to

work on environmental and health care issues at my office. She decided to return to Michigan, however, to work in my district office because she enjoyed one-on-one interaction with constituents. I admire her dedication to the public and have been very pleased to have her on board. Cathleen is the third member of my staff to be currently engaged. She plans to marry Bill Stief in July 1993.

Peter Manning, a graduate of Michigan State University, interned at my Warren office before coming to work as a clerk on the Subcommittee of Oceanography and Great Lakes. Subsequently, he returned to Michigan to attend Law School at the University of Michigan. While in law school, Peter worked as a caseworker and staff assistant in my local offices. He is now admitted to the State Bar of Michigan. Peter was a varsity soccer player at Michigan State, and he currently moonlights as a woman's soccer coach at the University of Michigan.

Myra Aurelio is a part-time employee in my Warren district office. She started in 1985 as an intern. In 1990, she returned to assist the staff in administrative work. I found Myra to work very well with the public, a quality essential to constituent service. When she is not in my office, she works at Cottage Hospital in Grosse Pointe.

Last, but by no means least, I turn to Katy Fern, who began work on my staff in 1985, while she was still in high school. Over the years, I have depended on Katy to study a number of issues including human rights, crime and housing. Her abilities as a legislative assistant have been first-rate and she has done a wonderful job comprehensively studying an area of concern and doing the proper followup. She has an intense interest in Irish issues, a subject which she studied at Catholic University.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Debbie Dawson and Mike Quigley, who are the staff members at the Subcommittee on Oceanography, Great Lakes and the Outer Continental Shelf.

Debbie Dawson, who works as my legislative council on the subcommittee, has over 15 years of experience on Capitol Hill. She acquired a keen knowledge of the appropriations process while working for Representative PANETTA and Senator Burdick. Debbie became a member of the subcommittee staff in 1991 and has done extremely well in researching relevant issues and preparing hearings. She is known for her intense commitment to the job and it is not unusual to see her working long into the night during busy periods.

Mike Quigley brings the scientific expertise to the subcommittee that is so vital in developing oceanographic and Great Lakes policies. Mike is a fellow from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory in Ann Arbor, MI. He began his work on the subcommittee in early 1991. It has been a pleasure to work with Mike and I hope he benefited as much from his experience on Capitol Hill as I did having him on the subcommittee staff.

There are a few persons no longer with my staff who served for several years, that I would like to recognize. I have not forgotten the kind dedication of Anne Sullivan, Pat Williams, Elaine Hollis, Christine Bricker, and Roger Playwin.

I am extremely proud of the service and commitment each member of my staff gave me and the constituents of the 14th District. I wish them all well in their future endeavors and express that it has been my honor to work with them.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by extending a special tribute to my wife, Cindy, our children, Heather, Heidi, Katie, and Mark, and my parents, Jack and Marie. As the people who know me can attest, my family is very important to me. Their help, guidance, friendship, and love over the years have enriched my life. I look forward to what the future brings for the Hertel family, and I thank them for standing beside me for all these years.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1992

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues on the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in support of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Act of 1992. The bill sent to us by the other body reflects the herculean efforts of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology; the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; and the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

Although NOAA programs—such as the National Weather Service, the Environmental Satellite Service, the National Ocean Service, and others—are critically important to the well-being of this country, it has been more than 5 years since we last had an NOAA authorization bill enacted into law.

The measure before us not only authorizes appropriations for NOAA, it contains important statements of policy regarding the accountability of this agency to the Congress for programs that have fallen behind or failed to live up to the administration's pledges such as the modernization of the National Weather Service.

This bill also includes critically needed provisions providing for the modernization of the technology employed by the National Weather Service.

Mr. Speaker, a study conducted by the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] found that the entire cost of the program to modernize the National Weather Service will be recovered within 2 years of its completion. The study found that improvements in weather forecasting will not only reduce losses from disastrous storms, but also provide significant savings for agriculture, aviation, communications, construction, and other sectors of our economy.

In fact, the study found that the economic paypack of the modernization of the weather service will be nearly $8 for every $1 spent. While providing for the modernization of the technology of the Weather Service, the bill also provides for an orderly restructuring of Weather Service offices.

To my colleagues who are concerned about the possible closure of weather offices, I would like to point out that this bill prohibits the closure of any weather office until after January 1, 1996.

Mr. Speaker, the comprehensive NOAA authorization bill now before us respects the priorities which the House approved, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

H.R. 3489

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report for H.R. 3489, the Export Administration Act of 1992 and I commend the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade [Mr. GEJDENSON], as well as the distinguished ranking Republican member of the subcommittee [Mr. ROTH] for their outstanding work on this measure.

The cold war is over and the policies of our Nation must reflect that fact. For years, our Nation placed severe restrictions on the export of high technology civilian exports. We did so because we believe it was necessary to prevent nations which were ideologically opposed to our own nation from accessing dual use technology. It is time to reassess those policies.

While this legislation does not address every archaic facet of our export control system, it does begin to address some of its problems. This bill takes aim at nation's such as the People's Republic of China, without hitting or otherwise penalizing companies doing business in such countries.

This conference report encourages the State Department and our U.S. companies to work together to promote a code of conduct modelled after the Sullivan principles that would strengthen worker rights, discourage the use of forced labor, and encourage the protection of basic human freedoms.

Another provision prohibits the export of United States origin satellites for launch from a vehicle owned by the PRC and provides that the President may waive the prohibition only on a case-by-case basis upon the certification by the U.S. Trade Representative that PRC is in full compliance with the United States-China agreement regarding international trade in commercial launch services.

The prohibition does not apply to six ongoing projects representing thousands of American jobs. We are being tough on the Chinese Government and its seriously flawed policies of labor and commercial exploitation without hurting our exporters.

In short, this legislation moves the goalpost of our China policy closer toward our end zone without penalizing the home team. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge its adoption.

H.R. 3489, THE OMNIBUS EXPORT AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1991

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us contains some modest, but important measures to help prevent nuclear proliferation.

For many years, nuclear proliferation was a mostly overlooked issue despite the significant threat it posed. But now, with the cold war over and the results in from the U.N. inspections of Iraq, proliferation is finally getting some of the interest and attention it deserves.

For nearly 2 years, a number of us in Congress have labored hard to fix the holes in U.S. nonproliferation policy which nearly allowed Saddam Hussein to deploy the ultimate weapon.

There are three basic steps which must be taken if future Saddams are to be stopped before it's too late.

First, we must strengthen U.S. export controls over sensitive nuclear dual-use equipment and technology. Once our own laws are tightened, we have greater leverage to ensure that other countries, like Germany and Japan, have strengthened controls of their own.

Second, we should enact sanctions to punish and deter foreign countries and governments that sell nuclear technology without the proper safeguards. This has been a significant problem, especially in the instance of Iraq, whom we now know received significant nuclear supplies from Germany, Switzerland, and other Western firms.

Finally, we need to improve the effectiveness of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and inspections. The IAEA, despite visiting Iraq twice a year, completely missed Baghdad's elaborate clandestine weapons program.

The legislation before us will help accomplish the second and third of these goals. Title III includes a series of sanctions on foreign companies and countries which help deter and prevent future transfers of nuclear technology. These provisions were drawn from legislation developed by the Senator from Ohio, which passed the Senate last April.

Unfortunately, the sanctions do not include the most effective measure—import sanctions—even though such sanctions passed the House earlier this year with bipartisan and administration support and are not opposed by the Senate. It is my hope that the import sanctions can be addressed again at an early date in the next Congress. We already have such sanctions for chemical and biological weapons transfers—it makes no sense to have weaker laws and punishments for nuclear transfers.

The other significant flaw in Title III is that it does not strengthen U.S. export controls of nuclear dual-use technology. This is especially unfortunate since just last March the Nuclear Suppliers Group [NSG] agreed on new international guidelines for dual-use nuclear exports. The United States had an excellent opportunity to carry out the NSG standards by strengthening our statutory licensing guidelines and criteria. Having done our part, we could then focus attention on our allies to ensure that they carried out their NSG commitments as well, for it is only through concerted, coordinated international efforts that we can prevent countries like Iraq, Iran, and Libya from getting the foreign technology they need to develop nuclear weapons. Nearly everyone stands to gain from stricter U.S. export controls, especially allies like Israel, which are most vulnerable to the nuclear ambitions of despots like Saddam Hussein.

But on balance, the legislation is an important step forward in addressing the leading threat to our national security—the further spread of nuclear weapons. Many of my colleagues worked hard to achieve passage of this bill, especially Representatives MARKEY, WOLPE, and SCHUMER, and Senators GLENN and PELL. There is still much to be done, and I hope that Congress and the President get to work early on this issue next year. It shouldn't have to wait another 2 years.

ASSISTING EXPORTS BY SMALL BUSINESSES

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Committee on Small Business, I am deeply concerned about the difficulties that small businesses face in obtaining export financing. As a result, when the Committee on Banking was marking up the legislation to renew the Export-Import Bank's charter, I took that opportunity to offer two amendments to assist small businesses.

One amendment clarifies the longstanding congressional intent that the Bank direct 10 percent of its assistance to small business exporters. I felt that this amendment was necessary in order to ensure that the program—which was created to help small businesses access the Bank's financing authority—functions properly.

This small business set-aside was enacted in 1983. The statute required the Bank to set aside 10 percent of its financing authority, by 1986, to "finance exports by small business concerns." However, the Bank has been counting the small business content of exports by larger companies against the set-aside. It was not intended that small business subcontracts count as "exports by small business concerns" and the language that I inserted into the Eximbank legislation specifies that only direct assistance to small exporters can count against the setaside.

While I am encouraged by the significant changes in the Bank's small business program recently—including the Bank's recognition that its calculation of the set-aside was contrary to both the spirit and the letter of the 1983 statute—the language underlining congressional intent removes any ambiguity.

I welcome the Bank's renewed commitment to provide export assistance to small businesses and I look forward to working with the Bank to implement this program fully.

The second amendment which I offered to the Eximbank legislation makes more "user-friendly" the delivery of services which the government is already offering in the area of export assistance.

This amendment provides that the Eximbank will work with other Federal agencies to disseminate information about its programs and financing practices and will train personnel in the workings of these programs.

This should facilitate an exporter's ability to learn about and secure working capital, financing and insurance for exporting goods and services. While this should be useful to all businesses, it should be especially helpful to small businesses which are often least able to devote the staff, money, and time to search out information scattered around the 10 different Federal agencies that have export assistance programs.

By establishing this more integrated system of Federal export services and assistance, we can begin to eliminate duplication in Federal programs, identify exporters' needs, fill the gaps, and get down to the business of promoting the export of American goods and services.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN DAVID MARTIN

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I join in the praise of our colleague DAVE MARTIN. His leadership for a strong national defense has been an inspiration to all of us. His vigorous support for his constituents and for our country in all ways has set an example for all of us. Congress will surely miss him. There is no one here that does not count him as a personal friend and I am not sure that can be said of many other of us here. Whatever list of fine qualities for a Congressman we might have, DAVE MARTIN is to be found at the top of the list of those who excel.

TRIBUTE TO HON. TOM CAMPBELL

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, there are few people who can come into Congress and make their mark on the House in just 4 years. TOM CAMPBELL can and did.

TOM, in fact, has made a career of being excellent. A graduate of Harvard Law with a doctorate in economics from the University of Chicago, he clerked for Supreme Court Justice Whizzer White, won a White House fellowship, and was Director of the Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Competition. All this before most people even get started. He was the youngest law professor ever to be tenured at Stanford, and 4 years ago, he decided to apply his talents to Congress, winning the Silicon Valley seat.

In the House, TOM served on the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, the Judiciary Committee, and the Science, Space,

and Technology Committee—where he was able to demonstrate his mastery of international trade and competitiveness, one of the major issues now facing our Nation.

TOM saw that American business men and women have to compete in the international arena with one hand tied behind their backs. He proposed legislation to relax Federal antitrust laws to allow U.S. companies to engage in joint ventures and cooperative research and development, an advantage many of our overseas competitors already enjoy. He also proposed that we treat foreign investors in the same way that U.S. investors are treated in the foreigner's home country—a tough but pragmatic stance.

I have no doubt that we have only seen the beginning of TOM's career at this point, and that he will continue to make a mark for himself in business, academia, and elective office. He's too smart to sit on the sidelines for long.

IN SUPPORT OF THE CONFERENCE REPORT

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this conference report that reauthorizes and updates our export control regime.

The end of the cold war has made it essential that we formulate our policies governing the licensing and oversight of our dual use and high tech civilian exports. The enactment of this measure is the first step toward reaching that goal.

This legislation does not provide the sweeping overhaul of our current multiagency and multifaceted system of controlling the export of the most sensitive goods and technologies to problem countries. That effort has to be left in the hands of the next Congress.

Neither does it resolve the conflict between those who would like to see the Secretary of Defense play a much greater role in the formation of our export control policy and those who would like to see the Secretary of Commerce exercise preponderant authority in this domain.

I would only point out to my colleagues on both sides of this debate that the policy to be set out under this measure gives all agencies, including DOD, Commerce, and State, a say in export control. Also, the President's Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiative has already begun the process of addressing the challenge of controlling the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to unstable regions of the world.

On the positive side, this conference report does satisfactorily resolve all of the administration's earlier veto threats.

Instead of a backward looking nuclear weapons control regime of the type we considered in our House-passed version, the provisions on nuclear non-proliferation before us today offer a comprehensive approach that is fully consistent with our efforts to control the proliferation of nuclear weapons technology and enhance the role of the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

Equally important, the conference report reflects the new consensus of the Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls that Russia's telecommunications needs can be met without sacrificing the security interests of the United States or its NATO allies.

Enactment of this conference report will not provide a quick fix for the competing bureaucratic interests vying for control of our export licensing system. It does, however, permit Congress to reenter the export control debate and begin the process of meeting the proliferation challenges of the post-cold war era.

I urge my colleagues to support the conference report.

IRISH FEDERATION OF MONMOUTH COUNTY PAYS TRIBUTE TO JACK MURPHY AND MARY HASSELL

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, October 16, the Irish Federation of Monmouth County, NJ, will hold its sixth annual charity ball at the Shore Casino in Atlantic Highlands. On this occasion, the federation will honor two of Monmouth County's finest and most generous citizens, Mr. Jack Murphy and Ms. Mary Hassell.

Both Jack Murphy and Mary Hassell have had long associations with the Irish Federation. Mr. Murphy has been a member of the federation since its infancy. His firm, Murphy Bus Co., has always donated its transportation services to the federation, and he has always generously responded to the organization's appeals. Ms. Hassell has held many offices in the federation, and has been the sunshine girl for the past 12 years. She has been a positive force in the community, cheering the sick and consoling the grieving, and federation members cherish her presence at the organization's meetings.

Proceeds from the federation's souvenir ad journal will contribute to three very worthy causes: Project Children, the Rainbow Foundation, and the Irish Federation Charity Fund. Project Children provides a vacation for children from the troubled north of Ireland, regardless of religion. These boys and girls, Catholic and Protestant, stay with host families in the United States, enjoying a respite from the conflict in the homeland and learning that the bitterness that they know should never have been and should stop. The Rainbow Foundation, located in Middletown, NJ, also focuses on children, helping youngsters with catastrophic illnesses, providing transportation, equipment, and medicine, and helping parents in their time of difficulty. The Irish Federation's Charity account helps the unfortunate in their time of need and other charitable causes as the need arises.

The Irish Federation is an active nonprofit organization with a body of elected officers. It has been in existence since 1971, and its purpose is to establish an Irish cultural center in Monmouth County, dedicated to the promotion and study of Irish music, language, dance, and history. Over the years, the federation has raised and donated thousands of dollars to various charities, most prominently the Deborah Hospital, Brown Mills, NJ.

While there are many hard-working and dedicated individuals whose efforts have helped the Irish Federation to grow and prosper, I would like to pay special tribute to Mr. Patrick Gaynor of Middletown, NJ, president of the Irish Federation. Thanks to his efforts, and those of the other members of the Federation, I am sure that Friday's event will be an exciting and memorable one.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO SIMPLIFY ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECIPIENTS OF AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer very simple legislation to simplify eligibility requirements for recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children [AFDC].

I was contacted last year by Ms. Donna Whiteman, secretary of the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, who advised me that Federal regulations require every adult member of a family to attest personally to their U.S. citizenship. The regulations also require the adult to formally declare that any newborn child is a U.S. citizen, even if the infant is born in the United States. These two requirements delay unnecessarily benefits to eligible individuals. According to Secretary Whiteman, the regulations create a tremendous potential for purely technical errors. The problem is particularly acute in rural areas, where families may have to travel a considerable distance to reach the nearest Social Security office.

Congress recognized this problem in the 1990 farm bill, when we amended the Food Stamp Program, with support from the administration, to allow a single household member to attest to the citizenship status of all members of the household.

I contacted the Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Children and Families, where official informed me they would support a similar revision to the AFDC program.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very minor change. It does not increase welfare rolls. This simply allows people who are eligible for AFDC, among the poorest citizens of our country, to obtain benefits more quickly. I urge its adoption.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF BEACON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the 50th anniversary of Beacon Elementary School in Harper Woods, MI.

When Beacon Elementary first opened in September of 1942, it was located in what was then known as Gratiot Township. World War II was being fought and although the emphasis was on learning, much of the school's activities focused on supporting the war effort. The state-of-the-art construction of the school made it an ideal location for an emergency relief station in case of a major disaster. Luckily, it was never called into service for that purpose.

The City of Harper Woods we know today was incorporated as a city in 1951. With an area of 2.63 square miles, it is known as the City of Schools and Beacon Elementary is the oldest of the 10 schools in the city.

When it opened, parents and students alike were excited with the 10-room school. Principal Beth Sheridan and her staff welcomed 400 pupils in grades three through eight.

Many of the early students who attended Beacon have also sent their children to this wonderful school. In a country where transience is the norm, there is comforting stability through the generations at Beacon.

It is with great pride that the present principal, Ellenora Yelensky, a former Beacon student herself, the staff of Beacon, the Beacon Parent Organization and the community of Harper Woods join in honoring Beacon's half century of excellence in education.

TRIBUTE TO RILEY AND MYRTLE RENFROE'S 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a wonderful couple who will soon celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary, Riley and Myrtle Renfroe.

The Renfroe's were married on November 29, 1942, in Kingsland, GA. Riley was originally from Quitman while Myrtle was from Ludowici. They have since led a full life and have two wonderful children, Emily and Jack.

Both Riley and Myrtle Renfroe are extremely patriotic and moral, and have been tremendous public servants. Riley served in England during World War II, and Myrtle played the organ in the First Baptist Church for 40 years. Riley has served as Republican chairman of Charlton County for several years and Myrtle taught school for 36 years.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all of my colleagues will join me in wishing the very best to Riley and Myrtle Renfroe on their happy anniversary.

IN HONOR OF BRUCE BAUMGARTNER 1992 OLYMPIC GOLD—AGAIN

HON. THOMAS J. RIDGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the conclusion of the 102d Congress to pay tribute to a distinguished American, an exceptional athlete, and one of the most widely recognized and respected residents of Pennsylvania's 21st Congressional District—Bruce Baumgartner.

In a Washington Post article, dateline, Barcelona, August 6, 1992, the writer provided one of the most succinct and vivid descriptions of the man we recognize today. He wrote:

Think of it: the finest heavyweight wrestler in U.S. history, all 6 feet 2, 277 pounds of him charging across a mat with the grace of a dancer and the power of a front end loader. Almost no one stops Bruce Baumgartner when he's in high gear—and he was in some sort of overdrive tonight in his quest for gold.* * *

Bruce won the gold in Barcelona and became the first U.S. wrestler to win three Olympic medals—Gold in Los Angeles; Silver in Seoul; Gold in Barcelona. His accomplishments for more than a decade resonant with one word—champion. He is the five-time World Cup champion, the 1986 Goodwill Games and world champion, the two-time Pan American Games champion and the 14-time U.S. National Freestyle champion.

Mr. Speaker, Bruce, his family and his friends can certainly be proud of these athletic achievements, for they reflect the hard work and dedication of a very unique individual. Long hours and countless sacrifices were required to accumulate such an unprecedented record.

But, it is equally impressive that Bruce's academic and civic resumes reveal the same type of dedication and commitment to excellence. Attending Indiana State University, Bruce achieved a 3.77 undergraduate grade point average, winning one of the NCAA's top five academic-athletic awards, as well as an NCAA post-graduate scholarship to Oklahoma State University.

At home in western Pennsylvania, Bruce's message to young people has won him community-wide praise. Emphasizing that academics come before athletics, he has instilled this code in hundreds of young people he has coached at Edinboro University since 1984. He has taken his message of discipline, sacrifice, commitment, integrity and self-worth to thousands of young people in primary and secondary schools.

On a more personal note, it has been my pleasure to be with Bruce, his wife Linda and their son, Bryan, on several occasions. There is nothing that generates a quicker smile or look of greater personal satisfaction than mention of his family. He is as gentle as he is powerful, as thoughtful as he is dedicated, as decent as he is strong.

It is with great pride and honor that we salute Bruce Baumgartner—Olympic champion.

BELL CO. TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING SHOULD BEGIN NOW

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of H.R. 1523, a bill introduced by our colleague from Ohio, Mr. OXLEY, which would permit the Bell companies to manufacture telecommunications equipment and customer premises equipment, I do not believe that H.R. 5096, the Antitrust Reform Act of 1992, is conducive to this needed relief in any respect.

In this regard, I recently read the additional views in the committee report on H.R. 5096 submitted by our colleague from Illinois, Mr. HYDE, on manufacturing relief. I wholeheartedly agree with his comments on the manufacturing issue and insert them in the RECORD at this point:

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF CONGRESSMAN HYDE

I firmly believe that the Regional Bell Operating Companies ("Bell Companies") should be allowed entry without delay into the telecommunications equipment and customer premises equipment manufacturing industries. I made clear this position in March of 1991 when I co-sponsored H.R. 1523, Representative Oxley's legislation allowing the Bell Companies immediate, regulated, entry into these markets. My vote in support of H.R. 5096 in Committee reveals no change of heart. It merely recognizes that H.R. 5096 provides appropriate statutory standards for deciding upon Bell Company entry into the information services industry. Unfortunately, these standards are wholly inappropriate for manufacturing and threaten America's ability to regain preeminence in this vital field.

The seven Bell Companies are among the largest and most technologically sophisticated corporations in America. They take in $80 billion in annual revenue, provide phone service to 80% of our nation's population, and control over half of our telecommunications industry's capital assets. America should be relying on these companies to put us in the vanguard of the worldwide telecommunications revolution. Instead, we have been busy erecting chinese walls preventing them from using their invaluable telecommunications know-how and great store of available funds for manufacturing applications. Since their creation in 1984, the Bell Companies have been forced to turn away small American manufacturers with bold ideas for joint ventures and with urgent needs for venture capital. The Bell Companies have had no choice but to look for investment opportunities overseas. They have plowed back a paltry 1% or so of revenues into research and development because of a lack of ability to market their inventions. And, in the meantime, our telecommunications trade surplus has become a deficit, U.S. companies' share of new telecommunications patents has been plummeting, over 70 U.S. telecommunications companies have merged with or been acquired by foreign concerns, and AT&T, the largest domestic telecommunications manufacturer, has cut 60,000 manufacturing jobs. Over 190 U.S. telecommunications equipment manufacturers have joined in a coalition to support removal of the Bell Company manufacturing restrictions. The two leading unions in the U.S. telecommunications industry, the Communications Workers of America and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, concur. I think we should heed their call.

Certainly, there must be regulatory safeguards ensuring that the Bell Companies will not engage in anti-competitive behavior once they enter the manufacturing industry. Such safeguards to protect independent manufacturers have already been devised and/or implemented. Among these are requirements that the Bell Companies only purchase

equipment at open market prices when purchasing internally (and only from separate affiliates), that they grant independent manufacturers comparable opportunities to sell to them, that they grant these manufacturers all the technical information needed to meet specifications, and of course, that they do not cross-subsidize. After the regulations are implemented, all we must do is give the Federal Communications Commission adequate resources for enforcement.

To revive the American telecommunications manufacturing industry, the Bell Companies should be allowed to enter the fray as soon as possible. We cannot afford to wait the many years that will be required for the litigation generated by H.R. 5096 to run its course. We cannot afford to use a standard of review for Bell Company market entry ("no substantial possibility that [a Bell Company] could use monopoly power to impede completion . . .") that has been used ever since divestiture to keep the Bell Companies out of markets. It may very well be necessary to use the scheme envisioned by H.R. 5096 in contemplating Bell Company sale of information services. The Bell Companies generally have bottleneck control over the provisions of local phone service, and non-Bell information service providers understandably fear pricing and service discrimination should the Bell Companies become their competitors. In the manufacturing field, however, the regulatory problems are not nearly as knotty, and the need for a reinvigorated American marketplace is paramount. I can see no reason to further delay the supervised entry of the Bell Companies into this industry.

RETIREMENT OF HAMILTON McWHORTER

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, the Georgia General Assembly is losing a long-time leader and friend. Hamilton McWhorter, who went to the capitol 55 years ago as the senate parliamentarian and has served since 1966 as its Secretary, is stepping down.

At 79, the lifelong bachelor who has devoted his life to helping a succession of lieutenant governors run the chamber has said he would retire in Lexington, GA, where he grew up, or in Athens, GA, home of the University of Georgia and the Georgia Bulldogs.

In addition to his duties at the State capitol, Mr. McWhorter has remained steadfast in his devotion to University of Georgia sports. It has been estimated that he has missed only six or seven football games—home and away—in the past 29 years.

Mr. McWhorter's father was president of the Senate, and he served as parliamentarian of the chamber in 1937–39, after graduating from law school at the University of Georgia. He left to serve in the military intelligence during World War II and it is a legend among senators that he was a CIA agent after the war.

Mr. McWhorter was elected to the senate himself in 1960, but only served one term because he disliked politics, he said. He loved the procedures of the Senate, however, and returned in 1966 as secretary.

Having worked so many years at the State capitol, Mr. McWhorter is considered to be a part of the institution. He knows every nook and cranny of the building like his own home and knows all who frequent its halls like family. His entertaining character and exceptional devotion will be difficult, if not impossible, to replace.

I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Mr. McWhorter many happy and healthy years to come in his much-deserved retirement.

HEALTH CARE: LET THE PEOPLE SPEND

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, Michael D. Bromberg, executive director of the Federation of American Health Systems, wrote an excellent op-ed that appeared in the Washington Post on September 29, 1992. I commend it to my colleagues as they think about establishing a global health budget.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 29, 1992]

HEALTH CARE: LET THE PEOPLE SPEND

(By Michael D. Bromberg)

Imagine the public outcry if Congress passed a "global entertainment budget" limiting the amount of money citizens may spend on movies, fast food and family vacations. That is what the Democratic leaders in Congress and their presidential nominee, Bill Clinton, are advocating for health care expenditures.

Frustrated by their inability to control federal health costs, these liberal lawmakers are suggesting an annual "global health budget" for the private sector. This mechanism would set an arbitrary ceiling on aggregate public and private health care spending. The cap would be enforced by controlling prices, which inevitably would limit health care purchases and lower the quality of care.

Whether applied to entertainment or health care, the concept of a global budget would require a constitutional amendment; our forebears did not grant government the authority to apportion our personal incomes. Congress does have limited authority to ration private consumption of scarce resources such as food and gasoline during national emergencies. Even during peacetime, Congress has invoked its authority to protect the public safety by requiring cars to be equipped with seat belts and by setting a national speed limit.

But the United States is not at war, and health care is hardly a scarce resource. In fact, capping individuals' health care purchasing would have a detrimental impact on public health. The use of a global budget even exceeds the health policies established by countries that embrace socialized medicine. In Great Britain, for example, citizens retain the freedom to purchase supplemental private coverage. Canada, which lacks our constitutional protections, does limit all health spending as well as such individual choices. Fortunately, most Canadians live near the U.S. border, and we provide the state-of-the-art health care they covet.

Our government does have the authority to balance individual rights against the overall welfare of the public, but it must do so cautiously—any restriction on our fundamental rights must stem from an overriding public interest. The Supreme Court has vigorously defended this principle by overruling laws that do not meet this "strict scrutiny" test. In doing so, the high court has cited our Constitution, its amendments and the Declaration of Independence as authority.

For instance, in *Buckley v. Valeo*, a cap on campaign expenditures by private citizens running for office was struck down as a violation of the First Amendment right to freedom of expression. Government-set limits on individual liberties, such as the right to personal privacy, were rejected under the due process clause of the 14th Amendment in *Griswold v. Connecticut* (which voided a state statute prohibiting the use of contraceptives). No overriding public interest would be served by forfeiting to government individuals' freedom to choose what they buy and how much they spend on health care service.

It would be constitutional for Congress to cap federal health spending because that involves the allocation of tax dollars. That would be unwise public policy, however, because a federal health cap would only compound the dilemma of the millions of poor Americans who do not qualify for Medicaid, It also would be legal for Congress to limit tax subsidies for private health expenditures, such as the tax deductions and exclusions for employer-paid insurance.

Reforming our health system to increase access and control costs is essential, and there are many pending proposals to achieve it without raising serious constitutional questions. The examples include:

Changing our tax laws to encourage cost-effective health plans;

Accelerating efforts to measure quality and eliminate unnecessary care;

Reforming malpractice laws to reduce the cost of defensive medicine; and

Establishing purchasing groups to lower the cost of insurance for small business.

But prohibiting private health spending above some magic number—regardless of need—flies in the face of our constitutional guarantees. It is ironic that those who want government to limit our personal decisions on health spending are the first to proclaim their belief that "health care is a right, not a privilege." They ought to realize that under the Constitution, rights belong to the people—not the government.

SISTER FRANCES JEROME WOODS, EMINENT SOCIOLOGIST, WRITER

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to the life of and the important good works of my good friend, the late Sister Frances Jerome Woods, an eminent sociologist and writer, a nun, a great American, and a wonderful human being. She was a member of the Koinonia Community, who entered the postulancy of the Congregation of Divine Providence in 1928.

For 39 years, 1948–87, she taught sociology, social work, and political science at Our Lady of the Lake University in the heart of my congressional district in San Antonio. In addition to being a great teacher, a distinguished professor, she wrote six books on sociology, did research and conducted studies for the

writing of dozens of definitive articles and publications, and also contributed to many encyclopedias.

One of the most important studies conducted and written by Sister Frances Jerome, and which I had the honor to have published in 1982, as the chairman of the House Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development, was "The Model Cities Program in Perspective: The San Antonio, Texas, Experience."

Her other books published include: "Cultural Values of American Ethnic Groups," Harper, 1956; "The American Family System," Harper, 1959; "Introductory Sociology," Harper & Row, 1966; "Marginality and Identity: A Colored Creole Family Through Ten Generations," Louisiana State University Press, 1972; "Mexican Ethnic Leadership in San Antonio, Texas," Heritage of the Mexican American collection by Arno Press, Inc., 1977, and "Value Retention Among Young Creoles," the Andrew Mellen Press, 1989.

Sister Frances Jerome also wrote the chapter entitled "Congregations of Religious Women in the Old South," in "Catholics in the Old South," edited by Randall M. Miller and John L. Wakelyn, Mercer University Press, 1983. Twenty years earlier she wrote "Religion, Medicine, and the Humanities" in the book, "San Antonio—A History for Tomorrow," part I, edited by Sam Woolford, the Naylor Co.

She was a contributor to "The World Book Encyclopedia," "Social Casework," "Mental Hygiene," "American Catholic Sociological Review," "Choice," "Exceptional Children," "Social Work," "Social Service Review," "Southwestern Social Science Quarterly," and "The New Catholic Encyclopedia."

Sister Frances Jerome was a former president of the American Catholic Sociological Society, now called the Association for the Sociology of Religion. She was a member of the American Sociological Association and the American Anthropological Association, as well as a member of numerous other professional organizations.

Born in Guthrie, OK, on January 4, 1913, she made her first profession of vows in 1931 and her final vows 6 years later. In 1931, she was assigned to teach in St. Francis Xavier School in Alexandria, LA. She taught at St. Anne's School in Houston in 1935, at St. Anthony's School in San Antonio in 1937, and at Holy Family School in Tulsa in 1942.

In 1989, she received the Alumni Achievement Award given by the Catholic University of America where she had earned a master's degree and a doctorate in political science and sociology. Her bachelor's degree in history was from OLLU in 1940.

When Sister Frances Jerome died in San Antonio on August 9 at McCullough Hall, the hospital for the sisters at Our Lady of the Lake University, she left only one immediate survivor, her sister, Hope Kennedy Pasque of Guthrie, OK. She also left a "telephone directory of devoted friends" as her good friend, Sister Catherine Walker of San Antonio, has said.

Members of this august body, I grieve at the loss of Sister Frances Jerome Woods—her brilliant mind, her deep spirituality, her artistic and writing talents and her tremendous capacity for love and caring.

But her life with us continues in the legacy of good works she has left us. Her spirit has touched so many lives through her writings and the training she gave to hundreds of social workers at the Worden School of Social Work at OLLU which is, this year, celebrating 50 years of service. Sister Frances Jerome's good influence will always be there. We have truly been blessed by her life.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS JUDGE CHARLES B. MOSIER

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to a man who has become one of Michigan's most respected jurists, the Honorable Charles B. Mosier. Judge Mosier is retiring from a legal career that spans four decades culminating with his service to the 67th district court for the past 22 years. In recognition of the lifetime achievements of Judge Mosier, a dinner is being held in his honor on October 22, 1992, at 6 p.m. at the Davison Country Club.

After graduating from Otisville High School in 1947, Judge Mosier attended the University of Michigan and Park College of Kansas City, MO as an undergraduate student. Judge Mosier completed his graduate studies in journalism at Washington University in St. Louis, MO and obtained his juris doctorate degree in law from the University of Detroit in 1957. Judge Mosier also served for 2 years as a member of the U.S. Army as a staff instructor in the U.S. Nike Guided Missiles Combat Program.

After graduating from the University of Detroit, Judge Mosier became a practicing attorney in Genesee County, with law offices in Flint, Burton, and Otisville. He served also as village attorney for Otisville, MI, city attorney for Clio, MI, and prosecutor for both municipalities.

In 1980, Judge Charles Mosier began his service with the 67th district court, 2d division. While a member of the court, Judge Mosier has served as chairman of the Computer Training and Transition Team and is a member of the District Court Criminal Justice Committee. Judge Mosier initiated the 67th district court's program allowing high school students to receive courtroom training as a part of their school activities. This was accomplished through scheduling visitations, discussion periods, and mock trials monitored by Judge Mosier and volunteer attorneys.

Judge Mosier is the founder of the city of Davison's Community Service Program and the 67th district court's First Offender Program. He has served as the presiding judge of the 67th district court for three terms and has served as chief judge pro tempore, his current post, for three terms.

A widely respected jurist, Judge Mosier is a staff member of the Michigan Judicial Institute and has served as an instructor to judges, magistrates, clerks, and court administrators throughout the State of Michigan. He is also an appointed staff member of the Center for the Administration of Justice at Wayne State University in Detroit, MI. In addition, Judge Mosier has also held statewide seminars for district judges.

Judge Mosier has been an active member of numerous professional and civic organizations including the Genesee County Legal Aid Society, the Genesee County Bar Association, the District Court Committee, and Bench and Bar Committee. He is a past member of the board of directors of the State District Judge's Association, cofounder of the Michigan Magistrate's Association, and the editor of "Bench Marks," a statewide bimonthly publication directed to all Michigan district judges.

Judge Charles Mosier and his wife Dee have been married for nearly 40 years. They have 2 sons, Matt and Mark, and 10 grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor for me to rise before you today to pay honor to the lifetime achievements of this remarkable man. Through his hard work, dedication, and flawless professionalism, Judge Charles B. Mosier has established for himself a place of honor in the annals of Michigan legal history. I am honored to have had the privilege to represent him in the U.S. Congress. I ask you and my fellow members of the 102d Congress to join me honoring this great jurist.

THE MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD [MSPB]

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I introduced a bill, H.R. 5239, the Merit Systems Protection Board [MSPB] Administrative Judges Protection Act of 1992, along with my colleague Congressman GUS YATRON of Pennsylvania. The bill was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Unfortunately, the Congress will be adjourning before we have the opportunity for a hearing on this important bill to safeguard the employment rights of Federal workers for fair and unbiased hearings before impartial adjudicators.

Yesterday I received a copy of the letter of support for the bill from the National Association of Postal Supervisors to Congressman BILL CLAY of Missouri, chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. The postal supervisors agree with me that the bill is important to postal workers, who come before the Merit Systems Protection Board and want to be assured that decisions impacting their future employment are made by administrative law judges [ALJ's] with judicial competence and independence. They too support the conversion of qualified administrative judges at the MSPB to ALJ status and protections under the Administrative Procedures Act. They too are concerned that important cases at the Board may now be heard by junior civil servants without the required experience and independence associated with the corps of Federal ALJ's. The postal supervisors who are most impacted by the MSPB describe some recent unfair employment actions against the AJ's by the MSPB, which they cite as undermining

worker confidence in the MSPB hearing process. I agree that only full ALJ status for the AJ's at the MSPB will protect them from potential Board influence and politicization.

The letter suggests that the Congress address the current employment practices of the Board in regard to the AJ's at the MSPB. I respectfully call upon the Post Office and Civil Service Committee to give the developments described in the letter its oversight attention, even as we are ending this active session. These matters may be reviewed even though we have adjourned. I offer any assistance that might help the committee to investigate this matter by putting them in contact with the appropriate sources. I am sure that when we reconvene, that more will be known about this matter because of our interim oversight activities. We can then have a full public hearing on the bill. I understand that the General Accounting Office has been contacted by the committee about the downgrading of AJ's at the MSPB and I look forward to their report. I request that the letter be included in the RECORD; the text of the letter follows:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF POSTAL SUPERVISORS,
Washington, DC, September 26, 1992.

Hon. William L. Clay,
Chairman Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN CLAY: I am writing to express our support for HR 5239 "The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) Administrative Judges Protection Act of 1992", introduced by Rep. Gus Yatron (D–PA) and Rep. George W. Gekas (R–PA), and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the Civil Service Subcommittee chaired by Rep. Sikorski (D–MN).

HR 5239 is important to postal workers who rely on the fairness and integrity of decisions made by MSPB Administrative Judges (AJs) on employment cases. We are concerned that administrative judges (AJs) at the MSPB are now subject to performance appraisals and cash bonus awards based on performance review, which as the Administrative Law Section of the American Bar Association has determined, is inappropriate review of individuals with hearing and decision authority. Such review may compromise the decisional independence of AJs at the MSPB. As a result, we strongly support Administrative Procedure Act/Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) protections for AJs at the MSPB and the ensuing ALJ classification status for MSPB AJs. Federal employees deserve the same rights to an impartial hearing and decision regarding their critical employment rights, as do individuals seeking federal benefits before the Social Security Administration or the Department of Labor.

ALJ status for MSPB AJs is long overdue. There are some recent disturbing employment developments at the MSPB that warrant your oversight and attention. The Board has hired eight AJs at the GS–11 classification. Mr. Paul Katz, a personnel consultant and former assistant director for Classification and Qualifications with the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), was hired by the Board to conduct a classification study of the AJ position and recommend an appropriate level of classification for MSPB AJs. In March 1991 the Board adopted a resolution to compensate AJs at the highest rate permissible under the study.

Mr. Katz's study resulted in a GS–15 classification level for the AJ position at MSPB. GS–11 status is appropriate for entry level staff attorneys at MSPB but not for AJs with hearing and signatory powers over important employment decisions impacting our membership. We object to "GS–11 Junior AJs" hearing cases brought by postal workers before the MSPB. Also, the Board contrary to its Resolution, had failed to convert some GS–14 AJs to GS–15, and these AJs have filed a grievance against the Board. This is the same body that postal workers expect fairness and integrity from in deciding employment cases. It should not be surprising to learn worker confidence in the Board's hearing process is low when their own AJs need to file grievances for fair treatment.

HR 5239 has a January 1992 cutoff date for converting MSPB AJs to ALJs, which avoids conversion of GS–11 AJs and those not meeting OPM standards for the ALJ Register. The enactment of HR 5239 is the best method of stopping the Board from replacing qualified AJs with inexperienced AJs who do not meet the OPM ALJ standards for selection, experience, neutrality or compensation. The sixty-two AJs at the MSPB need the protection of ALJ status as do federal workers who come before them. The Board has demonstrated its bias for control by hiring GS–11 AJs and failing to convert some GS–14 AJs to (see letter), the Civil Service Subcommittee has not conducted a hearing on the bill or on the GS–11 AJ and GS–14 AJ conversion matters. We respectfully request that the full Committee consider those issues and support Senate efforts to address these issues prior to adjournment this year.

Thank you for your assistance with this request, which is of importance to postal workers.

Regards,

BOB MCLEAN.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ST. FRANCIS R.C. CHURCH

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to St. Francis Roman Catholic Church of Hackensack, NJ as it celebrates its 75th anniversary.

In the year 1917, the city of Hackensack was a small rural community of about 25,000 people. Approximately 4,000 of these were Italian/Sicilian immigrants who came to Bergen County with great hopes of using their skills and love of work to set new roots for their families. Some devoted themselves to agriculture and horticulture; then they were off to work in the local silk, paper, chemical and slipper factories. Others began building homes and highways for the local community. As their roots became stronger, the local community began to feel a deep need to have a church of their own, one which would serve their growing spiritual, emotional, and social needs—in their native language.

The newly formed parish had been using the premises on 53 Fair Street, owned by a Mr. A. Pesaturo, for their services. In August of 1917, the foundations of an old structure on Holt and Lodi Streets were removed to be replaced with a small wooden church. The dedication of this church was on December 9, 1917, taking only 4 months to build. Bishop John O'Connor of Newark graciously sent this new church Father Alexander Petrone as their first priest. Father Petrone stayed in Hackensack until 1925 when he was transferred to Trenton, NJ.

In 1925, St. Francis was entrusted to the Capuchin Franciscan Friars. The first Capuchin pastor was Father Gaetano Costi. In 1931, Father Gaetano left St. Francis and was succeeded by Father Evarist Materazzi. Father Evarist is most noted for two things: First, his project to reconstruct a new church. Second, his program which was to obtain a community of Sisters to instruct the children. Initially, the Capuchin Sisters of Ringwood were ministering the parish. In 1932, however, they were succeeded by the Religious Teachers Filippini. In 1967, a grammar school opened, and the sisters served the St. Francis parish until 1984.

Over these 75 years many of its members have served the parish faithfully out of love, with little or no recompense, save the willingness to serve their church and their community. Additionally, the parish has greatly contributed to the city of Hackensack through its activities and participation within the surrounding community.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to St. Francis as it celebrates its 75th anniversary. I extend my best wishes to the parish of St. Francis of Assisi Church on the occasion of their diamond jubilee celebration.

THIRD DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY, RESIDENTS SPEAK OUT

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I recently asked my constituents to speak out about what bothers them about their Government. I sought their suggestions for making Government more efficient and more responsive. I asked them to help me challenge and change the way we do business in Washington.

I would like to share with you some of their comments. Most ideas dealt with tax and spending issues and health care. Because of the overwhelming response and my desire to include a representative cross-section of views, every letter could not be printed. However, each one will receive my careful consideration.

Terry A. Powers, Atlantic Highlands:

I feel it is all of the politicians' responsibility to inform the American public what the deficit means to them. You need to make people realize that if we don't start sacrificing, there will be real trouble with our standard of living.

Jacob H. Graf, Oceanport:

The number one issue is the staggering national debt. Congress must stop spending the country into bankruptcy and must exercise fiscal responsibility.

Janet Reece, Ocean Grove:

The common folks must live within our budget, it's time Congress decided to do the same. It worries me when I realize my grandchildren will have to pay the bill for all the spending.

John Kinneman, Keansburg:

We—Congress and us—have to realize that the hen that lays the golden eggs is just about worn out and the deficit has to be addressed in a meaningful way.

Patrick Pecora, Keansburg:

You guys down there in Washington must get your act together and cut down on your spending. Bite the bullet and even cut those social programs.

Ayala Family, Keansburg:

We taxpayers are fed up with successive and excessive taxation, especially in property taxes. We have no recourse except to sell and move out. We have no money left at the stroke of someone else's pen. It's scary and is absolutely not acceptable.

Frances K. Warrack, Belford:

I think retired people living on a fixed income are being taxed to death and sometimes are unable to maintain homes they worked long and hard to pay for.

P. Brewer, Elberon:

Our number one problem is getting the country back on a sound economic basis. This means creating jobs, rebuilding our infrastructure and protecting the environment. In order to do this, we must provide education to every person who can learn new skills. For those who cannot, low skill and low paying jobs must be subsidized so that people will perform them with pride and live above the poverty level.

Harold H. Dugan, Jr., Spring Lake:

Government should expand and expedite highway and infrastructure repair and upgrading. This will provide badly needed jobs, improve our transportation network (which defense spending will not), and improve our economic situation by providing contracts to the taxpaying private sector.

John Leonard, Long Branch:

I am heartily in favor of taking defense dollars and applying them to an agency to promote a cleaner environment and concomitantly creating more jobs thereby.

Margaret Bovasso, Long Branch:

All inmates, where appropriate, should help rebuild this country's infrastructure. We would be teaching them a skill so they could get a job when they are released. It's such a waste having prisoners sit around or lift weights/exercise all day.

S. Corban, Middletown:

The most important issue is health care in the U.S.A. More and more people are out of work or change jobs and the insurance companies just play on them . . . The whole system is so bad that it becomes a shame for this country. What is the care that this country takes of its people?

Hortensia Stetler, Atlantic Highlands:

Our prescription expenses are sky high and some form of prescription service should be put forward for senior citizens.

Carole White, Oceanport:

I do believe in containing health care costs, but at the expense of the hospitals, doctors, pharmaceutical companies and insurance companies who are reaping obscene profits. There should be some kind of government watchdog agency which reports on overinflated medical profits, not a national health care system.

Clara T. Gilmartin, Union Beach:

I plead with you and all Members to please do something positive to change our current health pay system. It is way out of hand. Drastic changes must be made to control costs to everyone. A band aid approach cannot do the job. A complete overhaul must be undertaken. It can't happen over night, but it's past time to begin.

Irving Frick, Neptune City:

I would like to offer one suggestion for the preservation of the Social Security program. During the past three years, the federal treasury has borrowed more than $150 billion from the Social Security Trust Fund. This practice should be stopped. I hear so many politicians wanting to cut Social Security in order to balance the budget. Social Security funds . . . should never be used to run the federal government. Taking funds from these (Social Security) taxes with the view of paying them back at a later time (with interest) only means that the taxpayer is being taxed twice.

T. and A. Judge, Port Monmouth:

I hope you will impress upon your colleagues the importance of passing the "notch" correction legislation. It means so much to us seniors who are living on a fixed income. My husband had to take a part-time job driving a school bus so that we could make ends meet.

David S. Binion, Middletown:

I cannot understand why Congress ever passed the Notch Act. Most of the people affected by that served during World War II. Since I was born in 1921 and have been retired for the last five years, I figure between my wife and I we have received $860 plus $300 a year less of Social Security. I served four and a half years in the Navy.

Charlotte Kirk De Wyn Gaert, Avon-by-the-Sea:

These (overseas Congressional trips) too could stop. The entire entourage and personnel do not have to go to Bongo Bongo Land to see how the tsetse fly mates! Stay home. Study price gauging, lawlessness, and start making welfare recipients clean up streets, fix potholes, clean beaches and put some pride back in their lives!

Samuel S. Befumo, Spring Lake:

If America wants to make peace in the world, it should stop selling materials to other countries, for without arms or ammunition, they cannot make war.

Wanda J. Bolam, Hazlet:

I feel very strongly about the environment and feel any programs must be expanded to the fullest as quickly as possible using necessary dollars now with the hope that once we are working fully as we need to protect our environment, the cost will become minimal with all programs in place.

W.T. Bell, Jr., Ocean Grove:

One of my great concerns is that my grandchildren will not have drinkable water sometime after the year 2000. Freshwater wetlands are valuable resources for our state and nation. If the fish cannot exist in a stream, who is to say that we can drink the water.

Frank Fusco, Hazlet:

I'm very concerned about the future of this country because of the way things are being done in Washington. I'm 71 years of age and I've seen some very bad times and some good times. What galls me the most is the lack of teamwork to get the things that are necessary done. The President wants this and the Congress wants that and between them, the country gets nothing that is needs.

TRIBUTE TO REV. WILLIAM M. GRAY

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen from my hometown of Harrisburg, PA, the Reverend William M. Gray. "Billy" Gray is retiring as the executive director of Youth Urban Services of the Harrisburg Area YMCA. Billy has left a legacy of service and dedication to the community that will be hard for anyone to match.

The list of Billy Gray's accomplishments is a long one, dating back to his service in the U.S. Army during World War II in the European Theatre. Those early years also saw Billy Gray's preeminence as a prizefighter, as he was an amateur and Golden Glove champion.

Mr. Speaker, Billy Gray has been a fighter all his life. He has fought for the betterment of the community, fought for improving the lives of others. He has been a member of the Second Baptist Church for more than half a century, a church where he has also been a deacon and associate pastor. He also has a long association with the First Baptist Church of Cornwall. Billy has a long involvement in scouting, as he was an Eagle Scout and a scoutmaster of troop #24 for 10 years.

Billy has been involved with the Harrisburg Area YMCA for more than 20 years. His work as executive director of Youth Urban Services has been comprehensive, involving basic and higher education delivery, job opportunity programs, legal services programs, job counseling, and community outreach. I could go on for many hours to describe all that Billy Gray has done in this capacity, and he has been recognized with numerous awards for his years of distinguished service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Rev. William M. Gray for a lifetime of accomplishments, and in wishing him well in the years ahead. He is a beacon of our community, a beacon that will continue to shine for many years to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY CENTER

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my distinguished colleagues an organization which was established for the purpose of and remains dedicated to assisting residents of the District of Columbia attain funding for postsecondary education. On October 13, 1992, the Educational Opportunity Center will celebrate 25 years of continuous service to residents of our Nations capital.

The Educational Opportunity Center of Washington, DC, located east of the Anacostia River in ward six, officially opened its doors on July 1, 1976. The center, a community-based counseling program, funded by the U.S. Department of Education and sponsored by the College Board, provides information concerning financial and academic assistance to individuals seeking a college education. Residents of the District of Columbia who are at least 19 years of age, who live at or below the poverty level, and are first-generation college students are eligible for the services of the Educational Opportunity Center. Since its inception, the center's staff has assisted more than 50,000 D.C. residents in planning and carrying out their educational careers.

Committed to providing quality service, the Educational Opportunity Center provides speakers for community sponsored educational forums and workshops and offers career counseling. Throughout its existence, the center has made tremendous strides in providing equal access to higher education.

During the 1991–92 academic year, the center conducted two "early college awareness" programs for D.C. students enrolled in grades seven through nine. The programs, "College Knowledge" and "I'm College Bound" were conducted at several junior high schools, the Patricia Roberts Harris Educational Center, Anacostia Library, and the Richard England Metropolitan Police Boys and Girls Club. Approximately 300 students participated in these programs, which included out-of-town college tours and monthly educational/career speakers.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that I speak for my constituents when I express my profound appreciation for the dedicated directors, administrators, and staff of the Educational Opportunity Center and the outstanding public service which they have performed for the past 25 years. I ask that you and my colleagues join me in wishing this exceptional organization continued success. I look forward to celebrating the silver anniversary of the Educational Opportunity Center.

NUCLEAR SANCTIONS PROVISIONS OF THE EAA

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLPE] and would like to commend him and Mr. MARKEY for their years of effort to address the nuclear threat and for drafting the original title III of the House EAA. This House and the cause of nonproliferation will be poorer for the absence of Mr. WOLPE from this Chamber next year.

I would also like to commend chairmen GEJDENSON and FASCELL for their unfailing commitment to include nuclear controls in this bill. I strongly support those provisions and urge my colleagues to vote for the bill.

While the conference report does not contain every nuclear control provision passed by the House last year, we should not lose sight of the landmark achievement that is retained: the first significant strengthening of our nuclear nonproliferation law since 1978.

No longer will the United States be in the illogical and dangerous position of imposing sanctions on chemical weapons and missile proliferators, but not nuclear. And the sanctions in this bill are tougher than any previously written into law—as well they should be for the heinous crime of proliferating the bomb.

Senator GLENN is to be lauded for drafting the original version of the sanctions, and I would like to thank him and his staff for their cooperation in working out a compromise with the version drafted by myself and Representative STARK.

As has already been noted, the original title III dealt both with sanctions and U.S. export controls. While the bill before us today addresses only sanctions, it is not the end of the story. The title III export controls on bomb-grade uranium, which were based on my bill H.R. 3527, have been included in the Energy bill, which the President has indicated he will sign.

That leaves the question of export controls on nuclear components, technology, and dual-use items, which the House can and must address in the next Congress. Hopefully, the administration in office next year will be less hostile to the concept of restricting exports to countries that truly represent a regional security threat.

Once again, I urge my colleagues to vote for this bill to help prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

H.R. 4484, MARITIME ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATIONS

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the other body amended H.R. 4484 to include my legislation to scrap the aging, rusting ships of America's ghost fleet.

It is with a mixture of sadness and pride that I take the floor today to urge passage of this bill.

Sadness because this may be the last time I address my colleagues as a Member of this great body.

Pride because I can leave the House with this final legacy in an area that has been important to me throughout my 36-year career—eliminating government waste of taxpayer dollars.

When I first happened upon the weary warriors of World War II rotting in the James River, I would never have believed that it would take almost 4 years just to get the Government to stop paying to store junk.

I naively thought getting rid of these rusting relics would be like cleaning out the attic. You just pull 'em out of storage, sell whatever is of value, and trash the rest.

Instead I have had to wage a major legislative and public relations campaign against this monument to government waste.

Our national debt is a staggering $4 trillion dollars. We are crippling our economy as passing an impossible burden on to our children.

We simply cannot go on spending money we don't have to store ships that won't sail.

The $50 million to $100 million that legislation saves may sound like small potatoes, but if every Member brought in that much, we could cut some $26 billion to $50 billion out of the federal budget. That would certainly be a step in the right direction.

I challenge my colleagues who are returning and the new Members who join them to do just that—fight to eliminate a specific government practice or policy that senselessly wastes taxpayer dollars.

And I hope my colleagues will join me in making a small but significant contribution to fiscal responsibility today by passing H.R. 4484.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS RICHARD AND MARGARET DALY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise before you today to pay tribute to two outstanding educators, Richard and Margaret Daly, who are retiring after a combined 60 plus years of exemplary service to the Flint Community Schools. In recognition of their many accomplishments and extraordinary careers, their family and colleagues have organized a retirement dinner to be held at Bonaparte's Restaurant, in my hometown of Flint, MI, on Thursday, October 8, at 6 p.m.

Mr. Richard Daly was raised in Detroit, MI, graduated from St. Michael's High School and earned a bachelors degree from Eastern Michigan College. In 1957, he joined the Flint Community Schools as community activities director. Richard received several promotions over the years and in 1967 was assigned to the Recreation Office as a consultant. In 1972 he became a coordinator of physical education recreation and athletics. He served in that capacity for 18 years before being named to his current position as director of physical education, recreation, athletics, and youth services in 1990.

Equal in service to the community, Mrs. Margaret Daly who was born and educated in my hometown of Flint and graduated from St. Michael's High School. After pursuing her education, at Mott Community College, she joined the Flint Community Schools in 1977 as a textbook clerk at Southwestern High School. In 1978, Margaret moved from Southwestern to Merrill, serving 9 years as second clerk until 1987. She was promoted to elementary secretary at Cody School, where she has concluded her service after 14 years.

The Dalys believe that schools and community life are interdependent. They view the relationship between the schools and community as a two way street marked with the signposts understanding, appreciation, and cooperation. Through their gift for planning, thirst for detail, and a sense of ripeness in issues, they have enlisted the entire community in encouraging and guiding students in the development of

skills and acquisition of knowledge through lifelong learning.

The Dalys, through their collective energy, enthusiasm, and zeal, have stood as sentinels in the development of our youth into effective citizens. For over 60 years of combined service, they have helped our youth become the kind of citizens who uphold democratic ideals and who will lead America into the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I stand before you today asking that you and my fellow members of the 102d Congress join me in honoring Richard and Margaret Daly. They have spent their lives developing the future leaders of our great Nation. I am pleased to have this opportunity to join with their family friends, and colleagues to extend my deepest thanks for their many contributions and to wish them the very best as they reach this milestone in their lives.

THE CONDITION OF THE NATION'S BANKS: WORTH WATCHING

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, prior to the last presidential election in 1988, there were distinct signs that condition of the Nation's saving and loan industry was deteriorating.

Unfortunately for the taxpayer, the scope and severity of the problem was not addressed comprehensively until 1989, when Congress enacted the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act.

Now there are signs that a sizable number of banks may have to be closed due to lack of adequate capital. Again, these closures now appear likely to occur in the year following the election.

The taxpayer may be at risk if banks are unable to pay the cost of closure of failed institutions themselves through FDIC assessments. At this point, I would like to share with my colleagues an article which appeared in today's Washington Post on this subject.

[From the The Washington Post, Oct. 6, 1992]

BANK FAILURES COULD COST UP TO $95 BILLION: STUDY SEES 1,000 INSTITUTIONS DYING

(By Jerry Knight)

A new round of debate over the health of the nation's banks was opened yesterday with the publication of a study contending that more than 1,000 banks are "dying" and that it will cost the government from $31 billion to $95 billion to protect depositors if those banks fail.

Offering a more pessimistic assessment of the banking system's problems than any previously published, the study argues that a taxpayer bailout for the banks is "virtually certain" because payments from banking industry alone cannot keep the bank insurance find at a level where it can cover all depositors.

The study warns that Congress and the Bush administration, by refusing to recognize the seriousness of the banking industry's problems, are in danger of repeating the mistakes that led to the savings and loan debacle.

The gloomy projection of banking problems was made by Edward W. Hill, a professor at Cleveland State University, and Roger J. Vaughan, a banking expert from Santa Fe, N.M. They are authors of "Banking on the Brink," a book published by a division of The Washington Post Co. that is not part of the news department of The Washington Post.

At a press conference yesterday, Vaughan and Hill released more than 200 pages of computer analysis of financial reports of the banking industry and individual banks, showing, they said, that the banking industry's problems are much more serious than previously known.

They argue that if banks' reports accurately reflect their financial condition, "more than 1,000 of the nation's banks would be judged insolvent," meaning they would not be able to pay all their debts and pay off their depositors. "Perhaps 1,000 more are on the lip of insolvency," the authors concluded.

In contrast, the other 10,000 banks are "strong, profitable and internationally competitive" they said, pointing out that half of the world's 20 most profitable banks are American.

The Hill and Vaughan study estimated that the cost of bank failures could run as high as $95 billion, or two to six times as much as estimates of bank failure costs recently made by other government and private sources. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. a year ago estimated bank failure costs over the next few years would be from $39 billion to $48 billion.

After looking at the study for only a couple of hours, FDIC officials said the authors were projecting losses from future bank failures that were far greater than those suffered in past failures. The FDIC also questioned the use of computer models to project industry-wide losses, saying it is more accurate for examiners to determine losses on a bank-by-bank basis after looking at individual loans.

Alexandria banking consultant Bert Ely, well known for his estimates of bank and S&L failure costs, also criticized the study.

"I am at the opposite end of the spectrum and proud of it," he said. Ely, who has done studies for banking industry lobbying groups that object to raising the premiums banks pay for deposit insurance, estimates future bank failures will cost from $15 billion to $20 billion.

Vaughan and Hill make their judgments of banks' health by subtracting what they say are the probable future losses, primarily on real estate loans, from the financial data reported by banks. They contend banks can expect to lose 80 percent of the value of their repossessed real estate and loans more than 90 days past due and to lose 60 percent of their loans that are delinquent less than 90 days or that have been restructured. They also projected losses of from 20 percent to 40 percent on all other real estate loans, even those that are being paid on time.

Those discounts are "ludicrous," said William Isaac, former head of the FDIC, who contends that predictions of impending banking disaster are being proven wrong. "Despite all the crazy things people said would happen, things are looking up. The decline in interest rates has really saved the day for a lot of banks," he said.

Isaac, however, agrees with Hill and Vaughan that federal banking laws need to be updated. "Over the longer pull, if we don't make some structural changes, if we don't reform deposit insurance and permit interstate banking and repeal Glass-Steagall [a law prohibiting banks from expanding into other business lines], I believe the long run outlook for the industry is bleak," Isaac said.

INCREASING ESTIMATES—PROJECTIONS OF THE COST OF BANK FAILURES TO THE BANK INSURANCE FUND

Date released	Author	Estimated cost (Billions)
July 1991	Bank of America	$28–51
August 1991	Government Accounting Office.	30
October 1991	Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	39–48
January 1992	Office of Management and Budget.	72
April 1992	Congressional Budget Office	43
April 1992	James Barth	36–63
April 1992	Bert Ely	15–20
April 1992	Edward Kane	53
April 1992	Robert Litan	30–50
October 1992	Roger J. Vaughan, Edward W. Hill.	31–95

Source: "Banking on the Brink" by Roger Vaughan and Edward Hill

DR. MALCOLM STITCH: LASER PIONEER

HON. SID MORRISON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Malcolm Stitch who passed away in Richland, WA, on December 25 this past year of a long illness, was a trailblazer in the development of laser-based military equipment for the United States and its allies. Laser rangefinders and target illuminators contributed in a major way to the precision delivery of bombs, missiles, and tank gunfire in the Desert Storm operation. He was also responsible for the development of several unique and complex nonmilitary laser systems.

Dr. Stitch, who received his Ph.D. in physics from Columbia University in 1948, was a young research physicist at the Hughes Aircraft Company's Malibu Research Laboratory in 1960 when the first ruby lasing action was demonstrated by Dr. T.H. Maiman, a member of the research laboratory staff. Recognizing the potential of this research device as a possibly very accurate range measurement tool for military applications, Dr. Stitch joined the Hughes Radar Development organization in Culver City. This group had the design expertise necessary for producing military-class hardware. Here he created an organization devoted solely to furthering the applications of laser technology.

Under his stimulus and guidance a small group of young engineers and designers put together and demonstrated a laboratory model of a practical laser option rangefinder in January 1961. While radar had been used for many years for determining the distance to remote objects it suffered in its ability to discriminate between various nearby targets because of its relatively wide microwave beam. Being optical the laser, with an aperture of only inches, could focus a pencil beam on and range on small, discrete objects with much greater accuracy and certainty. It was this selectivity which made laser devices so attractive to the military. In 1963, the first small, handheld laser named Colidar II, was demonstrated by Stitch's organization. He then

took on personally the responsibility for promoting the unique properties of the laser both here and abroad with hardware demonstrations to key potential customers.

During the ensuing years militarized rangefinders were developed for both the U.S. Armed Forces and those of our allies by the organization Stitch founded. These included the U.S. M60–A1E1 and Abrams tanks and helicopter gunships. Their work on high repetition rate target designators made possible the precision weapon delivery systems so decisive in Desert Storm. In recent years, this group of laser experts grew to over 1,000 employees.

Dr. Stitch left Hughes in the late 1960's to become an executive of Korad in Santa Monica, CA. While there he directed the design and construction of a laser rangefinder for the McDonald Observatory in Texas. This instrument was used for many years to make precision measurements between the observatory and reflectors left on the Moon by our astronauts.

In more recent years Dr. Stitch was responsible, as an executive of Exxon Research and Technology Laboratories in Richland, WA, for putting together an outstanding research team devoted to specifying and developing very high-power dye lasers for use in uranium isotope separation. The resulting dye laser heads are still unique in their power class.

Dr. Stitch was not only a brilliant laser scientist in his own right but he also had a knack for inspiring and bringing out the best in his extremely loyal fellow employees wherever he worked. His recruiting, motivating, and organizing talents were unsurpassed. His contributions to the laser art were unique. He is sorely missed by all those whose path he crossed.

Survivors include his wife, Sharon, two daughters, Wendy and Amy Stitch, at home; four sons, Stefan Stitch, a student at U.S.C., Los Angeles; Matias Stitch, a student at Dartmouth, NH; Andy Odening of Los Angeles and Campbell Odening and wife, Debbie, of Los Angeles; his parents-in-law, Herbert and Rilla Fahlberg, of Princeton, IL; and his brothers-in-law and their wives, Joe and Barb Fahlberg, of Morton, IL, and Bob and Allison Fahlberg of Richland.

STUDENT BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce a student bill of rights. This legislation is long overdue. Students across the country are having their wages, AFDC payments, and unemployment benefits garnished to pay off student loans. Sadly, many of these low-income former students are being saddled with debt because they trusted dishonest private post-secondary school owners. Many poor students, in an effort to give themselves an economic opportunity, have fallen prey to proprietary schools that offer no credible training program. Many of these students never receive a degree because the school literally goes out of business or leaves town. As a result, students with little or no economic means are left with thousands of dollars of student loan debts, with no return on the investment.

A General Accounting Office [GAO] report analyzed nine studies which indicated that 37 to 51 percent of those defaulting on their Stafford loans were unemployed at the time of the default. The same data further revealed that the majority of students made less than $10,000 per year, with 75 percent making less than $15,000 per year at the time of their default.

In terms of tax intercept, there are differences at the State and Federal levels which must be corrected. Federal law provides more protection for the student borrower. We must ensure that these Federal standards for tax interception apply to the States as well where protections are not as strong for students.

Information is a key component of any system of student loan benefits and obligation. Unfortunately, the current system does not make the grade. The legislation I am introducing today is based on the premise that students should be informed of their rights in the loan collection process and collection activities should cease if the student cannot afford payments on the loan because he/she earns a salary at or below the poverty level.

My legislation would do several things to address these problems. It would:

First, prohibit garnishment of wages or any collection of defaulted loans against a student borrower unless the net income of that student's family exceeds 150 percent of the poverty level;

Second, requires lender and loan servicing companies to provide student borrowers with a clear, concise, conspicuous, and complete description of the borrower's rights to forbearance or deferment of payment;

Third, provide that the Secretary of Education at his or her discretion can forgive or compromise the borrower's loans if there is a finding by the guaranty agency, loan servicer, and so forth, that the school has engaged in fraud or systematic law violation; and

Fourth, provide that lenders, guaranty agencies, and any other person involved in collecting a student loans would apply to the Education Department, if the Department were collecting on a loan.

These changes in the law will significantly reform our student loan program and build in fairness for low-income students. Given the beating lower and moderate-income families endured in the 1980's from student loan cutbacks, we owe this modest program of integrity to those who have been robbed of opportunity.

I hope to see this legislation adopted soon after the next Congress convenes. I look forward to working for this legislation's passage with all my colleagues.

MYTH OF A FAILING AMERICA KEEPS COMING BACK TO LIFE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, on what is expected to be the last day of the 102d Congress, I want to call my colleagues' attention to a very important and perceptive editorial in the Omaha World-Herald. It provides some important facts to dispute the distorted image of a failing American economy and decline in the Nation's middle-income bracket. It suggests that these myths are in part being promulgated as a part of the current election campaign.

Members are encouraged to read and carefully consider the following editorial:

MYTH OF A FAILING AMERICA KEEPS COMING BACK TO LIFE

A new look at the American economy by a national business publication demonstrates how distorted America's recent economic history has become when described and interpreted by self-serving politicians and activist groups.

The editors of Money magazine set out to learn who gained and who lost in the American economy since their magazine began publication in 1972. They interviewed demographers, sociologists and economists, studied trends and followed one American family's experiences through the two decades.

Their findings: Some of the most widely held beliefs about the American economy are based on "little more than stray statistics and dinner-party chatter."

And, it might be added, on partisan political rhetoric.

Some of those widely held distortions about the American economy have become part of the Bill Clinton campaign for president and the litany of the Democratic congressional leadership. Clinton seeks votes by depicting a dreary America in which the rich got richer, the poor got poorer and the middle class began a slide into poverty—all because of the policies of Republican presidents.

Money magazine looked at how the middle class fared. The magazine's analysis of Census Bureau figures indicated that households with an income between $25,000 and $50,000, measured in 1990 dollars, dropped from 37 percent of the total in 1972 to 33 percent in 1990.

The middle class, in other words, was smaller. However, if a slide into poverty were the reason, the number of households at the bottom of the income scale should have grown. That number didn't grow. It declined. Only the over-$50,000 households became more numerous.

"The middle class did indeed shrink," the magazine said, "but because more Americans got richer, not poorer." Indeed, nearly half the households with an income in the bottom fifth of all households in 1977 had moved into the middle- or upper-income brackets by 1986. A few of them moved all the way to the top bracket.

Authors of the report acknowledged that poverty is distressingly widespread. They acknowledged that the number of children in low-income households has increased. They said that poor people in 1990 may have been poorer, in some ways, than poor people in 1972.

The federal government didn't make those things happen, however. One of the primary reasons is that more people in the late 1980s were having babies without being prepared to support them, the authors said.

"Young families are struggling," they said, "but chiefly because more and more of today's young parents are unmarried, undereducated and therefore unlikely to get ahead."

One of the greatest single contributors to poverty in America is the fact that births to

single women increased from 12 percent of the total in 1972 to 27 percent in 1989—a sad fact over which the federal government has no control whatever.

The "America-is-failing" story has been shot down before by economists and statisticians. But some myths die hard. This particular one keeps returning to life with the help of liberal columnists and commentators who repeat it so often and so persuasively that it often passes for the truth on the campaign trail and the evening news. This is a campaign year. Regrettably, almost anything goes, even something that has been prominently and publicly proven false.

H.R. 5055

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the House and Senate conferees on the Coast Guard reauthorization bill for including a study of Coast Guard buoy chain procurement practices. I appreciate the support of Congressman DAVIS and the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee—not to mention the assistance of Chairman Walter Jones—whose leadership will most certainly be missed.

I must also recognize the outstanding work of Rebecca Feemster Dye, minority counsel on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Without her tireless efforts, we would not be able to look into this issue this year. Although a study of procurement practices is not what I had originally intended, I certainly appreciate the cooperation of Chairman HOLLINGS and Senator DANFORTH in allowing us to examine this issue more closely.

It is my constituent, William Westerhold, and several chain manufacturers located in Pennsylvania's 19th Congressional District who brought to my attention the fact that the Coast Guard is not bound by the same procurement policies as is the Department of Defense. As the Coast Guard is part of the Department of Transportation, buoy chain procurements are currently covered by the Buy American Act and the Federal acquisition regulation, which are intended to level the playing field between U.S. domestic bidders and foreign bidders. However, U.S. manufacturers have been virtually shut out of the market due to predatory pricing by foreign competitors, and very few U.S. manufacturers are able to regularly bid buoy chain solicitations.

I am pleased that a study was included in the Coast Guard reauthorization bill to closely examine the effect current policy has on American industry. While this is important from an economic standpoint, it is also vital that we determine the effect our dependence on foreign sources for buoy chain has on national security. I look forward to the results of this study, and am pleased it was included in the conference report.

S. 3312

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 3312, legislation introduced by my colleagues from Vermont, Congressman SANDERS and Senator LEAHY. This bill will establish a critically needed national system of statewide cancer registries and will launch a study of breast cancer in the States with the highest breast cancer mortality rates. The Senate approved the bill on October 2, and I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for the legislation today.

Maryland leads the Nation in cancer mortality, and ranks ninth in breast cancer mortality rates. At the same time, the top 10 States with the highest age-adjusted breast cancer mortality rates lie within the North and mid-Atlantic regions. If we are to wage an effective campaign against cancer, it is critical that we establish a national system of statewide cancer registries. Many of our States lack statewide cancer registries and the States with registries are often incomplete and lacking in the resources necessary to adequately track the incidence, stage, and treatment of cancer. A complete and uniform system would allow health professionals to effectively target and evaluate cancer prevention and control efforts.

A national system of registries would also allow us to move forward with a study of the higher incidence of breast cancer in certain States. We must understand the factors behind this phenomenon in order to reverse this tragedy and prevent future cancer deaths across the country.

I congratulate my colleagues from Vermont for taking the lead on this critical issue, and I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

S. 1187

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I do not intend to object—I would like to make an observation to my colleagues about this bill, the Stock Raising Homestead Act Amendments Act. Despite the somewhat deceptive title, this bill is really about hardrock mining claims located on split-estate lands. These are lands in which the surface estate was patented to private individuals—for free, by the way—and the mineral estate was reserved to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, after the raucous Sunday debate on mining law reform, as constituted in H.R. 918, one may believe that the mining industry and its allies in the House are unable to compromise on reform legislation at all. S. 1187 is testament to the fact that miners and surface owners can reach agreement, can work together to ensure the surface owner is notified of entry onto his or her lands, has an opportunity to comment upon proposed operations, and is adequately protected by financial guarantees that reclamation will occur.

Mr. Speaker, I support the reforms of S. 1189 because the ranchers and miners have reached an accord. Sure, ranchers would like to have absolute authority to say "no" to mining of reserved minerals beneath their lands, but then the reservation would be meaningless. Yes, miners may prefer the old days when reclamation bonds were seldom demanded, but legitimate miners will live with these amendments because they do not unduly infringe upon the right to mine their discoveries.

That's the big difference, Mr. Speaker, between mining law reform I can live with, and that which I will fight until the cows come home. Amend the mining law with respect to patenting price, use of the land after patenting, and the reclamation bonding requirements, and I will support you. But, take away the access to prospect and the right to mine the valuable mineral deposits so discovered and you have destroyed the essence of the mining law that it has served the Nation well for 120 years.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation, and urge passage of S. 1187, as amended.

H.R. 5055, THE COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1992

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of H.R. 5055, I rise in strong support of this bill which authorizes appropriations for the U.S. Coast Guard.

While this is the second time we have considered this legislation, the refined version we have before us today is the product of careful deliberations with the other body.

Since my good friend and distinguished subcommittee chairman, BILLY TAUZIN, has already thoroughly described this measure, I will highlight only a few of the more important provisions.

First, H.R. 5055 is fiscally responsible in that it authorizes only $25.6 million more than last year's figure.

While I applaud the Coast Guard's ability to conserve our taxpayers' dollars, we must all recognize that this vital agency is being stretched to its absolute limits. Instead of eliminating certain missions, Congress each year mandates new responsibilities for the Coast Guard.

Nevertheless, with this bill, the Coast Guard will be able to replace their seagoing and coastal buoy tenders; to preposition certain oilspill cleanup equipment at coastal locations throughout the country; to renovate the Coast Guard icebreaker *Mackinaw;* to upgrade our Nation's vessel traffic service system and to arrest those persons bringing illegal drugs into the United States.

Second, H.R. 5055 authorizes the prepositioning of certain Coast Guard oilspill cleanup equipment for the Houston ship channel.

As a representative of the port of Houston, I am committed to ensuring that, if we have

any future oilspills, they will be cleaned up quickly and effectively. By having this Coast Guard equipment prepositioned in the Houston ship channel, we are much more likely to minimize any environmental impacts.

Furthermore, there are few, if any, regions of our country that have larger concentrations of petroleum products than the port of Houston and no location which more fully satisfies the prepositioning criteria which I authored in the Oil Pollution Act.

Under this provision, the port of Houston will receive two vessel of opportunity skimmers, 2,500 feet of oil containment boom, and two portable floating bladders. This equipment will supplement that to be provided by the Marine Spill Response Corp. which is a privately funded organization.

Third, H.R. 5055 provides $1.25 million so that the Texas Center for Marine Training and Safety at Galveston, TX, can purchase a marine oilspill management simulator.

This state-of-the-art technology will provide individuals with computer simulations of actual oilspills. By so doing, it will allow hundreds of students, including maritime cadets, Coast Guard personnel, and professional mariners to learn firsthand how to deal with an oilspill under a number of different scenarios.

Using a simulator allows valuable training to take place quickly, cheaply, and repeatedly without risking lives or an environmental catastrophe. Because of this training, an individual will be much more likely to respond correctly when confronted with an actual oilspill.

Mr. Speaker, Texas A&M University has been in the forefront of efforts to educate those involved in the domestic oil and transportation industry. In 1977, the university established the National Spill Control School, which offers a variety of courses on such subjects as oilspill prevention, emergency response training, and safe handling of dangerous cargos. Since its opening, the school has trained 12,500 persons.

I am convinced that the $1.25 million authorized in this bill is a proper investment of oilspill liability trust funds and, with this simulator, Texas A&M University will be able to do even a better job of educating thousands of Americans on how to protect our Nation's coastline from oilspills.

Fourth, I am pleased that incorporated within section 307 of H.R. 5055 is my language to prohibit the collection of any fees for the inspection of our Nation's five State maritime academy training ships.

The Texas *Clipper,* which is the training ship for the Texas Maritime Academy, and the other sailing vessels are owned by the Federal Government and are chartered to the State maritime academies under long-term operating agreements. Since Congress appropriates money each year to the State academies, frankly, it makes no sense to now demand that they pay $7,200 for each Coast Guard inspection. While I would prefer that the Coast Guard simply exempt these vessels from their proposed regulations, it appears that a legislative solution will be necessary.

Fifth, this legislation addresses the issue of Coast Guard enforcement of certain regulations to protect sea turtles. While this bill does not propose to alter or suspend the use of the turtle excluder devices [TED's], a number of individuals who have been accused of violating these regulations have been denied due process of law. Under the Endangered Species Act, all citizens are guaranteed a hearing on their case before any penalties can be assessed.

Regrettably, requests for hearings have been routinely denied and shrimpers in the Gulf of Mexico have not been given their day in court.

This situation must be corrected and H.R. 5055 requires that a memorandum of agreement be signed by the Coast Guard and the National Marine Fisheries Service allowing those accused of a violation to appear for a hearing if a timely request is made.

Mr. Speaker, regardless of whether a Member is for or against the TED enforcement regulations, we must ensure that our citizens' constitutional rights are protected.

Sixth, this bill will improve safety for the 4 million Americans who travel on a foreign-flag cruise ship each year. Section 310 will allow the Coast Guard to prevent the departure of any passenger vessel which does not fully comply with the international convention for the Safety of Life at Sea [SOLAS]. Under SOLAS, to which the United States is a party, inspection authority is unlimited. Therefore, H.R. 5055 amends current U.S. law to allow the Coast Guard to withhold port clearance when they have concerns about the safety or the seaworthiness of a certain cruise ship. It is a long-overdue change that will improve safety for the traveling public.

Finally, we have incorporated within this legislation the text of H.R. 5397, the Abandoned Barge Act of 1992. This bill, of which I am an original cosponsor, was overwhelmingly approved by the House of Representatives on Monday, August 3.

Incredibly, under current law, it is not illegal to abandon a barge and there is no identification system for the thousands of undocumented barges. It is, therefore, almost impossible for the Coast Guard to locate the owners of these vessels.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will make it unlawful to abandon a barge, will authorize the Coast Guard to remove them, will establish civil penalties for abandoning a barge, and will require all barges of 100 gross tons to be numbered. In this way, the Coast Guard will be able to find the rightful owners and to assess removal and cleanup costs for any environmental damage they may have caused.

Furthermore, the Abandoned Barge Act will send a clear signal to the Coast Guard that Congress believes they should remove abandoned barges before, and not after, they pollute our waterways.

Mr. Speaker, it is for all of these reasons that I strongly support the immediate enactment of the Coast Guard Authorization Act. While H.R. 5055 is not a perfect bill, it will allow the Coast Guard to continue to wage its battle against illegal drugs, to protect our coastline from future oilspills, and to assist thousands of Americans throughout this country.

Mr. Speaker, again, I urge support for H.R. 5055 and compliment Chairman BILLY TAUZIN for his leadership throughout this year. He has done a superb job of moving this vital Coast Guard funding bill.

SHOULD THE PANAMA CANAL TREATY BE MODIFIED?

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, a member of the Board of the Panama Canal Commission, Robert R. McMillan, recently expressed his views on the future of the canal in a speech before the Mid-Nassau Jewish Retirement Club. In the speech, Mr. McMillan suggested treaty amendments which would permit the United States to continue a military presence in Panama and to have some ongoing involvement in canal operations after the scheduled turnover at the end of this century.

I am including Mr. McMillan's discourse for the benefit of my colleagues as the Congress considers future policy regarding Panama. While the views of Mr. McMillan are not necessarily those of the United States or the Panama Canal Commission, they deserve careful consideration both here in this country and in Panama.

IS THERE A FUTURE FOR THE PANAMA CANAL?

(Remarks by Robert R. McMillan)

The metropolitan area depends significantly on the Panama Canal. From estimates by Panama Canal officials, one-third of the total cargo of the Port of New York/New Jersey transits the Canal. That equates to approximately 1,000 ships a year with an economic impact on the region of some 60,000 jobs according to the Port Authority. With such a strong shipping interest centered here, what happens to Panama and the Panama Canal are of obvious vital interest to New Yorkers. I say Panama and the Panama Canal together, because they really cannot be separated. Canal operations and the economy of Panama are just as intertwined as is the stability of Panama with the perception of the Canal's future.

While there has been a steady improvement in the Panamanian economy since President Bush implemented "Operation Just Cause", Panama still remains fragile. With a Gross Domestic Product of some $5.0 billion and a population of 2.3 million people, the Panama Canal represents, from the viewpoint of economists, fifteen to twenty percent of the country's economy. The Panama Canal accounts for some 8,000 jobs in Panama and has revenues of around $500 million. Add to the economic equation United States defense expenditures and you will soon see that the combination of the U.S. military and the Canal account for around twenty-five percent of Panama's G.D.P. While employment has improved, there are still, depending on which figures you accept, ten to eighteen percent of the work force remain unemployed. Stability itself is a major issue facing Panama as the United States positions itself to turn over the Canal in accordance with the Carter-Torrijos Treaty of 1977.

HONORING THE TREATY

To understand the future of the Panama Canal, it is first necessary to understand the history of the Panama Canal Treaty.

The Canal was not our first interest in Panama. U.S. involvement on the Isthmus of Panama dates back to 1849. At that time, we constructed a railroad—incorporated, by the way, under the laws of New York—to speed Americans on their way to the California gold rush. Changing vessels at Panama was

much quicker than covered wagon or sailing around South America. Gun boat diplomacy and the "speak softly, but carry a big stick" philosophy of President Teddy Roosevelt soon followed. We have been involved in Panama for over one hundred and forty years.

The U.S. construction of the Canal and the creation of the country of Panama itself came about during the Administration of President Theodore Roosevelt. Our Panamanian thrust followed disastrous attempts by the French in the 1880's to build a water way across the Isthmus. French engineers, fresh from their success in building the Suez Canal, approached the Panamanian project with determination. And, their efforts collapsed while spending over three hundred and fifty million dollars. Disease, corruption, and engineering miscalculations caused the failure. The United States entered the picture in 1904 when we conveniently aided a revolution which carved Panama out of Colombia. Colombia had refused to grant the United States any Canal rights in perpetuity.

Immediately after the revolution, we entered a Treaty with the new government of Panama to build a Canal—one which the United States would have control over in perpetuity. This provision of "perpetuity" would irritate Panamanians through most of the twentieth century. The annoyance subsided somewhat with the adoption of the Carter-Torrijos Treaty of 1977—a Treaty which was only approved by two votes in the United States Senate. The treaty has been the subject of continual attacks in this country with many urging that we not give up the Canal—something we are obligated to do at noon on December 31, 1999. At the same time, we must also withdraw all of our military forces from Panama.

And, permit me at this point to address those in this country who, with good intentions, would call for the unilateral abrogation of the Panama Canal Treaty. Such an action would be a foreign policy disaster for the United States—not only in Panama and Central America, but throughout the world. While there must be changes, they have to be mutually convenient steps for both Panama and the United States. The diplomacy is delicate, because at least one other nation has an eye on the Canal.

THE ROLE OF JAPAN

While the titanic struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States unfolded and both nations spent hundreds of billions of dollars on smarter weapons and more destructive bombs, the Japanese were quietly and efficiently taking full advantage of the confrontation. The results surround us. From computers to automobiles, and from the family television set to the ownership of Rockefeller Center, Pebble Beach and other United States landmarks, the Japanese continue to flex their economic muscles.

Turning specifically to Panama, Japan's current capital investment is a little more than two billion dollars. In comparison, United States' businesses, excluding the Canal, account for some seven billion dollars of investment, and we have been there since 1849!

Japan has also been actively involved in the Canal Alternatives Study Commission. Made up of representatives from Panama, the United States and Japan, the Commission is now looking at three alternatives to the Canal, including the widening of Canal locks. It was also considering the widening of the Panama Canal. That approach has been made academic because of a decision by the Board of the Panama Canal to widen the Canal—a program that has already started. The Japanese were invited to participate in this study commission by the United States—a mistake in my judgment. By seeking Japanese participation, we have given easy access to Panama and created an inevitable competitive situation. Japan would probably like to be in a position to operate the Panama Canal when we turn it over at the end of this century—even though that does not now seem acceptable to the Panamanians.

Japan views Central and South America as a new an untapped market. Its engineers and bankers have been active throughout the Hemisphere. For example, they have committed funds to study a new highway to be built across Panama from the Atlantic to Pacific Ocean. There were even stories, during the trial of Manuel Noriega, implicating Japan business interests in large pay offs to Noriega in order to gain a foothold in Canal operations when we leave in 1999. Japan's interest is understandable, because they are much closer to the Western Hemisphere than Europe or Africa.

If Japan has designs on operating the Panama Canal after we leave in 1999, what should be the policy of the United States with regard to Panama and the Canal? And, should it be of any concern to us who operates the Canal?

The Panama Canal is vital to our commercial interests. More than fifty percent of the cargo passing through the Panama Canal is destined for or from the United States.

How we handle relations with Panama and the steps leading up to the transfer of the Canal in 1999, may well decide whether Japan or any other nation is called upon by Panama to play a significant role in the operation of the Canal. Panamanian government officials are negative about any country playing a role after 1999. They want Panama to be fully in charge. Yet, the lure of the Yen could change all that in seven years.

It is very important that the United States cooperate fully with Panama in the execution of the Panama Canal Treaty. It is also extremely important that we continue to prepare the fine people of Panama to take responsibility for Canal operations. If Panama is fully ready to handle the Canal, there will be no need for assistance from any nation. Cooperation with Panama will also affect how Panama views the United States after the turnover. If assistance is required in the operation of the Canal after 1999, it will be totally Panama's call. These are very delicate times for the United States in Panama.

WHAT SIGNALS SHOULD PANAMA GIVE?

While the United States must be careful to not interfere in the Panamanian decision making process, the Canal Board has provided an informal forum for the exchange of ideas.

One suggestion I have made as a way for the Government of Panama to insure a smooth transition would be to create a "parallel" organization to actually operate certain "businesses" before the December 31, 1999 transfer of the Canal. For example, the ports and railroad might be brought together under one Panamanian "Authority" with common management long before 1999. Prior to the Treaty, the Canal ports and railroad were all operated by the United States. It should be noted that the Government of Panama has already embarked on a program to upgrade the ports.

The Panamanian administrator of the Canal, Gilberto Guardia, and the present Panamanian Board members of the Canal could make up part of the Board of the new "Authority". Thus, at the time of the transfer of the Canal to Panama, an entity with management and policy setting experience would have been in place, permitting a much smoother transfer.

The new "Authority" could also take a look at the current highway across the Isthmus of Panama. A super highway across Panama would enhance the operation of the Canal because of dependence on the roadway for maintenance crews and the transit of returning Canal pilots who have taken vessels through the waterways. And, it would open up a more significant flow of commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific sides of Panama.

In addition to the creation of an Authority, Panama will also have to amend many of its laws to cover aspects of Canal operations now under the laws of the United States, including labor, purchasing and liability—to name only a few. Moving to consider the changes would be reassuring to world shipping interests, particularly if the new "Authority" were to upgrade the current conditions surrounding the ports and the railroad. A tone for the future needs to be created now. There is a great deal to do.

President Endara has recognized the urgency by having created a special planning body. J.J. Vallarino, a Panamanian member of the Panama Canal Commission Board, chairs this group, and they are making progress.

THE FUTURE OF THE CANAL

I have no doubt that Panamanians have the skill and qualified personnel to operate a safe and efficient Canal. I have growing doubts, however, as to whether the nation has the political will and decisiveness to be an effective steward of the Canal when we leave in 1999. We must continue to be supportive. We also must encourage the development of independence which will enable Panamanians to shun the Noriegas of the future. In that connection, it is interesting to note that polls show a majority of Panamanians do not want our presence to completely end.

To insure that the Canal does not become a bucket of rusty bolts and fail to operate with its current safety and efficiency, I believe there should be a renegotiation of the Panama Canal Treaty. Keep in mind that the original Treaty only passed the United States Senate by two votes. It will not be easy here or in Panama to develop a new treaty. Yet, it is critical for the future of the Canal to do so.

Any new treaty should permit the United States to maintain a military presence after 1999. In addition, we should also try to continue to have an operational involvement with the Canal well into the next century. Achieving these objectives, through the diplomatic process, will not be easy. Yet, there are many, including Panamanian Canal executives, who fervently believe that the complete withdrawal of the United States will be disastrous to Canal operations and to Panama as a nation.

Setting the tone for the future, in my opinion, will also mean an eventual restructuring of the Panama Canal Commission. From the implementation of the Treaty, the Secretary of Defense has had authority to oversee Canal operations. Traditionally, the Chairman has been an official of the Department of Defense. If we expect Panama to run the Canal without future military or political interference, such as with the Authority I previously mentioned, the United States should consider setting an example by amending current law and sever the Defense Department ties.

As for the United States public, we have always had a love affair with the Panama Canal. Our ties are deep and emotional. For after all, it was American perseverance, diplomacy, engineering, and medical know-how which completed the Canal after French failure. And World shipping interests will be watching Panama carefully over the next several years. I look forward to continuing to serve on the Board during a very interesting period of history.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN BILL LEHMAN

HON. EARL HUTTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, Congressman BILL LEHMAN was recently lauded after passage of the transportation appropriations bill and rightly so. BILL LEHMAN, as chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, has done a tremendous job since assuming this leadership role several years ago.

"Alabama Bill" has been a stalwart member of the Florida delegation for some 20 years and all of us are sorry to see him leave the Congress, but understand that this was a decision that he felt he needed to make. It has been a pleasure for me to serve in the House with BILL LEHMAN. He has been a tower of strength for the State of Florida and our transportation needs. The Sunshine State, with its tremendous growth, has needed someone like BILL in this key position and he has filled this job with much success. We are going to miss BILL LEHMAN's service in Congress, but I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate him on his 20 years of positive action in Congress and wish him well in his retirement.

ISRAELI HOUSING LOAN GUARANTEES

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, at long last, after much debating and negotiating and hand-wringing, this body has brought for a vote a truly momentous package of loan guarantees for housing in Israel. I shall support this measure with pleasure, and I hope that my colleagues will do the same. It has taken this body a long time, and heaven knows there were some large hurdles which had to be overcome, but when passed, the end result will be well worth it.

The measure before us, H.R. 5368, will provide our staunch ally with a package of $10 billion in housing loan guarantees. Under the plan as enumerated in this package, the United States will guarantee $2 billion per year of commercial loans taken out by Israel, over a 5-year period. These guarantees are made at no risk to the United States; the Israeli Government has never—not even once—defaulted on its debts to any creditor. It will not do so now; what it will do is provide much needed housing for the citizens of that country.

This request is made with the welcome, albeit quite belated, support of our own President. It comes to us after months of difficult, and often rancorous, negotiations between the executive and legislative branches. This has been a painful time for this body, painful because of the obstinate refusal of the President to accept the will of the legislature. The American people support the people of Israel, and through their elected representatives they have spoken in favor of this measure. But President Bush, for his own reasons, has chosen to play politics with a matter of humanitarian assistance.

It ought to be noted, too, that the impasse which resulted was broken not by dramatic action by this body, or by the President, but by the Government of Israel itself. That government has demonstrated in concrete and dramatic fashion its good intentions, and its willingness to heed American concerns.

The tide of world events has swept before it all the nations of the globe. It has brought great and wonderful changes in the Republics of the former Soviet Union, in Eastern Europe, here in the United States, and no less in the State of Israel. Israel is now deluged with immigrants from Eastern Europe; it expects nearly 1 million Soviet Jews to enter in the next 4 years. Over the past 2 years, 40,000 Ethiopian Jews also escaped lives of poverty and persecution to seek new lives in the Holy Land.

For 40 years, the United States has championed the cause of free immigration from the totalitarian countries of the Soviet bloc. The American people have watched with pain the persecution of Jews and other refuseniks, and spoken with one voice on their behalf. The past few years ought to be our moment of triumph, and in most ways they have been. But at the same time as we were finally able to free these captive people, our Government has come perilously close to turn our back on them. How sad is it that we help Soviet Jews to escape their persecutors, but leave them penniless on the doorstep of their new home? What will be our moral position in the world if we do not help to house these people who we so recently set free? Who else in the world will accept our promises of help without cynicism? We have two obligations to these refugees, a political one and a moral one.

These people represent the enormous potential of Israel's future. They are hard-working, educated, and committed to building a new future in their adopted homeland. What they need now is just a helping hand from our country, to get them started and provide them with the basics from which to build. This body has in the past given plenty of foreign aid to nations which squander it and then turn their back on us; here is a program which costs us nothing, and helps directly hundreds of thousands of deserving freedom seeking people.

We are all in this body cognizant of the recent steps toward peace in the Middle East. Reports reach us that even Syria may be willing to reach an accord with its old enemy. In the shadow of Operation Desert Storm there is the possibility of real, lasting settlements. We have a chance here to help that process as well. Israel has shown itself to all the world to be willing to work toward this new era. The Israeli people—and especially the newest citizens of that free country—deserve our support. I urge my colleagues not to withhold it, and to vote in favor of the conference report on H.R. 5368.

IN HONOR OF THE 100th BIRTHDAY OF THE REV. ANTONIO CASTEÑADA NAVA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a few moments out of this last day of the 102d Congress to recognize a constituent who has given so much to his church and community as he celebrates his 100th birthday. Rev. Antonio Nava was born October 4, 1892, in the state of Durango, Mexico, and came to the United States in 1916 to settle.

Reverend Nava is the founder of the Apostolic Assembly of the Faith in Christ Jesus, a Pentecostal Church organization, and was president of the Apostolic Assembly, a 450-church organization, for 30 years. He personally founded three churches, one each in Los Angeles, Yuma, AZ, and Calexico, CA. In 1980, he moved to Union City, CA, and has been active in my district since.

Reverend Nava and his wife, Delores Ochoa, had 8 children, 22 grandchildren, and 18 great grandchildren. On October 17, the Union City Apostolic Church, and its pastor, Rev. Adam Lopez, will join together and honor his many achievements within their organization.

I hope my colleagues will join me, Mr. Speaker, in remembering all that the Rev. Antonio Nava has done as a church and community leader, and all the lives he has touched, over the past 100 years. I wish him good health and happiness.

A SALUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM LEHMAN

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to salute my departing colleague and dear friend from Miami, FL, BILL LEHMAN. BILL is retiring after 20 distinguished years as a Member of this House, and his leadership will be missed by all of us.

Being a Congressman is only the latest in a series of different careers that BILL has led—successful businessman, teacher, then school board chairman. Here in the House, BILL has had the difficult job of chairman of the Transportation Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. He has demonstrated hard work and skill at shepherding the funds used to build America's highways and airports through the legislative process. It is not an easy task, and BILL LEHMAN has handled it with grace and good humor.

Even though BILL and I are on opposite sides of the aisle, he has always been as fair with me as with every other Member of Congress when it comes to getting help for my district, the First District of Tennessee. His record of even-handedness and bipartisanship on these matters speaks for itself. My constituents and I owe BILL a great debt, as do a lot of others.

I will miss BILL's advice and his friendship, as will so many other Members on both sides of the aisle. I wish him all the best as he returns to private life.

WELFARE REFORM

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on October 2 I joined my colleagues, Congressmen SHAW, GRANDY, EMERSON, and ARMEY in introducing two of the administration's welfare reform proposals. The first bill, the Welfare Employment and Flexibility Amendments of 1992 promotes work among families on welfare by encouraging placement of workfare participants in jobs, allowing States to determine maximum workfare obligations, and allowing States to expand emphasis on job search. Further, it would improve child support enforcement by requiring AFDC parents to provide all information necessary for establishing paternity of their children.

Another administration bill, the Community Opportunity Pilot Project Act of 1992, would create broad authority to waive program rules that govern the use of Federal funds to allow new and innovative approaches to create opportunity and promote self-sufficiency. This would allow a community to take Federal transportation, community development, food stamp, job training, and drug abuse treatment funds and devise a multiyear project for a group of youth that would provide them with drug treatment, transportation to jobs outside the community, and training for jobs the project would create in the home community.

A good example of why this waiver authority is needed can be found in my own home town. In New Britain, CT, we have a highly successful education and training program for welfare recipients that does not accept any funding from the JOBS program because of the numerous requirements and restrictions that are attached to the funds. The administration's welfare reform bill is needed because current programs and funding are so inflexible compared to people's real life needs. This bill will give States that needed flexibility.

Two other administration proposals will promote work among food stamp recipients and provide waiver authority for public housing agencies and resident management corporations so they can try new approaches to self-sufficiency and resident empowerment. These bills are, respectively, the Food Stamp Employment and Flexibility Amendments of 1992 and the Housing Assistance Innovation Act of 1992.

Mr. Speaker, the administration's proposals will allow States much needed flexibility to try new approaches to promote personal responsibility and economic independence, and ensure that our welfare system strengthens families. These measures will complement the Welfare Reform Demonstrations Act of 1992, which Congressmen CLAY SHAW, FRED GRANDY, and I introduced October 1.

One of the most important provisions of our legislation, that is not in the administration's proposals, will mean that women on AFDC will begin education and training when their youngest child is 1 year of age, not 3 years of age, if child care is available. Mr. Speaker, it's a crime—and one of the major causes of poverty amongst women and children—that we allow young mothers to put off thinking about how they will become the economic power in their child's life as well as the emotional power able to create love, security, hope, and opportunity. It is a disservice to both women and children that we allow abilities to be fallow in key years. Half of unmarried teen mothers will be on welfare within 1 year of the birth of their child, and an incredible 77 percent within 5 years of the child's birth. If we want to solve the welfare problem, we must start with teen mothers, making sure that they receive the education and training they need to have to move off of welfare and into employment.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we should make these measures the first order of business in the 103d Congress.

TRIBUTE TO SCOTT P. PLOTKIN

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly special individual who has contributed significantly to the educational system in California. Scott P. Plotkin has served the past year as president of the California School Boards Association and is concluding his term in December. During his tenure as president, Mr. Plotkin has brought innovative ideas and thoughtful debates to the education community. His outstanding commitment and leadership toward the education program is truly worthy of praise.

Mr. Scott P. Plotkin, is a director of the Office of Governmental Affairs of the California State University system, a Sacramento-based position that has given him insight into the working of the legislature and State executive departments. Since 1981, Mr. Plotkin has been a member of the board of trustees of the Rio Linda Union Elementary School District in Sacramento County and additionally is a valuable member of the State Commission of School District Reorganization, under appointment by the California's Senate Rules Committee.

Mr. Plotkin received his master's degree in government and bachelor of science degree in business administration from the California State University, Sacramento. He pursued additional studies at the California Polytechnic State University in San Luis Obisbo, and the American River College in Sacramento.

As an advocate for improving the quality and efficiency of public education, Mr. Plotkin's dedication as a leader is life long. He was an instructional student assistant in the political science department at California Polytechnic State University and a legislative advocate for the California State University and Colleges Student Presidents Association. Scott exemplified his involvement by holding positions as assistant director and interim director of government affairs of the California State University system and was president of the Sacramento County School Boards Association.

As a community leader, Mr. Plotkin has extended his involvement in a variety of groups and causes including the Private Industry Council, Sacramento Employment and Training Agency, North Highlands and Rio Linda/Elverta Chambers of Commerce, and the Jewish Federation of Sacramento.

Mr. Speaker, I highly commend Mr. Scott P. Plotkin on his accomplishments and contributions to the public education system and I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him on his exceptional leadership as president of the California School Boards Association. I extend my best wishes to him in all of his future endeavors.

PRAISE FOR BELLSOUTH

HON. JIM BACCHUS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BACCHUS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the recent work of a solid corporate citizen, BellSouth.

On Monday, August 24, Hurricane Andrew struck south Florida with devastating force. The powerful storm swept across the State, tearing up the Miami area and the Keys. It regained strength in the Gulf of Mexico before slamming into the gulf coast on Wednesday, August 26.

According to press accounts of rescue and relief efforts in both areas devastated by the storm, very few—if any—institutions or organizations showed a greater commitment to their communities or their customer in a time of need than BellSouth.

The company's employees worked long hours under trying conditions to make sure customers and relief agencies were able to communicate.

BellSouth employees distributed hundreds of cellular phones to relief and recovery crews, civil defense workers, hospitals, media, and shelters in south Florida and Louisiana.

Local BellSouth telephone crews in both States deployed gasoline-powered generators in anticipation of massive power outages. As a result, not a single public central office switch in either State went out of commission.

In fact, in describing the uncanny performance of Southern Bell's phone system throughout the worst of Hurricane Andrew, one press account suggested that the last time so many people owed so much to so few, there were bombs falling on England.

Another read as follows:

"When I heard my daughter's voice," one reader told us after the storm, "I couldn't speak, I couldn't move, I could barely

breath. The relief was incredible." In devastated Cutler Ridge, a man with no roof and a few remaining possessions could still offer his one valuable resource to his worse-off neighbors: a perfectly functioning telephone. When houses were destroyed, phone connections often went with them. But when individual connections survived, the durable, underlying fiber-optic network of Southern Bell service never failed. Not even in the hardest-hit Homestead Office.

Still other contributions that BellSouth made to the relief and rescue efforts are worth mentioning:

Thirty days of free MemoryCall service or call forwarding service to hurricane victims displaced from their homes or business;

A "switching office on wheels," the only one of its kind anywhere in the country, was sent to provide temporary telephone service;

Free calling inside the local calling zones through banks of public telephones placed in stricken areas;

Waived connection charges and 1 month's service charge for Call Waiting and electronic mail services.

No less important, BellSouth moved quickly to establish essential communications facilities for Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] operations in both States, and rushed emergency generators to cellular telephone transmitters that had lost power. In short, BellSouth was there for its customers and communities in a time of unparalleled need.

I strongly commend the company and its employees for their efforts during this very difficult time in Florida.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN LARRY SMITH

HON. EARL HUTTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, another of our Florida Members who is retiring from the House at the end of the 102d Congress is Congressman LARRY SMITH.

LARRY, after two terms in the Florida House of Representatives, was elected to Congress in 1982. He has served in this body with distinction for the last 10 years.

Congressman SMITH is very forceful in pursuing matters in which he has a strong belief. He has served his constituents in south Florida in many important areas. LARRY has particularly been in the forefront of the fight against drugs. As chairman of the Coast Guard and Navigation Subcommittee in the 100th Congress, I can attest to the fact that LARRY was very much involved, not only from the standpoint of interdiction, but in many other ways, none the least of which was attacking the problem in source countries. This was right down LARRY'S line as he was a very effective member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

LARRY SMITH will be missed in the House. As he leaves, Nancy and I extend our very best wishes to him, Sheila, and their family.

TRIBUTE TO HON. DOUG BARNARD, JR.

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my good friend and distinguished colleague DOUG BARNARD, who is leaving Congress after serving the rambling swath of eastern Georgia for almost 16 years.

As a member of the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, DOUG has been an influential and hard-working advocate to reform our Nation's banking system. DOUG has complemented his interest in issues involving the banking industry with his chairmanship of the Government Operations Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs. I have had the pleasure of serving on this subcommittee with DOUG since 1986. As the ranking minority member of this subcommittee, I appreciate the nonpartisan and genuinely fair manner in which DOUG conducted the business of this subcommittee. Indeed, under DOUG'S leadership this subcommittee has addressed not only issues affecting financial institutions, but also such important matters as ethics and integrity for senior-level officials at the IRS, foreign trade zones, and monetary policy to name only a few. To be sure, DOUG has been an outstanding chairman.

I am honored to have served with DOUG BARNARD. He has been an excellent public servant and I am sorry to see DOUG go. DOUG, my friend, I wish you Godspeed.

TRIBUTE TO HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our distinguished colleague, and my dear friend, BOB LAGOMARSINO.

First elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1974, Congressman LAGOMARSINO has served the people of California's 19th Congressional District for 10 consecutive terms. During that time, he has risen to the ranking minority member position on the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. In this important position, BOB has been a guiding hand in United States relations with Canada, Central America, and South America. He has also been a long-term member of the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee, focusing his efforts on trade with Pacific rim nations.

Congressman LAGOMARSINO also served as the senior Republican on the House Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and he has authored legislation to create the Channel Islands National Park. In addition, BOB has sponsored original measures on trade, foreign affairs, tax reform, government efficiency, and school finance.

In keeping with his strong interest in international issues, BOB has served as an observer at the Geneva Arms Control Talk, chairman of the POW/MIA Task Force, and cochairman of the Congressional Task Force on Afghanistan. And, as chairman of the Republican Institute for International Affairs, Congressman LAGOMARSINO has worked with a group of other national leaders in promoting democracy movements around the world. In this role, he has been instrumental in nurturing the emerging democracies in Eastern Europe and the Republics of the former Soviet Union.

BOB LAGOMARSINO came to Congress in 1974 after 13 years in the California State Senate, where he rose to the position of chairman of the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Wildlife. During BOB'S tenure in the State senate, he forged a reputation as a hard-working, effective legislator. It is a reputation which he has carried throughout his more than 18 years in Congress.

Congress is often judged by its actions as a whole, or by the misdeeds of a few, but seldom by the accomplishments and the integrity of its individual Members. BOB LAGOMARSINO will leave behind a legacy of distinguished leadership, integrity, and a solid record of service to the people of California and the country as a whole. This institution will be losing a great friend and a fine legislator, and I wish him well as he leaves Congress and takes up new challenges in the future.

PROPER TAX TREATMENT FOR CAPITAL GAINS DERIVED FROM FARMER COOPERATIVE ASSET SALES

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today I wanted to discuss a particular provision clarifying the tax treatment for farmer cooperatives that was included in the conference report for H.R. 11. Specifically, this provision allows nonexempt farmer cooperatives to elect patronage-sourced tax treatment for certain gains and losses derived from the sale of a capital asset.

In recent years, there have been an increasing number of disputes between some farmer cooperatives and the Internal Revenue Service over the proper Federal income tax treatment of gain or loss resulting from the sale of assets used by cooperatives in their patronage operations. The issue in controversy is whether gains or losses arising from such dispositions should be considered to be derived from patronage or nonpatronage sources. This distinction is important because gain from patronage sources is eligible to be distributed to patrons as a patronage dividend which is deductible to a cooperative and taxable to the patron.

Over the years, agricultural cooperatives have taken different approaches toward the classification of the gain or loss derived from the sale of assets used in patronage operations. Some cooperatives, relying on a general standard adopted by the IRS and the courts, have treated this gain or loss as patronage sourced on the grounds that the assets sold actually facilitated the marketing,

purchasing or service activities of the cooperatives. Other cooperatives have treated the gain or loss from the sale of assets used in patronage operations as nonpatronage sourced in reliance of an example found in Treasury regulation section 1.1382–3(c)(2) and the IRS' current administrative position that capital gains are automatically treated as nonpatronage sourced.

Cooperatives that have treated the gain or loss as patronage sourced on the basis that such assets actually facilitated marketing, purchasing or service activities of the cooperatives have faced repeated challenges from the IRS, notwithstanding that the courts have consistently applied the actually facilitates test to distinguish patronage versus nonpatronage income.

This legislation is intended to provide cooperatives with a mechanism for avoiding the uncertainties that exist in this area. In general, farmer cooperatives would be permitted to elect patronage-sourced treatment for its gain or loss realized upon the disposition of any asset, provided that the asset was used by the organization to facilitate the conduct of business with or for its patrons. And I am pleased that the conference agreement includes this provision which will end this uncertainty for farmer cooperatives.

In addition, it is my understanding that, by enacting this provision, Congress intends no inference that the IRS' position with regard to the applicability of the facilitative test under present law is correct. And that in viewing the legislation's clarifying thrust, I would encourage the IRS to make every effort to resolve current law disputes with cooperatives which have treated gains or losses from the sale of their assets as patronaged sourced in a manner consistent with the principles of this legislation.

SAN DIEGO BORDER PATROL DOES OUTSTANDING JOB

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, in the closing minutes of this session of Congress, I want to congratulate the San Diego Border Patrol for doing an outstanding job this year despite the flood of activity at the border and the shortage of resources and manpower. The San Diego Border Patrol's interdiction statistics for fiscal year 1992, released this month, demonstrate the agency's high level of professionalism and commitment:

In 1990, only 6,607 pounds of marijuana were seized. In 1992, 37,642 pounds were captured. That's more than a 500-percent increase. Cocaine seizures are up from 184 pounds in 1990 to an incredible 7,529 pounds this year. More than 565,000 illegal aliens were apprehended this year, an increase of some 100,000 since 1990.

The startling increases in seizures and apprehensions are due in no small part to the dedication of our law enforcement personnel on the border. The border fence project, that Border Patrol Chief Gus de la Vina and I have been working on since 1990, has been a big help as well.

The reinforced border fence now spans the 14-mile smugglers' corridor from the Pacific Ocean to the San Ysidro Mountains. The fence has almost totally shut down drive-through traffic. In some places, we had drug trucks driving through at the rate of more than 300 per month streaming into the California highway system to leave their load of cocaine or marijuana to ultimately poison the young people of America.

The units of Army Reserve Engineers which provided the manpower and equipment for the fence project should be commended for their work as well. This is the exact kind of mission I imagined our troops doing when I drafted the legislation making the Department of Defense the lead agency in the drug war.

In closing Mr. Speaker, I would like to urge my colleagues to recognize the tremendous success the Patrol has had in protecting the integrity of our international borders. Theirs is a basically thankless job, done with effectiveness and heroism, and we owe it to them to recognize their successes.

TRIBUTE TO HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, it is sad to see that many of our colleagues will not be part of the new Congress that will convene in January. I would like to recognize a good friend and colleague, CLAUDE HARRIS, who will be leaving this distinguished institution at the end of this session.

CLAUDE has been a friend of mine since he first came to the House of Representatives in 1986. He has served this body well. He has been a great asset to his district, the State of Alabama, and this country. His tenacity, conviction, and concern for his constituents has enabled him to be an effective statesman. CLAUDE'S service on the Energy and Commerce Committee and Veterans' Affairs Committee has been commendable.

CLAUDE, we will miss you and I wish you and your family the best of luck in the future.

IN OPPOSITION TO THE DEFENSE CONFERENCE AGREEMENTS

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my opposition to the conference reports on both the Defense authorization and appropriations bills for fiscal year 1993.

While the conference agreements move in the direction of real cuts in defense spending, in my view, they do not go far enough in recognizing the profoundly changed political climate in which we now live. The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact are gone. The threat of nuclear war, which hung over the world for nearly half a century has been greatly diminished. The new leaders of the former Eastern bloc are reaching out to the United States and other nations in the West for support and assistance as their emerging democracies take their first historic steps toward a new era.

Yet while the scope of these dramatic changes has been reaffirmed during the last year, these conference agreements provide $16.4 billion less in overall Defense spending than was provided last year in fiscal year 1992 when we had extraordinary expenses associated with the Persian Gulf war. While some may point to this reduction as progress, it pales when on examines the bill specifics.

For example, the conference agreements provide $4 billion, or $100 million more than the current funding level, for the strategic defense initiative [SDI], a program that remains of questionable value. Unlike the House-passed bill, the conference agreement also funds the so-called "Brilliant Pebbles" program, a space-based missile interceptor program which in the view of many Members of the House and Senate violates the terms of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile [ABM] Treaty.

Unfortunately, the conference agreement does not include the strong Frank amendment, which I voted for in the House-passed bill which would have made a significant move in the direction of allied burdensharing by cutting $3.5 billion in authorization for programs supporting U.S. troops in Europe, Japan, and Korea. The conference agreement fails to achieve the level of savings provided by the Frank amendment by stretching out the deadlines for achieving troop reductions overseas.

One of the most significant shortfalls on this measure is the fact that it does not include the provisions of the House-passed bill regarding nuclear weapons testing. Instead, nuclear test ban provisions have been included in the fiscal year 1993 energy and water appropriations conference report when the Members of this body know that the proper legislative vehicle to address the issue was in this Defense authorization conference agreement. How can the United States convincingly argue in support of nuclear nonproliferation when we resist changing our own ways by continuing nuclear weapons testing?

Mr. Speaker, in summary, there are simply too many instances in the conference agreement where splitting the difference to provide a political solution with the Senate over funding for weapons systems is a drawback rather than progress. This Nation is mired in a triple-dip recession and structural economic dislocation. Ten million Americans are out of work and real wages have fallen to their lowest level since 1963. While the American people are being asked to tighten their belts in the face of economic austerity, the Pentagon and the Bush administration continue to insist upon a wish list of exotic and expensive weapons systems which are of questionable military value in today's world and which continue to distort our economic base.

The urgent needs of health care, education, economic revitalization, and so much more continue to take a back seat to the old way of doing business. The administration must recognize once and for all that we live in a vastly different world from the one that existed even just last year. For these reasons, I oppose the

adoption of the conference agreements on the Defense authorization and appropriations bills.

TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises to express his views concerning the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, Representative LAWRENCE COUGHLIN in the special order taken out for the retiring members of the Pennsylvania delegation by the distinguished gentleman from that State, Representative JOHN MURTHA. My comments will be brief, from the heart, and spoken without exaggeration.

Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague, LARRY COUGHLIN has had a truly illustrious career in the U.S. House of Representatives. His public service here always has been consistent with the highest and best traditions and principles of this House and our republic. His colleagues have known him, as this Member has, as a person of unquestionable integrity, good humor, keen intellect, unfailing good judgment, and dedication to representing his constituents within the national interest. While he certainly has served his district and State with great success as a member of the Appropriations Committee and in previous committee assignments, LARRY COUGHLIN has also farsightedly addressed the transportation and other future needs of the Nation as a whole. Millions of Americans will benefit from his excellent work here in the House for many years to come. His interest in national security and foreign affairs, undoubtedly springing in part from his service in the U.S. Marine Corps, have also led him to be a highly informed Member in those legislative areas whose opinions have been widely respected by his colleagues.

On a personal note, this Member can only reflect that LARRY COUGHLIN is one of the very finest persons I've ever been privileged to know. He has been a true and loyal friend and I will sincerely miss seeing him on a daily basis.

With LARRY COUGHLIN's retirement from the House it loses one of its very best. He is without exaggeration, a great American. However, he goes with this Member's wishes that he and his wonderful and talented wife, Susan will together have many happy and productive years ahead. Also, it is my hope and conviction that both COUGHLINS have additional important public service to contribute to our Nation. God bless you both!

A SCIENTIFIC SOLUTION

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to the op-ed article written by Dr. Jean Mayer and carried by the Boston Globe on September 5 of this year. Dr. Mayer recently became chancellor of Tufts University after almost 17 years as the university's president. I think Dr. Mayer's article can give Members of Congress a unique insight into the state of higher education in our country and I urge my colleagues to review the article.

[From the Boston Globe, Sept. 5, 1992]

A SCIENTIFIC SOLUTION

(By Jean Mayer)

We are in the fortunate situation of being able to solve—for comparatively little money—several national problems at once: the loss of thousands of jobs for scientists and engineers in the disappearing defense industry; the fact that most of our schools of engineering are weak and do not contribute enough to America's competitiveness; and the dearth of qualified science teachers in our schools.

The cuts in defense-related industries are deep and will go deeper. In spite of unusually successful attempts by members of Congress to save defense establishments in their own districts, a large number, perhaps one-third, of the mathematicians, physicists and research engineers of this nation are going to be laid off.

And they will be laid off in a situation very different from that in 1945, when the nation was hungry for consumer goods and universities were blessed with a gigantic crop of applicants—young people whose education had been delayed or interrupted by World War II and could go to school under the GI Bill. In 1992 our Big Three automobile manufacturers are in trouble, due in part to their engineering inadequacies; the telephone company has been broken up; and our computer companies, including IBM, are not in a position to do much hiring.

Our engineering schools need help. To be sure, MIT and Caltech remain world-class. But while our universities as a whole, notwithstanding their detractors here, remain the envy of the world, our engineering schools do not get the funds, the equipment or the facilities to lead technologically, nor do they attract the graduate students they need.

In four years, after attending high schools weak in science, our undergraduate engineering students are expected to learn something of the world in which they live, acquire a basic science education, a general engineering education and specialized training in one of the branches of engineering so they can become certified. It really can't be done adequately; hence the importance of at least one year of graduate study and continuing education.

At this point, half or more of our graduate engineering students are from other countries. Many of them will return home, raising doubts about the availability of qualified faculty in the next generation. There are serious areas of weakness in our graduate curriculums, such as in manufacturing engineering and project engineering. Engineering faculties are underpaid, particularly when compared with the practitioners of the health disciplines. This is not unrelated to the fact that, having invented the CAT scanner (Allan Cormack, the Nobel physicist at Tufts), we manufacture less than 10 percent of the world's CAT scanners, and having invented the VCR, no VCRs are manufactured in the United States.

Finally, while interest in better science teaching in schools is increasing, it will not mature into real improvement unless we recruit more and better science teachers. While we should multiply our efforts to attract undergraduates to science and our science undergraduates to science teaching, why not use the scientists and engineers we already have and who are at risk of becoming a lost generation?

If the federal government would subsidize laid-off research scientists and engineers to supplement faculties in schools of engineering and provide them with state-of-the-art laboratories, and if it would provide grants and decent salaries so less-eminent scientists and engineers could teach science in middle and high schools, we could quickly start to solve some of the most vexing national problems.

TRIBUTE TO C. RICHARD BEYDA, RETIRING CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with mixed emotions that I call attention to the retirement of one of my constituents, Mr. C. Richard Beyda as chairman of the board of directors of the Children's Hospital National Medical Center. In December of this year, Mr. Beyda will conclude 4 years of service as chairman of this prestigious board.

A graduate of the George Washington University School of Law, Mr. Beyda is a practicing attorney and certified public accountant in the Washington metropolitan area. Mr. Beyda is a member of the D.C. Bar Association and the D.C. Institute of Certified Public Accountants. As both an accountant and lawyer, Dick is a well-known and respected member of the business and legal communities.

Dick Beyda began his association with Children's in 1985 as a member of the Children's Hospital corporate board. Since that time he has demonstrated exceptional leadership and commitment in guiding the growth and development of Children's Hospital as a nationally recognized leader in the delivery of pediatric health care services. Under his excellent leadership, Children's Hospital formulated a strategic plan to give the institution direction and the strategies necessary to fulfill its mission in the swiftly changing environment that confronts all health care institutions today.

Among his many accomplishments were the planning and implementation of a corporate restructuring that enabled Children's Hospital to function more effectively, the completion of an expansion to its parking facility, construction of a new physician's office wing, completion of renovations on patient care areas, and the relocation and upgrading of the hospital's helipad. In 1991, more than 700 infants, children, and youths, were transported in Children's Hospital via helicopter.

Mr. Speaker, Children's Hospital has been a vital resource for our community since opening its doors in 1870. That first hospital—which began in a rented house with only 12 beds—has grown to become a state-of-the-art facility

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with 279 beds, serving nearly 200,000 infants and children yearly.

Over the years, Children's has championed the needs of the most vulnerable members of our community—our children and their families. Today, Children's continues to speak with a strong voice on the local, regional, and national issues by addressing such problems as lead poisoning, child abuse, and pediatric HIV and AIDS. Mr. C. Richard Beyda has been an integral part of the hospital's advocacy efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to acknowledge the outstanding work that Mr. C. Richard Beyda has done on behalf of the Children's Hospital and the children of the District of Columbia. It is through his leadership that Children's Hospital has earned the reputation of being one of the premier pediatric health facilities in the United States. I ask my distinguished colleagues to join me in saluting Mr. Beyda for the many years he has dedicated to improving the quality of health care service for the children of the Washington, DC, metropolitan area.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, as a Vietnam veteran, I am very concerned over the unanswered questions regarding Gov. Bill Clinton's draft status. In recent days, however, I am even more disturbed over his participation in anti-war demonstrations in England and Oslo, Norway. In addition, news reports have uncovered that during the height of the Vietnam war Gov. Bill Clinton went to the Soviet Union. As a veteran, I find this shocking and I believe it is essential that the American people are made aware of these facts.

Over the last several days the Washington Times has reported on this story and I would urge all Americans to read these important articles.

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 5, 1992]

CLINTON TOURED MOSCOW AT WAR'S PEAK

(By Jerry Seper and George Archibald)

Six weeks after he helped organize a massive anti-war, anti-U.S. protest in London, Bill Clinton quietly turned up in the Soviet Union for a visit during the dead of winter and at the height of the Vietnam War.

The unusual trip, according to Clinton campaign officials, occurred while Mr. Clinton was on vacation from Oxford University, which he was attending on a Rhodes Scholarship, and included a week's stay in Moscow as a tourist.

Clinton campaign spokeswoman Dee Dee Myers, responding yesterday to a series of questions from the Washington Times, declined to identify whom Mr. Clinton met with while visiting Moscow other than to say, "He bumped into all kinds of people * * * but he did not do any anti-war organizing while there."

The Democratic presidential candidate refused to be interviewed on the subject of his travels through the Soviet Union but instead relayed his answers through Miss Myers.

Rep. Robert K. Dornan and three of his Republican colleagues have sharply criticized the Moscow trip during eight nights of speeches on the empty House floor that were televised nationwide on C-SPAN, saying there are many "unanswered questions" about why, when and where Mr. Clinton went.

The conservative California Republican has suggested that the former anti-war activist and draft evader may have been duped by Soviet intelligence officials.

The Bush adminstration has been silent on the Dornan challenge, which reportedly has drawn nightly television audiences of about a million people, and has prompted at least one placard at a Clinton campaign stop and countless calls to Capitol Hill, the media and talk radio shows.

Yesterday, however, Bush/Quayle '92 campaign spokeswoman Torie Clarke said: "It is yet another chapter of deception and deceit that has characterized his life. We would join in the chorus of people asking Bill Clinton to come clean on his draft status and anti-war activities."

Despite Mr. Clinton's claims to the contrary, recent statements, newly discovered letters and accounts by longtime friends and associates show that he was actively involved in the anti-war movement as both a participant and an organizer in at least three countries.

Asked if public knowledge of Mr. Clinton's anti-war activities would hurt him at the polls, Miss Myers said yesterday she didn't know. "There hasn't been a national candidate who grew up in that generation until Bill Clinton, so we're seeing it played out for the first time," she said.

"The Republicans want to refight the Vietnam War because they think it's a way to grab that wedge issue back with the American people, and it's our strong sense that they want to move beyond the Vietnam War and the shallow rhetoric," Miss Myers said.

The spotlight on the candidate's trip to Moscow, she said, is a "smear campaign pure and simple. ... It has nothing to do with the real issues in the campaign."

According to Miss Myers, Mr. Clinton toured Europe during a vacation from Oxford. She said he rode alone by train from Helsinki, Finland, and went through Leningrad before arriving in Moscow on New Year's Eve 1969.

Moscow was the only Soviet city Mr. Clinton spent time in, and he visited the usual tourist attractions, Miss Myers said. "He was a tourist. He was a student traveling on a break. He paid for it himself," she said.

"He had a 40-day break in the winter of 1969-70," Miss Myers said. "In that period, he took a trip through northern Germany, Scandinavia, the Soviet Union—Moscow actually—and then went to Prague."

Former U.S., Soviet and British intelligence officials who worked during the period in question said in interviews that Mr. Clinton's explanation raised questions in their minds.

A British Soviet specialist who advises defense and intelligence agencies in England and the United States said the Soviets made solo trips to Moscow by foreigners prohibitively expensive by requiring visitors to stay at first class hotels and hire KGB-controlled Intourist guides so they could be closely supervised.

Angelo Codevilla, an intelligence specialist with the Hoover Institution at Stanford and former Republican Senate Intillegence Committee staff member, said foreign visitors in 1969 and 1970 were under close scrutiny by KGB security police.

"If Bill Clinton's travel was not supervised and arranged by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, his was the only one," Mr. Codevilla said.

He said all travelers were treated as part of a major government propaganda effort, and Intourist, the Soviet travel agency, made sure that visits would "somehow benefit the Communist Party."

A top official in Britain's MI5 intelligence at the time said Mr. Clinton "fit the profile perfectly" of someone the Soviets might cultivate and recruit as an "agent of influence."

"He was articulate, attractive, popular, an American Rhodes scholar opposed to the war—just the person the Soviets went for," said the official.

A former Soviet official who took part in efforts to influence Western public opinion against the Vietnam War said liberal anti-war activists, such as Mr. Clinton, would have been of great interest to Moscow.

Through various "friendship committees" and fraternal groups, the Communist Party tried to lure liberal Westerners to the country who could be used knowingly or unknowingly in anti-Vietnam War propaganda efforts, said the former official, who declined to be named.

Paul Mercer, author of "Peace of the Dead," which documents Soviet ties to British and European peace organizations in the 1970s and 1980s, echoed this assessment.

"He might have been relatively innocent, opposed to the war, but because he was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, they [the Soviets] might have been trying to cultivate him," Mr. Mercer said.

The Times has been unable to determine thus far whether information about Mr. Clinton's visit is contained in recently opened Soviet archives.

In a June 12, 1989, article in the Arkansas Gazette, Mr. Clinton first acknowledged he had visited the Soviet Union "in the early '70s" and described the period as a time of "good relations between our two countries."

Rep. Sam Johnson, Texas Republican, remembers the time differently. A POW in Hanoi during Mr. Clinton's visit to Moscow, he said the Soviet Union was actively supplying the North Vietnamese with weaponry and training.

He and Reps. Randy "Duke" Cunningham and Duncan Hunter, both California Republicans, have joined Mr. Dornan on the House floor calling for further explanations by Mr. Clinton of the Moscow trip and his anti-war activities.

Mr. Clinton was studying for a bachelor of philosophy in politics at Oxford at the time but never got his degree because he did not sit for exams or write a required 30,000 word thesis after being at the university for two years, according to Georgina Ferry, the university's press spokeswoman.

Oxford officials have clamped a lid of secrecy on Mr. Clinton's academic and travel records, including information about his trips to other countries and cities. Miss Ferry said the records are confidential.

Mr. Clinton has told Arkansas voters for nearly a decade that while he was opposed to the Vietnam War, he was only an observer in anti-war protests during his days at Georgetown University in Washington and at Oxford.

He told the (Little Rock) Arkansas Gazette in October 1978, for example, that he attended only two protest marches and did so only to listen to the speeches. He said he never did anything with regard to anti-war demonstrations for which he would be "ashamed."

A variety of sources now reveal that Mr. Clinton was actively involved in the protest

movement as both a participant and an organizer in at least three countries.

He also was one of 40 student leaders from throughout the United States who attended a closed-door meeting in early-1969 in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., during which anti-war strategy was discussed and nationwide marches and protests were planned.

The Massachusetts meeting is described in a new pro-Clinton book, "Bill Clinton: The Inside Story," by Robert E. Levin, a Wall Street investment broker and author who concluded in the book that Mr. Clinton "has what it takes" to be president.

Mr. Levin said Mr. Clinton attended the weekend retreat shortly after he had begun to actively participate in the anti-war movement—"even helping to organize rallies and protests."

Federal authorities said it was the Massachusetts meeting that led to the creation of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee, which sponsored and coordinated anti-war and anti-American demonstrations throughout this country and Europe.

The Moratorium Committee, along with the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, were the major coordinators of the nation's largest anti-war demonstration in Washington on Nov. 15, 1969.

The Moratorium Committee also was the primary organizer of Oct. 15, 1969, marches in the District, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, California, New jersey, New York, South Dakota, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Maine, Louisiana, Tennessee and Florida.

Hanoi radio publicly praised the October marches, saying the protests reflected the American people's desire to "save their sons from a useless death in Vietnam."

Mr. Clinton had returned to Oxford in the fall of 1969 and did not attend the November Washington protest.

But David Mixner, a founder of the Moratorium Committee, has credited Mr. Clinton with helping to put the protest together and has recognized him as a major player in the protest movement.

In the book "Bill Clinton: The Inside Story," Mr. Mixner is quoted as saying Mr. Clinton "volunteered his time and efforts to assist us in preparing for" the Washington protest and in anti-war protests in "hundreds of cities and towns around the country."

It was Mr. Clinton and others who organized a March of Death on the U.S. Embassy in London in November 1969. During that march, about 1,200 protestors demonstrated against the war at the U.S. Embassy and later held a torchlight vigil. Many of the protestors wore black robes and painted their faces white.

The London demonstration was praised by the New China News Agency, the official North Vietnamese newspaper Nhan Dan and the then-Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda.

"He [Mr. Clinton] didn't break the law, but he was pushing the police and the legalities as far as he could," said the Rev. Richard McSorley, head of the Center for Peace Studies at Georgetown University. "He was one of the main organizers of the American Embassy protest in 1969."

Literature announcing the march and inviting attendance said Vietnamese citizens were being "massacred" by U.S. troops and that the Communist Provisional Revolutionary Government was the "legitimate government of South Vietnam." It described U.S. policy in Vietnam as "bankrupt."

During the London demonstration, Father McSorley said Mr. Clinton joined protestors carrying a coffin with a cardboard effigy containing the name of a dead American soldier. Later, when U.S. officials refused to receive the coffin, he said it was Mr. Clinton who negotiated with police to persuade them to get it inside the embassy compound.

In his 1969 book "Peace Eyes," Father McSorley also described their trip to Oslo, Norway, saying the two visited with conscientious objectors and attended a prayer service the day after the London demonstration. He said he and Mr. Clinton also met leaders of the International Peace Bureau and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Both organizations had officers at the time who also served with the World Peace Council.

Federal authorities have said the World Peace Council's principal activity in 1969 and 1970 was to organize worldwide propaganda campaigns, coordinated on a regional basis by national peace committees. The British Peace Council is a subsidiary of the World Peace Council.

According to a 1980 report by the Senate Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the World Peace Council was a communist KGB front organization that had received about $50 million from the Soviet Union to support Soviet national defense and international military objectives. One of its major goals, according to the report, was to support worldwide anti-Vietnam War campaigns.

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 5, 1992]

TRAVEL RECORDS MAY HAVE BEEN ALTERED

(By Jerry Seper)

Federal authorities confirmed yesterday that they are looking into allegations that State Department records showing Bill Clinton's travel history have been tampered with and that some of the documents are missing.

While Justice and State Department spokesmen refused comment on the report in Newsweek magazine, sources close to the probe who asked not to be identified said a preliminary FBI investigation is under way.

One official said documents are being reviewed and interviews have been scheduled.

The allegations surfaced when three news organizations sought the documents after repeated but unsubstantiated rumors that Mr. Clinton, anguished about the Vietnam War and the possibility of being drafted, sought to renounce his U.S. citizenship in favor of a British passport.

Newsweek, one of the organizations that requested the State Department records through the Freedom of Information Act, reported in today's edition that State Department officials pulled the file and noticed that several pages appeared to have been ripped from it.

The magazine said it was not clear what had happened to the file.

FBI spokesman Mike Kortan yesterday declined comment on the inquiry, refusing to confirm or deny its existence.

State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said he had no immediate comment, suggesting the department might respond to the matter today.

Clinton campaign spokeswoman Avis Lavelle said yesterday there is no truth to the rumor that Mr. Clinton applied for citizenship in another country to avoid the draft or that he considered renouncing his U.S. citizenship.

Spokesmen for the Clinton and Bush campaigns denied any involvement in the alleged file incident, and each suggested that perhaps the other had a hand in it.

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 5, 1992]

CLINTON VISIT FIT KREMLIN'S TAILORED-FOR-TOURISTS MODEL

(By Bill Gertz)

Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton toured Moscow at a time when the Kremlin was stepping up its internal repression of dissidents, U.S.-Soviet diplomatic ties were warming and combat deaths in Vietnam were mounting.

From October 1969 to February 1970, the period when Mr. Clinton appears to have been most involved in his anti-war activities, 1,297 American servicemen were killed in fighting against North Vietnamese troops and Viet Cong guerrillas.

On Feb. 7, 1969, the Pentagon reported that a total of 40,446 American servicemen had died in Vietnam war fighting since Jan. 1, 1961.

Heavy bombing of North Vietnam also was under way by U.S. B–52 bombers and more than 6,000 U.S. aircraft had been shot down since 1961.

U.S. investigators in Moscow recently uncovered information that Soviet military personnel took part in shooting down U.S. aircraft during the Vietnam War.

It was also during this period that the Kremlin was in the middle of a campaign of systematic repression against people viewed as dissident writers and intellectuals.

Noted author Aleksander Solzhenitsyn was expelled from the writers union for "anti-social" behavior in early November as the first step in an official campaign of pressure that would lead to his forced exile months later.

Decorated Soviet Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, who became a dissident and criticized the Kremlin, was ruled insane by Soviet authorities in December 1969. He was held in a psychiatric prison although later investigations found the incarceration was KGB persecution.

Other dissident writers and intellectuals who spoke out against the Soviet regime were imprisoned in labor camps or sent into exile in the fall of 1969 and winter of 1970.

A hunger strike by political prisoners in a Soviet labor camp was reportedly under way in early 1970.

The Clinton campaign has said Mr. Clinton, a student at Oxford University at the time, arrived in Moscow Dec. 31, 1969, and spent a week there alone as a tourist during winter break.

Mr. Clinton told a Soviet reporter in 1989 that he enjoyed riding Moscow trains and eating black bread at the time, which he said was a period of good U.S.-Soviet relations.

Soviet news reports at the time said a delegation of Viet Cong representatives was traveling in the Soviet Union in December 1969, visiting Leningrad, Moscow and several other cities.

Angelo Codevilla, a former Senate intelligence official, said all travel by foreigners at that time was tightly controlled by the Communist Party organs.

"The Soviet government in those days did not look at foreign travel as a casual thing," he said. "Travel in the Soviet Union was highly organized."

Paul Hollander, a University of Massachusetts professor, has written that Western travelers to the Soviet Union were screened from reality and treated well as part of a systematic propaganda program.

Travel, meals and meetings were all designed to manipulate visitors' impressions, Mr. Hollander stated in his 1981 book, "Political Pilgrims."

"It is in totalitarian societies that the art of such impression management reaches its

fullest fruition," Mr. Hollander stated. "In many visitors such generous and attentive treatment created a disarming sense of obligation. They were not bribed, but they could not help feeling that it is not nice to turn around and be harshly critical of those who showered them with kindness, who took such good care of them."

Mr. Clinton's visit also came on the heels of the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, when most Western governments were condemning the first use of the so-called "Brezhnev Doctrine" of preventing democratic reform in pro-Soviet governments.

On the diplomatic front, nevertheless, the Nixon administration began to build a policy of detente with the Kremlin, initiating arms talks on limiting strategic weapons and chemical arms. The nuclear nonproliferation treaty was signed by Washington and Moscow in November 1969.

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 6, 1992]

CLINTON DOES NOT RECOLLECT MUCH OF TRIP

(By Jerry Seper)

Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton said yesterday he could not remember whom he met with in Moscow during a visit in late 1969 and early 1970 and would have no further comment on the trip.

Speaking through campaign spokeswoman Dee Dee Myers, the Arkansas governor said he did not "recall" with whom he met during "five or six days" in Moscow and did not remember if he met with other Westerners while in the then-Soviet Union.

"He was a tourist," Miss Myers said of Mr. Clinton, an anti-war activist and draft evader at the time. "He didn't go there and have any meetings or political contacts."

The Bush campaign seized on Mr. Clinton's visit to the Soviet Union at the height of the Vietnam War, releasing a lengthy statement to the media based on a story yesterday in The Washington Times.

"Once again the wheel turns, and this time it lands on Moscow," said Deputy Campaign Manager Mary Matalin. "The discrepancies and distortions in Bill Clinton's draft record now span more than an ocean or a continent."

A source close to the inquiry said the FBI probe is being treated with extraordinary sensitivity and could be completed this week.

The investigation was prompted by the State Department's discovery that several pages were missing from Mr. Clinton's passport file as the department prepared to respond to a Freedom of Information Act request from three news organizations.

The news organizations were responding to repeated but unsubstantiated rumors that Mr. Clinton, anguishing over the possibility of being drafted during the Vietnam War, sought to renounce his U.S. citizenship. Clinton campaign officials have described the rumors as false.

Mr. Clinton refused on Sunday to be interviewed about his Moscow trip and declined to answer all of the written questions concerning the trip submitted to Clinton campaign officials by The Times.

But in an appearance last night on CNN's "Larry King Live," Mr. Clinton said that he had "an interesting week" in Moscow, but he did not discuss specifics.

Mr. Clinton also denied any knowledge of missing pages from his passport and travel file at the State Department. He said he was unaware of such a file until recent press reports alleging that someone had tampered with it.

He also denied that he had ever renounced his U.S. citizenship or that he sought to be a citizen of another country, blaming the Republicans for starting the rumor.

"They are pretty good at stirring things up, but that old dog won't hunt," he said.

The Moscow trip was part of a 40-day vacation Mr. Clinton took in December 1969 and January 1970 while a Rhodes scholar at Oxford University in England. It came six weeks after he helped organize a massive anti-war, anti-America protest in London in November 1969.

Clinton campaign officials, in a statement yesterday, expanded on the information they released Sunday, saying Mr. Clinton visited several countries during the midwinter vacation, including Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The statement said he visited "a friend from Hot Springs" while in Oslo and "spent Christmas in Finland with the family of a college friend before heading to Moscow, where he spent five or six days touring." Neither of the friends was identified.

In the 1969 book "Peace Eyes," the Rev. Richard McSorley of Georgetown University said he met with Mr. Clinton in Oslo and that the two men visited with conscientious objectors, attended a prayer service and met with leaders of the International Peace Bureau and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, peace groups with ties to Soviet "front" groups.

In yesterday's statement, the Clinton campaign, contesting allegations that Mr. Clinton traveled to Norway for anti-war activities, described the "visit" in Oslo with Father McSorley as "incidental and coincidental."

"The broad Republican distortion and fabrication of Gov. Clinton's European travels is Bush's desperate attempt to deflect attention from his dismal economic record," the campaign said.

Miss Myers told The Times on Sunday that Mr. Clinton arrived in Moscow on New Year's Eve and that he traveled alone, visiting the usual tourist attractions.

Former U.S., Soviet and British intelligence officials said it was unlikely Mr. Clinton traveled alone to Moscow and that foreign visitors in 1969 and 1970 were under close scrutiny by KGB security police.

They said all travelers were treated as part of a major government propaganda effort, and Intourist, the Soviet travel agency, made sure that visits would "somehow benefit the Communist Party."

A top official in Britain's MI5 intelligence at the time said Mr. Clinton "fit the profile perfectly" of someone the Soviets might cultivate and recruit as an "agent of influence."

On CNN, Mr. Clinton said only that he met with friends in Norway and Finland, that he paid for his own trip and that he did not meet with any officials from the KGB "that I know of."

Mr. Clinton's Moscow visit has been criticized by a handful of Republican congressmen in late-night speeches on the empty House floor. The speeches televised on C-SPAN have generated an undercurrent of interest throughout the country in Mr. Clinton's trip and prompted countless telephone calls to media outlets.

The congressmen charge that there are many "unanswered questions" about the trip, including why and where he went, what he did and who paid for it.

Reps. Robert K. Dornan, Sam Johnson, Duncan Hunter and Randy "Duke" Cunningham have suggested that Mr. Clinton may have been duped by Soviet intelligence officials.

State Department spokesman Richard Boucher declined yesterday to comment on the FBI inquiry of the missing Clinton documents. "The FBI, if it believes it appropriate to do so, may comment on this at a later date," he said.

The department maintains nearly 100 million passport files on American citizens.

Mr. Boucher said the files generally contain passport applications, documentation used to establish a person's citizenship and identity, and correspondence between the applicant and the department regarding citizenship and passport matters.

Most of the material, he said, is protected from disclosure to the public by privacy laws.

An investigation into passport file tampering presumably would involve questioning employees of the passport services office and the Washington National Records Center. Spokesmen for both offices declined to comment on the FBI probe.

According to a State Department official, special files are set up for Americans who renounce their citizenship. They said an irrevocable process must be carried out abroad and involves signing several forms. Information about someone who merely inquired about renouncing U.S. citizenship may not be included in the passport file, the official said.

The National Records Center contains passport files going back as far as the 1920s, according to National Archives spokeswoman Jill D. Breet.

TRIBUTE TO HON. BEN JONES

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note with regret that Representative BEN JONES will not be serving here in the 103d Congress. He is a good friend and colleague and his presence in our halls will be greatly missed.

BEN JONES has a unique talent for inspiring through common sense and great presentation. I would like to remind our colleagues of just a few of his best sayings, spoken out of his passion and commitment for human rights and justice, "Whose side are we on?" and one of my favorite gems, "Some people talk the talk, but don't walk the walk." BEN's pithy comments could be counted on to enliven any debate.

When Washington first heard BEN speak at the Freshman Press Dinner, he was hilariously funny and everyone knew that somebody special was in town. Since working with him, particularly on behalf of human rights in China, I have found out just how extraordinary this special man is. BEN is a true champion, for human rights, for the American worker, and for freedom and democracy around the world. I will miss him and look forward to working with him in a new capacity.

TRIBUTE TO HON. BILL LOWERY

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, one of the intangible benefits of serving in Congress is the many friendships you make. In that respect, I count myself fortunate to have known and worked with my good friend and colleague BILL LOWERY.

BILL was a member of the great class of 1980, who swept into office along with President Reagan and helped change not only our Nation but the world. It was due to the support of BILL and his classmates that we were able to pass the first tax cuts in many years, as well as the Gramm-Rudman Budget Control Act. All America owes them a vote of thanks for that alone.

But BILL did not stop there. He secured a seat on the prestigious and all-important House Appropriations Committee, where he became the pointman for California on the Republican side, along with his equally talented colleague and fellow Californian, JERRY LEWIS. Together, BILL and JERRY made sure that California's interests were always well protected. I especially appreciated BILL's work on the Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee, where he helped obtain many important projects for Vandenberg Air Force Base and Port Hueneme and Point Mugu Naval Bases in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, as well as protecting and enhancing the important military bases in San Diego, so vital to the Nation and to his constituents.

BILL is a hard worker, who doesn't seem to know the meaning of fatigue, and he was tireless in his work on behalf of San Diego and the Golden State. He was one of the cofounders of the new California Institute, a bipartisan organization dedicated to bringing jobs and prosperity to our State. His service on the San Diego City Council, and as deputy mayor of that beautiful city, laid the groundwork for his service in Congress, where he applied his skills and diligence to improving the lot of San Diegans, Californians, and Americans alike.

I was particularly appreciative of the role he played in getting the Lagomarsino-Lowery-Levine amendment approved in 1990, insuring that offshore oil operations would be subject to the Clean Air Act. That amendment means all the people of southern California can breathe easier.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I'm sad that BILL will not be in Congress next year to protect California's interests. I will miss his smile and his optimism. But I know that whatever he does, he will continue to play a key role in shaping and protecting the future of our great State and Nation.

My wife Norma and I wish all the best for BILL and his beautiful wife Katie.

COMPUTER LEARNING MONTH AT SUSSEX AVENUE SCHOOL

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, times are changing, the world is changing, and so is the teaching and learning experience at Sussex Avenue School in Newark, NJ. On October 22, the Newark Board of Education's Division of Computer Education and Technology will be showcasing its state-of-the-art computer technology. Not only will the technology be highlighted but so will our state-of-the-art young people who use this technology in a variety of ways.

In our global society, technology is not only a reality but a necessity. The students at Sussex Avenue School and other schools throughout the district are being provided with the tools they need to academically move comfortably into the next century. Today's world demands that students be able to gather, manage, manipulate, and analyze large amounts of information. It also demands that our students be able to solve problems, think critically, make sound decisions based upon facts, and work cooperatively. Today, our students are learning how to learn and how to reach out and teach others. Roles are changing. Students are becoming more responsible for their own growth. Their levels of self-esteem are being raised.

Mr. Speaker, on October 22, many activities will be demonstrated, including using the computer to develop and strengthen math, reading, and writing skills. Special recognition must go to the following teachers and their students for their part in expanding public awareness of the growing importance of computers in each of our lives. Mrs. Karen Gordon and her room 21 fifth grade students will show how they use computers to advertise for jobs they can do. Mrs. Carol Hanft and her room 23 fifth grade students are using technology to enhance the science curriculum by focusing on classroom pets. They read, research, write, record, send, receive, and display data about their pets using the computer. Mrs. Susan Piera and her room 25 fifth grade students are exploring science by doing what scientists do. They use a computer and modem to get on-line with other classes in the United States, Canada, and other countries involved in the same project. They collect data, make predictions, compare results, and look for geographic patterns. Mr. Oliver Winters and his room 20 fifth graders are using the computer to strengthen their understanding of multiples and to develop their multiplication skills. Ms. Carolyn Ford and her room 26 sixth grade students are using graphs and spreadsheets to describe themselves. Mrs. Arleatha Gainer and her students in room 22 are developing their writing skills with the help of the computer. They write letters to other students, government officials, companies, authors, et cetera. Some of the letters travel through the regular mail and others travel electronically. Mr. John Farina and his room 28 seventh graders are using laser videodisc technology and the computer to study life science. Room 27 seventh graders and their teacher Ms. Bertha Webb are taking advantage of the computer network. They are gathering information from all other classrooms on the network and have created a newsletter. Mrs. Dianne Palmer and the eighth graders in room 30 are on the campaign trail. Students in this class are focusing on the upcoming Presidential election. They are using the technology in a number of ways to better understand the process. Ms. Joyce Webster and her room 29 eighth graders are using computer simulation software in the study of exploration and colonization.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to especially recognize and congratulate Mrs. Jeanette Parham for her role in developing such worthy programs. Mrs. Parham is the computer lab teacher and local area network administrator for Sussex Avenue School. Her students have consistently brought recognition to the school through all-city computer competitions where they have won first place 2 out of 3 years.

I am proud to have such a comprehensive program in my district. When we hear of urban areas and the problems associated with them, it is always a pleasure to point out the positive. If the United States is to maintain its competitiveness in commerce, industry, and international trade it is essential that each of us becomes involved in understanding the applications of computers. As a former teacher and newly selected Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus Science and Technology Brain Trust, I cannot overemphasize the importance of the integration of computer-based technology into our diverse society.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues would like to join me as I offer my best wishes and appreciation to Mr. Eugene Campbell, executive superintendent of schools; Mr. Herbert A. Johnson, principal; Mrs. Marilyn Bowles and Mr. Anthony Orsini, vice principals; Ms. Angela Caruso, director, Office of Computer Education and Technology [OCET]; and Mr. Stan Salegaj, assistant director, OCET.

TRIBUTE TO ED JENKINS

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I could not let this, my last session of Congress, pass without paying public tribute to one of my dearest friends in the House, a man who is also retiring this year, ED JENKINS of Georgia.

ED has been a friend and mentor since I entered the House in 1987. Even though I was not a Member of his State's delegation, he was always willing to help me better understand the ways of the House and the legislation upon which we were called to vote.

For those of us from the South, and especially those of us with a somewhat conservative nature, Washington is frequently a frustrating arena. ED's leadership on any number of issues made clear to the membership of this body that good Democrats could have sound, principled objections to what often appeared to be the reigning orthodoxy. In his bid for the post of majority leader ED made clear his view of the road our party and Nation

should follow. I was proud to cast my vote for him as a symbol of support not only for his political views, but for ED JENKINS, the man.

All of us who know ED appreciate his keen wit and ready humor, a humor that doesn't spare Members, the institution, or ED himself. An honorable man, we all knew ED's word was his bond. Possessed of a good legal mind, ED was a real resource to all Members in helping them understand the often complex tax and trade legislation which came out of the Ways and Means Committee on which he so ably served. I especially appreciated his dedication to the textile workers of the South, whose very livelihoods were so often threatened.

When men of ED JENKINS' caliber leave this House, the institution loses the contributions of a valued and talented Member, and we all lose a friend. ED, I wish you well in all that you undertake in the future and I thank you for all that you have meant in the years we have served together.

SUN-MAID GROWERS OF CALIFORNIA RECOGNIZED FOR 80 YEARS OF GROWTH & PROSPERITY

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to acknowledge the 80th anniversary of Sun-Maid Growers of California, the country's leading producer of raisins. In its 80-year history, Sun-Maid has survived two world wars, the Depression and near financial collapse to emerge as a prosperous and competitive player in the domestic and international market. Currently, half of the raisins sold by American grocers are Sun-Maid products, and foreign markets generate substantial sales annually.

As the industry's leader in research and development of state-of-the-art raisin processing equipment, Sun-Maid has perfected the process of cleaning and sorting its annual raisin crop of 100,000 tons at its 100-acre Kingsburg plant site. Completed in 1964, the Kingsburg plant is recognized as the world's largest and most modern raisin packing facility, employing 600 local citizens to meet the growing demands of Sun-Maid's many clients. During the peak season, the plant can process and ship up to 1,000 tons of raisins daily.

Sun-Maid's success and prosperity rests upon the dedication and hard work of its 1,500 growers who ensure that a high quality crop reaches consumers each year. Many current grower-members represent several generations of membership in the Sun-Maid cooperative.

A committed and learned work force, an efficient and modern processing plant, and years of providing consumers with a high quality product combine to make Sun-Maid Growers one of the most successful and prosperous farmer owned and operated cooperatives in the country. I applaud the growers and employees of Sun-Maid Growers and congratulate them for 80 years of excellence.

TRIBUTE TO ST. EDWARD CHURCH

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great joy that I rise to pay tribute to St. Edward Church on its 75th anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, St. Edward has been a religious institution in my district. The church's two and three-quarters acre site was purchased in 1916 for a mere $26,000. The following year, Father Edward Mears turned the first spadeful of earth. The ceremony commenced the construction of not only the church and its adjacent school, but of a Youngstown tradition.

Four months later, the St. Edward School opened. It accommodated 154 students in a mere four rooms. Considered modern by the day's standards, the building was one story brick and reinforced with concrete. Its auditorium was used for church purposes.

Within its first 13 months of existence the church encountered and selflessly responded to its first real test. When the Spanish influenza ravaged the Youngstown community, the chamber of commerce designated St. Edward as an emergency hospital during the trauma.

The parish was rewarded for its role in defeating the epidemic. Gifts poured in, and by 1919 over $100,000 was contributed toward the building program of the church. A new rectory, convent, and community hall now enabled St. Edward to accommodate the growing number of parishoners.

And the parishoners have been in good hands. St. Edward has been the home to a number of prominent religious leaders, including Father William S. Nash. In 1961, Pope John XIII elevated Father Nash to protonotary apostolic, the highest rank of monsignor. Father Nash served the church for 31 years.

St. Edward continued to grow and prosper, adding a kindergarten and The Yellow Brick Road, a preschool day-care center. Today it boasts modern classrooms, computer rooms, and an extended faculty. Support for the schools and its curriculum is demonstrated by active parents, who belong to STEPS [St. Edward Parents and Students]. It is also showcased in Cofraternity of Christian Mothers, where mothers are encouraged to further their children's Catholic education at home.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, St. Edward is a Youngstown institution rich in tradition. In fact, many of the early members of the church have grandchildren and great-grandchildren worshipping beside them. Their contributions to their community have been numerous and gracious, and I thank them for their charity and spirit.

Contributions on your 75th anniversary, St. Edward, and may God bless.

IN MEMORY OF VINCENT HALLINAN, A LION IN COURT

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with deep sadness to note the passing of a great man, Vincent Hallinan, champion of the downtrodden, a legal lion, who passed away, 95 years young, on October 2, 1992.

This House has heard before—as recently as St. Patrick's Day this year—the accolades due to a man who was not only a great American, a great patriot, but a devoted and loving husband and father as well. My heart goes out to my good friend Vivian Hallinan, his wife of nearly 60 years, and their five surviving sons, Patrick, Terence, Matthew, Daniel, and Conn.

His memorial service will be held this Saturday, October 10, at the hall of International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union Local 34. Appropriately, San Francisco will be gathered to commemorate the life of a man at the union long associated with one of Vincent's greatest triumphs: successfully defending the ILWU's International president and founder, Harry Bridges, against deportation proceedings brought by the Government during the McCarthy-era.

Mr. Speaker, Vincent had looked forward to trying a case when he was 100 years old. He will not have that opportunity on this Earth, but his fighting spirit will live on in the hearts of all who know him.

IT'S UP TO US TO SET THE EXAMPLE

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, all too often when we discuss teenagers we only hear the negative. The negative messages are permeating all facets of our lives. It is difficult to stand in the sea of contempt and deliver the good message, but I am happy to report that the Emanuel Baptist Church of Newark, NJ, has done just that.

On Saturday, September 12, 1992, the Emanuel Baptist Church, under the leadership of Rev. Leonard Shamberger, held its first annual Youth Recognition Celebration. The church took the opportunity to honor six young people for their academic achievements and community involvement.

As law enforcement officials maintain a grim daily tally of the escalating epidemic of increasingly violent teenage crimes, it is encouraging to know that there are many young people who are not bending under negative peer pressure. Hopefully, in the near future positive peer pressure will outflank the negative and our youngsters will be more comfortable in taking up the gauntlet for good and righteousness.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I congratulate the honorees. They are Zakiya Munnerlyn of Hill-

side, who won the coveted title of Miss International Talented teen on July 25, 1992 at the Apollo Theatre in New York City; Faith Evans of Newark; Tynaah Morgan of Newark; Shantay Hardy of Orange; Daniel Carr of Irvington; and Quanette Carr of Irvington. Special thanks must also go out to Ms. Mattie Wilson who coordinated the event. Ms. Wilson has been extremely active in working with young people through theatrical workshops for many, many years. Also, let me take this opportunity to convey my best wishes to the officers and congregation of Emanuel Baptist Church, especially Ms. Adrienne Sneed who was one of my YMWCA kids from way back. After raising her own children, two years ago Adrienne adopted a baby girl, Bianca. I believe we must always send out encouraging words and deeds and they will revisit us many times over. The folks at Emanuel Baptist Church demonstrate that.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM LEHMAN

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, no Member of this body was more helpful to me in meeting the needs of my district than BILL LEHMAN. I say this, having been fortunate enough to have had the help and support of so many of my fellow Members, but BILL LEHMAN went above and beyond the call and really showed what generosity of spirit and concern for the needs of districts and States besides his own.

I represented Mr. LEHMAN's birthplace and counted his kinsmen among my constituents. He was always clear in telling, when a piece of legislation he favored was pending, "CLAUDE, the Selma vote on this is 'aye'."

And it was when I had a problem in Selma that Mr. LEHMAN taught real lessons in perseverance and dealing with an agency which was determined to ignore the will of Congress and the needs of the people we all supposedly serve. Thanks to BILL LEHMAN, Selma, a community abandoned by the U.S. Air Force, lied to by the FAA, now has a functioning instrument landing system to compliment the State's longest runway. That runway and the remaining buildings at Craig Field were the only things the Air Force didn't take with them when that base was closed, but without that ILS, every time it rained, the field was closed for operations. Now it is once again a true all-weather facility and is a major economic asset in a region which is chronically financially depressed.

BILL, I thank you for your help and friendship these past 6 years and look forward to seeing you again in Alabama, where you will always be a favored son.

IN TRIBUTE TO HON. CHET ATKINS

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a great Congressman and true friend, Congressman CHET ATKINS of Massachusetts' Fifth District. Elected in 1984, CHET will be returning home to Massachusetts and will not be back as a Member of the 103d Congress in 1993.

CHET has been an enormous resource to all of Massachusetts since his tenure began. His versatility, intelligence, perseverance, and strength of character have been the hallmark of CHET's career in public service since its beginning at the ripe age of 22. CHET's motivation, his commitment to good government and creative public policy that gets results will be a testament to that 20-year career.

I must publicly pay tribute to the great work that CHET has done over the past 4 years on the House Appropriations Committee. CHET has done yeoman work for many of us in the delegation and the results of his work are evidenced daily in my own district.

The Old South Meeting House renovation and its place as a key element of the Boston National Historic Park System is secured. Dorchester Heights, a seaside park commemorating the British evacuation of Boston Harbor has been repaired, landscaped, and lighted because of CHET's efforts as a member of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee.

The Afro-American Meeting House in Boston is alive and well and capable of telling its incredible stories of freedom to future generations of Massachusetts' children because of CHET's fruitful efforts in the Appropriations Committee.

We all know how difficult these times of economic and fiscal uncertainty are. That reality is felt daily and personally, I am sure, by all of the appropriators. Membership on that committee has become a very difficult balancing act, but one CHET excelled at.

He was fair, equitable, and responsible. His follow-through was unequalled. His talent, imagination, and legislative genius will be missed by every resident of the Commonwealth and the Nation who has had the good fortune to visit any of Massachusetts' abundant historic treasures that, luckily, fell within CHET's area of oversight on appropriations.

On another front, I must tell you how much I enjoyed working with CHET on his efforts at resolving the unending and tragic civil war in Cambodia. Over the years, I have had first-hand experience seeing the consequences of the violence, treachery, and mayhem which confront that Southeast Asian land.

My former staff director on the House Rules Committee, the late Jack Dooling, whom many in this Chamber knew, loved, and respected as much as I, quickly forged a working relationship with CHET and his staff as they tried to do what they could to assist the many international forces working at a resolution of that crisis.

I wish Jack could be here today to add his own reflection, but I do know how much he appreciated everything that CHET did and continues to do to end this conflict.

CHET is a student of national politics and elections. Throughout his 20-plus years in public life, CHET has immersed himself in local, State, and national politics. He has a reverence for the electorate, a respect for the system, and an understanding of how to get results. I suspect that inside CHET lurks the soul of a frustrated academician.

I am confident that CHET's 20 years of first-hand experience in State and national public policy will serve him well in the years ahead as he devotes his considerable talents to issue areas that have always merited his focus—foreign policy, population studies, and economics. We all know that each of these disciplines is crying out for attention.

I wish CHET well in his next career. Wherever he goes, he can know with certainty that he brings the goodwill and best wishes of the Massachusetts delegation and this Chamber with him. I am sure that his talent, native intelligence, and questioning mind will not rest until it meets its next challenge. I look forward to seeing and working with CHET often in the upcoming months and years.

TRIBUTE TO RONALD H. ORR

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Ronald H. Orr, assistant director of intercollegiate athletics at the University of Southern California.

Ron is perhaps best known for his leadership in founding USC's annual Swim-With-Mike program. Each year for the past 11 years, Ron has single handedly mobilized thousands of staff, faculty, and student volunteers to provide scholarship assistance to physically challenged students. Together, Ron and the volunteers will raise well over $700,000 this year alone, and allow over 20 physically challenged students to obtain scholarship funding that might otherwise not be available to them.

Ron's tireless commitment to the Swim-With-Mike program is a tribute to him and the entire USC community. It is truly an honor to congratulate Ron—and all the men and women who have joined with him over the years—on this outstanding achievement.

CLARIFICATION ON GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ENTERPRISES

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, after reviewing the statement made on the House floor this past Saturday when the GSE conference report was discussed, I wanted to ensure that there is a very clear understanding on certain provisions included in that bill.

Among other things, the GSE legislation defines the new program approval authority of the Secretary. The Secretary can deny approval of new powers either because a new program is inconsistent with a GSE's charter act, threatens financial soundness, or because it is not in the public interest. The public interest test has been added to enable the Secretary to consider a broad range of factors including whether the private sector is adequately providing services which a GSE seeks approval to provide.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac receive enormous implicit Federal subsidies, estimated during hearings by the Treasury at between $2 billion and $4 billion. These GSE's pay no Federal guarantee fees, no State income taxes, and their securities are exempt from the Nation's securities laws. These direct subsidies in addition to the implicit subsidy they receive because they are a Government-sponsored enterprise provide them significant advantages not afforded to private sector companies.

The public interest part of the standard incorporated in the bill is deliberately broad so as to allow the Secretary the discretion to consider new program request in the light of the competitive advantage the GSE's enjoy. This is appropriate and the standard should be necessarily broad.

CIVIL RIGHTS DISPUTE RESOLUTION ACT OF 1992

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am joining with Senator JOHN DANFORTH of Missouri to introduce the Civil Rights Dispute Resolution Act of 1992. Alternative dispute resolution is something everyone talks about as a means of handling burgeoning court caseloads, but not enough has been done to make it a reality. Section 118 of the Civil Rights Act of 1991, for example, provides that the use of alternative dispute resolution procedures, including mediation, is to be encouraged. Our bill would take the first serious step toward creating a structure that aggrieved individuals, government agencies, and employers can use to settle employment discrimination suits without having to resort to protracted litigation.

When the civil rights laws were first established, Congress provided that voluntary settlement through conference, conciliation, and persuasion were to be the preferred means of achieving their objectives. Two decades later, this provision remains a goal rather than an achievement. For example, the Federal Courts Study Committee discovered that since 1970, the number of private employment discrimination cases filed in court has increased by more than 2,000 percent. And because of several new developments, the courts' caseload is expected to be even greater.

Last year, we amended title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to add jury trials and a substantial amount of compensatory and punitive damages for employment discrimination claims. Title VII's procedures and remedies apply to the employment discrimination provisions of the Americans With Disabilities Act [ADA] which became effective July 26, 1992. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission expects that these changes will add tens of thousands of charges to the Commission's annual workload. The commission also expects that the average charge processing period will increase from 219 to 330 days in the near future. But we have not provided the necessary funding to support these two important new laws because of the budget crisis facing the Nation.

Because of this workload increase, EEOC will take longer to process charges. The legislation we are introducing today will give the charging party and the EEOC another alternative to litigation.

Today's bill provides the option of mediation before a lawsuit can be filed under title VII, the ADA, or 42 U.S.C. section 1981. Before a suit can be filed, mediation can be requested by the aggrieved party, the respondent employer or union, or the EEOC or relevant State agency. Once mediation has been invoked, the parties would be given 90 days to reach a settlement, and during that time a lawsuit could not be filed. During this period, a mediator will try to work out a settlement which, once signed, will bind the parties. However, no settlement could be imposed, and no one can be bound to an agreement involuntarily. If no settlement is reached within the 90 day period, the parties will be free to go to trial.

The most important feature of this bill is that mediation is done by a true neutral. Indeed, the bill will use the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, which has a long and distinguished record settling labor and other disputes, to draft regulations and provide mediators through its good offices. But the parties also can agree to choose their own mediator, as long as their mediator uses the FMCS model procedures to mediate the dispute.

Enactment of this bill also should remove considerable pressure from the overburdened Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Presently, we expect EEOC to resolve charges by "conference, conciliation and persuasion." While we would intend EEOC to continue these efforts, we have to be realistic and recognize that the EEOC also is a prosecutor. A mediator has a much better chance of working out an acceptable agreement because, as a neutral, the mediator cannot turn around and use confidential information in a lawsuit against the employer.

Congress has to be honest with itself. It cannot continue to pass new anti-discrimination statutes, to underfund the enforcement agencies, and then ignore the burden it has put on the Federal court dockets. Because this legislation encourages the resolution of discrimination charges without taking anything away from the charging party, it would strengthen the civil rights laws and to encourage alternative means of resolving disputes.

I look forward to discussing this bill with my colleagues. During the upcoming recess, we will have the chance to review its provisions and possibly make it more effective. When Congress reconvenes next year, we should be prepared to move forward and enact legislation in this area.

REGULATORY RELIEF: NEEDED CATALYST FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, we are now approaching the final hours of the 102d Congress, and it seems quite clear that Congress will adjourn without taking desperately needed action on one of the key issues facing it—relieving the credit crunch that continues to deny badly needed financing to our small businesses, our consumers, and our communities. We cannot restore the flow of credit without restoring sanity to the regulation of our financial institutions, and that, most regrettably, is not in the cards.

Let us be honest about it. The administration is trying to blame the regulators for our deteriorating economy, urging them to wave some magic wand to restore bank lending. But the regulators only implement the laws the Congress passes and the President signs. If the administration and the Congress want to relieve the serious credit crunch, both must have the courage to reevaluate what they have done.

At the moment, this Nation's banks are doing very little lending of any sort. In many areas of the country, it has become extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get financing to purchase a home, start a business, expand a manufacturing facility, or export a product. This past summer, for the first time in 27 years, banks reached the point where they had more Government securities on their books than business loans. The trend is worsening, and if this trend continues, there is no way we can get this economy moving again.

Who suffers the most when banks fail to lend? Small businesses, with little or no access to the capital markets, who rely disproportionately on bank lending for their financing.

Why has this occurred? Why are banks buying Government debt rather than making small business loans?

It is no accident. It is in my view a direct consequence of the policies this administration and many in the Congress have been inclined to pursue in the regulation of financial institutions. In my view, since the S&L bailout legislation, the administration, and too many in the Congress, have pursued policies that have placed such an extreme emphasis on tightened regulation and the need for our financial institutions to amass large stores of capital in very short order that the flow of credit has been virtually cut off.

The banking bill that Congress passed last year is only the most recent example of this tendency, which continues to this day. The FDICIA legislation gave the banking industry no new potential for profit and diversification, but loaded down the industry with new regulatory burdens that will impose enormous costs. The industry is now spending huge sums of money on regulatory compliance—money that could be used to meet the credit needs of our communities.

Is this Draconian approach necessary? I don't think so. Certainly, regulatory oversight is important, and safety and soundness must be a central concern. But those concerns must be balanced against an appreciation for the key role banks play in stimulating growth, particularly in the small business sector which has historically contributed so much to our economic expansion.

We have made some progress—but it is sadly deficient. Members of the House and Senate who have long opposed any balance

regarding the regulation of our financial institutions as forbearance now appear to be supporting certain regulatory relief provisions, including a provision which would extend the time period over which thrifts are required to write down the capital of their real estate subsidiaries. This is a change I long fought for—it has merit, and is long overdue. But it is not enough.

The administration, too, finally recognized the consequences of the approach taken and itself recommended a regulatory relief package. But, like other recent administration actions related to the credit crunch and the needs of the small business community, it was mere election-year window dressing. The administration did little to push that package forward. The only pressure from the administration came on behalf of an emergency regulatory relief package designed to remove unnecessary impediments to the flow of credit in disaster areas.

These minimalist and piecemeal responses only underscore the need for serious, comprehensive change. The sad truth of the matter, which the administration and the Congress must acknowledge soon if our economy is not to continue its spiral downward, is that much of this country is an economic disaster area and this situation cannot be corrected without revisiting basic assumptions regarding the proper approach to the regulation of our financial institutions.

The prospects we now face are grim. Community banks which can and want to lend are spending enormous sums of money on regulatory compliance that they could be spending on building their communities. Viable thrifts holding supervisory goodwill on their books because of past, good faith efforts to assist the Government will continue to be forced into conservatorship because of completely unrealistic statutory requirements that insist they build capital overnight in the recessionary economy which current policy toward our financial institutions has helped to create. Other thrifts may be thrown into Government hands because of an increase in the leverage limit at the same time that some regulators are expressing serious doubts about the very utility of a leverage requirement.

At the same time, the prompt corrective action provisions of FDICIA will precipitate further bank failures which the system is ill-equipped to absorb. This provision provides for more and more Government intrusion in a bank's operations as its capital level declines and comes close to mandating closure when an institution falls below 2 percent. There is some flexibility in that provision as the result of an amendment I offered, but because of the desire of many in Congress and the administration to be tough on the industry, the balance struck was not as reasonable as I would have desired.

If you are a bank president facing these dire consequences, would you lend or would you play it safe and buy Government securities, reducing your need to hold capital and minimizing your risk? The answer is obvious. The problem, however, is that banking is the business of managing and pricing risk, and without some prudent risk-taking there is no economic growth.

In testimony several months ago, then-Chairman Taylor noted that the FDICIA legislation could result in $40 billion in additional bank failures later this year. Members can well imagine what additional dislocation that will cause in local communities and how much more that will restrain credit. This is no nefarious December surprise. It is a direct consequence of the policies this Congress and the administration have adopted in the regulation of our financial institutions. If we do not like the results, we must reassess the policy.

There is absolutely no question that better oversight of our financial institutions to address legitimate safety and soundness concerns is necessary and proper. But, in reaction to the S&L crisis, too many policymakers have lost all sense of perspective, trying to insulate themselves from criticism by removing all risk from the system. It is impossible to do that, and foster a growth-oriented economy at the same time. If regulatory policy includes needed flexibility, individual financial institutions may fail. But, if regulatory policy is unduly restrictive, our economy surely will grind to a halt.

Bank profits are up and, given a chance, our financial sector can slowly regain its strength—but not if it is subjected to endless new burdens and impossible demands. We don't need to force institutions precipitously into conservatorship or regulate them into immobility. We need to work with them to make them strong, encourage prudent lending, and make them better servants of their communities. And, perhaps most importantly, we must allow them to function in a modern, integrated financial system that is a competitive match for any financial system in the world.

This is not a change the regulators can make. It is a change only the administration and the Congress, working together in an atmosphere of balance and reason, can achieve. I am gratified to see that Governor Clinton appreciates and understands the clear link between our current regulatory policies and the credit crunch and is willing to assume responsibility for serious, substantive change. A new direction in financial institutions policy is essential if we are to find a better balance between concerns of safety and soundness and concerns of economic growth.

HONORED TO SERVE

HON. DOUG BARNARD, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BARNARD. Mr. Speaker, on this last legislative day of the last session of Congress in which I will serve, I wish to pay tribute to the Members of Congress and staff with whom I have worked and to thank my constituents of the 10th District of Georgia for the honor of serving them.

As you know, I have been unable to attend the last 2 weeks of congressional activity due to unexpected heart surgery. This was not the way I wanted to end my career. It is not my nature to sit idly and watch others work. But nature has a way of enforcing her own sense of priorities.

Let me first pay honor to the Members of Congress and to the institution of the U.S. Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I have served in the U.S. House of Representatives for 16 years under three different Speakers and three Presidents. I have cast thousands of votes, attended countless hours of committee meetings, made numerous speeches, and shaken an army of hands. I have supported leadership positions, administration positions, conservative positions, and unpopular positions. It is true that if you stay in politics long enough you can offend just about everybody.

While I have not been in agreement with everything that Congress did during my tenure, I still have an unshakable love and admiration for the institution and the individuals who make it up. The single greatest strength of America and its system of government is our freedom to criticize it. It is that very freedom which allows disparaging editorials and negative comments about Congress and its Members.

I have been saddened to watch the deterioration of the House which has occurred during my time here. The worst aspect is that, for the most part, it has been a self-inflicted wound.

Now I will not pretend that the House is not in need of reform. But there are many in the House who believe we have to tear down the institution to save it. I think of Sam Rayburn, our former Speaker, who said, "Any jackass can kick a barn down, but it takes a carpenter to build one." Sometimes I think we have so many jackasses around here that the carpenters will never be allowed to make necessary repairs.

For all its widely publicized faults, America still has the greatest system of government in the world. As Churchill said, "Many forms of government have been tried, and will be tried in this world of sin and woe. No one pretends that democracy is perfect or all-wise. Indeed, it has been said that democracy is the worst form of government except all those other forms that have been tried from time to time."

And the individual Members of Congress who carry out the mission of democracy are the finest, most hard-working group of men and women with whom I have had the privilege to be associated. I have come to know the true meaning of the term "public servant" because I have worked with them every day for 16 years.

Of course, we as Members of Congress could not effectively fulfill our goals without the benefit of our staffs. The people who staff the personal offices, the committees, the Cloakroom, and the supporting offices share the same commitment to improving our country as the elected officials. They are a dedicated group who have earned my respect and my thanks.

One other group deserves an expression of my appreciation. And that is my wonderful family. We who serve here know that the price of public service is paid not only by the elected official but by his or her family. I was fortunate in that my children were almost grown by the time I came to Congress. But I still missed events in their lives I would like to have shared. My wife, Nopi, has been a loving helpmate keeping the family together, representing me at events I could not attend, and giving to me of her strength so that I might carry on with my official duties. Thank you Nopi, Pam, Lucy, and Doug.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by thanking the citizens of the 10th District of Georgia who have seen fit to send me to Washington eight times to tend their interests. I have always tried to represent their views and their needs accurately through my votes. I have tried to enact changes when appropriate and to ensure stability when necessary to create a world in which my children and all the children of the 10th District may grow up well-educated, prosperous and ready to take over running the store.

It has been my pleasure to serve the 10th District, the State of Georgia, and the Nation, and I hope I have earned their confidence.

I could not conclude my remarks any better than by quoting that great public servant, Thomas Jefferson, who said, "If, in my retirement to the humble station of a private citizen, I am accompanied with the esteem and approbation of my fellow citizens, trophies obtained by the blood-stained steel, or the tattered flags of the tented field, will never be envied. The care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction, is the first and only legitimate object of good government."

S. 2194

HON. LARRY J. HOPKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Speaker, when the House version of this bill, H.R. 4400, moved through this Chamber, we on the Armed Services Committee added a provision which allowed the head of each agency to review the SBIR Program and, if necessary, interrupt its growth at the 2 percent level if the proposals were failing to maintain the high standard of quality we have come to expect of this program. The determination was to be made by the head of each participating agency after considering the results of a mandated GAO review of this question. The original bill also contained a slow but steady growth schedule to insure that the agency infrastructure could keep pace with the growing number of proposals.

As mentioned by Mr. SKELTON in his opening remarks, I had hoped we could have had a colloquy to address some of these concerns. Instead, I will try to lay out in these brief remarks our remaining concerns with the Senate bill and how I understand the Small Business and Armed Services Committees intend to address them.

I understand that the other body objected to the agency determination process contained in H.R. 4400 and, therefore, downgraded this provision to a simple recommendation by the Secretary of Defense to the Congress should the program quality begin to deteriorate at the 2 percent level. In addition, S. 2194, the bill before the House, accelerates the scheduled increases.

Mr. Speaker, while I will not oppose this bill, I still believe that the concerns raised by the Armed Services Committee remain valid. The true danger to the SBIR Program comes from the prospect of the quality of awards deteriorating if its size begins to outstrip the base of qualified small R&D businesses. This problem would be particularly acute within the DOD SBIR Program since the bill adds a substantial new pool of funds to the SBIR formula which, in effect, triples the size of the DOD Program.

I believe that this problem is well understood by Mr. SKELTON and the Small Business Committee. While the implementation formula adopted by the other body reflects a desire to set out uniform participation levels, there is consensus among the respective committees of the House that the Department of Defense should be allowed reasonable latitude to digest their disproportionately larger increase in the program. Such latitude would mean a good faith effort by the DOD to increase the size of their program to meet the prescribed levels in 1993, 1995, and 1997, the years of scheduled increases. Further, the DOD would be within this reasonable latitude if it waited for 1 year, should the Secretary of Defense make a negative recommendation, before implementing further scheduled increases. In this vein, I believe that it is the intention of both the Armed Services and Small Business Committees to give serious and prompt consideration to any recommendation made by the Secretary of Defense should he deem it necessary once the program reaches the 2 percent milestone.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me express my appreciation to my friend and colleague on the Armed Services Committee, Mr. SKELTON, for working with me and other members of the Armed Services Committee in the finest tradition of comity and fairness to address these outstanding concerns with the SBIR bill. It has been a sincere pleasure to work with him on this and the many other issues we faced together during my years in the House.

TAIWAN'S 81ST NATIONAL DAY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, October 10, 1992, marks the 81st National Day for the 20 million people of the Republic of China on Taiwan. Taiwan, our ally and fifth largest trading partner, has much to be proud of. In recent years, Taiwan's economy has grown at a spectacular rate, making it one of the wealthiest countries in the world.

Taiwan—a tiny island nation in the Pacific—leads the world with $84 billion in foreign exchange reserves and is in the early stages of a 6-year $303 billion public works program. Its efforts toward a democratic government are to be admired.

I am sure my colleagues will join me in wishing the people of the Republic of China on Taiwan the best of luck and extend our best wishes to Dr. Ding Mou-shih, Taiwan's top representative in Washington and his staff. They have consistently kept all of us on the Hill fully informed of the economic and political developments in Taiwan.

H.R. 4542, ANTI-CAR THEFT ACT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, incidents of carjacking, or the crime of stealing a car by force while a driver is in it, has been common over the past several years. There has been an alarming rise of these incidents in several U.S. cities and its suburbs, including my home district of Montgomery County, MD.

The rise of this criminal plague has fueled great concern among my constituents. We need a strong, swift, and immediate response to reverse this growing trend. This need was underscored by a tragic incident just a few weeks ago in a nearby Washington suburb.

On September 8, a mother, Pamela Basu, was forced out of her car at a stop sign near her home while driving her 22-month-old daughter to her first day of preschool in Savage, MD. Attempting to secure her daughter who was left inside the car, her arm became caught in the driver's side seat belt and she was dragged outside about 2 miles before the thieves drove up against a fence to dislodge her body. Mrs. Basu was killed. The thieves then left the daughter on the road in her child car seat a half mile away.

H.R. 2542, the Anti-Car Theft Act, of which I am a cosponsor, addresses this crime. Carjackings would become a Federal crime punishable by up to 15 years in prison. With strong Federal sentencing guidelines to deter carjacking, I believe we can help to curb this random and senseless crime.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a fair and sensible effort to protect our Nation's neighborhoods and streets. I commend Messrs. SCHUMER and SENSENBRENNER for their leadership and I urge swift and immediate passage of this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, there are few men in this day and age who have the courage to speak out for their principles, especially when those principles are considered politically incorrect by the media mavens of the left.

BILL DANNEMEYER is one of those men—a man who has the courage of his convictions, and that's what I like about him.

BILL dares to speak the truth when no one else will. And in so doing, he helps to frame and forge the debate on public issues and policy. Because of BILL'S efforts in committee and on the floor, the budget deficit is not quite as high as it could be. He holds our feet to the fire when no one else will, and the people benefit. Because of BILL, our taxes are a little bit lower. And because of BILL, the issue of budget deficits will not be shut away in some closet somewhere.

BILL DANNEMEYER has always remained true to his principles, regardless of the political consequences. And now he will be leaving this body, because he felt strongly enough about his principles to put them on the line with the voters.

Mr. Speaker, BILL DANNEMEYER may well be one of the most politically correct men I know, in the truest sense. I know he will continue the good fight no matter what his forum, and I wish him the best, as a colleague and as a friend. Give em hell, Bill.

My wife, Norma, and I wish all the best for BILL and his wife, Evy.

NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report and commend the conferees on their diligent efforts to work out the differences between the national energy strategy bills as passed by the Senate and the House. For the health of our national economy and our national security, it was imperative that this process move forward as quickly as possible and that a national energy strategy be implemented by this Congress. We can no longer afford to bury our heads in the sand and continue our well documented procrastination on this issue. We must develop and start to implement a long term energy strategy now.

Earlier this year I sent to each of my fellow colleagues here in the House of Representatives a booklet from the Energy Information Administration entitled "Energy Facts 1990." This booklet contained essential information pointing out the need for developing an energy policy and I hope my colleagues will continue to refer to it in the months ahead. While this bill lays the foundation for a comprehensive long-term energy policy which reduces our oil consumption, reduces our dependence on oil imports, encourages the development and use of energy sources other than oil such as ethanol which is produced in South Point, OH, which is in my district, we must remember that it is only a foundation and that it must be built upon and expanded. For if we are to be truly independent we must at some future date look to maximize and provide more incentives for making better use of our domestic resources which are here in this country.

As the following chart from page 34 of "Energy Facts 1990" shows, U.S. Petroleum production in this country has steadily declined over the past 10 years while imports have steadily risen.

U.S. PETROLEUM ACTIVITIES

[Million barrels per day]

	Production [1]	Imports	Exports	Petroleum demand [2]
Year:				
1981	10.2	6.0	0.6	16.1
1982	10.2	5.1	.8	15.3
1983	10.3	5.1	.7	15.2
1984	10.5	5.4	.7	15.7
1985	10.6	5.1	.8	15.7
1986	10.2	6.2	.8	16.3
1987	9.9	6.7	.8	16.7

U.S. PETROLEUM ACTIVITIES—Continued

[Million barrels per day]

	Production [1]	Imports	Exports	Petroleum demand [2]
1988	9.8	7.4	.8	17.3
1989	9.2	8.1	.9	17.3
1990 [3]	8.9	8.0	.9	16.9

[1] Includes natural gas plant liquids.
[2] Measured as product supplied. See the glossary for a detailed explanation.
[3] Preliminary data.
Source: Energy Information Administration, "Annual Energy Review 1990."

And yet while our petroleum production has been declining, our demand for petroleum has continued to increase as the chart from page 40 of "Energy Facts 1990" shows.

U.S. PETROLEUM DEMAND [1]

[Million barrels per day]

	Residential/commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Electric utilities	Total
Year:					
1981	1.33	4.27	9.49	0.96	16.06
1982	1.24	4.06	9.31	.69	15.30
1983	1.29	3.85	9.41	.68	15.23
1984	1.34	4.11	9.71	.56	15.73
1985	1.35	4.03	9.87	.48	15.73
1986	1.35	4.09	10.21	.64	16.28
1987	1.37	4.26	10.49	.55	16.67
1988	1.14	4.37	10.82	.68	17.28
1989	1.40	4.26	10.93	.74	17.33
1990 [2]	1.33	4.25	10.79	55	16.92

[1] Measured as product supplied. See the glossary for a detailed explanation.
[2] Preliminary data.
Note.—Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, "Annual Energy Review 1990."

We must recognize that energy is a fundamental commodity in our lives—our factories, our cars and our very way of life depends upon its availability at an affordable price. There is no grandiose ideal answer around the corner and while this bill basically concentrates on the conservation energy option, it is imperative that early in the 103d Congress further exploration and analysis be looked at with regard to changing the tax structure to increase investment in new exploration and production and in enhanced recovery of existing reserves. Also, serious consideration and debate must be given to the opening of Federal lands, onshore and offshore, to petroleum leasing and exploration.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 776; however, I hope that they will look at passage of this bill as a beginning and not as an ending for developing a comprehensive energy policy.

HONORING THE FESTIVAL OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN PRIDE, 1992

HON. TIMOTHY J. ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege of speaking out today on one of the most spiritual and joyous celebrations that takes place in Indiana's Third District, which I have the honor of representing.

I am speaking of the Festival of African-American Pride, which consists of many cultural, ethnic, and social events. Of course, it is a celebration of identity and history. It is a recognition of the importance of our country's African-American heritage, empowerment of the black community, and a rededication to a harmony that has always been ours to achieve but has sometimes eluded our grasp.

Mr. Speaker, this festival is about many things—joy, learning and sharing. It is also about the future; we realize that heritage is not just history but about today and what we build for tomorrow.

There are so many events throughout a week of celebration, including: a soul-inspiring gospel music gala, dancing, jazz and blues, childrens' events ranging from storytelling to workshops to a carnival, voter drives, health screening, boat and carriage rides, bands, magicians, fashion shows and far too much more to list.

The events also included an address by one of America's most articulate advocates for social justice and change: Coretta Scott King. This is truly a noteworthy event, and it is one that is sure to have a lasting and positive impact on all our children, and everyone who attends.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to close before making it clear that this is not just a black community event. The joy and celebration is for everyone who believes in leaving a better world for our children, for everyone who believes in peace and cooperation, for everyone who believes that we have the means to rebuild and strengthen our neighborhoods and cities if we would just have the will.

I would like to salute park coordinator Jay D. Ganger and all of the organizers, participants, and sponsors of the Festival of African-American Pride, 1992. It is a wonderful event and I am proud to play a small part in it.

IN MEMORY OF FRED W. ROSS, CONQUEROR OF GOLIATH

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to report the loss of a true trailblazer of the path of empowerment, Fred W. Ross, who died at the age of 82 on Sunday, September 27.

In the year of his 80th birthday, it was my privilege to bring to the attention of this House the life and achievements of a man who set the standard for helping people help themselves. In so doing, he helped the underprivileged find their voice, their courage, and their pride. He helped the Davids of this world conquer their personal Goliaths. Perhaps his greatest achievement was teaching a young man named Cesar Chavez the rudiments of community organizing, and then going with Chavez to organize thousands of Hispanic fieldhands into the United Farm Workers.

And organizing—the ability of people to connect together on behalf of a common cause—is the true living, lasting legacy of Fred Ross.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the House of Representatives I express our condolences to his children Fred Jr., Julia, and Robert. His memorial service will be held on October 17, at which time people known and unknown to Fred, but joined to him through his gift for or-

ganizing, will gather to remember his life and reaffirm their commitment to carry on his teachings for future generations of Americans.

HOMESTEAD THANKS SOUTHERN BELL SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE WITH KEY TO CITY

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, a Southern Bell service representative whose house was destroyed by Hurricane Andrew received the key to the city of Homestead in recognition of his role in providing emergency communications to the city. Eliza Perry, a Homestead council member, took time out from the restoration effort to present the key to Jim Smith.

A lot of the government agencies Southern Bell helped are a crucial part of the recovery. The company arranged to have phone lines installed for the Army, the Red Cross, and U.S. Customs.

As examples of the dislocation that has occurred, Smith, his wife Vanessa, and their two daughters don't want to talk about the night Andrew blew their home apart. Vanessa is back at work as an administrator at South Miami Hospital's Homestead facility. One daughter is staying with relatives in Broward County, so she can attend school. After the storm, Jim went to Southern Bell's central switching office in Homestead.

It is Southern Bell's policy that employees should report to the nearest company facility and volunteer to do whatever job is needed after a hurricane.

As Southern Bell realized how extensive the damage was in Homestead, corporate external affairs area director Bob Self requested extra help. Jim Smith was the first person to come to mind.

"Jim has basically served as the city's unofficial communications director," Self said. "He's ingenious at finding telephone lines even when we think the order is impossible. In a week, he's helped insurance companies, contractors, and waste disposal firms, not to mention the fact that he's kept city hall up and running. He's a real hero to city officials who have their hands full with a crisis at every turn," Self said.

Smith is a 13-year Southern Bell veteran who's worked as an operator, a service representative, and a total quality assurance administrator. All of his previous assignments with the company have one thing in common—a thorough grounding in helping customers. The years of helping people solve tough communications problems have come in very handy in the past 3 weeks.

Still, the past 3 weeks have proven challenging for Smith, who usually handles customers' requests over the phone.

Smith has handled his share of miracles in the past 3 weeks, but he's unfazed with the recognition of Homestead's city key. "It really means a lot to me," he said, "but, I know that every single Southern Bell employee shares this key to the city along with me. Service has a new meaning to all of us."

REGARDING CREATION OF THE KEWEENAW NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, this is a very important day for me personally and for the people of Michigan who have been working so tirelessly on creation of the Keweenaw National Historical Park.

We've beaten all odds, and people who care about copper country will benefit for centuries to come.

I would especially like to thank Sue Cone, Pastor Bob Langseth, Bill Rosemurgy, Tom Tikkanen, Burt Boyum, Stan Dyl, and Bob Pieti for their support, the hours that they put into this project, and their unwavering belief that this park would someday become a reality.

I would also like to thank BRUCE VENTO, chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, and the other members of that subcommittee without whose support this bill would never have come to the House floor.

Senator LEVIN and his staff spent many hours on this park bill and, especially in these final months, his work has been essential to the success of the project.

I began working on creating this park about 6 years ago, after reading an editorial in the Houghton Daily Mining Gazette that said the copper country would be a great site for a park to commemorate the copper industry.

The editorial in the February 11, 1987, Mining Gazette said: "Someone * * * should approach U.S. Representative BOB DAVIS. With his Washington connections and a staff of enterprising aides, DAVIS would be the ideal person to discover whether the idea has any grain of plausibility or whether it's just been a lot of fun."

The following day, I formed a task force to look into the feasibility of creating a part in the Keweenaw Peninsula. In March 1987, Brian Swift of my staff and Bob Pieti of Calumet met with government officials in Lowell, MA, to discuss steps taken in creating the Lowell National Historical Park. One month later, the task force and I issued a report urging that the park idea be pursued.

This is the beauty of the legislative process. Someone in the community had the idea. I looked at it and decided it was feasible. Senator LEVIN agreed. And from there we worked with the other Members of Congress to make this happen.

The local people have been untiring in their support and work on this project. Never in my 26 years of public service has one group of people worked so diligently for so long on one project. They never gave up. And thanks to all who have worked so hard, this park will soon become a reality.

CONGRATULATIONS, LESLIE G. GAFFNEY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, October 9, 1992, during Kent State University's Homecoming activities, special recognition is being paid to one of my friends and associates. Ms. Leslie G. Gaffney will become the recipient of the Kent State University Alumni Association's 1992 Special Achievement Award.

Ms. Gaffney is director of Community Affairs, Sony Corp. of America. Her position with Sony has afforded her the oppportunity to impact positively on so many. She is responsible for acting as liaison between Sony America and the communities in which it has a presence. She also monitors Sony's support of charity organizations, and educational, civic, and medical institutions. Under her leadership and direction, Sony's philanthropic outreach has made a real difference in communities throughout America.

A more appropriate event than Homecoming could not have been chosen at which to recognize Leslie for her achievements. Many of us have been raised with the notion that we must give something back to the communities that have supported us. Leslie mastered the concept. Being recognized by her alma mater must be heartwarming for her and her family. For it is when we return to our roots that we experience senses of strength, well-being, and love—these nurturing elements help carry us forward.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me as I congratulate Leslie G. Gaffney for being named Kent State University Alumni Association's 1992 Special Achievement Awardee. I extend my best wishes to her family and especially her husband, Kenneth Wilson, another civic-minded individual who has made a difference in many, many lives.

REPORT ON AID ADMINISTRATOR NOT APPROVED BY COMMITTEE

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, the House Committee on Government Operations convened to consider a number of investigative draft reports. Among the reports scheduled for consideration was one entitled, "Investigation of the Agency for International Development: Administrator's Compliance with Ethical Standards."

Many of the members of the committee were concerned about the fact that the committee was prepared to vote on a report without a hearing on the subject having held, without members having had the opportunity to question witnesses and the targets of the investigation, and without the target of the investigation at least being given the opportunity to present his side of the story to the members.

When it became clear that a majority of members would vote in opposition to the report, the report was pulled from the committee's agenda. I applauded the chairman's decision to pull the report. It was a bad report. It was neither thorough nor professional.

I have since learned that the report was provided to the Washington Post and other newspapers. In fact, the Post had the report before the committee had even adjourned its business meeting. In essence, a report so flawed that a majority of the members of the committee were prepared to reject it, was nevertheless provided to the press as a committee product.

I have devoted 30 years of my career to serving on the Committee on Government Operations. I am proud of the committee's reputation for objective oversight of Federal agencies and departments. But, the premature and inappropriate release of reports, never considered by the members of the committee, diminishes that reputation and detracts from the committee's legitimate oversight responsibilities.

The facts are that nothing new was contained in the report. It covered old ground that has been reviewed by AID's Inspector General, the Department of Justice, the White House Legal Counsel and the Office of Government Ethics, and the General Accounting Office. Mindreader-like, the report made conclusions regarding what certain individuals thought or felt without supporting evidence.

Reprinted below is a letter from White House Counsel, C. Boyden Gray, transmitting the White House legal opinion which found several technical errors on Dr. Rosken's part that were inadvertent and unknowing.

In considering the manner in which the committee's investigation and report have been handled, members should ask themselves: What if it was one of us? What if we were the target of this investigation? Is this the kind of civil rights, due process and sense of fairness to which we subscribe? I think I know the answer to those questions.

I would be the first to participate in a critical, thorough and professional review of AID and its programs and management. This was not such a review. The resulting report should in no way be represented as a product of the Committee on Government Operations. Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, DC, November 12, 1991.

DEAR MR. EDELMAN: This letter responds to your letter to me dated October 1, 1991, enclosing a report of the Inspector General of the Agency for International Development (AID) concerning allegations that the Administrator of AID, Dr. Ronald Roskens, may have violated standards of ethical conduct. The enclosed report consists of a September 16, 1991, memorandum to you from the Inspector General, and various attachments including a Report of Investigation prepared by the Inspector General's Office of Investigations, dated April 5, 1991. You sent this report to the White House, as Dr. Roskens reports to the President.

In the course of our review of this report, we have consulted with the Office of Inspector General of AID, the Office of General Counsel at AID, and with the Office of Government Ethics. In addition, we have discussed the allegations in the report with Dr. Roskens directly. Although the synopsis of the Report of Investigation contains several conclusions, the same page of this Report states, "This report contains neither recommendations nor conclusions[,]" and the Inspector General made no conclusions in his September 16 memorandum to you. We therefore consulted with AID General Counsel's office and the Office of Government Ethics in order to ascertain the pertinent standards of conduct to which Dr. Roskens was subject during the events in question. We very much appreciate the cooperation and assistance we received from the General Counsel's office and the Office of the Inspector General.

I know you agree with me that the public disclosure of the contents of the Report of Investigation and the September 16 memorandum, at a time when the review process was ongoing, was highly improper. In light of the conclusions we have drawn from the report and from our other discussions, the premature and selective disclosure of these materials worked an injustice on Dr. Roskens and on the Agency. I sincerely hope that you and the Inspector General will work together to do whatever you can do to prevent the recurrence of this sort of unauthorized disclosure.

The results of our review are set out in full in the attached report prepared by a member of my staff. The conclusions reached in that report have been discussed with AID ethics officials and with senior officials of the Office of Government Ethics, and they concur. We identified and analyzed eleven trips in which twenty-two different ethics issues were presented. Only in connection with two speeches Dr. Roskens gave at Metro Community College in May 1990 did Dr. Roskens fail to comply with applicable standards of conduct. We believe that even here, the violations were inadvertent and unknowing. At the outset of our office's review, Dr. Roskens told us that he would readily reimburse the Government or any outside source if this were necessary or appropriate to remedy a violation or even to avoid any appearance of impropriety. Last week we informed Dr. Roskens of our tentative conclusions. We understand that on Friday, November 8, Dr. Roskens sent Metro Community College a check in the amount of $3580.

We also discussed with Dr. Roskens the need to seek the advice and approval of the AID ethics office in each case before accepting invitations to speak from outside organizations where such organizations offer to pay some or all of his travel expenses or those of his wife, regardless of whether the purpose of the trip is official or personal. Dr. Roskens has indicated to us that he has already delegated to his staff the responsibility to make travel arrangements and to obtain necessary clearances from the ethics and other offices, as may be appropriate.

Our review and our discussions with AID and OGE officials lead us to suggest two additional remedial measures for your agency to consider. First, AID ethics officials should be apprised when a prospective Presidential appointee is hired as an intermittent consultant, and AID ethics officials should provide a full ethics briefing to the person at that time. Although our office provides written ethics guidance to prospective nominees, this advice is lengthy and is provided before the candidate is formally nominated by the President. Often, as was the case here, several months pass before the candidate is confirmed and sworn in. Yet when the candidate is retained as a consultant, even if only to allow the Government to pay for his travel expenses to and from Washington, he becomes subject to a number of ethics restrictions. A briefing by agency ethics officials at that time is essential to avoid unwitting or inadvertent violations.

Second, we believe that AID's Handbooks providing ethics guidance should be reviewed and updated to reflect several recent changes in the law, such as Section 102 of Executive Order 12674 and that those changes made by the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, such as payment of travel expenses by outside organizations (implemented in the GSA travel rule) and honoraria restrictions (implemented in an OGE rule). We understand that AID officials have already begun such a review. Although AID will soon be subject to a single, comprehensive set of ethics standards for the Executive Branch promulgated by the Office of Government Ethics, in the interim, the key statutory and regulatory changes noted above should be relayed to agency employees and any inconsistencies in current AID materials should be resolved.

Please call me or Greg Walden of my staff if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

C. BOYDEN GRAY,
Counsel to the President.

THE MANSFIELD FELLOWSHIP ACT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw to the attention of Members of H.R. 6035, the Mansfield Fellowship Act, a bill that would create a Japan fellowship program for United States Government officials.

Along with Congressman DOUG BEREUTER, I introduced this bill 2 weeks ago. Our bill is a slightly revised version of S. 2763, introduced earlier this year by Senators ROTH and ROCKEFELLER.

Former Senator and United States Ambassador to Japan, Mike Mansfield, for whom this fellowship program would be named, has often described the United States-Japan relationship as the most important bilateral relationship in the world. In a modest but important way, this bill tries to better equip our Government to meet the challenges of the United States-Japan relationship.

If enacted, H.R. 6035 would enable United States Government officials to study Japanese language and politics intensively for 1 year, and then work in a Japanese Government agency the following year. Upon completion of the 2-year program, fellows would be required to return to U.S. Government service for at least 2 years, thereby ensuring that American taxpayers benefit from their investment in the program.

At least 10 fellows would participate in the program each year. Fellows would be chosen through a competitive selection process. Employees from all three branches of our Government would be eligible. The program would be managed by the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs, a private, non-profit, and non-partisan institution based in Montana. A review board, comprised of senior officials from all three branches, would oversee the program.

Why would a program of this kind be valuable?

The United States and Japan have become increasingly interdependent in recent years. The United States provides Japan security and its largest export market. Japanese capital and technology support United States economic growth and jobs. Japan buys more United States goods than Germany and Britain combined. Its Government supports United States influence in East Asia. The United States-Japan relationship now touches upon numerous areas of public policy. Many United States Government departments—not just the Department of State—have regular dealings with the Japanese Government.

There is evidence, though, that the U.S. Government may lack the personnel resources necessary to handle this increasingly complex and important relationship. An August study by the Congressional Research Service found that, of the approximately 100 United States Government officials outside the State Department who spend at least half of their time on Japan-related matters, only 40 speak Japanese and only 70 have lived or traveled for substantial periods in Japan. In contrast, hundreds of Japanese officials are conversant in English, and 325 Japanese officials have studied our Government during fellowships since 1974.

If we want our Government to be adequately equipped for the United States-Japan relationship, we need to increase the number of American officials familiar with the Japanese language and knowledgeable about Japan's Government. That is what this bill attempts to do.

Far more ambitious policy steps will be necessary to put United States-Japan relations on a more solid foundation in the years ahead. But the quality of our policies will depend in part upon the skill and confidence with which United States officials are able to interact with their Japanese counterparts. If this bill is enacted, it could substantially expand our Government's expertise on Japan in just a few years.

Japanese Government cooperation will be essential to the success of this program. We will need Japan's help in identifying suitable positions for fellows and in working our logistics. In preliminary discussions, the Government of Japan has reacted positively to this proposal. We appreciate this encouraging response.

H.R. 6035 was introduced too late to be considered by the House during the 102d Congress. We hope that its value will be evident to Members, however, and that a successor bill can be considered by the House and enacted in the 103d Congress.

HONORING THE FIRST INDIANA BREAST CANCER COALITION FIRST STATE RALLY

HON. TIMOTHY J. ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, on October 10, 1992, in Indianapolis, the Indiana Breast Cancer Coalition will hold an important event, the first State rally at the capitol building. This is a solemn occasion, which will both highlight the tragedy that breast cancer is killing thousands of Americans each year, and the need for more and better research and to prevent and cure this disease. I hope that there will be more such events in the future, but fervently wish that they may be celebrations of advances in treatment and research that eradicate this disease from our society.

The mortality rate due to breast cancer has not changed significantly in 60 years. This is an appalling situation in a country whose health care abilities are the envy of the world.

This Nation must increase the awareness of the public on the dangers of breast cancer, and especially the fact that this disease is highly preventable. We need immediate and judicious scale increases in research, diagnostics, prevention, and treatment.

Mr. Speaker, I am also very proud to tell you that my wife, Sally, spends a great deal of her time at home in Indiana touring the Third District talking about the dangers of breast cancer, the importance of self-examination and early detection, and the critical need for public awareness. Sally and I are both committed to educating Hoosiers about this disease. We can all prevent suffering through research and understanding.

I am a proud cosponsor of the National Cancer Institute Amendments of 1992, a bill which would authorize $325 million for breast cancer research and education. This legislation also would authorize $75 million to study gynecological cancers such as cervical and ovarian cancer. Conditions unique to men are also addressed, as $73 million is directed toward prostate cancer research. In total, $2.2 billion is slated for cancer-related studies.

I have also cosponsored the Breast Cancer Safety Screening Act, a bill which would develop and implement quality standards for mammography facilities. The bill was introduced by Representatives PAT SCHROEDER and MARILYN LLOYD to ensure reliable breast cancer detection. Because early detection is essential for successful treatment of breast cancer, the legislation would preserve the health, well-being, and lives of many women.

Mr. Speaker, breast cancer strikes one in every nine women, and this legislation would hopefully go far toward reducing this tragic suffering. Through adequate research funding and intelligent administration, we can look forward with great hope to an eventual cure for this disease.

H.R. 6125

HON. MIKE ESPY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ESPY. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my strong support of H.R. 6125 and urge my colleagues to support it as well.

The language represents a compromise that has been in the works for the better part of a year, and one that I believe to be fair to both sides involved and more importantly, fair to the borrowers of both banks. I want to once again, thank the chairman of the Agriculture Committee for his diligence in helping us to reach this compromise.

I have been working toward a compromise that would allow the borrowers some say in what would happen to their bank. It is my opinion that the compromise before us does that by allowing them a period of time to seek a merger partner and negotiating a merger plan.

Under this compromise, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Jackson would be given until June 30, 1993, to sign a letter of intent to merge with another farm credit bank and present that letter to the Farm Credit Administration.

During the period of time in which the FICBJ is seeking a merger partner, the FCA, has the same supervisory powers—no more and no less—as it has for the rest of the system's institutions to ensure safety and soundness in operations of the FICBJ until the time of merger. The FCA cannot interfere with the FICBJ's merger efforts during this time except as provided for under the safety and soundness provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1971. The FICBJ has and will maintain, full authority to operate according to its statutory powers until the time that a merger with a Farm Credit Bank is completed.

If a letter of intent to merge is not presented on or by June 30, 1993, the FCA will issue an order to effectuate the arbitration process. If a letter has been presented and FCA determines that the signatories are proceeding in good faith, FCA will grant an additional period of 4 months in order for the merger to be completed.

The FCA's actions will be subject to expedited judicial review. The judicial review 60-day period would begin within 10 days after the FCA's challenged action.

If, by October 31, 1993, a merger has not been completed between the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Jackson and another Farm Credit Bank, the Farm Credit Administration will move the FICBJ into an arbitration process. The arbitration will be binding and will result in a plan of merger between the FICBJ and the Farm Credit Bank of Texas.

After the merger, the Jackson district associations have the same rights to choose to reaffiliate with a different district under the statutory provisions of the Farm Credit Act.

The credit delivery structure has been an issue of utmost concern to the FICBJ. The compromise before us would instruct the arbitrator to propose that agricultural credit associations be chartered in any territory where the arbitrator determines that such a structure would serve the best interests of the borrowers. The delivery structure plans are then subject to borrower approval.

The Agricultural Credit Association [ACA] referendum will allow farmer-borrowers themselves to choose whether they want the advantage and efficiencies of one-stop shopping, as is common in other districts in the Farm Credit System. This approach allows the borrowers to determine the delivery structure they prefer for the future.

Mr. Speaker, as I have stated before, one of my main objectives through this entire process has been to ensure that the borrowers in the Fifth Farm Credit District are treated fairly and are afforded the same rights that the borrowers in every other farm credit district have. I believe that this compromise achieves that purpose.

CHILDREN'S NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw to the attention of my colleagues the very substantial contributions of Children's National Medical Center to the children and families of the greater metropolitan Washington area.

As health care providers who witness the devastating results of child abuse and maltreatment on a daily and hourly basis, Children's National Medical Center has dedicated itself to strengthening its outreach and advocacy for victimized children. In 1991 alone, children's nationally recognized Division of Child Protection treated nearly 1,800 cases of physical and sexual child abuse, neglect, and other forms of maltreatment.

Unfortunately, the problem of child victimization is not going away. It has grown in magnitude and complexity in the last year, with national and regional statistics on the state of children's health and well-being drawing a horrifying picture of our Nation's standard of pediatric care and prevention programs. The problem is exacerbated by a breakdown in the very system which was designed to prevent child victimization.

Children's Hospital's pilot program in child protection will address in a comprehensive way the root causes of child victimization. Its proposed National Child Protection Center will serve as a national demonstration model for the country by providing economical and efficient health care delivery systems to victimized children in the areas of child abuse prevention and protection, pediatric AIDS/HIV treatment, substance abuse, and critical care.

Mr. Speaker, the District of Columbia Appropriations Subcommittee provided funding in the total amount of $6 million for this important initiative in fiscal year 1991 and fiscal year 1992. Due to the serious budget constraints of this year, the Appropriations Subcommittee lacked sufficient Federal funds in its allocation to continue to fund this project at previous levels in fiscal year 1993. Members of the committee have indicated to me that this does not reflect any diminution in the committees support for Child Protection Center and that they fully intend to continue to support the completion of this project which will enhance services provided to the children of the District of Columbia, the region, and the Nation.

HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT TO LITHUANIA

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, the Baltic Republics have long been occupied by military forces. Even today, 1 year after the fall of the Soviet Union, over 120,000 Russian troops remain in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. I bring this up today because this intolerable political situation disrupted the mission of a very important medical program and nearly prevented children who badly needed medical attention from receiving it.

Each year children who are born with congenital heart defects die because they are unable to get medical treatment. The Deborah Heart and Lung Center in Brown Mills, NJ, has developed a program called "Children of the World" to bring medical treatment to children who normally would not have access to such care. Through this program, Deborah Hospital sends physicians, nurses, medical equipment, and supplies to sites throughout the United States and all over the world. The medical team leaves the equipment with the hospital and teaches the surgical staff operating techniques and case management.

Recently, Deborah Hospital took this program to Lithuania in order to perform open-heart surgery on 20 children who were born with heart defects. Unfortunately, this life-saving mission almost ended before it began. "Children of the World" used a U.S. military aircraft to deliver the necessary supplies and personnel to Lithuania. The plane was supposed to land in Vilnius, Lithuania, but the commercial airport could not accommodate the plane.

Because of the military occupation, the pilot was denied permission to land at the nearby military base. The plane was forced to go on to Frankfurt, Germany, and the medical team had to find a way to complete the journey over land.

The United States policy is to facilitate the independence of the Baltics and the withdrawal of the troops from the region. Although previously we have not seen any progress toward this goal, the Freedom Support Act which this House passed over the weekend conditions aid to Russia on movement toward the withdrawal of troops from the Baltics. I voted for this bill because I found it outrageous that the United States continued to give aid to Russia, even as the presence of Russian troops disrupted our efforts to bring aid to the Baltics.

I hope that our decision to condition assistance to Russia on the withdrawal of troops from the Baltics will lead to significantly more action in that direction. I am hopeful that this action will bring change to the troubled area. Military occupation of Lithuania is intolerable; it violated international law; it stands in the way of their independence; and it nearly jeopardized the Deborah Heart and Lung Center's mission.

HONORING RIVERDALE TEMPLE

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I acknowledge today the 45th anniversary of Riverdale Temple, the largest reform temple in the Bronx, with a membership of more than 700 families.

Since 1947, Riverdale Temple has been an active and vital force in the community. Through food drives and interfaith workshops, the temple has reached out to all the people and worked to improve the quality of life in its immediate neighborhood. The temple has also been a leader in the Jewish community, as the home of the largest reform religious-Hebrew school in the Bronx and through its charity events to aid Russian Jews.

Under the leadership of Rabbi Stephen D. Franklin and the board of trustees, headed by President Carolyn L. Baron, Riverdale Temple continues to carry on its rich tradition. I thank all the people who have carved out the history of Riverdale Temple and wish them "mazel tov" in the days and years ahead.

IN SUPPORT OF THE CONFERENCE REPORT TO H.R. 776, THE COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY ACT

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 776, the Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act, is a visionary piece of legislation, enactment of which will immediately move our Nation closer toward our stated goal of achieving energy independent. As one of the conferees on this national energy strategy, I rise in strong support of the conference report to H.R. 776, which will be remembered as one of the highlights of the 102d Congress.

While every Member of Congress can take pride in this accomplishment, the actions of several individuals merit special attention. President Bush took the first step in this arduous process by sending the first draft of this legislation to Congress. Adm. James Watkins, Secretary of Energy, played a vital role in crafting the outlines of the bill and in shepherding it through Congress. The chairman and ranking minority members of the 12 House committees to which this measure was referred all made substantial and responsible contributions. I want to pay special tribute to Chairman BROWN and ranking minority member WALKER of the House Science Committee and their respective staffs, who I feel did an admirable job of supporting the energy provisions written by the House.

The primary goal of H.R. 776 is to reduce our dependence on foreign oil, and the conference report will achieve this goal in several innovative ways. First and foremost, Mr. Speaker, this legislation will promote increased energy efficiency in both the home and office by setting new efficiency standards for residential building codes, Federal buildings and agencies, electric utilities, and appliances. In so doing, this measure avoids costly mandates on the private sector and forces Government to practice what it preaches by imposing self-financing energy and water conservation improvements on all Federal agencies. Similarly, this bill will encourage the use of cleaner, domestically produced alternative fuels such as ethanol by requiring Federal automobile fleets to phase in the purchase of cars that run on alcohol and natural gas.

The Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act is beneficial to all consumers in that it in-

stitutes bold regulatory reforms that will result in more efficient generation of electricity and lower rates. This measure includes incentives for utilities to make investments in energy efficiency, and ensures that they will make wise use of existing generating capacity. It encourages competition by guaranteeing smaller electricity generators access to existing excess transmission infrastructure owned by larger utilities. Most importantly, this act writes into law much-needed reforms providing for streamlined, one-step approval for domestic nuclear powerplants, which are our best hope for achieving cheap, clean, and safe energy independence.

I want to emphasize that this is as much an environmental bill as it is an energy bill. This measure sets out an ambitious series of goals to address global warming, including a phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons and strict limits on carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. It authorizes a host of Federal research and development projects designed to burn coal with fewer acid emissions, and creates a technology transfer program to export clean coal and renewable energy to other nations. Moreover, it creates a Government corporation to clean up uranium and radioactive waste.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this bill contains long-term reauthorization of the important research programs funded by the U.S. Department of Energy that are so crucial to future scientific solutions to our continuing energy problems. It is important to note that past investment in these basic research programs has resulted in the development of some of the technological innovations which this bill will now implement. This bill reauthorizes for 5 fiscal years the basic energy science and advanced reactor research and development programs that fund various high-technology projects at Argonne and Fermi National Laboratories. I believe this responsible investment will soon pay dividends with the successful completion, for example, of the integral fast reactor now under construction at Argonne National Laboratory, and other visionary projects that will constitute the next step toward our goal of energy independence.

For all these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I will cast an enthusiastic vote in favor of the Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act, which I consider to be the crowning accomplishment of the 102d Congress.

H.R. 6017

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in favor H.R. 6017, which is the necessary legislation that would allow the United States to ratify and implement the U.N. Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

The convention's implementing language has been on the slow track since the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification in October 1990. Both bodies have already passed this very same language, so I see no conflict in passing it again today. By becoming a party to the convention and enacting this implementing legislation, victims of torture will be able to seek civil or criminal redress from their torturer when the act takes place outside the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. ratification of the Torture Convention is long overdue. We will once again demonstrate our commitment to the rights of victims by ratifying the convention and have a renewed voice in the international community on the issue of torture. Ratification now of the convention would be particularly timely before the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, where the United States plans to take a strong stand against government-sponsored torture.

I want to commend chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, DANTE FASCELL, for his leadership and commitment to human rights and for introducing H.R. 6017. Given his career-long fight for human rights around the world, it is only fitting that he is the original sponsor of this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to commend Congressmen BROOMFIELD and GILMAN for their leadership on international human rights issues and for their support of this bill. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this effort.

TRIBUTE TO NORMA L. COWART

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to my friend Norma L. Cowart, who died January 31, 1992, at age 54 of cancer.

A native of Sebree, in Webster County, KY, Norma L. Cowart was valedictorian of the Sebree High School class of 1955. She attended Western Kentucky University in Bowling Green, KY, St. Louis School of Nursing in St. Louis, MO.

Marriage took Norma to San Diego, CA, in 1968.

From 1985 until her death Norma L. Cowart served as administrative assistant at the California School of Professional Psychology in San Diego. She was an expert in the field of mental health. Norma L. Cowart was of much help to thousands of people with whom she came in contact.

She was known and admired in Kentucky and California.

The session on March 16 of the 1992 Kentucky General Assembly was adjourned in honor of Norma L. Cowart upon a motion by State Senator Henry Lackey of Henderson, KY.

On February 4 this year, at a memorial service honoring the life of Norma L. Cowart, Dr. Thomas F. McGee, director of the California School of Professional Psychology, said at All Saints Episcopal Church in San Diego:

When Norma Cowart became ill in the summer of 1989 she was beset by considerable pain and uncertainty. Yet she performed her work admirably and also remained available to others. As Norma grappled with a life threatening illness she taught us profound lessons about dignity, determination and quiet courage.

An active member of the California Democratic Party, Norma L. Cowart was a delegate to the California Democratic Convention in 1988 and served several years as treasurer of the Clairemont-Mesa Democratic Club in San Diego.

Norma Cowart's mother, Martine McCurry Wise of Sebree, KY, is one of my favorite constituents, a dear friend and always has been very active in my election campaigns. Martine Wise is a beloved, outstanding Kentuckian who was always so proud of her only child.

Other survivors include Norma's husband, Richard Lee Cowart in San Diego; three sons—Mark Wheetley and Jeff Wheetley, both of Oakland, CA, and Greg Wheetley, of Hudson, FL; and two stepdaughters—Lisa Lucas of San Diego and Sue McBride of Carlsbad, CA.

My wife Carol and I extend to the family of Norma L. Cowart our sympathy.

THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM AND COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANDATORY PURCHASE REQUIREMENT

HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my disappointment with the lack of reform of the National Flood Insurance Program. After 4 years of investigation and over 10 hearings, my Subcommittee on Policy Research and Insurance has determined that the mandatory purchase requirement was not adhered to nor was it enforced.

The mandatory purchase requirement requires federally insured lending institutions to require borrowers with structures located in special flood hazard areas to purchase flood insurance. The subcommittee's hearing record and independent studies have concluded that the compliance rate is abysmal with only 15 percent of the structures located in special flood hazard areas having the required flood insurance. Furthermore, regulators of financial institutions and Federal agencies have not fully enforced the requirement. Federal agencies and regulators do not have adequate standards or enforcement procedures to ensure compliance.

The lack of enforcement of this requirement falls on the taxpayers' shoulders with mounting taxpayer funded disaster assistance expenditures. As we've seen from Hurricane Hugo and Hurricane Andrew, the devastation and horror for victims is real and the costs for taxpayers is enormous. The time is well overdue for our bank regulators and Federal agencies to think of our Nations' taxpayers and make certain that properties that should be under the flood insurance program are indeed participating in the program. We need comprehensive reform of the National Flood Insurance Program, and we must enforce the mandatory purchase requirement, a law that's been on the books for almost 20 years.

A TRIBUTE TO THE PHILADELPHIA COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS—40 YEARS OF HARMONY

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations. The commission was the first municipal agency to be mandated by a Home Rule Charter to enforce antidiscrimination laws.

Mr. Speaker, October 29, 1992, will mark the 40th anniversary of the hard work, dedication and commitment of the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations. The commission has done an outstanding job over the years in advancing its mission and is well deserving of special recognition.

Mr. Speaker, the commission has planned an awards ceremony in celebration of its anniversary, the highlight of which will be a presentation of the 1992 Clarence Farmer Service Award. I am pleased to report to you that this year's recipient is a man whom the city of Philadelphia holds close to its heart. Bill White, president of baseball's National League, and former player of the Philadelphia Phillies will be honored in recognition for his bold leadership. Mr. White has always spoken out against racism and discrimination in every form, and has consistently advocated the entry and upward mobility of minorities in sports management positions.

It is my firm belief that the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations, and organizations like it provide our Nation's communities with a much needed voice of conscience and reason. Just as our forefathers envisioned a free and tolerant society, where prejudice and ignorance were disdained, the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations is consistently upholding these sacred principles. If you want to talk about real family values Mr. Speaker, the ones that go beyond campaign rhetoric, than one need look no further than the work of this dedicated group of men and women.

I look forward to working with the commission, so that we may continue to realize our common goals. I would like to ask my colleagues to rise, and pay our greatest tributes to the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations. May the next 40 years bring happiness, harmony, and equality for all of our Nation's citizens.

A TRIBUTE TO HAROLD LOCKWOOD, FOUNDER OF THE SAVE-THE-DELAWARE COALITION

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Harold Lockwood for his inspired and unwavering commitment to the Delaware River, the heart of our environment in eastern Pennsylvania. The good health of the Delaware River translates into our good health and to the health and welfare of the millions of people who live in the Delaware River watershed. Since I came to Congress in 1976, I have been working to provide protection and good management for the Delaware. Without the extensive personal commitment of Mr. Lockwood, however, my own efforts would have been far less successful.

Mr. Lockwood had a vision for the protection of the Delaware River, and he understood the seriousness of the threat to the free-flowing Delaware. He inspired many others with his vision for the river's preservation. The Save-the-Delaware Coalition, which Lockwood founded in 1970, now encompasses 70 organizations, several of which have national affiliations. From 1970 to 1982, Lockwood attended monthly meetings in Stroudsburg, PA, meeting that took most of a Saturday. Despite dissimilar goals, the members of the coalition were brought together in a unified statement of purpose under Harold Lockwood—protection for the free-flowing Delaware River.

In 1978, Mr. Speaker, my legislation providing wild and scenic designation for parts of the Delaware was signed into law. Harold Lockwood's determination in 1970 and his willingness to stay the course was vital to our shared success 8 years later.

It is only because of the efforts of people like Harold Lockwood that major environmental conservation efforts, such as the Delaware wild and scenic designation, are possible. I commend his accomplishments and his commitment to the preservation of the environment.

EFFORTS TO COMBAT AIDS MUST CONTINUE, IN THE RESEARCH LABS AND IN THE CONGRESS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, as our work winds down for the 102d Congress, it is important to recognize that the efforts of those on the front lines of the AIDS pandemic continue without pause.

And this work must continue for good reason.

Dr. Michael H. Merson, the leader of the battle against HIV and AIDS at the World Health Organization, spoke this past week on Capitol Hill. For all our benefit, I'd like to enter into the RECORD some of the statistics presented by Dr. Merson. These statistics describe a horrendous, a growing and a 100 percent fatal disease that affects all of us. If there are any Americans left that believe AIDS is a concern only of others, these statistics should provide a strong reality check.

The global situation in regards to HIV infection is as follows: At least 10 to 12 million adult HIV infections; about 1.7 million adult AIDS cases; about 1 million childhood HIV infections; more than 500,000 childhood AIDS cases; the United States counts 16 percent of AIDS cases worldwide, Africa 69 percent; one out of every 35 Africans living in sub-Saharan Africa are infected with HIV; HIV prevalence rates among some high-risk populations in Asian countries are nearing 50 percent; the prevalence of tuberculosis among HIV-positive individuals is rising rapidly; while AIDS is not transmitted by casual contact, tuberculosis can be transmitted by casual contact; HIV will infect three times as many people by the end of the decade than the number of people currently infected; HIV infection among females will soon match that of infection in males; the gains made in reducing child mortality in African countries during the 1980's will be reversed in the 1990's by AIDS-related deaths; and years of productive life lost in Uganda will triple that of all other causes of death for this developing nation.

Finally, Dr. Merson stated that "unless we eliminate the stigmatization and discrimination of HIV infection, we will not be able to fully conquer this epidemic."

In citing the number of HIV infections, we might as well count these as additional deaths attributable to AIDS. There is no cure to the AIDS-causing virus. Once contracted, there is a 100-percent chance of dying from the resulting disease, unless something else kills one first.

I cite these figures for a greater reason than merely to shock. We have all heard the horrific statistics of AIDS. The only difference in the ones cited above are that they are even more disastrous than any I or you have likely heard previously.

These statistics should keep up moving—moving toward discovering more effective means of prevention, educating our children, searching for better treatments. If we ever thought that AIDS was not a concern for ourselves or our constituents, we now know that it is. If we thought the problem was beginning to go away, we now know we were mistaken.

The challenges posed by this virus are many. The responses required are numerous. The AIDS Vaccine Development and Compensation Act which I introduced earlier this year is an attempt to pick apart one of the challenges created by this 21st century menace. From further research, it is evident that fashioning a workable response to the liability concerns generated by the administration of an AIDS vaccine will require the attention of many, the cooperation of some, and greater honesty from a few.

We must push ahead over the next couple months to further address the issue of liability. If we are able to craft a solution to this issue, we will have advanced the work of those on the front lines. Or, if we find that the claims concerning liability are overblown and used merely as a smoke screen for inaction, we will have debunked a myth and in the process have similarly advanced the efforts against the AIDS-causing virus.

Like those on the front lines, let's continue our work here in Congress without pause. On this issue, inaction by some must not be allowed to restrain the efforts of others.

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT A. GERBER

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, the Boy Scouts of America are a unique organization. When most think of the Boy Scouts, the image that immediately comes to mind is the young man dressed in his khaki uniform, escorting the elderly woman across the street. While I am sure no Scout would pass up that chance to lend a helping hand, for Robert Gerber and the Bergen Council of the Boy Scouts of America, Scouting has meant so much more. It is for that reason that the Bergen Council of the Boy Scouts of America will gather on November 4, 1992 to recognize Robert A. Gerber with the "Good Scout Award."

The Good Scout Award is presented to an individual who has been extremely supportive of Scouting through his good works in his community and who has distinguished himself in his life work. Few meet these criteria as fully as Robert Gerber. Few more perfectly fit the definition of role model for young Americans. His career as a successful leader of the business community mirrors his dedication to our youth and the quality of life in New Jersey.

A long time resident of New Jersey, Robert Gerber resides in Allendale, NJ with his wife, Jean. He graduated from Pennsylvania State University and received a master's degree from Harvard University. Mr. Gerber has completed executive business courses at the business schools of the University of Michigan and Stanford University.

Robert A. Gerber joined Hackensack Water Co. in 1961. Following a number of assignments with Hackensack Water and its subsidiary, Spring Valley Water Co., he was appointed executive vice president of the two utilities in 1978. In 1979 he was appointed president of the two companies and in 1980 was named president and chief executive officer. The company was restructured in 1983 to create United Water Resources, a holding company, with Mr. Gerber as its president, chief executive officer and a director. Robert Gerber was elected chairman in 1988.

A leader in his field, Robert Gerber was elected chairman of the board of directors of the National Association of Water Companies. He is a director of the National Westminster Bancorp, NJ. In addition, Mr. Gerber is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Water Works Association and the Water Pollution Control. Robert Gerber serves as a director of the New Jersey Utilities Association and the Commerce and Industry Association.

Mr. Gerber is a member of the executive board of the Boy Scouts and served as the finance chairman. Always willing to go the extra mile, Robert Gerber's leadership brings great strength and fortitude to the Bergen Council of the Boy Scouts of America. Kindness, perseverance and hard work characterize the world of Robert Gerber. His enthusiasm, respect for his fellow man, and creative ideas have led the youth of Bergen County to great heights.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Robert Gerber has not forgotten the Scout lessons of community and to help other people at all times. In that effort, Mr. Gerber has served as the chairman of the United Way of Bergen County in 1989 and is a trustee of the Aviation Hall of Fame of New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, Scouting brings boys of common interest together and provides a camaraderie that builds friendships and nurtures character. I can think of few who are better role models for our youths than Robert Gerber. That is why I urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join with the Bergen County Council of the Boy Scouts of America and me in congratulating Robert A. Gerber as he receives the Good Scout Award.

SALE OF F-15's TO SAUDI ARABIA

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer a few comments about the President's proposed sale of 72 F–15 fighter aircraft to Saudi Arabia. This proposal has been in the offing for quite some time. Just recently, however, in the midst of the campaign season, the administration took the opportunity to announce the sale before a receptive audience of defense workers whose jobs may depend on the sale going forward.

My heart goes out to defense workers whose talent and dedication have made possible the peace we now enjoy, but who face the threat of layoffs and cutbacks in the coming defense drawdown. I think it speaks to the paucity of real leadership in our country today that instead of being given a comprehensive defense conversion plan, workers in the defense industry are given hollow promises for a few more seasons of work building weapons for sale to other nations.

Apart from the jobs issue, there is little reason to proceed with a sale of highly sophisticated fighter aircraft to Saudi Arabia and there are many reasons to exercise caution.

We have learned, at great cost, just how dangerous that part of the world can be. Almost 2 years ago, we were forced to send American troops into the desert to fight against Iraq, a recipient of many arms transfers in the years prior to the conflict. The Middle East is a dangerous part of the world in part because it is so heavily armed. It is irresponsible for us to add to the instability of the area.

The affect of this sale goes beyond this singular transaction. The United States could be a leader in global arms restraint. Since the end of the gulf war, the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council have met a number of times to discuss standards for arms sales. Because the United States, along with the other permanent members, account for a majority of the weapons sold, the United State's action in this sale will serve as a model for the other member nations. It is truly unfortunate, that rather than being a leader toward arms restraint, we are leading the world to repeat the same mistakes that we have made in the past, often with disastrous affects.

Naturally, the sale of the 72 F–15's will not mark the end of weapons sales between the United States and Saudi Arabia. The sale will likely drive up the military budgets of both of our countries and as we sell our sophisticated weaponry, we will be forced to develop and produce new weapons in order to maintain technological superiority. Such action moves us farther and farther away from bringing peace to the region, and to the world. For these reasons, I oppose the proposal to sell F–15's to Saudi Arabia, and I hope that you will join me in opposition.

HONORING ST. MARY'S CHURCH

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, for the past year, the family at St. Mary's Church in Yonkers has been hard at work preparing for the 100th anniversary of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. After cleaning the outside stone, repairing stained glass windows and enhancing the church's facilities, the day to celebrate has finally arrived.

As a Representative of the people of Yonkers, I join in congratulating St. Mary's Church for a century of service to the community. When old and new parishioners meet to celebrate the 100th anniversary, the purpose of their efforts will become clear. Through the leadership of Rev. Hugh J. Corrigan and the pastors who have served before him, St. Mary's has grown into a beacon of faith and community spirit. The people, working together, have built a strong tradition to pass on to their children and grandchildren.

That is the power of family and family from which our country has always drawn its strength. I thank and commend the people of St. Mary's for keeping that spirit alive in Yonkers for 100 years.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR VOLUNTARY ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that, if enacted into law, will dramatically improve the way in which contaminated sites are cleaned up in this country. This bill, which follows the lead of several progressive States would establish a voluntary environmental response program to encourage the prompt cleanup of contaminated sites.

This legislation would allow parties wishing to respond to releases of contaminants at eligible sites to opt in to the voluntary program. By conducting an environmental response under this program, a party would be able to efficiently and expeditiously remediate a site in a separate, simplified regulatory scheme without becoming entangled in the burdensome bureaucratic process currently in place. At the same time, such voluntary responses would be required to achieve standards that ensure

the protection of human health and the environment.

This legislation is desperately needed at this time. It is a well-known fact that the remediation of identified contaminated sites in this country has proceeded at a disgracefully slow pace and that Government agencies simply do not have the resources to address these sites. Moreover, the current regulatory and statutory process had led to excessive legal costs with correspondingly little accomplishment in terms of cleanup.

This problem was addressed this past Sunday in a Washington Post article in which former EPA administration Russell Train, Gustave Speth, and Douglas Costle called for a new approach to environmental law in this country that meets our environmental imperatives and provides for economic opportunity. They argue, persuasively I believe, that the current approach to environmental protection, developed in the 1970's, is no match for the environmental and economic challenges we now face. They conclude that what is needed is a revolutionary new way of thinking about environmental governance in the United States that embodies a shift from restrictions to incentives. They specifically call for a rationalization and simplification of our environmental rules and regulations, and for the creation of an alternative regulatory track to test novel regulatory approaches.

In my capacity as the ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, during our numerous hearings on the environmental statutes within the committee's jurisdiction, I have heard firsthand accounts of the inefficiency of command and control regulation. These accounts highlighted the disincentives provided by environmental legislation and regulation to voluntary actions that benefit the environment. I believe that this legislation marks a significant departure from that approach and is a step toward achieving the objectives identified so clearly in the Washington Post article.

This legislation would establish the following straight forward procedures for participation in the voluntary response program. Parties choosing to remediate a site under the program would be required to submit a notification of intent to the EPA and the State, to perform a facility investigation to characterize the site, and to submit for approval the facility investigation and a response action plan describing the response actions to be taken at the site. The party would also be required to agree in advance to pay the reasonable direct costs incurred by EPA or the State in overseeing the response process and to pay $5,000 toward those costs at the time it submits its response action plan.

Under the legislation, EPA would also be required to establish numerical standards for individual hazardous substances or hazardous constituents in soil and ground water. These standards would be set to ensure the protection of human health and the environment. The standards established under this amendment would reflect the actual risks posed by particular exposure situations. For example, separate numerical standards would be established for property without restrictions on use and for nonresidential property subject to institutional controls restricting its use.

The benefits of this alternative environmental response mechanism would be enormous. The program would relieve the pressure on overburdened State and Federal agencies by encouraging private parties to voluntarily undertake response actions. By streamlining the process, response actions would proceed at a more expeditious pace. Furthermore, the significant transaction costs associated with response actions initiated pursuant to current regulatory programs would be greatly reduced.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation intended as a response to the growing backlog of contaminated sites that are not being addressed in a timely manner under the existing statutory cleanup programs. The failure of these programs to result in any meaningful improvement in our Nation's hazardous waste problems is well known. Something must be done to solve this problem.

I am inserting the Washington Post article I referred to earlier in the RECORD. I am also inserting the section-by-section analysis in the RECORD in their entirety.

I believe we all see the problem with the existing law, and are struggling to define an alternative regulatory track that can truly promote both a clean environment and a strong economy. I feel honored to have had the opportunity to work toward that goal during my tenure in the House of Representatives and hope that this bill will provide a sound basis for enacting voluntary remediation legislation next year.

AND GOING FOR THE GOLD—A NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR HELPING AMERICA CLEAN UP BY CLEANING UP

(By James Gustave Speth, Russell E. Train, and Douglas M. Costle)

Whoever is elected president next month is going to need a strategy that meets the public's desire for less pollution and more jobs. The good news is that such policies do exist—and could work a revolution in the U.S. approach to environmental protection.

Business and government must appreciate that they face a new environmental reality. Since World War II, the U.S. economy and the global economy have quadrupled in size. The resulting environmental deterioration has compelled most countries to seek reductions in levels of pollution.

Yet, looking ahead, the phenomenal growth in the scale of the human enterprise is projected to continue. By mid-century, U.S. and world output should quadruple again. If this vast increase in economic activity is accomplished with the technologies now dominant in energy production, transportation, manufacturing and agriculture, global climate, human health and the productivity of natural systems will be drastically affected. Unprecedented transformation is required to replace technologies deployed today in industry and agriculture by new ones that meet exacting environmental criteria.

Guiding and speeding up this transformation will be one of the dominant challenges confronting political leaders around the world in the coming decades. And the business community here and abroad can confidently expect a future in which public demand for environmental performance—already high—will rise steadily and increasingly determine economic viability. Dirty or dangerous activities and products will be regulated or priced out of the market. Instead, the market will place a premium on environmentally advantageous technologies such as emissionless vehicles, photovoltaic electricity, bioengineered pest resistance and zero-discharge manufacturing.

Thus environmental imperatives and economic opportunities can go hand in hand. The nations and companies that seize these opportunities can capture an early share of growing markets. Ambitious environmental laws—at least those that promote innovation and efficiency—can help give the United States a competitive edge.

Japan's experience is instructive. Japan has reduced domestic air pollution more than any other industrial country; it also now has the most energy efficient economy. Japanese companies generate only one-fifth the waste of U.S. companies per dollar of goods produced. Far from hurting competitiveness, environmental measures have given Japan a new generation of economic advantage.

The problem is that the current U.S. approach to environmental protection, a product of the early 1970s, is no match for the environmental and economic challenges we face. Now we rely on a command and control system of regulation with adversarial relations among industry, regulators and environmentalists. This system focuses on cleaning up pollution at the end of the pipe or the top of the smokestack, neglecting the need to consider product design, production process, and environmental factors together.

While the current approach has accomplished a great deal—the air in our cities is markedly cleaner than it was two decades ago—it has peaked in effectiveness. Our system of environmental regulation is ill-suited to emerging global-scale problems. It is also inhibiting innovation that could strengthen U.S. economic performance.

What is needed is a whole new way of thinking about environmental governance in the United States, one reflecting a basic shift in emphasis from restrictions to incentives. While the old system should be held in reserve for scofflaws and laggards, a system based on the following principles should be phased in as it proves itself.

We need to stimulate investment and accelerate the replacement of environmentally burdensome products and processes. Carefully crafted tax incentives could encourage business to make "green" investments in pollution-reducing research and development and in phasing out dirty plants and equipment. Environmentalists should join with business leaders in promoting measures to spur the savings that can pay for these new investments.

Similarly, the Congress should phase out the "grandfather clauses" that protect older facilities from tough federal regulatory requirements and should pursue bounty programs like "cash for clunkers," which pay car owners to scrap the vehicles that generate the most pollution. This program has been tried with some success in California; the Bush administration and Congress are currently considering a federal program.

We need to promote so-called "upstream solutions" that anticipate and "design out" potential environmental problems. Pollution prevention approaches, which the Office of Technology Assessment says can eliminate half of today's manufacturing waste, are catching on more quickly in major chemical companies than in federal regulatory programs. 3M's "pollution prevention pays" program has halted the release of a billion pounds of toxic chemicals and saved the company $500 million in the process.

In the energy sector, hundreds of power plants will wear out in the next 10 years.

Power company officials are likely to shy away from attractive renewable energy options and lock into fossil fuels for another 40-year period—unless government provides regulatory incentives and supports demonstration plants to promote wind and solar power.

Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.) has proposed that the United States create a program, modeled on the successful Defense Advance Research Projects Agency, that would directly finance development of critical environmental technologies and help make environmental performance a mainstream factor in national technology development. Today, our technology policies virtually ignore environmental needs, and our environmental policies neglect technological opportunities.

We need to adopt economic incentives and market-based mechanisms such as tradeable permits and pollution charges. Such approaches are able to encourage least-cost solutions to environmental problems, to stimulate innovation (for example, by providing economic incentives to companies that go beyond existing environmental standards) and to work with market forces, not against them.

Most important, U.S. policy should seek to ensure that the costs of environmental damage are fully reflected in prices, beginning with the phased elimination of inappropriate subsidies for energy and water consumption, commodity production in agriculture and the automobile.

The United States should also adopt a series of energy taxes and pollution charges—including a tax on emissions of carbon dioxide resulting from fossil fuel combustion. A carbon tax would demonstrate our commitment to preventing the possibility of global warming. A phased-in $60-per-ton carbon tax in the United States would eventually raise $76 billion a year. Such levies can be kept revenue-neutral by using the funds generated to reduce other taxes. In this way, the federal government can shift the tax burden away from things we want to encourage—like saving, investment and labor productivity—and put new taxes on things we want to discourage, like pollution, waste and excessive energy use.

The United States can no longer set environmental policy on its own. We need the cooperation of other countries to protect our own environment from climate change, ozone depletion and marine pollution. Environmental policy increasingly will be set at the international level. Attempting to insulate U.S. companies from this reality is a form of protectionism that may seem like a favor but is actually a great disservice.

The United States should take a page from the European Community and develop environmental strategy, not merely around problems like air pollution, water pollution and toxic waste but by economic sector—manufacturing, agriculture, housing, transportation. Congress moved in the right direction last year when it revamped U.S. transportation policy, shifting emphasis from automobiles and new highways to transit and non-driving alternatives. Needed next is a commitment to dramatic improvements in energy efficiency.

We need to promote voluntary and non-regulatory initiatives to both producers and consumers. Such measures include community right-to-know requirements that inform residents of toxic discharges in their areas; independent environmental audits of companies, which may one day become as important as financial audits; green labeling of consumer products that groups like Green Seal are working to standardize; and recognition for progressive corporate programs such as Dow Chemical's new committee of outside environmental advisers.

These factors can work together. When Congress mandated in 1986 that U.S. companies disclose their release of some 300 toxic chemicals, pressure on companies increased dramatically. A year and a half ago, EPA asked large U.S. companies voluntarily to reduce their emissions of 17 toxic chemicals by one-third in 1992 and one-half in 1995. To date, about 750 companies have responded positively, committing to reduce toxic emissions by some 300 million pounds.

Vigorous enforcement of current environmental laws remains essential, but we need to launch a period of transition. Rationalizing and simplifying the vast body of rules and regulations that have accumulated over the last 20 years is a priority. The world is too complex for environmental regulations to be simple, but there is broad consensus today that these regulations are needlessly complicated, fragmented and sometimes contradictory. Environmental procedures can be made more efficient and more effective as catalysts of innovation without reducing public protection or participation.

To encourage flexibility in environmental regulation, Congress should, on an experimental basis, allow qualifying companies to opt into an alternative regulatory track. There, within careful confines, novel regulatory approaches could be tested and companies could come forward with their own innovative approaches, as long as the end result is just as good or better for the environment.

But a new national strategy to integrate our economic and environmental policies is impossible without a new spirit of collaboration among government, industry and environmentalists. Leading U.S. companies are discovering that environmental performance is in their long-term interest. Likewise, environmentalists are realizing that they have nothing to gain from a weak economy, declining industries and outdated technology.

In the post-Cold War world, economic success, environmental security and international equity are the new arenas for American leadership. The more complementary we make these objectives, the better off we and the rest of the world will be.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS RELATING TO VOLUNTARY ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE

This Act, to be known as the "Voluntary Environmental Response Act of 1992," establishes a voluntary environmental response program to encourage the prompt responses to environmental contamination.

Section 101 contains Congressional findings and objectives that form the basis for the Act. Section 102 defines key terms in the Act.

Section 103(a) presents the purpose of the Act, which is to establish requirements applicable to, and criteria for determining the adequacy of, voluntary responses to releases of hazardous substances or hazardous constituents into the environment. This Act creates a separate simplified regulatory scheme under which companies may elect to conduct site remediations.

Sections 103 (b) and (c) explain the applicability of the Act. Generally, any facility at which there has been a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance or hazardous constituent may be eligible for the voluntary response program unless a Record of Decision for the facility has been issued under CERCLA §104 or a remedial action plan has been incorporated in an administrative or judicial order or consent decree. In addition, the voluntary response option would not be available for land disposal units with respect to which a closure notification under RCRA Subtitle C has been submitted; or for facilities at which corrective measures have been selected under a corrective action permit or order.

Section 104(a) provides that States may apply to administer the voluntary response program. Section 104(b) sets forth the procedures by which the Administrator will determine whether to approve a State program.

Pursuant to Section 104(c), a State with approval to administer a voluntary response program has exclusive jurisdiction for implementing and enforcing the requirements of the Act. The Administrator may withdraw approval of a State program if the Administrator determines the State program is not being administered or enforced in accordance with the requirements of the Act. Under Section 104(d), if the Administrator disapproves an application by or withdraws approval from a State, EPA must administer a Federal program under the Act.

Section 104(e) provides that the approval of a voluntary response action by the State shall have the same force and effect as approval by the Administrator.

Section 105 presents the procedures for undertaking voluntary responses under this Act. Commencing six months after enactment, any person may provide notice of intent to conduct a voluntary response. Any person intending to conduct a voluntary response must give written notice to the Administrator and the State in which the response is to occur. This six month waiting period is intended to allow States to apply, pursuant to Section 104, to take over the program. The person providing this notice must agree in advance to pay the reasonable direct costs incurred by EPA or the authorized State in reviewing the response action plan and overseeing the response. The party must make a one-time non-refundable payment of $5,000 at the time it submits its response action plan, which will constitute a set-off against the oversight costs incurred by EPA or the State.

Under Section 105(c), a person wishing to perform a voluntary response under this Act must first conduct or have conducted a facility investigation to characterize the site, the hazardous substances on the site, and the potential exposure pathways. This facility investigation parallels the requirement for a remedial investigation under CERCLA and the National Contingency Plan.

Under Section 105(d), a party must submit a "response action plan" to EPA or an authorized State for approval. The response action plan sets forth the work to be undertaken and the standards to be achieved by the response action, similar to the function performed by the Record of Decision under CERCLA and the National Contingency Plan. The response action plan will describe the response action to be taken, the standards to be attained, the level or standard of control of hazardous substances or constituents that may be discharged or emitted into the environment during the response action, and a schedule for completion of the action. Public participation in the response action process is provided for in Section 105(d)(2).

Pursuant to Section 105(d)(4), the Administrator or an approved State may grant a waiver, after public notice and comment, of the standards at a particular facility where certain criteria are met, e.g., complying with the standards will result in greater risk to

human health or the environment than alternative response mechanisms, the voluntary response will attain a level of protection equivalent to that provided by the response standards, or contaminants will not migrate as a result of site-specific conditions or engineered controls, such as a cap.

Section 105(f) requires that, upon completion of a voluntary response, the party performing the response must certify that the response has been performed in accordance with the approved response action plan.

Section 106 contains the response standards to be achieved by voluntary responses undertaken pursuant to the Act. Section 106(b) requires the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a review of the risk assessment methodology used by EPA and to submit a report to the Administrator containing the results of that review. The Administrator must provide an opportunity for public comment on the report and submit the report and a summary of comments received to the Congress.

Section 106(c) requires the Administrator to promulgate within 18 months of enactment risk-based numerical response standards for contaminated soil and groundwater for a minimum of the 100 most commonly found hazardous substances or hazardous constituents in the environment. Standards for soil are to be based on reasonable exposure assumptions, such as dermal contact by exposed persons. EPA is to promulgate numerical response standards only for groundwater that is a drinking water supply. For other groundwater, the response action must address the source of the contamination so as to mitigate future releases and shall include reasonable measures to contain the contamination.

Under Section 106(e), a voluntary response may meet alternative response standards based on site-specific risk assessments taking into account actual exposure scenarios. Prior to the time EPA promulgates numerical standards, a person conducting a voluntary response may elect to meet either the site-specific standards of Section 106(e) or existing Federal or State standards.

Pursuant to Section 107 of this Act, no Federal, State, or local permit shall be required for the portion of a voluntary response conducted onsite in accordance with this Act.

Section 108 sets forth those limited circumstances under which the Administrator or approved State may require a person that has completed a voluntary response under the Act to perform additional response actions. Such additional action may be required only if the Administrator or State determines that the action has not been completed in accordance with the approved response action plan, or if the Administrator or State learns of new significant and reliable information that would have justified the application of substantially different standards or requirements at the time the response action plan was approved and at the time of discovery of such new information.

Pursuant to Section 109, voluntary responses conducted in accordance with an approved response action plan and the other requirements of the Act are deemed to be in compliance with CERCLA, RCRA, TSCA, the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Clean Air Act, the Oil Pollution Act, and equivalent State and local laws, and are not subject to any substantive or procedural requirements of such laws.

THE INTERSTATE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT ACT

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to be introducing today the Omnibus Interstate Child Support and Parentage Act. This measure—which is also being introduced today in the other body by my colleague from New Jersey, Senator BILL BRADLEY—is based on the recommendations of the U.S. Commission on Interstate Child Support Enforcement. Also, I am happy to note that President Bush has given his support to a number of legislative reforms to this failed system. I look forward to working on bipartisan solutions in the next Congress.

On August 11, the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Human Resources held a hearing to examine the Commission's findings. I was one of many witnesses who endorsed the work of the Commission. If we are serious about improving the lives of families—of children—we must act swiftly to ensure that all parents provide for their children. Ideally, children should be supported emotionally and financially by two loving parents. Unfortunately, Government cannot ensure that all children will receive the emotional support that they so desperately need from both parents. Government can, however—indeed Government must, take action to ensure that parents live up to their moral and legal responsibility to provide financial support for their children. I believe that this comprehensive interstate child support bill represents a significant step in that direction.

Having worked on two previous child support efforts—the 1988 Family Support Act, and the Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984, I recognize that much remains to be done to ensure that noncustodial parents provide financial support for their children. While prior legislation has led to substantial progress in this area, we are still failing miserably when it comes to collecting child support in interstate cases.

Interstate cases are recognized and acknowledged as among the most difficult to enforce. The statistics speak for themselves. Only 43 percent of mothers receiving interstate awards report regular compliance. That means that more than 1.4 million interstate awards remain unenforced, and more than $1.6 billion in interstate awards go unpaid annually.

Moreover, less than half of custodial parents in interstate cases receive the financial award they are due. In fact, one in three receive nothing at all.

The timely payment of court-ordered child support is the fulfillment of a moral and legal obligation. It is not an option for parents, nor is it a bargaining chip for parents embroiled in disputes over visitation. These are separate and distinct issues that are dealt with by State courts.

Nonsupport of children by their parents is one of the most important reasons for families having to resort to the welfare system in the first place. Failure to pay child support is not a victimless crime. Clearly, the children going without these payments are the victims. But in a larger sense, society is the victim, as taxpayers shoulder the burden of paying for enforcement of support, and, ultimately, the welfare payments going to these children whose parents will not meet their legal obligations.

It is clear where the system is failing. We tried in 1984, and again in 1988 to fix things. Why, despite our efforts is the system still failing?

The final report of the Commission—the product of more than 2 years of hearings, investigation, and heated debate among child support experts—makes recommendations on a variety of fronts, from the comprehensive to the technical. This bill encompasses many of the Commission's most significant recommendations.

I believe that we must act expeditiously to streamline the child support process, eliminate contradictions in State laws, give our courts and law enforcement agencies the tools that they need, and get tough with States that fail to do their jobs.

First, an issue that is raised to me by parents, child support workers, county sheriffs, and anyone familiar with child support enforcement: that the patchwork quilt of State laws halts collection efforts with procedural and jurisdictional redtape. This we must fix.

We must make nonpayment of legally ordered child support a Federal crime—as this bill does, and give our courts and law enforcement agencies the tools to reach across State lines to establish and enforce support orders. We must require States to enact long-arm statutes, to ensure that the efforts of police and probation officers to enforce child support laws are not halted at State lines, or by lack of jurisdiction.

As one of New Jersey's county sheriffs said to me, too many delinquent parents walk across the river. Thus, we must enact laws that require States to honor the legal and binding court orders, subpoenas, and warrants issued by another State where jurisdiction was properly asserted. Further, we must ensure that the State in which the child resides has jurisdiction unless the parties involved agree otherwise. This must be central to any child support enforcement effort.

To enable effective wage withholding, we must legalize direct service, and eliminate the paperwork and delay of two State's bureaucracies, thereby transmitting the child support enforcement orders to the employer of the noncustodial parent, regardless of State. As the General Accounting Office reported earlier this year, this is one of the most successful means of enforcing out-of-State orders. Since wage withholding will apply to all child support orders effective in 1994, we must ensure that this direct support payment method can be effectively utilized in interstate as well as in-State cases.

To improve collection of support from noncustodial parents who are self-employed, we must put in place effective alternatives to wage withholding. The Commission report and this legislation call for State licensing and professional boards to withhold licenses of delinquent parents. Also, drivers' licenses and motor vehicle registrations from parents failing to pay child support would be withheld. States

would also be required to establish procedures by which liens can be placed on vehicle titles and bank accounts can be seized for child support arrearages. Those noncustodial parents who fail to pay child support would have such delinquencies reported to credit bureaus.

As our Commission's review indicates, in many places appropriate laws are already on the books. It is the enforcement and commitment to these laws that is lacking. And that is absolutely unacceptable. We must, by all means, make State governments, and the Federal Government, vigorously exercise their legal authority.

As one of the architects of the 1988 Family Support Act, I fought for the teeth in our child support laws—namely, cuts in States' welfare funds. I am concerned that in many instances, the States are still not doing enough.

Something is fundamentally wrong. Since enactment of these penalties, only nine States have failed their audits, and had sanctions imposed. At a time when the status quo is clearly failing our Nation's children, it is inconceivable that the Federal Government would find that the vast majority of States are doing a good job in this area. There is no excuse for not implementing the law to its fullest. This means almost axiomatic—but we must remember that child support must be treated as a priority issue, and be assured of its place as an essential cornerstone to welfare reform.

The Commission recommends greatly improved audit standards, and specifics for more aggressive and committed leadership from the Federal Government, and this must begin with an all out effort by the Department of Health and Human Services and the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement.

Specifically, the Commission recommends—and this legislation would mandate—that we raise the statute of the Office of Child Support Enforcement so that it is headed by an assistant secretary who reports directly to the Secretary of Health and Human Services. This measure would also allow the Office of Child Support Enforcement to have its own legal counsel. This alone is not enough, but it is an important start.

In almost every conversation I have with parents who are owed child support, case workers or enforcement authorities, these States stand out as egregious offenders in failing to comply with Federal laws. It is my understanding that States with good laws and efforts, like my own State of New Jersey, know which States do not make similar efforts. In one State, child support is just not a priority. Another State refuses to honor any support agreement after the child reaches 18 years of age.

Ultimately, the criteria we use to determine whether a State's child support programs are working should not be some bureaucrat's formula or cost-benefit analysis—child support enforcement can only be seen to work when dollar collections are up and the number of delinquent parents and unpaid orders are down.

As the Commission notes, "even if all the necessary legislative reforms are enacted, collections will not significantly improve unless States devote adequate resources to implement the reforms."

This means that the Federal Government and the States must commit the funding and resources necessary for these programs and where they do not, we must take action so that the sanctions we put in law can serve their purpose.

Last, but certainly not least, this bill would mandate—as the Commission recommends—that States put in place programs to streamline and simply procedures for establishing paternity. Specifically, this legislation would require States to provide for hospital-based paternity establishment, thereby taking advantage of the fact that as many as 80 percent of fathers are in contact with their baby's mother while she is still hospitalized. Those States that have already implemented such programs have reported great success in increasing paternity establishments. Anything that we can do to help facilitate the establishment of paternity will certainly increase the chances of collecting more child support dollars from noncustodial parents in both in-State and interstate cases.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is being introduced today in this body and the other body so that we might get a hard start in what will, no doubt, be a very involved process: that of moving comprehensive interstate child support enforcement legislation through the Congress. The issues we are dealing with here are both complicated and difficult. I look forward to working with my colleague in the other body to expand and begin to perfect the numerous and significant reforms that are included in this bill. Based on the input of the other Commission members, the administration, the States, and the various groups and individuals who have a stake in its outcome, we intend to introduce a modified version of this interstate child support enforcement initiative in the first days of the 103d Congress. We will continue to work for expeditious enactment of these much-needed reforms of our present ineffective system for interstate collection of child support.

A TRIBUTE TO PATRICK J. NILAN, LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR EMERITUS OF THE AMERICAN POSTAL WORKERS UNION, AFL–CIO

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a few of the last remaining minutes of the 102d Congress to draw attention to and pay tribute to, Mr. Patrick J. Nilan, the retiring legislative director of the American Postal Workers Union [APWU] and a gentleman that has helped so many of us over the years to better understand the U.S. Postal Service and the needs of Postal employees. His decision not to stand for re-election and to retire at the end of his term next month has left those of us who care about him and the workers he represents saddened, but proud for we have had the opportunity to know and work with him during our time here. With the succession by election of his assistant, Roy Braunstein, to the position of national legislative director at the end of Pat's term, leaves the APWU well represented on Capitol Hill.

Pat Nilan has worked on behalf of postal workers at the local and national levels for an extraordinary total of 46 years. He got his start as a member of the Minneapolis, MN, area local of the United Federation of Postal Clerks which eventually became the American Postal Workers Union. He went on to serve as secretary and president of his local before becoming the clerk craft vice president representing union members in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, before being elected in 1964 as the national legislative director.

As the national legislative director, Pat has shepherded through the Congress such legislation as Public Law 89–301, which established a separate, from civil service employees, pay schedule for all postal field service employees. That act dramatically changed the working careers of postal workers by providing statutory guidelines for work weeks, shift schedules, and overtime pay. He was also there at the beginning of what we now know as the U.S. Postal Service, when the Congress enacted Public Law 91–375, the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970. This measure, guaranteed postal workers and their unions for the first-time, union recognition, by law. Pat insured that this legislation, which reshaped the Post Office Department into the U.S. Postal Service provided statutory benefits such as Federal retirement, health benefits, life insurance, and worker compensation as well as for negotiations with postal management on wages for postal workers. All postal workers, not just those he represents for the APWU, have benefited from his service in the legislative arena.

Pat also established, in 1965, the committee on political action [COPA] and has served as its secretary treasurer for the past 26 years. COPA now provides over a million dollars to campaigns during each 2-year cycle. He has also served as the editor of the APWU's News Service and as associate editor of its monthly publication for the entire 28 years that he has been legislative director. Mr. Speaker, at the American Postal Workers Union, AFL–CIO national convention this past August the 4,000 delegates voted overwhelmingly that Patrick J. Nilan be designated as "National Legislative Director Emeritus," a truly well-deserved honor.

Easily spotted by his trademark bow-tie either in the hallways of the Capitol complex or at his working office at the Democratic Club, Pat has always made himself available to Members of Congress and their staffs. The knowledge and experience he has dispensed over the years even to the most junior of congressional staff cannot be quantified and with his retirement and that of so many of our colleagues, it is another example of the amount of wisdom and experience we are seeing departing our hallways at the end of this Congress.

As the ranking minority member on the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I can tell you it will not be the same to go to postal hearings and not see Pat in his familiar position at the desk in the rear of our hearing room. I will miss his ready smile and easy-going style. A bouquet of green carnations on St. Patrick's Day is only one example of the little ways Pat has endeared himself to his friends.

On his retirement, Pat can look back on a lifelong career of working for the working men and women of this Nation. He can also, with his lovely wife, Sally, look with great pride on the children they raised during that career: daughters, Mary Kay and Joanie and sons, Patrick, Terry, Joseph, and John. I know this retirement will allow them to spend more time with the children and grandchildren that mean so much to both of them.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to express my personal appreciation to Pat and to wish him and his family many, many years of happiness and future successes. It is my hope that he will stay in touch with those of us who have come to rely upon his experience with the Postal Service as we attempt to work our way through this latest round of postal reorganization in which almost 50,000 postal employees have chosen to retire as part of a total restructuring at the Postal Service under the new Postmaster General, Marvin Runyon.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSWOMAN BEVERLY B. BYRON

HON. EARL HUTTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to one of our departing colleagues who will not be here in the 103d Congress. We shall greatly miss BEVERLY BYRON who has served in this body for the last 14 years. Mrs. BYRON has continued a long tradition of public service in her family. Her predecessor was her husband Goodloe Byron who served with distinction on the Armed Services Committee before his passing in 1978. BEVERLY has also been an outstanding member of the Armed Services Committee and has served the last several years as chairman of the Personnel and Compensation Subcommittee. She has been a staunch supporter of providing America with a strong national defense. Her diligent support of our men and women in uniform has boosted the morale of our forces worldwide. At this time, even during a tremendous drawdown of the military, BEVERLY has done a super job of managing the personnel reductions which are painful to many thousands of troops and their families. It has been a distinct pleasure to serve as a subcommittee chairman along with BEVERLY BYRON on the HASC.

BEVERLY and I have not always agreed on every issue and I vividly recall a few years ago when she and I were on opposite sides of an issue as we went to markup in committee. Although it was a tough battle we were able to negotiate and come to a reasonable agreement and our friendship remained intact.

BEVERLY BYRON served our Nation and her congressional district extremely well over the years. Her compassion for people was evident and I remember that one of the highlights of each summer was the BEVERLY BYRON charity golf tournament held in her district. Quite a number of Members participated in this event in which BEVERLY was able to raise thousands of dollars for charities in the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland.

Congresswoman BEVERLY BYRON can leave this body with the satisfaction of knowing that she has done a good job of representing the people of western Maryland. We will miss BEVERLY and I take this opportunity to wish her and Kirk good health and happiness in the years ahead.

ASIAN-PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of pride that I join my colleagues in recognition of Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month. The contribution of Asians and Pacific Islanders in every aspect of American life has diversified the foundation and enriched the quality of American society.

Asian-Pacific American heritage is filled with the hope and faith of immigrants seeking life in a new land, defined by bitter struggle and disappointment, strengthened by an abiding belief in the ability to endure hardship and to prevail. Through the values of our culture and tradition, we have defined an America that is a unique blend of the old and new worlds.

Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month is a time to remember our past, to pay homage to our elders who endured the adversity that is part of the immigrant experience, and to reflect on how this experience has shaped Asian-Pacific Americans as a people. It is also a time to address the difficulties that confront us now, and will challenge us in the future.

The immigrant experience is a common thread running through the American people. From this experience, we should acknowledge our similarities as a nation of immigrants rather than accentuate our differences as individual people. America has been the land of opportunity, and liberty has embraced all people who love and seek freedom. The differences in the immigrant people who have settled on these shores have been the basis for racial disharmony and unrest as increasing violence against Asians illustrate. But, the Asian-Pacific experience is one definition of the American experience. It is not a better or a stranger experience, but it is different. We should not begrudge each other for the differences we perceive in each other but accept these differences as the basis of our strength.

Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month is a time of introspection. It is a time to ponder our accomplishments and to look forward to greater achievements in the future. It is a time to revel in our uniqueness, but, as importantly, to recognize our similarities to people of all races, creeds and color in American society.

Mr. Speaker, in this spirit, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring the legacy and recognizing the contribution of Asian-Pacific people in America.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 5368, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the conference report on the fiscal year 1993 foreign operations appropriations bill.

This bill contains the long overdue approval for $10 billion in loan guarantees to assist Israel in absorbing the massive numbers of refugees from the former Soviet Union and Ethiopia who have fled to Israel in recent years.

Of course, we are pleased that the administration has finally endorsed the urgently needed loan guarantees, but it is tragic that the approval for the loan guarantees was delayed unnecessarily for more than a year, and it is absolutely essential that we enact the guarantees as quickly as possible so that we can speed the rescue of remaining Jews in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The extended delay of the loan guarantees was inappropriate and ill-advised. For years, successive U.S. Presidents worked in close cooperation with the Congress to support free emigration from nations which do not respect basic human rights. However, when hundreds of thousands of Ethiopian and Soviet Jews finally were able to flee to Israel, the Bush administration blocked essential loan guarantees—despite the fact that these loan guarantees involve no cost to the American taxpayers.

The administration did so for one reason and one reason alone—to pressure the State of Israel to make unilateral concessions in the Middle East peace process.

But the proper role for the United States in the Middle East peace talks is to act as an honest broker and to facilitate serious negotiations between all of the parties—not to apply undue pressure on any of the parties in the negotiations. Sadly, the administration abandoned this posture in favor of a policy of one-sided pressure on Israel.

At the same time, the administration applied no pressure at all on the Arab States to end their state of belligerency and their economic boycott, or to establish diplomatic relations with Israel.

Now, as we approach the national elections, the administration has expressed support for the loan guarantees. At this point, it is incumbent on Congress to act promptly to ensure that we do not delay the guarantees 1 minute longer. In Israel, unemployment of refugees is extremely high, and a national housing crisis has reached alarming proportions. These crises also threaten the ability of Jews in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Republics to flee to Israel.

The current situation in Eastern Europe and the Republics of the former Soviet Union is reason for grave concern. The changes in those regions, including growing economic difficulties, have reignited long-simmering ethnic rivalries and prejudices, including virulent anti-Semitism. Throughout Europe, political move-

ments espousing extreme nationalism and prejudice have won substantial popular support, and neo-Nazi movements are on the rise.

While many Soviet Jews have been able to emigrate to Israel in recent years, hundreds of thousands continue to live in fear of intimidation, harassment, and outright violence. Many of these Jews want to emigrate to escape these intolerable conditions, but they are afraid to do so unless Israel makes better progress on providing jobs and housing.

As the undisputed leader of the free world, the United States should do everything possible to help facilitate the emigration of individuals in this region who are threatened by ethnic or religious violence. That means passing this legislation right away.

Mr. Speaker, the loan guarantees will not cost American taxpayers one cent. Instead, they will provide urgently needed humanitarian assistance to refugees who have been the victims of brutal oppression for years on end. We must approve the loan guarantees immediately if we are to be able to hold up our heads and say that we stand for freedom—not just in words, but in actions. To do otherwise would be to abandon hundreds of thousands of refugees as they are seeking to start new lives of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, let us now give the loan guarantees our stong approval, recognizing that they are in our best interests and the best interests of the world. And let us work to improve United States-Israeli relations so that we can build a future of security and prosperity for both nations in the post-cold-war era.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this much-needed legislation.

IN HONOR OF JONES MORGAN

HON. L.F. PAYNE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I noted with sadness in the paper the other day the recent passing away of the last remaining confirmed veteran of the Spanish-American War. It brought to mind a very special individual who I would like to bring to the attention of Congress, Mr. Jones Morgan of Richmond, VA.

Mr. Morgan has been honored as our Nation's oldest living buffalo soldier, the last living member of the Army's only black regiments during the Spanish-American War. Next month, he turns 110 years old.

The Indians called members of the 9th and 10th cavalry regiments "Buffalo Soldiers" because of their fierce fighting spirit. They are some of the most overlooked soldiers in American military history.

Mr. Morgan in particular has come all the way from tending horses for Teddy Roosevelt and the Rough Riders to fending off muggers on his neighborhood streets. All of his military records were lost in a fire some years ago, and the military has been unable to confirm his military service through their records. The combination of sketchy records among the black units, and his young age at the time, have contributed to his lack of status. As a result, he is not eligible for any veteran's benefits.

Jones Morgan is one of the unsung heroes of our Nation, and I believe we owe him a debt of gratitude for his service to our country in a time of war. Next year, Representative THOMAS BLILEY will introduce legislation to grant Jones Morgan an honorary discharge from the Army, providing him the status of a veteran with all of the associated rights and benefits.

But in the meantime, I wanted to take this opportunity to bring Jones Morgan to the attention of Congress and the American public, and to give him the thanks of a grateful nation.

STATEMENT FOREIGN OPERATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report to accompany the foreign operations appropriations bill for fiscal year 1993 (H.R. 5368).

I am pleased the conference report contains $10 billion in loan guarantees to Israel distributed over the next 5 years. These loan guarantees support the U.S. commitment of more than 20 years to securing the freedom of Jews threatened by religious persecution.

I was disappointed with the opposition of the administration to the loan guarantees for so long. Humanitarian assistance should not be held hostage to political considerations. The linkage of loan guarantees to other issues is unacceptable. Despite this President's assertions, there is a deep sense of concern in the Congress that putting pressure on Israel, while ignoring Arab intransigence, will not advance the Middle East peace process. I remain hopeful that the forthcoming passage of the loan guarantees will spell an end to the political delays and wrangling surrounding this critical humanitarian assistance.

My support for the loan guarantees is based on our Nation's longstanding commitment to the freedom of Jews threatened by religious persecution. The free-emigration principles in Jackson-Vanik amendment are fundamental to our foreign policy and must be upheld.

Israel asked the United States to guarantee loans from private lending institutions in order to allow Israel to remain a safe haven for individuals seeking to escape religious persecution around the world. The influx of immigrants from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Ethiopia have exacerbated an already strained economy and housing market in Israel. The loan guarantees are desperately needed to expand the water, sewage, and road systems in Israel.

Mr. Speaker, I along with most of my colleagues support the loan guarantees and the conference report. The loan guarantees will not only further our humanitarian objectives but will assist Israel, our most valuable ally in the Middle East.

GOING HOME—SICK

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, soon we will refer to the 102d Congress in the past tense, having failed to finalize an issue that affects every citizen of this country—health care. After we adjourn, our health crisis will continue to worsen, pushing more and more people out from under the umbrella of health insurance. Today there are more uninsured individuals than Medicare beneficiaries, and by the time the 103d Congress convenes, our Medicaid rolls will have swollen beyond capacity to accommodate the growing number of unemployed. This week, we will return to our districts empty handed, having failed to seize the opportunity of H.R. 4280 or H.R. 5325 to implement substantial, bipartisan, cost-effective health reforms.

There is no excuse for this negligence. How can anyone explain legislative paralysis to the sick, scared, and angry residents? Wait until next year? The year after that? When will we offer some relief from the skyrocketing cost of health care?

In a year when promises are easy to make and too easy to break, I challenge my colleagues—don't let this issue fall by the wayside in our rush to adjourn and go home. Health reform has passed the critical stage—let's stay here and do the job we've been elected to do. When the patient is sick, does the doctor just close the office and walk out?

SUPPORT H.R. 5504, THE DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer words of support for H.R. 5504, the House-Senate Defense appropriations conference report for fiscal year 1993. I urge our colleagues to support it as well.

Recently, Congress approved the fiscal year 1993 Defense authorization bill (H.R. 5006) which provides $274 billion for various national Defense programs. H.R. 5505 appropriates $254 billion of that authorization. This is a reasonable and responsible reduction in Defense spending which keeps our military strength intact.

Mr. Speaker, I want to mention one item which was in the original House version of the bill, but which was not included in the Defense appropriations conference report that would have had an adverse bearing on Quartz Product Co. [QPC] located in my hometown of Louisville.

This provision, section 9111, in the House-passed version of H.R. 5504 would have prohibited the Pentagon from procuring quartz products from companies, such as QPC. I applaud the conferees for its action in deleting section 9111. In this effort, I was pleased to

work with Mr. Thomas Larkin, general manager of QPC, and Jefferson County judge/executive David Armstrong and with the conferees in deleting section 9111 from the conference report.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5504 is a good bill, and it deserves our full support.

SALUTE TO ST. ANSELM'S ABBEY SCHOOL—A CELEBRATION OF 50 YEARS

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, St. Anselm's Abbey School, one of the Nation's best college preparatory schools, is celebrating its 50th anniversary. I feel especially proud that St. Anselm's, which serves young men in the Washington metropolitan area, is located in my district. At a time when we hear that our schools too often do not measure up, I ask the House to join me in saluting and congratulating a school that has the highest standards and record of excellence in academics, sports, and other extra curricular activities as well. As we search for model schools, we will find many in our midst. St. Anselm's is surely one of them.

In celebration of 50 years of excellence, I am pleased to offer this summary of St. Anselm's proud history.

ST. ANSELM'S ABBEY SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, DC, CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING

St. Anselm's Abbey School is a small, Catholic, independent college preparatory school which has been in existence in the northeast section of Washington, D.C. since 1942, under the direction of English Benedictine monks. The academic program provides a genuinely liberal education with maximum intellectual challenges. Since its founding, the school has been firmly committed to a program of academic excellence, taught under the rule of St. Benedict and in the context of Judaeo-Christian moral values as demonstrated by the monks, faculty and staff in their everyday lives. Over the course of five decades, more than 1,000 young men have graduated from St. Anselm's and taken their places as government, business, civic and professional leaders in the District of Columbia, the United States and throughout the world.

In 1942, during the midst of World War II, seven Benedictine monks formed the faculty of what was then known as the Priory School, and admitted a 9th grade class of 18 young men. Rev. Austin McNamee, O.S.B. was named Headmaster. The school's facilities, in one wing of the monastery, were spartan and student activities were limited. Within two years a two-story addition was built to house a library, science laboratory and small recreation area. By 1955, with the enrollment increasing, a separate school building was constructed, providing classrooms and offices as well as an expanded library and a theatre. At the same time, 7th and 8th grade classes were added to the four-year program. The first lay teacher, John Barrett, a member of the Class of 1950, joined the faculty of monks. In 1974 a science wing was added to the school, and the final physical expansion occurred in 1987 when the school doubled in size with the addition of a new wing of classrooms, offices, enlarged computer lab, senior lounge and dining area. The school reached an all-time high enrollment of 215 students in the early 1980's, necessitating this expansion. In 1990 a 6th grade class was added and the school was reorganized into Middle and Upper levels.

When St. Anselm's Priory was elevated to an Abbey by Pope John XXIII in 1961, the school officially changed its name to St. Anselm's Abbey School. But physical expansion and a change of names did not diminish the original purpose of the school: small classes, intellectual challenges and the moral growth of the young men enrolled. During the past ten years, 63.6% of St. Anselm's graduates have been National Merit finalists or commended scholars, and the average SAT scores have been 624 Verbal and 652 Math, all of which place the school among the highest national rankings. There is a 100% acceptance rate at four-year colleges, many from the most prestigious in the country.

Intellectual challenges are combined with other school-related activities to develop the whole person. Its formal athletic program began in 1946 with Fr. Hugh Momonier, O.S.B. as Athletic Director and Bob Dwyer as head coach. Two sports, basketball and baseball, were introduced and remain the backbone of today's athletic program. In 1947 the first invitational Basketball Tournament started, using the newly constructed gymnasium. It continues as an annual tradition today, and is recognized as the oldest continuous high school invitational in the city, played in the oldest high school gym in the area! Baseball, soccer, tennis, wrestling and cross-country are other sports in which the students currently compete. The tennis team has won the Washington Metropolitan Independent Tennis League championship title most years since 1979. Students in grades six through ten also participate in weekly intramural team competitions in a variety of sports, and there are two annual three-mile races on the school's 40-acre campus.

Fr. Stephen Reid, O.S.B., one of the early faculty members, strongly believed that theater should be part of a liberal education, and in 1947 he formed a school drama group known as The Priory Players. Its first production was Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*. From the beginning, the Players were an inter-school, co-ed group. Through the years young women from more than 20 area schools have participated in a variety of productions. An original play, co-authored by Fr. Reid and senior Michael; Murray, was produced in 1950. Always innovative, the authors staged it as a theater-in-the-round production, thus anticipating by a few months what was to become a popular art form in Washington, D.C. The Players' 100th production, *The Boy Friend*, was staged in 1991, in the restored and renamed Reid Theater.

Other extracurricular activities in which students can currently participate include It's Academic, the Latin Bowl, and Math Counts, which allow them to display knowledge in a variety of subjects; the Abbey Singers, International Film Club, and Theater Club, which offer various aspects of the arts; and a variety of publications including *The Priory Perspective* (yearbook), *The Priory Press* (news magazine) and *The Review* (literary and arts magazine). Student Government activities help to develop leadership potential through participation as a class officer, student council member, or on the student activity committee. The Newman Forensic Society, founded at the school in 1954, allows students to participate in bi-weekly debates. In keeping with the Benedictine tradition of constant academic and intellectual advancement, the Society debates internally on a variety of topics rather than confining itself to one topic which would be the consequence of joining an outside debate league.

St. Anselm's Saturdays, a program sponsored by the school and coordinated by the Parents' Association provides opportunities for the students to meet young women from area schools and offers social activities that are positive and rewarding. Sports, theater, dances and community service projects are planned for one Saturday each month for those in the Upper School. It is a fully chaperoned program and is staffed by volunteer parents, alumni and faculty.

Community service is another important aspect of the St. Anselm's picture. To expand their social awareness, juniors and seniors are required to spend one morning each week assisting in facilities such as nursing homes, day care centers and hospitals.

In the 1992-93 academic year, 183 students are enrolled at St. Anselm's in grade six through twelve. Thirty-one percent come from the District of Columbia, 58% from Maryland and 11% from Virginia. Minorities comprise 26% of the student body: 9% black, 8% Hispanic and 9% Asian; 23% receive financial aid, all based on need.

St. Anselm's is a challenging and demanding school. Since its inception the school has existed to challenge academically gifted boys in the Washington, D.C. area with a demanding and enriching curriculum. The goal is larger in scope, however, than simply having well-developed minds, leadership abilities and physically-fit bodies. St. Anselm's exists to develop the whole person with the hope that the students will grow into men whose lives will be both centered on learning and based on values of essential importance, men free to seek God, to learn, to be gentlemen, and to be gifts to their families, their school, their nation and ultimately to the world. May the past fifty years be a solid foundation on which St. Anselm's builds for the future.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. WILLIAM P. STROUD III

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to William P. Stroud III, who retired on September 1, 1992, after 25 years of exemplary service in the U.S. Air Force.

Born at Langley Air Force Base in Virginia in 1945, it seemed only natural for Bill to follow in the footsteps of his father, Maj. William P. Stroud II, who was recently awarded the Pearl Harbor Medal, and enlist in the service.

Bill began his career in the military as a personnel officer in 1967 at Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada. After almost 2 years in this position, Bill enrolled in navigator school. Following a year of intense training, he served in Vietnam. While at Danang, Bill served as a weapons systems officer and flew 311 combat missions. He was often in harm's way as he logged 2,500 hours flight time. Upon completion of his tour of duty in Vietnam, Bill went on

to become a flight commander of the F–4E at Torrejon Air Base in Spain from 1971 until 1976.

After returning stateside, Bill became instructor of his division of navigator bombardiers. In the midst of heavy command responsibilities, Bill still found the time to continue his education. In 1977 he earned his masters degree in public administration from the University of Oklahoma.

In 1981, Bill accepted a position as chief of the operations briefing division at Ramstein Air Base in Germany. After a brief stay in Germany, Bill was assigned to a joint United States military group in Madrid, Spain. Concluding his stay in Spain, Bill's military career came full circle when he traveled back to Langley Air Force Base to become deputy director of operations.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise before you today to pay tribute to a man who has unfailingly served his country for the past 25 years. I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting a man who has fought to preserve freedom and democracy throughout the world. I am delighted to extend to Lt. Col. William P. Stroud III and his wife Jan, my best wishes in all their future endeavors.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON FISCAL YEAR 1993 DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to thank the members of both the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee and the full committee with whom I have had the honor of serving with over the years. I especially wish to extend my appreciation to Chairman WHITTEN and Chairman MURTHA, and to JOE MCDADE, our ranking member on both the full committee and the Defense Subcommittee

When I came to Congress in 1967, the cold war was at its height: The United States had troops committed overseas in Vietnam, we were engaged in an arms race with the Soviet Union, and the following year we saw the red army crush a reform movement in Czechoslovakia. I believe the end of the cold war has been the most significant development that has occurred during the time I have served here in Congress. The Defense Appropriations Committee oversaw the defense buildup during the 1980's that was a crucial factor in demonstrating the strength of democracy and a free enterprise economy, and in speeding the demise of communism around the world.

Now we are faced with the task of bringing down defense spending in a manner that responds to the changing international environment but also recognizing that there will be remaining threats to our Nation requiring maintaining capable defense forces. This task is made more difficult as other domestic programs look to the defense budget as a ready supply of cash to offset the pressure of limited budgetary resources. This conference report on the fiscal year 1993 defense appropriations bill is a good product which balances these concerns, and I believe it should have the support of the House. We continue to reduce the size of our Armed Forces and overall defense spending will decline in fiscal year 1993 by $17 billion.

As the size of the defense budget declines, we have come to appreciate how defense spending impacts domestic manufacturers and employment. Funds in the bill are dedicated to defense conversion to aid the transition of the defense industry. There are numerous examples of programs supported in this bill that have dual uses for both military and domestic purposes.

One in which I have a strong interest is the effort to develop improved batteries that will be more efficient, have a longer life, and will weigh less than the current lead-acid battery we have relied upon since the days of Henry Ford. I am pleased to note that this bill includes increases in funding for battery research which I have advocated.

Again, let me say it has been a privilege to be a member of the Appropriations Committee. I have at times voted against appropriations bills and worked to cut spending in the bills reported by the committee. In doing so, it was not without respect for the hard work and dedication of the members of the committee, but out of a deep conviction that more must be done to reduce what the Government spends. It is a disappointment to me that I leave at a time of record deficits and I wish my colleagues greater success in addressing this difficult problem.

REPRESENTATIVE DORGAN ADDRESSES HOUSE

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today marks my last day here in the U.S. House of Representatives, and I want to take just a minute to tell my colleagues how much I have enjoyed the opportunity to serve with them.

This House is, and has always been, a near perfect mirror of those who sent us here. It has been populated by 11,239 interesting men and women; some colorful; some colorless; some loud; some quiet. Some modest; some not so modest. In fact, Mr. Speaker, the king of the braggers in the U.S. Congress was Davy Crocket, who, before he was killed at the Alamo, and long before Walt Disney introduced him to a new generation of Americans, was a Member of Congress.

Davy Crocket once described himself on the floor of the U.S. House this way:

> In one word, I'm a screamer, and I've got the prettiest sister, the surest rifle, and the ugliest dog in the district. My father can whip any man in Kentucky, and I can lick my father. I can out speak any man on this floor and give him 2 hours start. I can out look a panther and out stare a flash of lightning. I can walk like an ox, run like a fox, swim like an eel, fight like the devil, spout like an earthquake, and swallow a bear whole without choking if you butter his head and pin his ears back.

Times have changed over the years. And, no one will quote anything I've said on this floor that has the color of the words of Davy Crocket.

But, I have been proud to contribute in my own way to the debate about the public crisis of the day.

As most of you know, I represent a delegation of one. North Dakota has only one voice in this Chamber. I have been privileged to speak and vote here in the U.S. House on behalf of the people of North Dakota for 12 years. On November 3, I am seeking a seat in the U.S. Senate, and so at the beginning of next year I will either be serving on the other side of the Capitol building, or I will be in the private sector. In either case, I wanted to say a couple of words to my colleagues before I depart the House of Representatives.

When I came here, I was enormously proud to have been chosen to serve in this body. Honored by the trust the people of North Dakota had in me, but proud to come here and enter this Chamber and begin to participate in the democratic decisions of this country. The men and women with whom I have served during these 12 years have been the most dedicated, hard working, honest men and women that I know anywhere. Republicans and Democrats alike, give of themselves, work harder than anyone knows, trying to do the best they know how for their country. That's what I'll remember about my experience here in the U.S. House.

As proud as I've been to serve here during these past 12 years, I must also comment that I have been saddened to watch, especially in recent years, a group of people come to this Chamber whose goal has been to destroy its reputation, to destroy its credibility. The antics on the floor of this House, and language on the floor of this House have been disappointing to me. But the House will survive those individuals. Over time, I think the people of this country still understand that the people serving here are good people trying to do their very best, because they care about this country.

We face enormous challenges in the years ahead. I think we not only must expect more and better from our Government, but also each of us must make a greater commitment individually to help our country. This is not a vending machine for democracy where the effort is no greater than putting in some money and pulling the lever. And it's not a passive consumer model where we go in and shop for what we want. This is a participatory democracy, it's only as good as the people's involvement in it. And all of us must do better.

There have been times, Mr. Speaker, during my tenure here when I've had harsh words for other Members, and I have felt strongly and fought vigorously with other Members about various issues. But as I leave, I want all Members to understand what an enormous amount of respect I have for this legislative body and for each and every one of you who serve in it. I wish all of you well.

A TRIBUTE TO LARRY CONDIT

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, the Boy Scouts of America are a unique organization. When most think of the Boy Scouts, the image that immediately comes to mind is the young man dressed in his khaki uniform, escorting the elderly woman across the street. While I'm sure no Scout would pass up that chance to lend a helping hand, for Larry Condit and Morris-Sussex Council of the Boy Scouts of America, Scouting has meant so much more. It is for that reason that tonight the Morris-Sussex Council of the Boy Scouts of America will gather on October 14, 1992, to recognize Larry Condit as the Distinguished Citizen for 1992.

The Distinguished Citizen Award is presented to an individual who has been extremely supportive of Scouting through his good works in his community and who has distinguished himself in his life work. Few meet these criteria as fully as Larry Condit. Few more perfectly fit the definition of role model for young Americans. His career as a successful leader of the business community mirrors his dedication to our youth and the quality of life in New Jersey.

A long time resident of New Jersey, Larry began his association with Scouting as a Cub Scout in Newton, N.J. He joined Boy Scouting and advanced to the rank of first class scout. During this time his grandfather and father were both active members of the Morris-Sussex Council. Larry and his lovely wife, Mary Anne have three children, Darrin, Monica, and Luke. Darrin was a Scout and Luke is about to begin his trail to eagle scout.

Mr. Condit graduated from Newton High School and attended Northwood Institute in Midland, Mi. There he earned his B.A. in business management and an associate degree in automotive marketing. Mr. Condit's company, Condit Ford, is the culmination of hard work and perseverance.

A leader in his field, he is the past president of the Sussex County Auto Dealers Association. He is a past regional vice president, New Jersey Auto Dealers Association and past trustee of the New Jersey Auto Dealers Association.

Mr. Condit has served the Morris-Sussex Council of the Boy Scouts of America for 14 years. Through his efforts, hundreds of thousands of dollars have been raised to ensure Scouting's continuation and growth in Morris and Sussex County. Always willing to go the extra mile, Larry Condit's leadership brings strength and fortitude to the Morris-Sussex Council of the Boy Scouts of America. His enthusiasm, respect for his fellow man, and creative ideas have led the youth of Morris and Sussex Counties to great heights.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Larry Condit has not forgotten the Scout lessons of community and to help other people at all times. In that effort, Mr. Condit is president of Condit Charities, Inc. and serves on the executive board of the Branchville Businessmen's Association. He is a director of the National Bank of Sussex County and a member of the Ford Consumer Appeals Board. In addition. Larry Condit is vice chairman of the North Jersey Health Care Foundation, vice president of the North Jersey Health Care Ventures, treasurer of the Newton Rotary Club and vice chairman of the High Point Financial Corp.

Mr. Speaker, Scouting brings boys of common interest together and provides a camaraderie that builds friendships and nurtures character. I can think of few who are better role models for our youths than Larry Condit. That is why I urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join with the Morris-Sussex Council of the Boy Scouts of America and me in congratulating Larry Condit as he receives the award for the Distinguished Citizen of 1992.

FAMILY VALUES, STATELESSNESS, AND THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CHILDREN BORN ABROAD

HON. BILL ALEXANDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a bill to amend section 301 of the Immigration and Naturalization Act.

The following is an explanation of the bill:

AN EXPLANATION OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 301

Section 2: In the new preamble, inclusion of the words "natural born" makes the language conform to the first Immigration and Nationality Act of 1791 and removes the present ambiguity concerning the Constitutional eligibility of American children born abroad to run for the office of President of the United States.

Section 3 and 4: The amendments proposed for subsections (a) and (b) would include persons born in outlying possessions as U.S. citizens. In view of the amendments proposed for the other subsections of Section 301, this provision is logical and fair.

Section 5: The amendment proposed for subsection (f) would provide for more relaxed requirements for foundlings. The present law provides for the loss of citizenship of a foundling if before the age of 21 years it can be proved that he or she was born abroad. The proposed amendment reduces the age before which loss of citizenship can occur to six years (thereby giving a minimum of one year and a maximum of six years from the time of finding for proof of birth abroad to be brought if citizenship was not desired for the foundling).

Section 6: The amendments proposed for subsection (g) correct a number of difficulties in the present law and essentially return to the principles that were involved during the period 1791 to 1940 for fathers and from 1934 to 1940 for mothers. According to this proposed amendment, any child born abroad to a U.S. citizen father or mother would automatically acquire U.S. citizenship at birth without any prior residence requirement in the United States.

This is the major revision in the law that is proposed by this bill. It is the only simple way to resolve the many ambiguous situations that now arise. It is also the only way to fulfill the promise that all children at birth have the right to a name and a nationality.

Section 7: In view of the fundamental revision and immense simplification brought on by the amendments proposed by this bill, the situations addressed by old subsections (c), (d), and (e) no longer require special attention. The remaining old sections would be renumbered accordingly.

Section 8: This new subsection (e) would make all of the amended Section 301 retroactive back to 24 May 1934, the date on which American citizen mothers were first granted the right to transmit U.S. citizenship to children born abroad. This would enable individuals who had been denied U.S. citizenship under the old law to claim their U.S. citizenship provided they were born after 24 May 1934.

Also I include an essay by Andrew P. Sundberg in support proposition:

FAMILY VALUES, STATELESSNESS, AND THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CHILDREN BORN ABROAD

(By Andrew P. Sundberg)

If a country is judged by how equitably it promotes the human rights of all of its children, there should be many red faces in Washington. Aware that today some American children are being born stateless, and many more are denied the right to automatically share the nationality of a U.S. citizen parent at birth, the Overseas Democratic Leadership Council proposes a change in U.S. law to address this problem and given every individual American parent the same right to transmit U.S. citizenship to a child at birth, no matter where on earth such a birth may occur. The legislative language which will accomplish this is enclosed in Annex I. We ask for your support to help bring about the prompt enactment of this proposed reform.

Each year, 40,000 children are born overseas to a U.S. citizen parent. Of these 90% acquire U.S. citizenship at birth while 10% do not. Since the right to a nationality at birth is the most fundamental human right of all, as it opens the door to membership in our society and all of other rights that derive therefrom, it is obvious that 4,000 children each year are getting short rations. They suffer this human rights infirmity because they belong to the cultural minority of U.S. citizens, who live abroad and create families abroad, which has been singled out for arbitrary and capricious human rights treatment. The Overseas DLC find this discrimination unacceptable and in urgent need of redress.

Several UN human rights instruments, which were inspired by and drafted with major inputs from the United States, give detailed descriptions of the various categories of human rights that all individuals are supposed to share, without discrimination of any kind.[1]

Despite careful drafting, these documents contain a major lacuna. What is still lacking is a clear definition of which government is supposed to assume the responsibility for its citizens who live away from home. Should it be the country of origin, the foreign host country, or perhaps even both? The U.S. Government could have taken the initiative to show that human rights are far too precious to be left vulnerable to such ambiguity, particularly when it affects the status of American children and leads some of them to be born stateless. Surprisingly, the U.S. Government still stubbornly refuses to be re-

[1] See Annex II for the promises to parents and children contained in two UN Human rights instruments.

sponsible for fulfilling the guarantees, contained in the various UN instruments which it in fact helped draft, that at birth every child has the right to a name and a nationality.

In most countries, the right to acquire citizenship and nationality at birth is based upon one of two distinct legal traditions. The first is "jus soli", a concept that is commonly used in Anglo-Saxon countries including Britain and the United States. The second is "jus sanguinis", a concept which dates at least to Roman times and is prevalent in most of the other countries of the world.

Under "jus sanguinis", the nexus that is recognized by citizenship legislation is the link between the parent and the child. A birth brings an automatic continuity of the citizenship of the parent to the child by virtue of this blood (sanguine) tie. Births that take place outside of the country of origin need not create any legal problem in the continuity of citizenship of such a family. No principle, other than "jus sanguinis", needs to be invoked for human rights to be transmitted equally and ubiquitously, unless, of course, a government chooses to endow only expatriates of one sex with this "jus sanguinis" right. Children born to aliens in "jus sanguinis" countries usually do not acquire any rights to local citizenship by births in these countries. They can be stateless if their parents come from countries that do not allow citizenship to be transmitted to children born abroad.

The situation is different in "jus soli" countries. Here, the nexus recognized by the law is that between the child and the location of birth. This geographic tie qualifies any child to automatically receive such a country's citizenship, usually irrespective of the citizenship or nationality of the parent at the time of birth. Countries with a "jus soli" tradition, and a soft heart, can invoke "jus sanguinis" rules or creative "jus soli" artifices to enable their expatriate parents to transmit citizenship to children born abroad. "Jus soli" countries with a hard heart can and do enact laws in such a way that when some or all of their citizens have children abroad these children do not acquire the nationality and citizenship of their parents, and can quite easily find themselves stateless at birth.

The inconvenience of establishing citizenship law exclusively on the basis of "jus soli" was acknowledged by the English royal family as early as the fourteenth century. King Edward III in November 1365 wrote to his daughter Isabella, who was expecting a child, promising her that all children male or female born to her in France would be capable of inheriting lands in England and considered "as fully naturalized as though they were born in the realm".

The founding fathers of the United States were also of the view that there needed to be some "jus sanguinis" water in the wine of "jus soli" citizenship legislation. It was obvious already in the late eighteenth century that an important number of U.S. citizens were going to be living and founding families outside of the United States. To protect the human rights of children and promote the integrity of families in such circumstances, the First Congress in 1791 decided that U.S. citizenship would be automatically granted at birth to any child born abroad to a U.S. citizen father provided only that the father previously had "ever had a residence" in the United States. This simple qualification for a U.S. citizen father to transmit citizenship to a child born abroad remained a part of U.S. law for the following 150 years, and was subsequently extended to U.S. citizen mothers in 1934.

In 1940, however, overseas Americans got whacked. A new law established a much more draconian requirement of many years of prior physical presence in the United States before American parents married to aliens could transmit citizenship to their children born abroad. With this change, the United States actually took away a basic family-building human right that its citizens had previously enjoyed for 150 years, and many American children started finding themselves stateless. While Congress has fiddled with this law on several occasions, its fundamental flaws remain manifestly evident.

Why any government, and particularly that of the United States, imposes such a dilemma on some of its citizens and their children abroad, and thereby creates "human rights orphans" overseas, goes to the heart of what "family values" really means. As we shall see, it also raises the interesting question of whether the U.S. Government feels that some American families are more valuable than others.

This whimsical law treats overseas Americans neither uniformly nor equally. Acquisition of human rights now depends upon the particular subset of the overseas community to which an overseas citizen belongs, and can involve some curious calculus. For example, if an overseas American works for the U.S. Government, or for an international organization whose name has been inscribed on a special list, any time spent abroad by this person or by any member of this person's household counts as if this individual were still living in the United States to meet the prior physical presence requirements for citizenship transmission abroad. Their U.S. citizen neighbors living and working in the private sector abroad are denied this same privilege. Human rights accrue differently depending on whether or not you work for the "right" employer.

Another peculiarity of this law is that the right to transmit citizenship to a child at birth is not given to citizens as individuals but allocated to them according to their choice of spouse, or marital status. Thus, in a further effort to define those who are supposed to sit at the very back of the human rights bus, the law makes it five times easier for a child born abroad to an unwed U.S. citizen mother to acquire U.S. citizenship at birth than it is for a child born to the same mother if she had chosen to marry the alien spouse before the child was born. What exactly is the message here?

U.S. citizen parents who now must choose between marrying and thereby having stateless children, or avoiding marriage and thereby ensuring that a child will have a nationality at birth, have some options, of course. One is to get divorced before the birth of every child abroad to ensure that each child will have a nationality at birth, and then to remarry after each birth to rebuild the family unit. Another option is to get on an airplane before each birth and return to the United States to qualify under the "jus soli" rules. Citizenship for a child comes automatically for any expectant mother who gives birth in the United States, no matter what her marital status, nationality or attitude toward the United States may be. Exactly what is accomplished by making citizenship acquisition so difficult at birth abroad while so easy at home is unclear. It does suggest that "family values" perhaps have a special geographic relevance and then somehow expire at the water's edge.

These examples show that no matter how exemplary the overall human rights record of the United States might be there are still inequities that need to be addressed. Discrimination against one large cultural minority (the 3 million U.S. citizens living abroad) has crept into and festers in the penumbra of recondite arcana of the law. Overseas Americans have tried to expose this human rights eyesore for a long time and still await appropriate redress, albeit with increasing impatience.

The Overseas DLC believes it is improper for the United States to inhibit the human rights of any of its citizens because the Government disapproves of their choice of domicile, or employer, or spouse or indeed because the government prefers a citizen to remain a single parent rather than marry an alien. Frankly, this is none of the government's business.

The change proposed by the Overseas DLC would make U.S. law manifest equal respect for the human rights of all American children, without discrimination, and reinforce rather than threaten the sacred and intimate ties that bind a child to a parent. Help us achieve this noble objective.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the chairmen of the committees on which I serve, Mr. MILLER, Mr. DINGELL, and Mr. SHARP, for their insatiable pursuit of meaningful, progressive, and comprehensive energy policy. Having played a role in its genesis, I am pleased to see it nearing signature into law.

It is important that we realize our country's most important resource is its ability to overcome obstacles. In order to protect our environment, protect our national security, conserve our dwindling natural resources, and improve our competitive edge, we must have a comprehensive policy that helps the Nation enhance quality of life by focusing its efforts on crafting a more efficient society. We have entered the age of the environment, largely because citizens of this country have become sensitized to the impacts our lifestyles can inflict upon the Nation and the Earth's fragile ecosystem. However, we are also suffering the ills of an interminable recession, an experience that only underscores the dire need for policy that will dramatically improve the efficiency with which the country utilizes its natural resources and produces its goods.

Without any specific or comprehensive energy policy, established government regulations in combination with our free market system, dictate how we produce, distribute and use energy in this country. Our resolve to craft comprehensive energy policy was galvanized by the incursion in the Middle East some 2 years ago. The struggle forcefully punctuated the reality that energy resources themselves are unavoidably linked to our Nation and the world's security. In quieting Saddam Hussein, we realized the limits of our control over a resource as precious as oil and, demonstrated

by thousands of burning oil wells, our inability to completely safeguard the environment by limiting just our own excesses.

When we recognize the incredible importance of petroleum to our Nation's economic and political integrity, we acknowledge our vulnerability. This factor underlines the Nation's need to construct a rational and balanced energy policy. The Bush administration had the perfect opportunity to lead the country in a positive direction, but squandered the opportunity. Unlike our Nation's courageous battle with Iraqi troops, our Nation's administration failed to engage in a battle to protect this Nation's flanks with worthwhile energy policy.

Long suffering at a competitive disadvantage with other developed nations and from a needlessly polluted environment, this Nation needs an aggressive energy efficiency policy. The title on energy efficiency we developed in committee will start us on this valuable path, and help us follow the lead of States like California. I feel proud to be from a State like California that is considered one of the Nation's leaders with respect to progressive, forward thinking sustainable energy proposals. I cosponsored Mr. MARKEY's H.R. 2451, which became a basis for the energy efficiency title and I applaud Mr. MARKEY and Mr. SHARP's efforts to dramatically improve the Nation's energy efficiency.

Among the engines that drive this country's growth, electricity efficiency is of paramount importance to a competitive economy and cleaner environment. In the electricity title, we have developed a progressive alternative to the current framework of the Nation's electricity system; and, we discard an arcane 57-year-old constraint on utility holding companies with major reforms of the Public Utility Holding Company Act [PUHCA]. We have also embarked on an effort to move away from a system in which regulated monopolies are the only real players in the electricity market. The transmission access portions of the electricity title create a new generation of independent power producers and encourage competition in the electricity market like that which has not existed in this country.

I have been actively involved in developing the electricity title, in large part because I want to ensure that the changes we make will not detriment existing electricity consumers. As I emphasized in the Energy and Commerce Committee, protection of a utility's native load is essential, and I vowed then to ensure that large customers around whom major parts of utility networks were planned would not be allowed to pick up, leave the system, leave the utility's remaining customers to bear a much larger share of the system's costs. It is for this reason that I developed a compromise with Chairman DINGELL to provide a total ban on retail wheeling of electricity through the Federal Power Act. This ban remains in the bill and ensures that large electricity customers are not cherry-picked from a utility's service area by an independent power producer, leaving the utility and its mostly residential and commercial captive customers with higher prices for their electricity.

Yet I want to be clear, I believe we must also guard against so called sham transactions, entities developed to purchase power supposedly at wholesale and resell power to a utility's retail customers.

I am also happy that the bill includes additional protection for a utility's native load, its own residential, commercial and industrial customers, in the form of assurances that an owner of transmission lines will be reasonably compensated for use of these lines. It is very important that a utility's own customers are held harmless in terms of price and service reliability and I believe with the vigilance of the FERC, this bill will accomplish that end.

Finally, because I believe it is imperative that the country wean itself from dependence on petroleum and the Nation's that produce this resources, I strongly support the alternative fuels title in this bill which, along with last years Clean Air Act, will help our Nation's transportation system meet the needs of the 21st century and improve the environment. But, we must scratch the veneer of issues that are billed as environmentally friendly to be certain they are truly good for the environment.

I have an avid interest in the development of hydroelectric projects on Federal lands as much of my district is composed of Federal forest. With its abundance of free-flowing rivers, these issues are of special importance to California. Two of the hydro provisions in this bill are variations on bills I authored during the 100th Congress. These bills dealt with: First, the Forest Service's responsibility in granting rights-of-way for hydroelectric projects on Federal lands, and second, prohibiting the construction of dams in national parks.

My active interest in the development of hydroelectric projects on Federal lands comes from having battled numerous marginally economically viable projects on streams that flow through the Sierra Nevada Mountains in my district. Specifically, a proposal that first passed the Interior Committee in 1988 amends the Federal Land Policy Management Act [FLPMA] to clarify that the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service are responsible for issuing and conditioning any rights-of-way related to hydroelectric power projects involving public or National Forest lands. Unfortunately, conferees softened the requirement that plans which accommodate active public participation, and consideration of natural resources, those from the Federal land management agencies, would not take precedence over those of the FERC. I hope that we will revisit this issue in the future. The FERC's licenses must be subject to the terms and conditions established by the land managing agency of jurisdiction. There should be no confusion where there has been confusion in the past; namely, on what agency is to have lead responsibility in cases involving lands managed by more than one agency.

The other proposal specifically prohibit the construction of dams in the National Park System; there are three parks located in my district. This provision is similar to bill that passed the House in 1987 to prohibit any new dams that would be located on or that would flood lands within the National Park System, except National Park Service projects necessary for park purposes.

Both of these provisions are essential to establishing criteria that will adequately check the proliferation of small hydroelectric projects on streams such as those located in the mountains of California. The Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act [PURPA] of 1987 created special incentives for the development of renewable energy resources; in some cases, I believe the act successfully accomplished its end, with little disturbance to environmental resources.

However, in the case of small hydro, I am afraid the act created a breed of entrepreneur with a penchant for ruining the environmental integrity of flourishing riparian ecosystems, and helped develop destructive precedents within certain Federal agencies, such that projects were not adequately analyzed in terms of their effects on recreation, cultural resources and community support. The process to license these projects has inadequately incorporated the concerns of the community in which the project would be built. California's pristine beauty must be protected.

As I stated earlier, in consideration of this energy policy I think it is important that we realize our country's most important resource is its ability to overcome obstacles. In order to protect our environment, protect our national security, conserve our dwindling natural resources and improve our competitive edge, we must have a comprehensive policy that helps the Nation enhance quality of life by focusing its energy on crafting on a more efficient society.

If guided by this Congress and the White House, the Nation will rise to challenges we now and will continue to have before us. Only with these thoughts in mind, could we have drafted a truly coherent energy policy that will successfully succeed us for generations to come. As is said in an old Iroquois proverb, "We must protect this generation as if we are protecting the next seven generations to follow." I commend all who were involved in bringing this bill into law.

TRIBUTE TO GRACE SEIFERT, LEHIGH VALLEY, PA

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Grace Seifert, a constituent, who has been selected by the Traffic Club of the Lehigh Valley to receive their annual President's Award, for her dedication and service to the transportation industry in the Lehigh Valley, PA.

The Traffic Club was first organized in 1934 for the purpose of promoting the transportation business, strengthen communications within the overall industry, and to educate the public. The current president, Frank Kutish, developed a "President's Award" as recognition for those individuals making significant contributions toward the club's goals.

Grace Seifert is one of those individuals. She recently retired from the James River Dixie Products Co. in Easton, PA, where she worked for over 50 years, chiefly in the transportation department. Grace had many obstacles to overcome working in a predominantly male-oriented industry. In 1951, she founded the local Easton chapter of the Delta Nu Alpha Transportation Fraternity and later that year,

she became the first female member of the all male organization by registering as Pete Seifert. Today, there are thousands of female members throughout the United States and Canada in the fraternity. Grace served as a delegate and in 1972, she served as president. She also became the first female member of the Traffic Club. In 1976, she became the first woman to receive the Delta Nu Alpha National "Man of the Year" Award.

Grace served on every committee of the Traffic Club, was director for 3 years, then served as second and first vice president and was named president in 1987. She was the first female president.

Mr. Speaker, please join my colleagues and I in heartfelt congratulations on receiving the Traffic Club's President Award. Grace is an outstanding citizen of the Lehigh Valley, who has volunteered much of her time and energy to the transportation industry. The community has benefited greatly from her countless efforts and her knowledge of the business. On behalf of the people of the 15th Congressional District, I express gratitude to her. There is not an individual more deserving of this prestigious award than our own, Grace Seifert.

HONORING TEMPLE JUDEA

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I acknowledge today the 40th anniversary of Temple Judea, a spiritual, social and communal center located in the Pelham Parkway community.

For four decades, Temple Judea has been a leading member of the Union of American Hebrew Congress, the reform wing of Judaism. The rich traditions of the Jewish faith have been kept alive by its members, who have also contributed greatly to the communities in which they live.

I commend Rabbi Donald Milrod and the honorees at Temple Judea's anniversary luncheon for giving so much of their time and energy to benefit their neighbors and friends. Their faith is a shining example to us all.

CLARIFICATION OF AMENDMENT 296 IN DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, amendment numbered 296 of the conference report on H.R. 5504 (H. Rept. 102–1015) includes section 9168 which enacts S. 2681, relating to native Hawaiian health care, and for other purposes, as passed by the Senate. The amendment incorrectly states the date of passage by the Senate as September 12, 1992. The correct date of passage by the Senate is August 7, 1992. That is the date that should have been stated in the amendment.

CONCERNING GAS IMPORT PROVISIONS IN H.R. 776, THE ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 1992

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1992

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, this legislation includes important new statutory assurances that U.S. regulators will not discriminate against imported natural gas. These assurances are critical for maintaining fair competition and thereby protecting the interests of natural gas consumers throughout the United States.

The conference adopted three critical new provisions on imported natural gas. Most importantly, new section 3(b)(2) of the Natural Gas Act provides that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission may not discriminate against, or give any preference to, natural gas on the basis of its place of production. In short, this language bars regulators from treating natural gas from foreign sources any differently than natural gas from domestic sources.

In addition, section 3(b)(1) of the Natural Gas Act is amended to provide that imported gas, like domestic decontrolled gas, would not be subject to FERC price regulation. Finally, the third provision deems imports of natural gas to be consistent with the public interest, and thereby eliminates the potential anticompetitive disadvantage resulting from cumbersome regulatory approvals of natural gas imports.

These provisions are critical for U.S. consumers. They ensure that U.S. regulators will not discriminate against imported gas in ways that would unfairly and artificially drive up its price. Many United States consumers receive some part of their natural gas from foreign sources, usually in Canada. Moreover, fair competition from Canadian producers results in a competitive gas market throughout the United States, holding down natural gas prices paid by all consumers.

These important new gas consumer protections could not have been enacted without the able leadership of Chairman DINGELL, Subcommittee Chairman SHARP, and our ranking minority member, Mr. LENT, and Mr. MOORHEAD. I applaud each of them for their find work on this important issue.

In addition to being good consumer policy, these imported gas provisions are good environmental policy. Natural gas is an environmentally sound energy source, and keeping the natural gas market fully competitive will create the greatest opportunities for gas use, to the benefit of consumers and of the environment.