Repeal of antiterrorism treaties. Sections 803-807 of the conference bill would abolish antiterrorism statutes. Section 803(a) of the conference bill amends 18 U.S.C. 1751(c) so as to eliminate the penalty authorization for attempt to kill the President. Section 804 of the conference bill increases the term of imprisonment for the offense of harboring the President, and by limiting liability to cases where the accused was harboring the President for a period of more than two years. 

Elimination of penalty for attempted assassination as a crime of the first degree. Section 805 of the conference bill amends 18 U.S.C. 956(c) so as to eliminate the penalty authorization for the offense of attempting to assassinate the President. Section 806 of the conference bill amends 18 U.S.C. 1952(c) so as to eliminate the penalty authorization for the offense of attempting to kill a federal officer. 

Elimination of penalty for the offense of causing the death of a person while engaged in the commission of a violent crime. Section 807 of the conference bill amends 18 U.S.C. 3582(c) so as to eliminate the penalty authorization for the offense of causing the death of a person while engaged in the commission of a violent crime.
that has made it nearly impossible to carry out death sentence.

EXCLUSIONARY RULE

The conference bill is worse than current law in this area. Reliable evidence of guilt would be excluded in various circumstances even if the officers conducting a search reasonably relied on a warrant issued by a magistrate.

HARMLESS ERROR

The conference bill overturns Supreme Court decisions on harmless conviction errors in the trial court mistakenly admitted inculminating statements by the defendant, even if the Independent evidence of guilt was overwhelming. It did not have the outcome of the trial.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE

The conference bill omits most of the anti-rape and anti-child abuse provisions proposed in pending bills. For example, it excludes House bill provisions that would double the maximum penalties for recidivist rapists and child molesters. It also omits provisions for drug sales to pregnant women, requiring testing of rapists for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) with disclosure of test results to the victim and government payment of the cost of HIV testing for rape victims, and expansion of resources to prosecute rape crimes. It also permits jury selection rules that are biased against victims. It also omits a critical proposal from the President's violent crime bill to more regularly admit evidence in rape and anti-child abuse cases and increase penalties for recidivist rapists and child molesters, increase penalties for rape victims and other crime victims, and increase penalties for drug sales to pregnant women.

TERRORISM

The conference bill rejects effective implementing legislation for antiterrorism treaties that both the Senate and the House of Representatives have passed. It substitutes inadequate provisions which do not meet the United States' obligations under the treaties.

PUBLIC CORRUPTION

The Senate bill contained critical tools for federal prosecutors to combat public corruption through "Project Triggerlock," recent efforts to prosecute and imprison the most dangerous firearms offenders.

EQUAL JUSTICE

Finally, the House bill contains provisions proposed by the President (the "Equal Justice Act") to strengthen safeguards against racial discrimination against crime victims and defendants in the criminal justice process. These provisions, too, have simply disappeared from the conference bill.

REMEMBERING ALEX HALEY

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert for the Record an article appearing in

Civil Rights Journal No. 530 published by the United Church of Christ's Commission for Racial Justice. The article written by Benjamin F. Chavis, Jr., pays tribute to writer and historian Alex Haley. Haley died this month as devoted to the people of Africa.

"ROOTS"—AN ODE TO ALEX HALEY

(By Benjamin F. Chavis, Jr.)

Alexander African History Month 1992 witnessed the passing of a greater writer and historian. Alex Haley's contributions to African and American history were remarkable and the impact of his writings and research will have a long lasting imprint in the history of the United States.

Haley was born in Ithaca, New York in 1921 and was reared in the southern town of Henning, Tennessee. As the author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning book, "Roots: The Saga of an American Family," Alex Haley won the admiration of millions of persons through out the world. This bold African American writer with the stroke of his pen was able to shatter the false stereotypic view about the so-called impossibility of tracing African American genealogies back to Africa.

In fact, "Roots" was so successful that the book and a television mini series helped inspire the establishment of thousands of community genealogical societies and family reunion clubs among African Americans.

"Roots" also made a significant contribution to reminding all persons about the hideous and brutal nature of the American and European slave trade.

Although there were some who argued that "Roots" romanticized the awful pain and strife of slavery, in the U.S., we believe that Alex Haley should be given credit, praise and respect for getting as much of the slave reality as he did on prime time television for the entire nation to see. It has been reported that more than 130 million viewers tuned in to watch the ABC television broadcast of "Roots" back in 1977.

Even before the publication of "Roots," Haley had made history with the publication of "The Autobiography of Malcolm X," which also became a best seller. With the renewed interest in the life and struggle of Malcolm X, we are thankful that Haley was able to help document the evolution of Malcolm and provide a "direct" account to the world.

Dr. Dorothy Height described Alex Haley as a "modern prophet." We agree. A prophet does more than foretell the future. Haley romanticized the prophetic tradition of the African American liberation movement; spoke and wrote about history by stressing its importance for the present and making it relevent to us.

"Roots," a better national consciousness emerged concerning the urgency of doing more in the present to challenge the lingering vestiges of slavery, segregation and all forms of racial injustice.

Just about a month before Haley's death, national cable television networks rebroadcast "Roots" to millions of other viewers. One way to pay tribute to the legacy of Alex Haley is to continue his work of researching the history and legacy of Africans.

As the nation observes the 500th anniversary of Columbus discovering what he was lost," it would be a fitting ode to Alex Haley for a national inquiry into the truth of 500 years of exploitation of the peoples of Africa, North and South America, and of the Caribbean.

Alex Haley was 70 years old and died from a heart attack while preparing to lecture in Seattle, Washington. Haley enjoyed his work and took serious his labor of historical research. We thank God for the life and gifts of Alex Haley. We all understand better, due to the labor of Haley, the common roots of all humanity.

MYTH, REALITY, AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, as stories of the spotted owl controversy in the Pacific Northwest continue to dominate the Nation's press, attention has been unfairly given to exaggerated instances of conflict between implementation of the Endangered Species Act and societal needs or job security. Not only are cases in which the act has proven to be a success minimized, but conflicts are maximized.

Opponents to the reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act mislead the press with hundreds of instances of job loss based on preferential treatment to species rather than society. Proponents of this myth contend that the act protects species beyond either economic or job security, and lose sight of the provisions within the act to balance the needs of societal and species existence.

John Sawhill, president of the Nature Conservancy, recently wrote an intriguing commentary in the Wall Street Journal which clears up this myth. Contrary to common belief, less than one-tenth of one percent of all projects evaluated by the Fish and Wildlife Service in the last 5 years have actually been halted because of placing a species in jeopardy.

Recent history serves as evidence of the act's success. Habitat conservation plans in many areas have been a successful compromise between industry and species. Furthermore, many species listed on the act have made significant recoveries and have either been removed from the list entirely or upgraded from endangered to threatened status.

Abandoning the Endangered Species Act now disclaims the successes it has manifested. Although I recognize that the act may require some fine-tuning before its reauthorization, it is important to acknowledge its provisions for flexibility and compromise and its successes. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to take a few moments and read the following valuable article.

(From the Wall Street Journal, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1992)

SAVING ENDANGERED SPECIES DOESN'T ENDANGER ECONOMY

(For John C. Sawhill)

In an effort to prevent the reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act, the exploit-
In the past five years, some 34,600 development projects have been identified by the Fish and Wildlife Service for their impact on endangered species. Only 23—less than one-tenth of one percent—were halted because they threatened the species.

To put this in perspective, in the same period 20 airplanes crashed into commercial or residential buildings in the United States. The implication is that a developer faced a greater chance during that time of having an airplane crash into something he built than having a project stopped by the Endangered Species Act.

Contrary to the impression left by a Jan. 15 editorial in this newspaper ("Species Act, Endangered"). most Americans don't seem to be buying the arguments of people who seek to devalue the Importance of biological diversity. A poll conducted by the bipartisan poll-taking team of Tarrance-Greenberg-Lake shows that 66% of registered voters support the Endangered Species Act. Only 11% of voters oppose the act. There is strong support for the act even in regions where the most contentious conflicts have occurred.

Voters came down on the side of species even in a time of marked changes between saving species or protecting local businesses and jobs—48% to 25%. Nearly a quarter of those polled did not want to make this choice.

Fortunately, we don't have to choose. Critics of the act have tried to frame the debate in terms of trade-offs: You're for species or for jobs, with no middle ground. But in emphasizing those isolated incidents where species protection threatened jobs, they ignore the many success stories associated with the act.

The truth of the matter is that the act works, for people as well as for animals and plants. For example, of the roughly 600 species that have been listed as threatened or endangered over the past two decades, only seven have become extinct. Nine species have recovered sufficiently to be removed from the list, and many others have made remarkable recoveries—animals like the bald eagle, American alligator, California gray whale, and peregrine falcon. The provisions of the act ensured that these magnificent creatures could survive in the wild.

Experience has shown that the conflict-resolution mechanisms already found in the act can prevent or minimize problems. These mechanisms are Habitat Conservation Plans, or HCPs, which have resolved disputes by accommodating the interests of both businesses and conservationists. For example:

Any HCP was approved last summer to protect the endangered desert tortoise in the rapidly growing area around Las Vegas, Nevada. Working together, environmental groups, the development community and government agencies created a plan that set aside 3,000 acres of the tortoise in the outlying desert. Meanwhile, 22,000 valuable acres adjacent to Las Vegas were freed up for commercial and residential development.

In the Coachella Valley near Palm Springs, Calif., development plans with a potential value of $19 billion threatened the habitat of the endangered fringed-foxtail lizard. Under the terms of an HCP, land will also help protect a place set aside for the lizard, paving the way for construction in other parts of the valley. Developers found that property values and tax revenues went up because of the proximity to the lizard preserve.

Planning for an HCP is currently under way in the west of Austin, an area targeted for hundreds of millions of dollars of development projects. Current plans call for the creation of about 60,000 acres of preserves, with the remaining 930,000 acres in the area opened to development. The HCP will also help safeguard the aquifer that provides the drinking water for three million people.

Of course, the threat of the endangered-species conflict can be so costly resolved. But even in cases that appear to involve a short-term economic sacrifice, protecting the diversity of species is really a long-term investment in the future.

This point is clearly articulated in the 1990 report of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, which flatly states, "Domestically and world-wide, it is a healthy environment that makes wealth possible."

The decline of species that led to the enactment of endangered-species legislation is an indicator that our environment is not healthy. And we are already feeling the economic consequences.

The spotted owl controversy in the Pacific Northwest provides a classic example. Far from being an impediment to growth, the downlisting of the species opened the door to the development of a once-plentiful resource—the old-growth forest. As U.S. Judge William Dwyer wrote in his landmark opinion last spring, "we are not responsible for the decline of the logging industry; rather, a combination of factors are at work, including overlogging, mechanization and deforestation.

Then there's the fishing industry. On any given day, a third of this country's shellfish waters are closed because of pollution. Since 1982, commercial landings of fish and shellfish along the southeast Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico have dropped 42%. The populations of every fish species harvested commercially or recreationally in North American waters are at or near all-time lows.

And in the Everglades watershed, pollution conversion of land, and the diversion of water for agricultural and residential uses has led to a malfunctioning of the entire ecosystem. Not only could this devastate the balance of life in the Everglades, but it also poses a direct threat to the long-term supply of fresh water for Miami and other rapidly growing cities of south Florida. What do the Journal's editorialists, who portray environmentalism as uneconomic, say on this one?

The depletion of species is an urgent alarm, a signal of the severe stresses on our environment. The Endangered Species Act compels us to ask: What time is on the clock, and return to the policies that have led us to the brink, would be more than foolhardy—it would violate one of our most basic commitments to our children and their children's.

HI-TECH VERSUS HUMAN SPYING

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, our colleague, Mr. SHUSTER of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, has written an incisive and informative report on the subject of HUMINT, that is, "human intelligence," as opposed to the use of high-technology, to gather information.

I commend the article for its reasoned and fair-minded approach to a difficult and important subject.

At this point I want to insert in the RECORD, "Hi-tech vs. Human Spying," by BUD SHUSTER, the Washington Times, February 11, 1992.

[From the Washington Times, Feb. 11, 1992]

HI-TECH VS. HUMAN SPYING

(By Bud Shuster)

Decades ago, pundits highlighted the U.S. love affair with technology. Certainly this has been true in the intelligence realm. Events witnessed an ever-increasing focus on "technical" means of collection, partly at the expense of age-old "human" intelligence ("HUMINT") gathering via spies and agents.

Results often have been spectacular. But while its contribution will remain extremely important, the heyday of technical intelligence may have passed. During the 1980s, and with the Iraqi war, those advocates of a higher priority for human intelligence collection gained momentum.

Continuance of the overwhelming priority accorded technical collection has been under attack by a number of factors. These include increased awareness and countermeasures within target countries and groups; the pro-HUMINT-orien­tation of Republican administrations; the historical "victory" of sweeping Soviet intelligence coupes based on HUMINT; communications innovations that erode the barrier between source and agent; and the widespread popular support of a less costly, more secure alternative to technical intelligence.

As Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf noted, intelligence performance in the Iraq war was outstanding over all. Specifically, he said: "We had very, very good intelligence support. We had terrific people. We had a lot of capabilities. However, gaps in prewar and postdeployment intelligence resulted from Iraq's fear of and countermeasures to communications, electronic and photo intelligence collection methods and from the limited availability of expensive satellite assets, which in turn facilitated deception. The most striking aspect of the Iraq experience has been the extent to which even a third-world country could implement highly successful denial and deception programs to foil technical intelligence collection. Many U.S. intelligence officials have rejected this possibility.

The allied victors' on-site inspection rights have given us a rare, detailed retrospective on our intelligence failures. There have been eye-opening revelations about assessment problems in areas such as Iraqi Scud sites, chemical weapons, and most importantly, the Iraqi nuclear program. These demonstrate the folly of relying too heavily on technical intelligence. Serious underestimation of the Iraqi nuclear program meant that, had we opted only for an embargo, foregoing offensive action, Iraq might have acquired nuclear weapons allowing it to deter or retaliate against belated military pressure.

The nuclear issue dramatized the advantages of human intelligence. Several postwar defects tipped off inspectors to previously unknown plant locations, equipment and documents. That provided concrete evidence that Iraq's propaganda broadsides were advanced versions of its program. Defector-derived information also demonstrated that even when the purpose and location of a large military complex—whether a gas plant, weapons facility or other site—was a mystery, informed analysis and per­itored buildings can be guesswork if we lack an inside source.

HI-TECH VERSUS HUMAN SPYING

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, our colleague, Mr. SHUSTER of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican member of the Permanent Select Commi­
Unfortunately, this bounteous HUMINT was largely unsolicited, provided after the war rather than before, at somebody else’s initiative rather than our own. Deficiencies in clandestine sources for the other side. A lack of strong quality control and vigorous counterintelligence work had been proven on the bases of U.S. clandestine human intelligence.

While well-publicized failures have dogged existing human intelligence efforts, in the past we have begun improving the quality of our activities. Programs have been instituted to test more rigorously our spys and agents, to scrutinize clandestine HUMINT collection operations and hold program managers accountable. Analytical and technical experts are developing strategic targeting and new techniques that it is hoped, will produce the necessary high-quality intelligence. These improvements have resulted, in part, from increased intelligence funding. Some believe that we could make greater strides by throwing more money at the problem, rather than investing in new programs, however, are competing fiercely for limited funding that likely will decrease considerably in the future. In a time of past flaccity, there has been progress. Continuing efforts to improve clandestine HUMINT collection deserve strong support. The question is how can we make the necessary improvements. We should adopt the Missouri slogan: “Show me.” Show what we are convinced that the money is used for its intended purpose.

Charles Crisafulli, a tailor in Oswego, was a naval reservist with the 15th Fleet Division when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. Soon thereafter, he was himself serving aboard the U.S.S. Truxton on his way to the North Atlantic. Unfortunately, the Truxton encountered stormy weather, and gale-forced winds ripped the ship apart, killing 189 sailors. Charles Crisafulli was among those 189. But had it not been for his courageous efforts the number of dead would have been greater. He died while saving the life of one of his shipmates.

I think all of my colleagues will agree with me that Charles Crisafulli is an American hero in every sense. His bravery and valor are the epitome of military service.

Today, Charles Crisafulli’s family, friends, and supporters are petitioning the Navy for a posthumous award of the Navy and Marine Corps medal for acts of heroism. It is my sincere hope that our Government will soon give Charles Crisafulli the tribute he so deserves.

Mr. Speaker, I request that the following article from the Syracuse Post Standard be included at the conclusion of my remarks.


OWEGO HONORS WORLD WAR II HERO

(ANDREW SMITH)

OWEGO—Charles C. Crisafulli was on his way to the North Atlantic Ocean 50 years ago today. He never made it.

Crisafulli became the first city of Oswego resident to die in World War II. The city will honor him at 10 a.m. today at the park that bears his name at the foot of Ontario Street. Mayor Terry Hammill will read a proclamation in his honor.

“When he was killed, I was 16,” said Fred Crisafulli, one of his younger brothers. “He was my oldest.”

Charles Crisafulli was aboard the U.S.S. Truxton, one of two destroyers escorting the cargo ship U.S.S. Pollux from Boston. In high seas and fierce winds the night of Feb. 18, 1942, the ships ran aground off the coast of Newfoundland.

Gale-forced winds ripped the ship apart and killed 189 sailors. Crisafulli struggled saving the life of another sailor, something Frederick Crisafulli said he lived only a year and a half ago. He was reading a Reader’s Digest story about the disaster that named a survivor.

Crisafulli got in touch with him and found out the circumstances of his brother’s death.

After the ship ran around, it was leaning on its side by about 45 degrees. Men were in the water all around. Crisafulli struggled to get one sailor out of the water. He called Frederick Crisafulli and said that the man was to be considered a sailor in the Truxton’s radio shack.

That was the last anyone saw of Crisafulli. “Evidently, a 40-foot wave washed him over and he couldn’t save himself.”

Crisafulli said. Charles Crisafulli’s body was never found.

He is trying now to get his brother posthumously awarded the Navy Marine Corps Medal, an award for heroism that others on the Truxton received.

Charles Crisafulli was a naval reservist when the war began. He was with the Navy’s 15th Fleet Division.

“He was already a second-class gunner’s mate at that point,” Frederick Crisafulli said.

For 28 years, he said, he didn’t know his brother died a hero, but he always knew his brother was someone to respect.

Like his brother, Frederick Crisafulli enlisted in the Navy in the Pacific and fought at Okinawa. He also was with the Marines in the Korean War, he said. Before World War II, Charles Crisafulli was involved with the family. There were six brothers and three sisters, Frederick Crisafulli said, so the older siblings often acted as a parent for the younger ones.

Charles Crisafulli was a tailor before the war, and he always brought his brothers and sisters gifts. Once he made sailor suits for Frederick and his brother Frank.

Frederick Crisafulli still misses his brother 46 years later. The fact that his body never came home sometimes contributes to Frederick Crisafulli’s wistful yearning.

“I always think I’m going to see him again,” he said.

BIographies of Sequoya

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res 217, H.R. Res 342), Congress designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of any on-going series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues a short biography of Sequoya, a Cherokee known for his abilities as a leader and teacher. This biography was taken from a U.S. Department of the Interior publication entitled “Famous Indians, A Collection of Short Biographies.”

SEQUOYA (CHEROKEE)

By the early 1830’s, Cherokees Indians of the southeastern United States had reached a re-
March 2, 1992

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

4059

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, the city of St. Louis, the State of Missouri, as well as all friends and supporters of higher education

TRIBUTE TO JOHNNY CASH, AN
AMERICAN TREASURE

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States include a tribute to a true American treasure, country music legend Johnny Cash.

The "Man in Black" has long distinguished himself among singers and songwriters. Since the beginning of his career in 1954, Johnny Cash has written and sung stories of joy and sadness, love and loss, of hope and despair, of the compassionate hand of God and the trials of the working man.

There is much, as we all know, on themes we are all familiar with, and lyrics we all relate to.

In his trademark deep baritone, Johnny Cash sings those hard luck songs. We listen and understand because we've been there; even more so, we know Johnny Cash has been there.

He was born the fourth of seven children to a poor farming family in backwoods Arkansas, raised on cotton-picking and country gospel churches, and the music of Hank Williams and the Carter Family. Young Johnny's gifts for song emerged early, in high school, he had his own program on Blytheville's KLCN Radio and won the $5 first prize in a local talent contest.

But instead of pursuing a musical career as his mother Carrie urged, in 1950 he enlisted in the Air Force. He bought his first guitar not in Arkansas, but in Germany where he was stationed. Upon his honorable discharge in 1954, Johnny Cash settled in Memphis, took a job selling appliances, and met guitarist Luther Perkins and bassist Marshall Grant.

They became Johnny Cash and the Tennessee Two and recorded the song "Cry, Cry, Cry" for Sun Records, Elvis Presley's new label. That 1954 song sold well over 100,000 copies, and the rest is country music history.

But by no means did success in country music come easy to him. It is no secret that Johnny Cash struggled with poverty in childhood, and with drugs and alcohol in the 1960's. There is also no doubt that he has conquered both.

In the 28 years since "Cry, Cry, Cry," Johnny Cash has accumulated a long list of hit records and awards, including seven Grammys and inductions into the Country Music Hall of Fame and the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.

Let the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States show that Johnny Cash is indeed an American treasure, a man who has served his nation well, who exemplifies the best in the American tradition and sings the songs that chronicle the perseverance of the American spirit.

SEARCHES, SELF-INCrimINATION

HON. DON EDWARDS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, this fourth editorial in a series of eight that recently appeared in the Atlanta Constitution ex­amines the fourth and fifth amendments of the Bill of Rights. We in Congress must be aware of the threat posed to the fourth amendment as the Supreme Court, and even Congress, cut back on the exclusionary rule. I re­commend that you read this editorial, as well as the others, to enlighten you selves on the status of our Bill of Rights.

Article IV: The right of the people to be se­cure in their persons, houses, papers, and ef­fects, against unreasonable searches and se­izures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, sup­
Amendment’s provision that property should not be taken for public use with­enforcement authorities to force confessions out just compensation. “The case involves a favor, property rights may be in for a re­court will deci de the in tough cases. This amounts to an open invitation to law­gain dismissal, it must be proved on appeal that the confession caused a­criminal case to be a witness against him­fession is insufficient grounds for having a­derects a person from being­tional approval to sobriety checkpoints, court found it permissible to search anyone­searches and­scribing the place to be searched, and the­Drawers that were so important that­realize that the Federal Government, which we­shall private property be taken for public use­ment abuse but to prevent public regulation of what you own.

In recognition of Raymond S. Voccola

HON. ROSA L. DELAURO
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 2, 1992

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, all of us in Congress are here because of our desire to serve the citizens of our States and districts. We feel privileged to have the opportunity to represent the American people. But we also realize that the Federal Government, which we serve, is just one element in the structure of this republic. Equally vital are the institutions, and the men and women, that serve America at the State and local levels. With this in mind, I would like to recognize the public service of a man who exemplifies, in his own community, the traditions of America’s participatory democracy.

For years, Raymond S. Voccola has made a significant contribution to his community in Stratford, CT. As he steps down after a decade as the chair of that town’s Democratic Committee, he deserves to know of our deep appreciation for his years of service. During World War II, Ray distinguished himself as a member of the U.S. Army. Subsequent­for the same offence to be twice put in jeop­cial forfeiture to the State of Ohio.

March 2, 1992

TRIBUTE TO A GRADUATING NURSING CLASS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the graduating class No. 78 from the Choffin Career Center in Youngstown, OH. These students recently celebrated the completion of their classes in a beautiful ceremony in the commons of the Choffin Career Center on January 31, 1992.

Today’s nurses must absorb great amounts of information in dealing with modern medicine’s miracle machines. But these same miracle machines would be just bells and whistles without the experience and knowledge of the nurse. These graduates, I know, have mastered the technical aspects of nursing, but also have been instilled with commitment and compassion in their course of study. As anyone who has experienced a long-term hospital stay knows, it is the nurses that one deals with several times a day, not the doctors. It is the nurses who use modern medicine’s miracle machines with a human touch, easing the pain of being in the hospital.

Mr. Speaker, the kind of nurses that graduated from Choffin School of Practical Nursing cannot be found just anywhere. I know that these dedicated students will go on successfully to aid in the comforting of others. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to honor these newly graduated nurses as they go forth into the health care field.

CHOFFIN SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL NURSING
CLASS NO. 78 GRADUATES

Deborah A. Barber,
Cheryl A. Beckman,
Sherri L. Benesina,
Barbara J. Bigley,
Lori A. Boyd,
Janet K. Brenahan,
Lisa M. Bukofchan,
Frances L. Burns,
Madeline L. Cage,
Antionette D. Carey,
Lora P. Carter,
Vada L. Click,
Pamela S. Collier,
Linda J. Dewine,
Merileen Ellison,
Lonnie J. Everly,
Christy A. Foltz,
Vicki L. Fountes,
Rachel M. Fusco,
Julia K. Gribben.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 2, 1992

PORTED BY OATH OR AFFIRMATION, AND PARTICULARLY DESCRIBING THE PLACE TO BE SEARCHED, AND THE PERSONS OR THINGS TO BE SEIZED.

AMENDMENT'S PROVISION THAT PROPERTY SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN FOR PUBLIC USE WITH ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES TO FORCE CONFESSIONS OUT JUST COMPENSATION.

THE CASE INVOLVES A FAVOR, PROPERTY RIGHTS MAY BE IN FOR A RE-VOLUTION.

THE COURT WILL DECIDE THE IN TOUGH CASES.

THIS AMOUNTS TO AN OPEN INVITATION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES TO FORCE CONFESSIONS WITHOUT JUST COMPENSATION.

THE COURT FOUND IT PERMISSIBLE TO SEARCH ANYONE WITHOUT THE EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE NURSE.


TODAY'S NURSES MUST ABSORB GREAT AMOUNTS OF INFORMATION IN DEALING WITH MODERN MEDICINE'S MIRACLE MACHINES.

BUT THESE SAME MIRACLE MACHINES WOULD BE JUST BELLS AND WHISTLES WITHOUT THE EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE NURSE.

THESE GRADUATES, I KNOW, HAVE MASTERED THE TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF NURSING, BUT ALSO HAVE BEEN INSTILLED WITH COMMITMENT AND COMPASSION IN THEIR COURSE OF STUDY.

AS ANYONE WHO HAS EXPERIENCED A LONG-TERM HOSPITAL STAY KNOWS, IT IS THE NURSES THAT ONE DEALS WITH SEVERAL TIMES A DAY, NOT THE DOCTORS.

IT IS THE NURSES WHO USE MODERN MEDICINE'S MIRACLE MACHINES WITH A HUMAN TOUCH, EASING THE PAIN OF BEING IN THE HOSPITAL.

MR. SPEAKER, THE KIND OF NURSES THAT GRADUATED FROM CHOFFIN SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL NURSING CANNOT BE FOUND JUST ANYWHERE.

I KNOW THAT THESE DEDICATED STUDENTS WILL GO ON SUCCESSFULLY TO AID IN THE COMFORTING OF OTHERS.

MR. SPEAKER, IT GIVES ME GREAT PLEASURE TO HONOR THESE NEWLY GRADUATED NURSES AS THEY GO FORTH INTO THE HEALTH CARE FIELD.

CHOFFIN SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL NURSING
CLASS NO. 78 GRADUATES

DEBORAH A. BARBER,
CHERYL A. BECKMAN,
SHERRI L. BENSENIA,
BARBARA J. BIGLEY,
LORI A. BOYD,
JANET K. BRENAHAN,
LISA M. BUKOFCHAN,
FRANCES L. BURNS,
MADALINE L. CAGE,
ANTIONETTE D. CAREY,
LORA P. CARTER,
VADA L. CLICK,
PAMELA S. COLLIER,
LINDA J. DEWIN,
MERRILEEN ELLISON,
LONNIE J. EVERLY,
CHRISTY A. FOLTZ,
VICKI L. FOUNTES,
RACHEL M. FUSCO,
JULIA K. GRIBBEN.

WITH A SPECIAL COMMISSION OF INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE AND COMMITMENT TO THE PUBLIC GOOD.

HE HAS CONSISTENTLY WORKED TO FULFILL THOSE IDEALS.

AS A VETERAN OF WORLD WAR II, A SUCCESSFUL SMALL BUSINESSMAN, AND A LOCAL OFFICIAL, HE HAS DEMONSTRATED AN UNWAVERING BELIEF IN THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

IN RETURN, THAT SYSTEM OWES HIM A SPECIAL DEBT OF GRATEFULNESS.

ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE STRATFORD DEMOCRATIC TOWN COMMITTEE, I REMIND THE CONGRESS OF RAYMOND S. VOCCOLA, WHOSE DEVOTION TO HIS FELLOW CITIZENS IS AN EXAMPLE AND INSPIRATION TO ALL PUBLIC SERVANTS.

SUCH DEVOTION HAS HELPED TO MAKE THE UNITED STATES THE GREAT NATION THAT IT IS.
Other provisions that will help strengthen our middle class are waiving the penalty for withdrawal of IRA funds for first-time home-buyers, or for medical or education expenses; and a tax credit for student loan interest.

An important improvement is the inclusion of a taxpayer's right to have the individual taxpayer a fair shake in dealing with the Internal Revenue Service.

Another measure, the indexing of capital gains, can be of real benefit to middle income taxpayers as well. I have never been philosophically opposed to capital gains tax reduction, but because in the past proposals have usually disproportionately benefited the wealthy, I have always insisted capital gains tax relief be coupled with measures that directly benefit the middle income taxpayer. In this bill, that is the case.

Also included in the bill are a number of useful measures to encourage growth in our economy such as the permanent extension of the Research and Development Tax Credit, low-income housing tax credit, targeted jobs tax credit, employer-provided educational assistance, the exclusion for employer-provided educational assistance, and mortgage revenue bonds. I have supported all of these because I believe they have to be done and they should be a permanent part of our Tax Code.

I voted for the Democratic tax bill because it represents a serious effort toward a fairer Tax Code. I recognize that there are problems yet to be resolved, and I look forward to the conference process to deal with those issues. But on balance, the positive features outweigh the negative. This bill is a good beginning.

THE REAL CLARENCE THOMAS IS REVEALED

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert for the RECORD a column written by Ms. Mary McGrory in response to the dissenting opinion of Justice Clarence Thomas in the Hudson versus McMillian decision where Thomas argued that there was no violation of a prisoner's eighth amendment rights even though the prisoner was beaten by guards while shackled. This column appeared in the February 27 issue of the Washington Post.

THOMAS WALKS IN SCALIA'S SHOES

By Mary McGrory

People thought that Clarence Thomas might not be much of a protector of the powerless—he had pretty much erased his past as a poor black and rejected the legal remedies proffered by the government. But he has exceeded dreadful expectations. In a disgusting dissent in the case of the beating of a shackled manacled prisoner he shows he doesn't subscribe even to a bedrock tenet of human decency: Don't kick a man when he's down.

His Senate confirmation hearings cost the country a great deal, due to the explosive allegations by Anita Hill. If he continues to reason the way he did in Hudson v. McMillian for the next 30 years or so, his tenure will continue to be a national discredit and a major disservice to the Supreme Court.

But that's the kind of soft-headed thinking that conservatives are favored, but not the tree farmer, for example. The danger is that investment will be directed away from reforestation, and that can rectify away from reforestation, and that can have severe economic and environmental consequences.

While I was pleased that the bill repeals the luxury tax on boats, furs, jewelry and airplanes, I was disturbed that the boat user fee was not repealed, despite overwhelming support in the House for repeal of this onerous tax.

And I was disappointed that the bill didn't include raising the exemption for poll workers subject to the Social Security tax. I urge that serious consideration be given to these issues by the conference committee.

Having said that, I would also say that I strongly support the positive features of the bill, provisions that I have cosponsored and am pleased have been included in the bill. We all know that without a strong, stable, and economically healthy middle class, this country cannot survive as a democracy. Over the past 12 years, however, we have witnessed the erosion of the middle class. By adding a new tax rate for wealthy individuals and a surtax on millionaires, this bill will begin to reverse the trend that shifted the burden of taxation to the middle class.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Monday, March 2, 1992

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 2, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to 10 high school and 3 college members of the Sacramento community upon their acceptance as this year's National Football Foundation Sacramento Valley Chapter's scholar athletes of the year. These outstanding individuals deserve to be recognized for their dedication to the pursuit of excellence not only in their sport but also in their academic undertakings.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

This ceremony will recognize the achievements of a very elite group of outstanding student athletes in the Sacramento Valley area. The three college athletes with Jason Edwards, University of the Pacific; Eric Palmberg, California State University, Sacramento, Michael Shephard, University of California, Davis, along with the 10 high school students: Eric Belding, Bear River High School; Byron Deeter, El Camino High School; Eric Fredstall, Roseville High School; Tim Griffin, Jesuit High School; James Kidd, Elk Grove High School; Brian Marlette, Oak Ridge High School; Joe McKeen, Cordova High School; Zachary Stassi, Jesuit High School; Mike Stathem, Del Campo High School; Joseph Tanner, River City High School; Eric Tennon, Roseville High School are to be congratulated for their outstanding achievements. It is through their commitment and skill that these individuals have made significant contributions to the entire Sacramento community.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the 1992 scholar-athletes for their many accomplishments. I am sure that my colleagues join me in saluting these invaluable members of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame for their expertise and their sportsmanship. It is through their hard work and sacrifice that these young men have met the challenge of excelling in two different environments. I extend my best wishes for their continued success in all their future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS 75 YEARS OF ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a most special academic institution located in the heart of my congressional district. As West Catholic High School celebrates its 75th anniversary this week, I would like to take a moment to reflect on the glorious past of this beloved school.

The plan to establish a Catholic high school in west Philadelphia was pursued with great fervor by Bishop John J. McCort. After enlist- ing the support of the pastors of west Philadelphia and its outlying districts, Bishop McCort’s dream was realized as ground was broken for the new school in 1915. In its first year, the West Philadelphia Catholic High School for Boys enrolled a total of 110 students. Five years later, enrollment had already increased to 450 students, and plans for expansion were underway. In 1926, the Brothers of the Christian Schools assumed the religious direction of the school, and saw the student body increase to nearly 2,800 students in 1952.

Today, West Catholic High is deeply rooted in the community of which it serves. Although the school’s duration in years is highly impressive, it is the quality of West Catholic’s administrators and teachers that really sets this school apart. Any former student at West Catholic will testify about the personal concern and compassion shown by former teachers, as well as the overall quality of the education they received. Indeed the spirit of the school owes a great deal of its vitality to the leadership of those educators whose dedication continue to make West Catholic High one of the finest schools in the Delaware valley.

Of course, there could be no school without students, and since 1915, West Catholic High has graduated a countless number of communal leaders in city, state, and national leadership. Graduates of West Catholic frequently reminisce about the companionship shared with fellow students in class, on the playing fields or basketball courts, and in extracurricular activities. In my mind, this seems to be the key to endurance for any benevolent institution—the time honored notion of working together.

I ask my colleagues to rise and join me in paying our greatest tributes to West Catholic High School.

A TRIBUTE TO BRENDA SHIELDS WADE AND ELAINE SHIELDS RAINES

HON. KWEISI MFUME
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two of Maryland’s most recent African-American female retirees. Mrs. Brenda Shields Wade and Mrs. Elaine Shields Raines are sisters. On Friday, February 28, 1992, these women will be honored by family, friends, and a host of admirers throughout the greater Baltimore area on the occasion of their retirement from the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Maryland.

Collectively, both Brenda and Elaine have been employed with this major corporation for over 50 years. During which time both were able to overcome the obstacles of sexism and racism to achieve occupational excellence; becoming executive managers for their firm and positive role models for their community.

Twenty-seven years later, both women were afforded the opportunity to retire and pursue new goals, and both took advantage of it.

And, as a result of this opportunity, these women have chosen to pursue additional certification in the fields of education and human services. It is with the completion of this latest endeavor that both plan one day to give even more back to the community, by serving the needs of its children and its disadvantaged.

Mr. Speaker, like many who have attained much, both Brenda and Elaine came from humble beginnings. They are two of seven children, born to Bethlehem Steel worker, James C. Shields and his wife, Willeen. As products of this blue collar working family in Baltimore’s innercity; they both entered the work force at the early age of 17. Being strong of character and possessing sound interpersonal and communication skills, these women were able to rise to the rank of management at the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.

They took advantage of company-sponsored educational opportunities as well as enrolling in evening and weekend programs at local colleges. These experiences enriched their contributions on their jobs and in their communities. Both women were active members of the board of trustees and the Sunday School at the Beth-El Memorial Baptist Church in Baltimore as well as founding members of the Baltimore Washington Investors, Ltd.

While achieving all of the aforementioned accomplishments and more, both women maintained households, raised their children and supported their husbands.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to these women who have contributed greatly to their employers, their communities, and their families. I monthly I am in awe of the many accomplishments being made by women in corporate America, and African-American women in particular.

TRIBUTE TO MARGARET KOZUCH
HON. GUS YATRON
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Margaret Kozuch of Summit Hill, PA, who has spent many years as an active and integral part of her community.

Mrs. Kozuch participates extensively in civic affairs, dedicating herself to the causes of her church, town, and the county of Carbon. She is on the Carbon County Parks and Recreation Commission, has served as den mother to the Boy Scouts of Troop No. 546, and has organized fund drives for many worthwhile projects. They are three of nine children of the many accomplishments being made by women in corporate America, and African-American women in particular.

A CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO REV. EDWARD BYNUM
HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an unselfish servant of God, who has spent the greater portion of his life in Watts area not for profit or fame, but because he truly cares for this community.
Rev. Edward Bynum initiated a small food program for his church, the Lighthouse Church of God and Christ, located in the Watts area of Los Angeles, to serve for 1 month. Today, thanks to his dedication and the generosity of his supporters, the Lighthouse Community Outreach project now serves thousands and thousands of families. In these recessionary times, when the needs of our people are greatest, it is outstanding leaders like Reverend Bynum who help offset these economic woes with their outpouring of service to the needy families in our communities.

I would like to share with you a few excerpts from an article written by Ralph Sutton for the Wave Newspaper of Los Angeles:

"This one lady came to get food every day. One Sunday she came and testified, 'I came here every day, got this food and fed my children. I was able to save $900. I got a nice apartment for my children now, and I quit drugs.' She never came back to church, but we knew her life had been changed," said Bynum.

We established a small church in Compton called the House of Prayer. We also started holding outdoor services in Watts at Will Rogers Park. We liked the area because we could see how tremendous the needs of the people were," Bynum said. "If Jesus were here today, we believe he would be where the needs are the greatest." A lot of people think that we're giving away government surplus food and that it's free. Everything else—like vegetables, bread and meat—you pay 10 cents a pound for."

The Outreach Market now serves approximately 200,000 people annually. In addition, church members deliver groceries to shut-ins and they turn no one away.

So, Mr. Speaker, I stand before you to direct your attention to this man who has so humbly served his community, I urge you to have this occasion to make sure that Rev. Edward Bynum is properly recognized for his deeds.

A TRIBUTE TO CAPT. JAMES M. FOURNIER OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding official of the U.S. Congress. Capt. James M. Fournier has devoted over four decades of his life in service to his country. Jim Fournier has excelled in many fields: as a military officer, a sea captain, an engineer, and a general manager. He has succeeded in both business and Government. He is, I am proud to say, a good and loyal friend who has been with me since the beginning of my congressional career.

As my district representative and the chief of staff in my California office, Jim Fournier has become a beloved figure not only to the people who work for him but also thousands of southern Californians whom he has helped through difficulties with the Federal Government.

Although it would have been equally well-deserved, Jim did not earn the title of "Captain" by navigating the political waters of Washington, DC, or California. Rather, it was his long and outstanding service in the U.S. Coast Guard which earned him that designation. He began serving our Nation in 1954, when he was commissioned an ensign following graduation from the U.S. Coast Guard Academy. The next 50 years found Jim at the Coast Guard cutters sailing to all four corners of the Earth, as well as on the vast network of waterways throughout the United States. Among his varied assignments, Jim captained icebreakers in the Antarctic and in the Arctic Circle; he commanded the Coast Guard's 8th District Field Office in New Orleans; and he managed the Coast Guard's Congressional Liaison Office in Washington, DC.

Jim Fournier's rapid advancement and stellar performance sailed under the flag of the United States earned him several national honors, including one of our Nation's top military service awards, the Legion of Merit. Although he would not be one to mention it, a listing of the other honors awarded to Captain Fournier is nothing short of amazing: Meritorious Service Medal, 2; the Coast Guard Commendation Medal, 2; Letter of Commendation, 2; National Defense Medal, 2; Antarctic Service Medal, 3; Arctic Service Medal, 4; and 11 other awards. In addition, through his academic pursuits, Jim found time to study engineering at the prestigious Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and to do postgraduate work at John Carroll University.

Jim has often mentioned that the best import ever to sail to the United States from Canada is Lucille, his wife of nearly 30 years. I have had the pleasure of knowing Lucille for the past 4 years, and I agree with Jim completely. Lucille and Jim have three grown children, and for the past 2 years, Captain Jim has been grandpa Jim to his beautiful granddaughter, Renee.

Following his retirement from the Coast Guard and from private business in the field of engineering, Jim came on board with me right after my first election in 1988. He started from scratch and set up my district office in Orange County, finding office space, hiring the staff, and organizing the workload. He has served Orange County as the first line of assistance, for thousands of constituents who have had problems with Federal agencies—from the IRS to the INS, from Santa Ana to our most distant and farflung Embassies around the world.

I well remember one especially poignant success that Jim achieved. Our constituents, Paul and Marc Masi of Laguna Hills, were seeking to adopt Rachel and Juliana, two orphaned Romanian babies. The Masts were devastated at the roadblocks they encountered in the U.S. between baby and adopter. They weren't sure when, if ever, they would be allowed to bring their new daughters home to California. That's when they turned to my office for help.

In the words of Marc Masi, Jim Fournier "worked on our problem with a passion that approached a vendetta." In less than a month, the Masts had their two beautiful girls at home with them in California. The creative energy that led to our success was typical of Jim Fournier—all day, every day.

Mr. Speaker. As your district representative, Jim Fournier has established an enviable record of caring service to the people of Orange County. His stewardship in that role will long be remembered, and should serve as a model for all of us in congressional service for years to come. As he sets his course for new challenges, I'm sure my colleagues will join me in saluting Jim Fournier, and thanking him for a job well done—for Orange County, for California, and for America.

THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KEENEE CAMERATA

HON. JOE BARTON OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 2, 1992

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to share with my colleagues the remarkable story of a small-town orchestra in my district. Keene, TX—population 3,944—is a small town that is home to the Keene Camerata, a 35-member string orchestra. The Camerata is comprised of community members and students ranging from elementary to college levels. Their repertoire includes religious, classical, and semiclassical works. They perform regularly in the north Texas area. In 1988, the Keene Camerata traveled to Jamaica for a week of performances across the island.

Murgur Doroftei, founder and director of the Keene Camerata, emigrated to the United States from Romania in 1980. He and his family spent a few months in New York City before settling in Keene, TX, in the spring of 1981. A professional musician and composer, Mr. Doroftei was hired by Southwestern Adventist College as a music instructor. Although he was fluent in Russian and French, Mr. Doroftei did not speak much English. He did not let his language problem prevent him from organizing a full orchestra at Southwestern Adventist College. He named the orchestra the Keene Camerata.

The Camerata experienced growing pains in the beginning. Mr. Doroftei had a difficult time finding people who played wind instruments. After 2 years, Mr. Doroftei decided to disband the percussion and wind instrument sections and form the existing chamber string orchestra.

Mr. Doroftei faced another potential problem. He did not have a budget that would accommodate the expense of new music for the fledgling ensemble. As an accomplished composer and arranger himself, he resorted to writing his own arrangements for string orchestra: Concertos, hymns, show tunes, and golden oldies. Today his collection numbers over 400 arrangements. This includes nearly 30 concerts for solo instrument and some 200 hymns and vocal solos.

The Keene Camerata celebrated their 10th anniversary on February 29, 1992, with a performance at 7:30 p.m. in Evans Hall on the campus of Southwestern Adventist College.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 3, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of Today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 4

9:30 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the Joint Economic Committee's Subcommittee on Technology and National Security on the overall competitiveness of the U.S. economy.

Joint Economic Committee
Technology and National Security Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs on the overall competitiveness of the U.S. economy.

9:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine water resource infrastructure needs and impacts.

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to mark up S. Con. Res. 70, to express U.S. support for the protection of the African elephant, S. Con. Res. 80, concerning democratic changes in Zaire, S. Con. Res. 89, concerning the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to consider the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ex. 8, 50th Congress, 2nd Session), and pending nominations.

Governmental Affairs

To mark up pending legislation.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine comprehensive health reform proposals.

Joint Economic Committee

To hold hearings to examine the long-term outlook for agricultural trade.

Rayburn Building

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Juvenile Justice Act, focusing on problems of overcrowding in youth detention centers and access to justice in the court system.

Judiciary

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Department of Defense and the future year defense plan, focusing on the unified commands military strategic and operational requirements.

For the Department of Defense and the future year defense plan, focusing on the unified commands military strategic and operational requirements.

Foreign Relations

European Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine U.S. policy toward Yugoslavia.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

Select on Intelligence

To resume hearings on S. 2196, to reorganize the United States intelligence community to provide for the improved management and execution of United States intelligence activities.

SH-216

MARCH 5

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army posture.

9:30 a.m.
Select on Intelligence

To resume hearings on S. 2196, to reorganize the United States intelligence community to provide for the improved management and execution of United States intelligence activities.

SH-216

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, focusing on recycling provisions.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Department of Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary.

SH-216

Labor and Human Resources

Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine solutions for a new economy, focusing on jobs and families.

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Blinded Veterans of America, WWI Veterans, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Association of the United States Army, Retired Officers Association, and Vietnam Veterans of America.

346 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of State.

S-46, Capitol
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MARCH 12
9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Transportation.  

10:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 259, providing for the appointment of Barbara B. Conable, Jr. as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.  

11:00 a.m.

Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1993 through 1997 for the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress.  

MARCH 17
9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine an overview of NASA's budget for fiscal year 1993.  

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Rural Development Administration.  

MARCH 20
10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Rural Development Administration.  

MARCH 25
9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Federal Housing Finance Agency.  

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation.  

MARCH 26
9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Federal Housing Finance Agency.  

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation.  

MARCH 27
10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Rural Development Administration.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

APRIL

APRIL 8

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, American Ex-POWs, Jewish War Veterans, Non-Commissioned Officers Association, National Association for Uniformed Services, and Society of Military Widows.

SD-106

APRIL 9

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-G50

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for Amtrak, and the Federal Railroad Administration.

SD-198

APRIL 3

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Transportation Safety Board.

SD-136

APRIL 7

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-G50

Appropriations
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-136

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 5

2:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To hold hearings on the nomination of Vice Adm. William O. Studeman, U.S. Navy, to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, and to have the rank of Admiral while so serving.

SH-216