March 3, 1992

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BOYD CRAWFORD: A DISTINGUISHED STAFFER, AN AMERICAN PATRIOT

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, 60 years ago, a young Washingtonian, Boyd Crawford, began his career in this great institution as a secretary for a Michigan Republican, Representative Clarence J. McLeod.

When he retired 38 years later in 1970, Boyd left behind a legacy of dedicated service to the institution and the Nation he loved.

Boyd spent 31 of his 38 years in Congress as leader of the Foreign Affairs Committee staff, a record that I am confident will not soon be broken. His continuous service as leader of the committee staff under seven consecutive committee chairmen, two Republicans and five Democrats, reveals more than I could ever say about his professionalism and his administrative ability.

Boyd joined the committee in 1939, and thus was among those who helped shape our foreign policy during World War II. He was also among those present at the creation of America's postwar foreign policy, including the Marshall plan, which Boyd helped guide through the committee and the House.

His service was inspired by the same sense of bipartisanship that characterized our foreign policy during the war years and for the first two decades of the cold war.

Those of us who worked with Boyd during those years were saddened to hear of Boyd's recent death at 85 years of age. Boyd lived long enough to see the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war, an outcome that he worked mightily to achieve.

His wife of 64 years, Gertrude Galloway Crawford of Annadale, and his family should know that many of us in Congress have lost a dear friend and that America has lost a great patriot.

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE FOR GEORGE TROUTMAN

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Aviation Subcommittee of our Public Works and Transportation Committee I have had the opportunity to work with many fine individuals in both the public and private sector.

One of the most outstanding has been George Troutman, vice president of Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. He is a man of rare energy, ingenuity, and achievement.

George Troutman came to Fort Worth to learn about a strange aircraft that flies like an airplane and hovers like a helicopter.

Nearly 13 years later, the outcome of that trip is one reason the V-22 Osprey has survived repeated Pentagon attempts to cancel the $1.8 billion development project.

Troutman said he was so impressed by Bell Helicopter Textron's plans for the tilt-rotor aircraft that he signed on as the company's chief Washington lobbyist. The Georgia native, who retires today at age 66, has played a major role in persuading Congress to keep the V-22 alive despite objections from Defense Secretary Richard Cheney.

After a quarter of a century as a lobbyist for various defense contractors, Troutman is leaving an industry in turmoil with plans for a more tranquil life on his 204-acre farm in Maryland. He will be replaced by John Zugschwert, former executive director of the American Helicopter Society.

In an era of declining Pentagon budgets, when most defense companies are cutting spending and staff, Troutman is leaving an industry in turmoil with plans for a more tranquil life on his 204-acre farm in Maryland. He will be replaced by John Zugschwert, former executive director of the American Helicopter Society.

As a lobbyist, he was a master of the grand gesture, the kind of splashy event that required money and imagination.

In 1981, Troutman persuaded his company to throw a massive party in the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum that drew scores of top-ranking military and government officials.

In 1986, he persuaded his company to throw a massive party in the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum that drew scores of top-ranking military and government officials.

In 1987, when then-House Speaker Jim Wright led a congressional delegation to the Soviet Union, he popped up in Madrid, Spain, for an impressive display of trans-Atlantic lobbying. Greeting the lawmakers on a stopover, Troutman treated the delegation to front-row seats at a bullfight and a four-course dinner with Flamenco dancers.

But his biggest coup came in 1990, when Troutman staged one of the most unusual publicity stunts in congressional history. Overcoming naysayers within his own company and stubborn resistance from federal bureaucrats, Troutman arranged to land one of Bell Helicopter Textron's experimental aircraft on the parking plaza in front of the U.S. Capitol.

The XV-15, a tilt-rotor aircraft that helped pave the way for the more sophisticated V-22, drew lawmakrers and tourists with a noontime flight demonstration. The attention-getting event required three months of planning and approval from at least eight federal offices or agencies, including the Secret Service and the Federal Aviation Administration.

As flamboyant, Troutman has carefully avoided personal publicity, refusing almost all requests for on-the-record interviews.

The last thing any good Washington guy wants is high visibility," he explained yesterday, after agreeing to talk on his last day at the office.

Troutman, who previously lobbied for General Dynamics and General Electric, said he expects even tougher times ahead for the industry.

"The defense industry, in my view, is going to have an enormously shakeout. All the companies are going to be working very hard to get pieces of whatever business is still coming," he said. "The state of the industry in general is going to go down, and it will keep on going down. There will be a bottom somewhere.

"Troutman, who carried the title of vice president of Washington operations for Bell, said he always viewed his job in more simple terms.

"Lobbying is no more and no less than being a salesman," he said. "If you sell yourself and your idea has merit, you can probably sell it."

The former Air Force pilot started selling defense products in 1965, when he joined General Dynamics after retiring from a 22-year military career. His primary task in that first job was to keep government money flowing to the Fort Worth-built F-111 long after the Pentagon had soured on the troubled fighter.

"The F-111 was the mainstay of the Fort Worth plant until General Dynamics developed the F-16 fighter.

"It was tough," Troutman said. "If we had been able to keep the F-111, I think the value of the F-111 to the military, the OD plant would have closed. I doubt that we would have ever seen the F-16.

In 1975, Troutman left General Dynamics for General Electric, where he helped promote the company's aircraft engines. He joined Bell Helicopter Textron in January 1991.

"I came really, I think, because of the tilt-rotor, because it was so fascinating," he said. "You can see the potential for the thing."

Troutman said he is virtually certain that Cheney will again call for canceling the V-22 in the 1993 defense budget. He said he is equally certain that Congress will reject Cheney's proposal and support the project.

"No question about it—it will go ahead," he said. "The V-22 has a life of its own."

As for his own plans, Troutman said he is considering consulting work, other job offers...
and the possibility of raising fish and exotic game on his farm. He said he is particularly interested in tilapia, a perchlike fish that is served in some restaurants.

"I have "St. Peter's fish," he said. "It's on the menu at the Carriage House in Fort Worth."

But as he cleaned out his desk yesterday, Trombetta seemed in no hurry to make up his mind.

"I've never really known what I wanted to do when I grow up," he said. "I'm grown up, and I'm still not sure."

DOCTOR'S COLUMN MAKES GREAT CASE FOR HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the March 1 Tri-Valley Herald of Pleasanton, CA, contained an excellent guest column by Dr. Edward B. Clark, describing the Tri-Valley area for over 25 years in the private practice of obstetrics and gynecology. His editorial is worth reprinting here.

I would especially note the growing recognition by many physicians that a national single payer system with capitated or budgeted payments would reduce the interference of para-professionals in the practice of medicine and give doctors greater clinical freedom to practice medicine, rather than practice bureaucracy.

WE NEED TO REFORM HEALTH CARE

(By Edward B. Clark, M.D.)

Choice and opportunity have been available in the development of good health care in this country. Currently, many have no access to health care. Most of us are becoming distressed over the ever-increasing costs of care and decreasing choice of providers. There has definitely been a shift from health care being a right into being a privilege.

Members of my family have now lost both the choice and the opportunity for health care. My son and brother have lost their health care coverage. The second pregnancy, you may or may not have, will not have any health care coverage. Yet, members of my family, if they choose, can still have it. The reason is they can get the lowest in the county. Within a few years, Wilson's programs brought the school up to fifth in attendance.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Frederica Wilson for her outstanding achievements as teacher and administrator. Her devotion to education is an inspiration to all teachers and principals in Dade County and around the Nation.

UNDERMINING THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL

HON. DON EDWARDS
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, this editorial, the fifth in a series that appeared in the Atlanta Constitution, indicates that most of the ground rules of criminal and civil procedure laid out in the sixth and seventh amendments are straightforward and uncontested. However, one of the most important rights in the sixth amendment, the right to counsel in criminal cases, has been seriously eroded. Providing competent counsel in these cases will eliminate unnecessary delays at all stages of criminal litigation, and particularly in the Federal habeas corpus cases that this body recently addressed. I hope that this editorial will explain and highlight the need for competent counsel as well as further informing us about the sixth and seventh amendments.

Article VI: In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to confront the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII: In suits at common law, where the value of controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.
March 3, 1992

From the Atlanta Constitution, Dec. 12, 1991

UNDERMINING THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL

This is the fifth in a series of editorials leading to the 200th anniversary Dec. 15 of the ratification of the Bill of Rights.

Most of the ground rules of criminal and civil procedure laid out in the Sixth and Seventh Amendments are straightforward and uncontested. Of course juries must be impartial and defendants must be informed of the charges against them. The Seventh Amendment's guarantee of jury trials in civil cases may be anachronistic, but it's here to stay.

One current Sixth Amendment conundrum involves squaring a defendant's right to be "confronted with the witnesses against him" with the desire to protect children in child-abuse cases from being intimidated or traumatized by having to testify against their alleged abusers. The U.S. Supreme Court has yet to establish clear guidelines here.

A milestone in Sixth Amendment jurisprudence was Gideon v. Wainwright (1963), which established the right to counsel in all state felony cases. Indigent defendants in such cases now had to be provided with lawyers at public expense.

In the decade following Gideon, the right to counsel was extended to an array of legal proceedings. Since then, unfortunately, the court has reversed field.

In 1989, the court denied defendants the right to counsel after direct appeal: when petitions for habeas corpus are filed alleging constitutional violations. The implications of this were dramatically demonstrated last session, when the court denied a writ of habeas corpus to a man sentenced to death because his lawyer had filed the petition three days late.

Since there was no right to counsel at this stage of appeal, the court found the claim of inadequate representation to be without merit. In dissent, Justice Harry Blackmun accused the court of creating "a Byzantine morass of arbitrary, unnecessary and unjustified barriers to filing habeas petitions as an accused the court of creating constitutional violations. The implications of this were dramatically demonstrated last session, when the court denied a writ of habeas corpus to a man sentenced to death because his lawyer had filed the petition three days late.

Indeed, the court has erected so many procedural barriers to filing habeas petitions as to require defense lawyers to possess an encyclopedic grasp of a rapidly shifting body of law. Yet, most petitions are represented by appointed counsel with little experience in death-penalty litigation. They are made to pay the price for inadequate representation by ill-equipped lawyers they had no part in hiring.

The worst betrayal of Gideon is the willingness of courts to allow indigents, who constitute upwards of two-thirds of all felony defendants, to be so badly represented. Public defenders in places like Fulton County are so overburdened they can do little more than "meet 'em and plead 'em." In rural areas, county civil practitioners into criminal work and pay them a pittance. A right to counsel cannot entail poor people to the best lawyering money can buy. But certain minimum standards of representation ought to be enforceable. Nothing so undermines the Sixth Amendment's right to counsel as state funding for trial defense.

So why not take a middle course that would encourage developing educational guidelines at the national level in a format that state and local people to set their own goals and priorities?

Here are two more or less randomly selected examples of the format:

"By—[year] the community will be served by a system that assures access to health care services for control of chronic diseases and conditions, e.g., hypertension, diabetes, arthritis." The emphasis in the standards is on applying resources needed to improve health or on measuring the health status outcomes of community effort. Note that though the standards are set nationally, each community is free to work out its own scenario and to add to, or choose among, the guidelines it will work on. Further, each community must decide for itself who should set the goals and how to achieve them.

The Centers for Disease Control, in close collaboration with other agencies of the U.S. Public Health Service, the American Public Health Association, and state and local public health officials, developed model standards for the attainment of local objectives related to the promotion and protection of health.

The singular feature of these standards is that they are presented in workbook form, enabling each community to set its own principles and timetable for achieving its objectives within carefully defined, specific national goals. Communities are urged, but not forced, to try to achieve their objectives by the year 2000.

The emphasis in the standards is on applying resources needed to improve health or on measuring the health status outcomes of community effort. Note that though the standards are set nationally, each community is free to work out its own scenario and to add to, or choose among, the guidelines it will work on. Further, each community must decide for itself who should set the goals and how to achieve them.

Note also that though a federal agency, in this instance the Centers for Disease Control, took the lead in developing the standards, state and local public health officials were significant partners, as was the American Public Health Association, a national, private, professional organisation, which promulgates the standards.

As one who was deeply involved in developing the public health standards in the 1970s and has observed the local education scene since the 1960s, I believe this approach can be adapted to public schools.

To the National Council on Standards and Testing, established by Congress to address this important issue in the so-called crisis in education, I say: Why not try the medicine that has been prescribed for public health?

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EDUCATIONAL GUIDELINES COULD WORK, WITH STATE, LOCAL INPUT

HON. JAMES P. MORAN, JR.
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, the congressionally mandated National Council on Education Standards and Testing recently released their report stating that a national system of student assessments is a goal toward which the educational community should work. I agree. Challenging our students to attain an acceptable level of academic achievement is not an unrealistic proposition.

For the past decade we have recognized that American schools are in need of a renewed commitment by those involved at every level. The Federal Government must invest more money, the States must review their priorities, local educators must closely examine their current methods and consider reform, and students must be held to world class standards.

Mr. Mel Bergheim of the Alexandria Gazette-Packet points out that the debate over these achievement levels is often misplaced. The Federal Government does not, and should not, put itself in a position of dictating a specific curriculum or test. However, as I stated above, there is a serious need for national standards that should be adhered to by local school systems regardless of how they choose to measure their students' performance.

I submit Mr. Bergheim's article dated January 23, 1992 for the RECORD.

Suggested Standards
dated Jan. 23, 1992

EDUCATIONAL GUIDELINES COULD WORK, WITH STATE, LOCAL INPUT

(By Mel Bergheim)

Should we have national standards for public schools and related tests of student achievement?

Those who answer "yes" argue that we need a common basis for setting curriculum content and for lack of it, from place to place and over time.

Those who answer "no" worry that the disparities in resources available to school systems and students of different populations—such as the high proportion of minorities in cities like Alexandria compared to the relative homogeneity of suburban counties like Loudoun—defy setting uniformly applicable standards.

And still to be answered is a question that especially bothers opponents of national standards: Who will set them? People who agree with Sen. Jesse Helms? Those who belong to People for the American Way?

Evidence that the country is closely divided on the issue surfaced Jan. 6 when PBS telecast a debate in the form of a courtroom trial, on the question, "Do we need a national report card?"

After the "trial," viewers were invited to vote on the question by dialing one of two toll-free numbers. Of 15,868 respondents, 47.5 percent voted "yes," 52.5 percent, "no."

The format of the program, the first of that in a weekly series called "Education on Trial," was adversarial, implying that the answer had to be yes or no, guilty or not guilty.

This approach left no room for charting a middle course between prescribing uniform national standards with little room for local variation, and setting disparate state and local standards disparate state and local standards with little commonality from one place to another.

Instead why not take a middle course that would encourage developing educational guidelines at the national level in a format that state and local people to set their own goals and priorities?

There is actually a model in place for such an approach, which was developed and required over the last 15 years in the field of public health.

The Centers for Disease Control, in close collaboration with other agencies of the U.S. Public Health Service, the American Public Health Association, and state and local public health officials, developed model standards for the attainment of local objectives related to the promotion and protection of health.

The singular feature of these standards is that they are presented in workbook form, enabling each community to set its own principles and timetable for achieving its objectives within carefully defined, specific national goals. Communities are urged, but not forced, to try to achieve their objectives by the year 2000.

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To the National Council on Standards and Testing, established by Congress to address this important issue in the so-called crisis in education, I say: Why not try the medicine that has been prescribed for public health?

THE CREATION OF A HOUSE ADMINISTRATOR

HON. DON GLICKMAN
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives has recently experienced an
intolerable rash of management problems. While the specific problems may seem unrelated, they all stem from a lack of professional management at the top. I am not criticizing the performance of the current officers of the House, but the lack of a professional manager responsible for running a tight ship around here has been the problem.

Today we are introducing a resolution to amend the House rules to create a House Administrator. This person would be the manager of the House, appointed by the Speaker, in consultation with the majority leader and approved by the House, on the basis of his or her experience in running a major institution, whether public or private, according to modern business practices. The Administrator's task will be to plan, coordinate and direct all the administrative support operations of the House.

The Administrator will report to the Committee on House Administration, which will put many aspects of running the House in bipartisan hands, thus avoiding allegations of one party concealing something from the other. Since both parties are held accountable for the actions of the House, both should share in the oversight and management functions.

The resolution establishes an auditor of the House, who will be appointed by the chairman of the House Administration Committee, with the approval of the Speaker and the minority leader. The auditor will conduct financial audits to see whether financial systems are working and will also pursue allegations of fraud, waste, or abuse, in much the same manner as the Inspectors General in Federal agencies. The Inspectors General have proven their worth time and time again in various agencies and the same concept could work here in the House.

Running the Capitol complex has become a huge operation. We are a city within a city. We have dozens of buildings, a police force, restaurants, shops, mass transit system, library and research service, television station, car wash, post office, first aid stations, doctors office, ambulance service, hair salons, credit union, printer, paint shop, furniture factory, moving company, and more.

Under current rules the House is managed the same way it was run decades ago, and all Members, as a group, end up paying the price for our failure to bring operations into the modern world. Without effective management controls, the House could be spending millions of dollars unnecessarily. The current system is accountable to no one, yet every one of us is held accountable when something goes wrong.

We are responsible for how tax dollars are spent. We are held accountable for any aspect of this operation that does not pass the test of public scrutiny.

The recent revelations over the House bank, restaurants, the Post Office, and services viewed as perks have focused scrutiny on practices that would not stand up to normal business standards and do not meet the professional and ethical standards of the overwhelming majority of House Members. These unfortunate events reflect the fact there is no one on a professional administrator overseeing the operation of an enterprise with about 25,000 employees and a budget of almost $1.8 billion.

Why perpetuate this system just because that is the way it has always been done? Many of these practices make no sense in 1992, much less in the 20th century. For example, the Sergeant-at-Arms pays the salaries of Members, while the Clerk of the House pays the salaries of all other House employees. Why the discrepancy? Because in Congress used to be a part time job, and Members were paid on the per diem basis. In order to get their $8 a day back in the 1800's, Members would sign a chit to draw from the now-defunct House bank. The Speaker, who was the payroll agent for Members, requested the Sergeant-at-Arms assist him, and the Sergeant-at-Arms has paid Members' salaries ever since.

Almost every person I asked, when trying to find out why this was the case, replied, "Oh, that's the way it has always been done," as if that was the response I was looking for. This kind of an attitude is unacceptable if the House as an institution is to operate with any kind of responsibility.

Now is the time to take action to create effective, modern systems of congressional management and delegate management authority to a professional, not a politician. We should be able to focus our attention on important issues of policy, such as health care and creating jobs, not on whether the barber shop is charging enough for a haircut or if there is favoritism in the assignment of parking spaces.

We are introducing this proposal to prevent future problems in the House and to ensure that tax dollars are being spent in a prudent manner. However, the main purpose for this proposal is to liberate us, to free up Members of Congress from the day to day operational details and professionalize their handling so we can do what we were elected to do and focus our efforts on providing health care to Americans, to improve our country's educational system, to get Americans working again, and to get this economy back on its feet.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROTECTION OF THE BODIE BOWL AREA IN CALIFORNIA

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a piece of legislation which will protect the integrity of a very important landmark in the State of California and my congressional district: the Bodie State Historic Park and its surrounding lands.

Bodie, a former gold mine district and preserved authentic ghosttown, was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1961 and a California State Historic Park in 1992. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and is included in the Federal Historic American Buildings Survey. The National Park Service listed Bodie as a priority one endan­gered National Historic Landmark. Between fiscal years 1990 and 1991 report to Congress entitled "Threatened and Damaged National Histor­

tic Landmarks" and recommended protec­tion of the Bodie area.

The legislation that I am introducing today at the recommendation of a resolution passed by the California State Legislature on September 4, 1990, will attempt to preserve the ghosttown character, ambience, historic buildings, and scenic attributes of the town of Bodie by withdrawing the public lands around the historic park from further mineral entry or patent.

Bodie was settled around 1859, when William Bodey discovered gold near Bodie. Seeking their fortune, many followed him to Bodie and established a mining town which in the form of the ghosttown as it stands today, gives an outlook to the history of old time mining towns and offers reminders of the vibrant characters who made it unique.

The town of Bodie rose to prominence with the decline of mining along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. Prospectors crossing the eastern slope in 1859 to "see the eleph­ant"—that is, to search for gold—discovered what was to be the Comstock Lode at Virginia City, and started a wild rush to the surround­ing high desert country.

By 1879 Bodie boasted a population of about 10,000 and was second to none for wickedness, badmen and the "worst cli­mate out of doors." Killings occurred with mo­notonous regularity, sometimes becoming al­most daily events. Robberies, stage holdups, and street fights provided variety, and the town's 65 saloons offered many opportunities for relaxation after hard days of work in the mines. One little girl, whose family was taking her to the remote and infamous town, wrote in her diary: "Goodbye God, I'm going to Bodie." The phrase came to be known throughout the West.

Only about 5 percent of the buildings Bodie contained during its 1880 heyday still remain. Today, it stands just as it was, fire, and the ele­ments have left it—a genuine California gold mining ghosttown in a state of "arrested decay" which courts over 200,000 visitors per year. It is my hope that this legislation will continue to promote, protect and preserve the integrity of this area and its rich history for generations to come.

BIography OF JOHN ROSS

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA
OF AMERICAN SAMOA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA of American Samoa, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President 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 this year of the American Indian, and as part of my ongoing series this year, I am pro­viding for the consideration of my colleagues
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 3, 1992

16,000 Cherokees signed a petition to Wash­ington declaring that their tribesmen had been tricked by agents of the Confederate States of America into signing a treaty at New Echota. The petition and all Ross's pleas were ignored by President Jackson.

Although about 2,000 Cherokees had gone west after 1836, the remaining 15,000 stayed, hopeful that Ross would succeed in his fight. In May, 1838, Gen. Winfield Scott and 7,000 men marched into the country and forced the Cherokees into stockades in prepara­tion for forced removal. The following October they were released, and to Ross fell the sad task of leading his people from their homes.

More than 4,000 Cherokees died of expos­ure, hunger, and sicknees during the ter­rible 6-month-long trip west. Ross's wife was among them, and the Cherokee leader buried her in Little Rock, Ark. The journey to the West became known among the Cherokees as "Nuna-da-ut-suny"—"The Trail They Cried." History records it as "The Trail of Tears."

In Indian Territory the new migrants, join­ing Cherokee "old Settlers," eventually mar­shaled their forces, formed a new constitu­tion and elected John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation in its new capital at Tahlequah, in 1839. For two terms, Ross's adminis­tration was troubled by the Civil War, but he was finally able to secure recognition of his government. During his administration, education and mechanical training of the In­dians was the logical choice as Principal Chief, for he had been a tribal leader since 1813, when he had fought under General Jackson and his men against the Creeks. As president of the Cherokee National Commit­tee from 1819 to 1826 he had promoted the education and mechanical training of the In­dians, and worked in development of the new government.

But the Cherokee "golden age" was to be a brief one, for as early as 1822 the Federal Government had purchased the State of Geor­gia that Indians would, in time, be removed from their lands. In 1825 the House of Rep­resentatives passed a bill to deport all Indians and locate them in the State of Georgia. In 1830 President Andrew Jackson signed the bill, which became law. Ross opposed the bill, arguing that it was an illegal removal of the Cherokee. But he was unable to prevent the passage of the law.

In 1835, under the Treaty of New Echota, all Cherokee lands east of the Mississippi were ceded and the tribe was given 2 years to move to Indian Territory. The Cherokee Nation had been a party to the removal agreement, and some
LAURA SIMS AND THE COBBS CREEK SKATE HOUSE IN THE PARK A WINNING COMBINATION

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly unique woman who is the very definition of persistence and dedication. In 1971, Mrs. Laura Sims had a vision of a neighborhood ice skating rink, because she wanted a place for her children and their friends to skate. Some 14 years later, Mrs. Sims saw her dreams turn into reality with the opening of the Cobbs Creek Skate House in the Park. I would like to take a moment to reflect on this truly remarkable woman, and to demonstrate to my colleagues that one concerned citizen can certainly make a difference.

The 200- by 85-foot-rink at Cobbs Creek Parkway and Walnut Street was initially proposed in 1971 by Mrs. Sims and other west Philadelphia parents who were tired of taking their children out of the neighborhood for ice skating. Needless to say, as in a great many of our Nation's neighborhoods, interest in ice skating was very high, and parents began driving caravans of west Philadelphia children to other city and suburban skating rinks. Soon the carloads became busloads, and the idea of opening a neighborhood ice rink was brought before the Fairmount Park Commission. After years of negotiations and appropriations, the Cobbs Creek Skate House in the Park opened in February 1985. I enjoyed the great pleasure of attending this joyous occasion with Mrs. Sims.

Some would think that after the years of hard work it took to open the ice rink, Laura Sims might have relaxed, but this could not be further from the truth. Laura Sims has worked exceedingly hard over the last 7 years in a new capacity—to see that the Cobbs Creek Skate House is utilized, year round, as its first establ...
in East Setauket are Stephen Kao, John Tyler Lopez, Matthew Aaron Mausner, Gabriel Louis Rozengarten, Rebecca Sheiden, Joshua Benjamin Silverman, Tessa Cartwright Warren, and Virginia Yvonne Youngblood. Also semifinalists were Jonathan Craig Spier of Converse High School and John Joseph Emmel of Westminster Beach High School.

OPPOSITION TO THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL ACT

HON. NEWT GINGRICH
OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1992

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I believe that crime is running rampant in America. It's destroying our families, our neighborhoods, and our cities. This crime crisis deeply affects all levels of our society. It is imperative that we support our law enforcement agencies and personnel in their battle against crime in our communities.

Moreover, we must listen carefully to the concerns of our law enforcement personnel concerning the laws which we, as Members of Congress, debate and enact. It is for this reason I consider a letter by Alvin Arowood, III, president of the Kermit C. Sanders Lodge No. 13 of the Fraternal Order of Police so important.

His letter expresses not only his own personal feelings, but also the convictions of the more than 300 fellow law enforcement officers he represents, regarding the serious concerns which they have with H.R. 3371 in its present form.

I urge my colleagues to take these views into consideration and enact a true crime control bill.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE

MARIETTA, GA, FEBRUARY 13, 1992

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Mr. Speaker, I am writing you as the representative of over 300 law enforcement officers of the Kermit C. Sanders Lodge #13, to voice our concerns over a bill now before the Senate. That being Cong. Rec. H1691, Nov. 20, 1991, or HR 3371.

First, it is our understanding that this legislation is supported by Mr. Dewey Stokes. Mr. Stokes is the President of the National Fraternal Order of Police, and that he has purported to speak for the national law enforcement community.

The fact is that he does support the bill but that he speaks only for Dewey Stokes and not for the entire law enforcement community or for the entire membership of the Fraternal Order of Police. I believe that if polled the vast majority of the law enforcement community would state that he does not speak for them. He has asked for no input from our community on this legislation and has apparently aligned himself with Senators that have historically been enemies of the law enforcement community and preservation of the judicial system as it was intended, those being Senators Ted Kennedy and Joseph Biden. They are using Mr. Stokes' endorsement as a blanket approval of this putrid and disgusting piece of legislation.

This does not cause just one segment of law enforcement officer but reaches into every aspect, from the patrol officer on the street to the prosecuting attorney who tries the case to the corrections officer who maintains control in the prisons.

Please allow me to discuss some of the bad aspects of the bill. It eliminates the death penalty for attempted assassination of any executive of the government, there is increased abuse of habeas corpus, it broadens the exclusionary rule, it allows the overturning of convictions on the basis of harmless error, it repudiates antiterrorism treaties, it narrows laws against counterfeiting, it prohibits cooperation among federal agencies in administering federal grant programs, it limits consideration of relevant factors and promotion of prison litigation relating to prison assignments, it repeals rules requiring revocation of release for criminals who illegally possess drugs, it allows early release from prison for drug abusing offenders, it mandates reduction of prison terms for drug abusing offenders, it establishes a partisan commission to promote racial politics and de-incarceration policies, and it facilitates trafficking in stolen motor vehicles and motor vehicles.

These are just a few of the areas that attack the gains that have been made by the law enforcement community to combat crime and criminals over the past few years. This bill completely negates any rights of victims and gives those added rights to the criminals. Our system has become so bogged down in technicalities that are in favor of the criminals that officers almost have to have an attorney with them on patrol in order to make an arrest. It is time we treated criminals like what they are, criminals.

When a person commits a crime and the officer makes a harmless error in the investigation does that make the criminal any less guilty? Of course not, but he usually gets off. If he doesn't he spends a minimum amount of time in a country club existence. He has more opportunities in prison than most persons on the outside.

I fully understand that this bill commits a large sum of money to state and local law enforcement agencies. However, those monies are yet to be funded and even if they were the problems that the bill itself would cause would not be negated. We would still have to figure out ways to make up for the new inadequacies in the system.

As I sit and read the information on the bill I am completely amazed that this "thing" has actually made it this far through the process. I am appalled that it has come to this. Most of all I am frightened that if this bill actually passes and becomes law that I will have to deal with it on a daily basis. Our jobs are made most difficult by what has transpired in the past similar to this. Please don't make our jobs more difficult and your family's security more threatened by supporting this bill. I and my organization would be more than willing to discuss this matter with you at any time. We request that you please reply to this correspondence.

Fraternally,

ALVIN L. ARROWOOD III,
President.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN MEMORY OF PHYLLIS JEAN GRAHAM

HON. BOB MCEWEN
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1992

Mr. MCEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say a few words in honor of Phyllis Jean Graham of Columbus, OH.

During the past district work period, while we were all back home and this Chamber was quiet, Mrs. Graham passed away after a valiant battle with lung cancer that lasted over 4 years. She was a dedicated and successful mother, grandmother, legal secretary, businesswoman, wife, and Godly woman. She truly touched and brightened the life of every person who knew her.

Her husband of over 32 years, the Honorable District Court Judge James L. Graham, recently delivered remarks in remembrance of her passing. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to extend remarks in the RECORD, as they are truly a testimony to the spiritual beauty and lifetime of achievement of Phyllis Jean Graham:

TRIBUTE TO PHYLLIS JEAN GRAHAM

Thursday, October 10, 1941–December 21, 2001

I have come here this afternoon to celebrate the life of a remarkable woman who touched the lives of many people. At first it didn't seem possible that I could speak here, but as the days passed and things came into better focus it didn't seem possible not to.

Yes, the pain of saying goodbye is sometimes overwhelming but most of the time I have been sustained by a sense of peace and gratitude, even joy, which I think you'll understand better when I have finished, so if I have a problem just bear with me—it will be temporary.

Phyllis Jean Bryant was born on January 10, 1941 in northeastern Kentucky—a part of Appalachia—near the little town of Louisa. She was the first of four children born to the marriage of Mouville Bryant and Emma Jane Davis. Her father worked in the coal mines when there was work. Times were hard and money was scarce. She attended a little four room school. Sometimes her mother had to sew her school dresses out of flour sack material. Her aunt was the school teacher. But Phyllis remembered her childhood in Kentucky as a happy time, playing with her sisters Dianna and Carolyn and her brother Jarold and her many cousins.

For instance, at school there was a girls softball team, but the boys played baseball. Guess who the boys chose as their pitcher?

There were times when Phyllis was about 10 years old and finally settled on a small farm in Madison County near West Jefferson. Both parents worked, and Phyllis, as the oldest child, was expected to help out. She helped with the farm work, the house work and the care of the younger children. In her early teens, she was not unusual for girls her age to work 5:00 a.m. to fix breakfast for her father, get the other children ready for school, then catch...
Phyllis was my secretary, bookkeeper, paralegal—actually she was my partner—probably the senior partner. In fact, throughout our marriage, Phyllis was our financial manager. From her little office in the back of our home, she ran everything, including the farming of 400 acres. When we bought our farm in 1961, with every cent we loved. I told her I was too busy to build a house—so she did it herself. Phyllis was a complete woman. She made all her decisions, she dealt with others with fairness and integrity, her accounts were always in balance, the work of the church, to share with loved ones who needed it and invested wisely for the future security of her children and grandchildren. She rarely, if ever, spent anything on herself.

The 1960’s were child-bearing years; the 1970’s were child rearing years; and the 1980’s were grandchild bearing years. The challenges, the jobs, the adventures and accomplishments and, yes, the occasional setbacks and heartbreaks of those years would fill many chapters of a book. Our first daughter, Lisa, was born in September, 1961 while we were working in Kentucky. They were the early years of her life; we lived in 1994; our son, Jim, in 1997 and our lovely little surprise, Laura, was born almost six years later in October, 1977. Lisa and Laura, our wonderful children, presented us with grandchildren in 1985; first Rachel, then Sarah in 1988, Kristen in 1990 and Deborah in 1993. Phyllis what her most precious possessions were, those eight names—Lisa, Karen, Jim, Laura, Rachel, Sarah, Kristen and Deborah would be her instant reply.

The first priority in Phyllis’ life was her role as a mother. She gave herself to it completely; she was a devoted and tireless mother. I would say that she was especially gifted at being a mother—my partner in life. She was a mother to us, and to many others as well, children and adults.

Our first daughter, Lisa, is a law student. I will never forget the times we spent sitting at the bridge table in their wonderful house on the Olentangy with a fire crackling in the fireplace and the little girl from Louisville, Kentucky matching wits in cards and conversations with the master trial lawyer 40 years her senior.

Phyllis became an outstanding legal secretary and later she left the firm to become full-time lady of the house. Two years later, Paul was elected to the Supreme Court of Ohio. Phyllis stayed with the law firm and later worked for Tom H. Herbert. She and I were the same story all over again—they all came to love her like a daughter and Bob and Tom both went on to become justices of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Paul and I were the Holmes complex, having none of the ability to serve with distinction. So in her career as a legal secretary Phyllis worked for three justices of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

When I left the fine law firm I was with and began my own practice in 1969, Phyllis was a leader of a home fellowship group, within the church. She was a spiritual mentor and counselor to many. She had been a leader of our church’s youth group when she was a teenager. She had a burden for people who were hurting: the lonely, the bereaved, those suffering as a result of failed relationships. And God had used her in that capacity to minister to people through the instrument of His love to heal much people.

Eight and one-half years ago it finally sank into my thick skull what it was that was so special about this woman. I had spent twenty-five years looking for significance and fulfillment in my career, in success, recognition, money, power, possessions, and yet feeling very empty in the midst of great success—as the world measures success. Yet here was Phyllis quietly success into a fundamentally spiritual and lastingly significant and finding great fulfillment. When you’re pursuing the agenda I was pursuing, you always think just a little more is what it will take to make you truly happy, and I had pushed my agenda to the point that it threatened our relationship. This began my own search, a search for answers to the most important questions in life—questions I had effectively swept under the rug twenty-five years before while I was pursuing a career of my own. Questions like: What is the purpose of life? If God is good, why is there pain and suffering and death? Who is Jesus Christ? I found convincing answers to these questions only after I had lived for a time with Phyllis and before a year had passed we were sure we loved each other and planned to marry as soon as Phyllis graduated from high school. I didn’t waste any time asking her for a date but she turned me down—several times—but I persisted and finally she agreed and thus began a relationship that lasted 35 years.

In the meantime, I graduated and started college, and sure enough on June 18, 1959, a 17 year old counter boy named Jim. I didn’t love her at first sight I love her just as much as I did in 1959. And I love her as much as the day we first met, sometimes more. And I love her deeply, and I love her more than all the time. She has been the family business and I have been the partner. In fact, throughout our marriage, she has been the family business and I have been the partner. She has been the most productive and most fulfilling years of my life.

Phyllis was faithful to God and God was gracious to Phyllis, even in her death. As most of you know, four and one-half years ago we learned that Phyllis had lung cancer. She had surgery and radiation treatments. The doctors gave her only a few months to live—a 6% chance of surviving one year. But she beat the odds and while she had some limitations, she did reasonably well. In many ways, these past four years have been the most productive and most fulfilling years of her life. We now know that the radiation treatments caused irreversible damage to her lungs.

Saturday night Phyllis was with the people she loved best, her mother, her sisters, her brothers, her husband, and her grandchildren. We stood peacefully, painlessly and unexpectedly Sunday morning in the house she built on the land she loved. The work she did here will go on and on, like the ripples on the surface of a pond, in the many lives she touched and in the role she modeled for others to follow.

And we know that at this very moment she is with the Lord happily awaiting our arrival.

Sometime before 700 B.C. God inspired one of the Hebrew authors of the Book of Proverbs to record a description of a Godly woman. I think it describes in an uncanny way the lady we honor today and I would like to conclude by reading it as a tribute to her.

If you can find a truly good wife, she is worth more than precious gems!

Her husband can trust her and she will richly satisfy his needs.

She will not hinder him, but help him all her life.

She is like the wool and flax and busily spins it.

She buys imported foods, brought by ship from distant ports.
March 3, 1992

She gets up before dawn to prepare breakfast for her household, and plans the day's work for her servant girls. She goes out to inspect a field, and buys it; with her own hands she plants a vineyard. She forgets, a hard worker, and watches for bargains. She works far into the night! She sews for the poor, and generously gives to the needy.

She has no fear of winter for her household, for she has made warm clothes for all of them. Her husband is well known, for he sits in the council chamber with the other civic leaders. She is a woman of strength and dignity, and has no fear of old age. When she speaks, her words are wise, and kindness is the rule for everything she says. She watches carefully all that goes on in her yard. With her own hands she plants the garden. For she has made warm clothes for all the family, and has no fear of old age. She says.

"There are many fine women in the world, but you are the best of them all!"

Charm can be deceptive and beauty doesn't last, but a woman who fears and reverences God shall be greatly praised. Amen.

JAMES L. GRAHAM.


HAPPY 94TH BIRTHDAY TO PETER DESIBIO

HON. RAYMOND J. MCGRATH
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. MCGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to wish a very happy 94th birthday to one of my closest friends and advisors, Peter DeSibio of Inwood, NY.

Uncle Peter as he is well known to his friends and family, is a well respected leader in his community. He has worked tirelessly for numerous charities and neighborhood events. Early in my political career, he took me under his wing and his advice and counsel has proven invaluable.

Among Uncle Pete's accomplishments have been his long-time support and involvement with his parish, Our Lady of Good Council in Inwood; he has also been active with Yeshiva South Shore. His work with youth groups and child care led to the naming of a local daycare center as the Peter J. DeSibio Five Towns Child Care Center. He has also been active with events to maintain Franklin Hospital. This work and countless other projects have made Uncle Pete a respected community leader for over 50 years.

I am proud of my relationship with Peter DeSibio. I wish him my very best and remain confident that Uncle Pete will continue making contributions to his community in the years to come. Congratulations, my friend.

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ARIZONA HEALTH CARE COST CONTAINMENT SYSTEM: A NATIONAL EXAMPLE FOR COST CONTAINMENT AND QUALITY CARE

HON. JIM KOLBE
OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, it's become a cliché by now, but it's no less true: the American health care system is in crisis. This year, health care costs will consume 14 percent of the U.S. gross national product. The average American family will spend $4,300 of family income on health care this year. Despite this enormous expenditure, nearly 36 million Americans were uninsured in 1991. And even more startling—10 million of those uninsured are children.

I am convinced we must once again marry health care to the market system if we are ever going to find a rational solution. And so, I applaud the President's reform proposal outlined just a few weeks ago. President Bush's Comprehensive Health Reform Program is headed in the right direction and contains the essential elements for a successful solution to this Gordian knot.

In his plan the President specifically addressed how we can make public health care programs more efficient. As an example of this efficiency at work, President Bush pointed to Arizona's Medicaid program, known as the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), pronounced access. The President's plan states:

"Until 1982, Arizona was the only State that did not participate in Medicaid. County governments provided acute and long-term care for the poor. In 1982, Arizona established a Medicaid program and obtained a waiver to operate this through the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS). AHCCCS is unique in that all care is provided through coordinated care arrangements. There is no fee-for-service option. Arizona contracts with participating health care organizations (HCOs) through a bidding/negotiation process. Modest savings have been achieved—estimated by HCFA at 5.7 percent in the fourth year of the program compared to fee-for-service alternatives. Arizona's AHCCCS program provides service to nearly 420,000 Arizonans needing health care. There are 14 provider organizations that contract with the State and 70 percent of all doctors in Arizona are registered providers with AHCCCS."

A 1989 study conducted for HCFA found that AHCCCS was less expensive, provided higher quality of care for children and had better responses to routine care than traditional Medicaid. Over the program's first 5 years, the average per capita costs for AHCCCS increased at a rate of 23 percent while those for traditional Medicaid increased 37 percent. As for consumer confidence, according to 1991 Gallup Poll, 85 percent—nearly 9 out of 10 Arizonans—believe increased AHCCCS funding should be a high or medium State priority.

Mr. Speaker, as Congress examines the proposed solutions for national health care reform, progress already made at the State level needs to be closely examined. Successful, innovative programs like AHCCCS are shining examples for Federal reform. AHCCCS is living proof that Federal mandates and socialized medicine are not necessarily to achieve affordable, quality, government-sponsored health care. I urge my colleagues to study the Arizona AHCCCS program and support the President's proposal to allow States more flexibility to experiment with similar cost containment systems.

TRIBUTE TO CLARK DONATELLI

HON. RONALD K. MACHTELEY
OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. MACHTEL. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and privilege to rise today in recognition of a young man that I, along with many Rhode Islanders, have come to greatly admire and respect. This man participated in the Winter Olympic Games as a member of the U.S. Hockey Team of 1988 and 1992. His name is Clark Donatelli of North Providence, RI.

At a very young age, Clark had a dream and dedicated himself to being the best hockey player possible. As a member of the hockey teams of Moses Brown and then following at Boston University, Clark distinguished himself as an outstanding player and as a team leader.

Most recently, this young man had the unique opportunity to represent the United States for a second time as a member of the Olympic Hockey Team in the 1992 Winter Games. As team captain, Clark's impressive performance on the ice truly served as an inspiration to his teammates, as each individual player under his leadership, tirelessly displayed their unyielding effort for our country.

But Clark's accomplishments transcend athletics. He is a young man with strong personal character and integrity. I am truly impressed by his dedication and loyalty to being the best he can be both on and off the ice. Certainly Clark, who has accomplished so much in such a short period of time, represents excellence in every sense of the word. For his excellence as an American Olympian and as someone who represented the United States and Rhode Island with great pride and enthusiasm, I am truly honored to have the opportunity to join with Clark's family, friends, and fellow Rhode Islanders in recognizing his outstanding personal achievements.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS

HON. JOAN KELLY HORN
OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Ms. HORN. Mr. Speaker, Lambert St. Louis International Airport, TWA's hub airport, is located in my district. Lambert employs 52,900 directly and indirectly in the metropolitan re-
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 3, 1992

Hon. Fortney Pete Stark of California
In the House of Representatives
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the ozone hole has again forced itself to the front pages as one of the leading environmental dangers confronting us. The need to accelerate getting rid of chlorofluorocarbons or CFC's has even been recognized by President Bush who called for a faster phaseout of CFC's.

The Congress enacted a tax on CFC's in 1989 to help shift industries off of CFC's and spur development of alternatives. The Wall Street Journal on February 12 attributed a price for being an ozone destroyer as well. HCFC's have always been known to damage the ozone. However, their destructive power has been underestimated in the past. Recent studies show HCFC's to be much more damaging than originally expected. The Washington Post on February 23 discussed a report by the Institute for Energy and Environmental Research showing HCFC's to be three to five times more damaging than previously suspected. To protect the ozone, tough action must be taken on HCFC's.

Using taxes to speed up the switch from CFC's and HCFC's to alternatives is an approach that is strongly supported by environmental organizations. They include Friends of the Earth, National Resources Defense Council, Environmental Defense Fund, National Wildlife Federation, and the Center for International Environmental Law—U.S.

Clearly the time is right for the Federal Government to act on CFC's. We must use all tools available. Let us strengthen a proven tax to get rid of these destructive chemicals as fast as possible.

H.R.—

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

SECTION 1. MODIFICATIONS TO TAX ON OZONE-DEPLETING CHEMICALS.

(a) ACCELERATION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING TAX.—

(1) In general.—Paragraph (1) of section 4682 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to amount of tax) is amended by striking subparagraphs (B) and (C) and inserting the following new subparagraphs in place thereof:

"(B) BASE TAX AMOUNT.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the base tax amount is—

"(i) $3.10 plus

"(ii) in the case of any sale or use of an ozone-depleting chemical in a calendar year after 1992, $1 for each year after 1992 (including the year in which such sale or use occurred)

(2) REPEAL OF PHASE-IN FOR CERTAIN CHEMICALS.—Subsection (g) of section 4682 of such Code is hereby repealed.

(b) CERTAIN HCFC'S MADE SUBJECT TO TAX.—

(1) In general.—Subsection (a) of section 4682 of such Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(3) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN HCFC'S.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a substance is described in this paragraph if—

"(A) such substance is listed in section 2(a)(2)(b) of the Clean Air Act (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this subchapter), or

"(B) such substance is an isomer of a substance so listed.

(2) TAXED AT 30 PERCENT OF BASE RATE.—Subparagraph (A) of section 4682(d)(1) of such Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence:
March 3, 1992

“Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, in the case of a substance described in section 4682(a)(3), the tax imposed by subsection (a) and paragraph shall be 50 percent of the base tax amount.”

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS—

(A) Section 4 of section 4682(a)(1) of such Code is amended by inserting “or is described in paragraph (5) after “paragraph (2)."

(B) Paragraph (3) of section 4682(d) is amended—

(1) by striking “and subsection (6)" in subparagraph (B)(1),

(2) by striking “and other chemicals" in subparagraph (C)(1) and inserting “chemicals described in subsection (a)(3), and other chemicals";

(3) by redesignating clause (iii) of subparagraph (C) as clause (iv) and by inserting after clause (ii) the following new clause:

“(iii) APPLICATION TO CHEMICALS DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (a)(3).—In applying subparagraph (B) to chemicals described in subsection (a)(3),

(D) EFFECTIVE DATE—

(A) Subparagraph (A) of section 4682(a)(l) of such Code (as amended by this Act) shall apply to the floor stocks tax imposed by section 4681 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 on such chemical if the sale of such chemical by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof for sale or use in further manufacture, there is hereby imposed a floor stocks tax on such chemical in an amount equal to the excess of—

(i) the amount of the tax which would be imposed by section 4681 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 on such chemical if the sale of such chemical by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof had occurred on the day after the date of the enactment of this Act, over

(ii) the tax (if any) previously imposed by such section 4681 on such chemical.

(B) The taxes imposed by this paragraph shall be paid on or before the date 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(C) APPLICATION OF OTHER LAWS.—All provisions of law, including penalties, applicable with respect to the taxes imposed by section 4681 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall apply to the floor stocks taxes imposed by this paragraph.

(D) OZONE DEPLETING CHEMICAL.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘ozone-depleting chemical’ has the meaning given to such term by section 4682(a) of such Code (as amended by this section).

(E) REPEAL OF EXISTING FLOOR STOCKS TAXES.—Subsection (h) of section 4682 of such Code is hereby repealed.

PARADISE CAN BE LOST

HON. PATSY T. MINK OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, paradise is more than an abstraction to the people of Hawaii, because we sincerely believe it describes our beautiful islands. But as we all know too well, paradise can be lost. Lost through lack of foresight. Lost through greed. Lost through simple human weakness.

And unfortunately, we have lost too much of Hawaii's beaches, waters, mountains, and verdant valleys to reckless development and pollution. We have seen overgrazing, nonnative species, runoff, and other fallout of our own neglect strip away centuries of God's handiwork and leave in its place eroded hilisides, barren reefs, and unforgiving pavement.

Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to authorize the National Park Service to undertake necessary feasibility studies to establish certain new units of the National Park system in the State of Hawaii.

I ask the Congress to authorize such studies for areas on the islands of Maui, Lanai, Molokai, and Kauai, because these areas have environmental, cultural, or historical significance of national importance that deserve preservation.

All are under present or potential jeopardy because of encroaching development.

Each represents a unique resource to the community and nation that I consider irreplaceable.

And together as park units in Hawaii they would reiterate to the citizens across this country that the National Park system continues to be a vital and attentive guardian of the best of our natural treasures.

My bill describes the specific areas I have in mind for the National Park Service to investigate:

The shoreline area on Maui Island known as North Beach; the mountaintop of central-Lanai Island; Anini Beach and the north shoreline of Kauai Island, and Molokai Island's northern coastline from the present National Historic Park boundary at Kaluapapa Settlement to Halawa Valley.

I know these are just names of unknown places today in these halls of Congress, Mr. Speaker. But like each and every one of our National Park units now in existence, they have special relevance and meaning to the surrounding community, disquieted by their possible loss from public use, enjoyment, and contemplation.

It is my fervent hope that the feasibility studies this bill authorizes lead to further evaluation by the National Park Service, and that these areas are among all appropriate criteria for National Park status.

I ask my House colleagues to join in this effort, and thank you Mr. Speaker for the courtesy of this time to speak.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO GROVER CLEVELAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Grover Cleveland Elementary School, its principal, Lue Dean Magee, the staff, teachers, students, and parents of this excellent educational institution. Grover Cleveland Elementary is the first elementary school of the Long Beach Unified School District to qualify for the Blue Ribbon School Award. This award program recognizes the outstanding performance of students in the 1989-90 school year with respect to the California Achievement Performance Tests [CAPS]. Although funding for the Blue Ribbon School Program has been discontinued, I feel that the accomplishments of Grover Cleveland Elementary warrant this congressional salute.

Grover Cleveland School is located in the beautiful city of Lakewood. It enrolls approximately 800 students in its prekindergarten through fifth grade. The Cleveland School's motto is "Learning for Success—A Commitment to Excellence." Their mission is to ensure the educational success of all students by stressing high expectations, a commitment to excellence, and a comprehensive and innovative academic program, demonstrating the belief that all students can learn and become responsible and productive members of our society.

An example of Cleveland School's innovative curriculum is the Aerospace Technology Magnet Program, which enables third, fourth, and fifth grade students to study state-of-the-art computers and other high-tech equipment in science labs. Cleveland also initiated an Olympics magnet, where students compete in Olympic games representing the nations of the world. In addition, Cleveland is the home of one of the LEUSD's Long Beach Unified School District] Deaf and Hard of Hearing Centers.

Parents in the community have played an important role in the implementation of the school's instructional programs and are supportive of the school's disciplinary procedures. Cleveland's PTA is responsible for a multitude of parental activities, including the school carnival, the talent show, book fairs, and Grandparent's Day.

My wife, Lee, joins me in commending the Grover Cleveland Elementary School for its stellar performance. We wish Ms. Magee, her staff, the teachers, students, and parents all the best in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO OLLA M. PARREOTT

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, this Thursday, March 5, 1992, a retirement dinner is planned for a very special lady who has been a vitally important part of our community for more than a quarter of a century. Mrs. Olla M. Parreott of Asbury Park, N.J., is being honored for her 27 years of service as a primary school teacher in the Asbury Park School District.

Olla M. Parreott, (nee Stradford), was born in Lancaster, SC, and graduated from the North Carolina Central University. After her marriage to the Reverend Brother David J. Parreott—himself a major figure in the community—she moved to Asbury Park. After several years working as a homemaker and doing part-time work for the Internal Revenue Services and with a local law firm, Mrs. Parreott decided to get into teaching. She began at the
Bangs Avenue School, then went to the Bond Street School and finally to the Bradley School where she has taught third grade for many years. After 27 years and 5 months working with the young people of her community, Mr. Parreott has decided to retire.

Mr. and Mrs. Parreott have been married for 34 years. Their two sons, David Parreott III and Derrick B. Parreott have both entered the clergy. Olla Parreott has always managed to find the time to serve her church and her community. She is a member of St. Stephen A.M.E. Zion Church, Asbury Park, the president of the Local Laity Council at St. Stephen, a member of the Goodwin choraleers, and a teacher at the Sunday school.

Mr. Parreott says, "I call on all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating CWO Morris Goldman on the occasion of his 70th birthday."

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**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

**March 3, 1992**

**Medal, National Defense Medal, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Victory Medal, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, a Presidential Unit Citation, the A.M.E. Ribbon with three Battle Stars, and the Order of Saint Barbara.**

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

**OF NEW YORK**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Tuesday, March 3, 1992**

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Morris Goldman of Forest Hills, Queens. Mr. Goldman is the command supervisory staff administrator of the 77th U.S. Army Reserve Command. He will celebrate his 70th birthday with a party in Great Neck, NY, on Sunday, March 8.

Mr. Goldman has over 50 years of combined military and Federal service. His distinguished military career began at the age of 18 when he enlisted with the 100th Infantry Division in 1942 and was assigned to the communications section of the 3d Battalion, 397th 1st Regiment. He received a Purple Heart for his valor in World War II after being wounded during an attack in Rimling, Germany. By the time the war ended, Goldman had advanced to sergeant major of the 3d Battalion.

In 1947 he became a member of the 77th Infantry Division. In 1951, he was appointed a warrant officer and received a dual status position as the senior civilian responsible for the day-to-day operations of the division's headquarters. By 1954, he had established himself as the senior civilian technician and principal assistant to whomever was the commanding general.

Mr. Goldman's many military awards include the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Purple Heart, Meritorious Service Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Army Commendation Medal, the Army Achievement Medal, Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Medal, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Victory Medal, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, a Presidential Unit Citation, the A.M.E. Ribbon with three Battle Stars, and the Order of Saint Barbara.

Mr. Speaker, I call on all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating CWO Morris Goldman on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

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**THE SHOOTING OF JACK RUSS AND THE DEATH PENALTY**

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

**OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Tuesday, March 3, 1992**

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, while I was at D.C. General Hospital visiting House Sergeant at Arms, Jack Russ, some Members took to the floor to call for the death penalty in the District. Jack seemed in remarkably good shape, ever generous and congenial, after the outrageously harrowing experience of being shot while walking his dog in Garfield Park.

Members who think that the death penalty is an answer had best look at the data from their own districts. States that have the death penalty have murder rates as high, yes, and often higher than States without the death penalty.

A brutal sanction, abolished in all but a few mostly oppressive countries, one that does not deter, and is applied only after a killing, is not good enough, my friends. Our people want us to prevent the killing. Have you taken a stand on stopping the slaughter? Where do those who trumpet the death penalty stand on the Brady—national gun control—bill? How did you vote on the assault weapon provision of the crime bill the day after the unprecedented Kleen, TX, massacre in October? Where do you stand on the strict liability assault weapon referendum passed overwhelming by the people of the District of Columbia last November? I'm afraid there is a remarkable and irrational correlation between votes that keep guns in the hands of thugs and votes in favor of the death penalty.

Virtually no part of this country has escaped today's horrific crime wave—small bucolic towns and big dangerous cities alike. The killing must be stopped, and stiffer penalties, including life in prison without the possibility of parole, must be applied. But let us not add to the madness of the killing the insanity of a remedy that will not stop the killing. If you want to stop the killing there are proven ways—and the death penalty is not one of them.

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**CONGRESSMAN KILDEE CONGRATULATES LAPEER COUNTY CLERK MARY ELLEN THICK**

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

**OF MICHIGAN**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Tuesday, March 3, 1992**

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to rise before you today to recognize the lifelong achievements of Mary Ellen Thick. On January 31, 1992, Mary Ellen retired from her post as the Lapeer County clerk after 44 years of tireless public service.

Mary Ellen Thick was born to Harry and Mary Thick, on January 2, 1948, in Metamora, MI. A lifelong resident of Lapeer County, Mary Ellen graduated from Lapeer High School in 1967. In 1948 she married Jack A. Thick and their union produced three children, Philip, Mary, and Gary.

It is inevitable that Mary would become involved in government, given her family's history of commitment to public service. Her father, Harry Best, served as the Metamora Township supervisor and as a Lapeer County road commissioner. Mary Ellen's brother, Harold, recently retired after serving as the Metamora Township supervisor for 25 years. Mary Ellen continued the family's tradition when she began working for Lapeer County on January 2, 1948.

In 1957, she became deputy to Lapeer County Clerk Lyle Stewart. In 1975 she was named to the clerk's post to complete Stewart's term. In 1976, Mary Ellen made her mark in history when she successfully ran for the office of clerk, becoming the county's first elected female clerk.

Having served Lapeer County through 11 presidential races and local elections too numerous to count, Mary Ellen has now chosen to elect herself a well-deserved rest. She will be dearly missed by all of those who had the pleasure of working with her.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in honoring Mary Ellen Thick. She may be officially departing from the public eye, but she will never be forgotten. The dedication and professionalism she has displayed over the years will continue to set the standard for public servants for years to come.
March 3, 1992

are spending their tax dollars intelligently. I am afraid that the message they are getting is just the opposite, and they are justifiably angry with this institution.

Our authorization process was established for the proper conduct of business, but this process has too often been ignored. It is time to end the abuses of personal-barron-excess. We have a duty to the American taxpayer, and, Mr. Speaker, one would think an obligation to use common sense.

THREE GIRL SCOUTS EARN COVETED “GOLD AWARD”

HON. HENRY J. NOWAK
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, it is always a genuine pleasure to recognize the accomplishments of one’s constituents. Such a case comes to my attention by Ms. Ann Marie Przybyl, program services director of the Girl Scout Council of Buffalo and Erie County, Inc., who advised me that the Girl Scout Gold Award—the highest award achievable in Girl Scouting—was presented to three young women from the 33d Congressional District of New York, which I am privileged to represent.

This award, according to Ms. Przybyl, reflects a progression of skill building, leadership development, and career exploration activities; and includes the design, development, and carrying out of a special Gold Award project.

The award was presented to Diane Bittermann of Lancaster, NY, and Kimberly S. Gengler and Lori Ray of Depew, NY.

Ms. Przybyl described their respective projects in this way:

Diane decided to gain first hand experience in this endeavor would be her career choice of education while she served her church community as a religious education teacher. She taught a fourth grade class of 25 students which involved developing lesson plans, tests, and report cards.

Kimberly ran a neighborhood-wide book drive, utilizing her computer skills to develop informational flyers and posters about the project. As the number of donations grew, she organized her troop to help sort and deliver the donations. An estimated 4,500 books and magazines were distributed among the following charities: Brothers of Mercy, Williamsville View Manor, City Mission, Children’s Hospital, St. Benedict’s Elementary School, Depew High School, the Native American Center, and Haven House.

Lori organized a clothing drive for Haven House, a center for battered women and children. As an incentive for participating in the drive, Lori developed program links for Girl Scout troops. What makes her commitment to this project unique is that it is conducted year-round, not just one-time drive.

These three young women should be commended for their achievements, and I am delighted to offer my sincere congratulations.

I would also like to thank Ms. Przybyl for bringing this to my attention.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS
TRIBUTE TO JUDGE IRVING R. KAUFMAN

HON. BILL GREEN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of my constituent, Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who died early last month in Manhattan at the age of 81.

Irving Kaufman was appointed to the Federal bench by President Harry S. Truman in 1949. At the time of his death, Judge Kaufman was serving on the U.S. 2d Circuit Court of Appeals in New York, to which he was appointed by President John F. Kennedy in 1961. He was chief justice of the court for 7 years.

Judge Kaufman was Chairman of the President’s Commission on Organized Crime during the Reagan administration. The judge also received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Nation’s highest civilian honor, from President Reagan in 1987.

During his 30-year tenure on the Federal bench, Judge Kaufman wrote landmark decisions in first amendment, civil rights, and criminal cases. He would have wanted to be remembered as the judge who was the first to desegregate a public school in the North, and gave innovative decisions in antitrust cases. A firm believer in freedom of the press, in 1971 the judge was the dissenting opinion on a three-judge panel which decided not to disclose the Pentagon Papers to the public. The Supreme Court later concurred with his decision.

I join my colleagues in extending our sympathy to Judge Kaufman’s wife, Helen, his son, and four grandchildren.

BODIE PROTECTION ACT OF 1992

HON. GEORGE MILLER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I join Congressman RICHARD LEHMAN in introducing the Bodie Protection Act of 1992.

This legislation will help protect the Bodie National Historic Landmark which, ironically, is threatened by the activity that made it famous—gold mining.

Located east of Yosemite National Park, the town of Bodie reminded us of a heyday in the 1880’s when Bodie was a thriving mining town. Many buildings, shops, and houses along with their furnishings still stand. When times grew tough, the miners departed, leaving their personal belongings behind. Today, Bodie is a historic ghost town managed by the California State Department of Parks and Recreation. Rangers give tours of the town, providing visitors a glimpse of what life was like when 10,000 people once lived in Bodie.

Yet, the quiet ghost town is threatened by renewed interest in gold mining on the federal lands surrounding the Bodie State Historic Park. In the National Park Service’s 1990 and 1991 report on damaged and threatened national historic landmarks, Bodie is listed as a priority 1 endangered landmark. In addition, the California State Legislature adopted a resolution asking the Congress to protect the historic, cultural, and natural resource values of Bodie. In response, the legislation we are introducing prohibits mining on approximately 5,000 acres of Federal land surrounding Bodie. Valid existing rights are protected.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to the California State Legislature, many organizations, including the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, National Resources Defense Council, and the National Audubon Society have expressed their interest in this legislation. I look forward to the bill’s adoption.

SIXTH DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL ARTS CAUCUS CONDUCTS ART CONTEST

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. BAKER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, last year the Sixth District Congressional Arts Caucus conducted an art contest for high school students in my district. This contest was very successful with 26 schools submitting 47 pieces of art. The first place winner of the contest is now studying at the College of Art in Memphis where she is using her prize money contributed by the Greater Baton Rouge Fair Foundation and presented by J.H. Martin, its chairman. I would like to thank Mr. Martin and the Fair Foundation for its generous contribution toward the making of this successful event.

The judges, Marty Blade, instructor of art at Southern University, Gail Hood, associate professor of art at Southeastern University, and Michael Crespo, director of the School of Art at Louisiana State University, had many outstanding works of art from which to select the winners. I would like to thank the judges for their generosity in giving of their time and expertise. I was proud of the level of achievement displayed by the art students of the Sixth Congressional District. Their hard work has been rewarded and I plan to continue supporting the arts caucus.

I would also like to thank Carol Gikas, executive director of the Louisiana Arts and Science Center, for allowing us to use their lovely facility for the art display.

Most importantly, I would like to commend Patricia Comeaux, chairman, and her committee members, Katherine Allen, Marilyn Batesman, Carolyn Blackwood, Susan Grey, Virginia Noland, Mary Ann Sternberg, Jane Thomas, and LeAnne Weil, for a job well done.

RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY IN HAITI

HON. DANTE B. FASCHELL
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. FASCHELL. Mr. Speaker, the Haitian Refugee Protection Act of 1992, which was
Mr. Speaker, in October of 1991, I called for the use of all appropriate means by the international community to restore democracy. In early February of this year, I urged Secretary Baker publicly to support the sending of a multinational peacekeeping force to Haiti. I strongly supported this amendment because I believe the solutions to the crisis facing Haiti and the plight of thousands on Haitians seeking refuge in the United States lie in Haiti itself, not in the United States.

Within 48 hours of the tragic coup which deprived Haiti of the fruits of its first-ever democratically elected government, I brought to the House floor a resolution which was passed by the House and which called on the international community to “take all appropriate action to restore democratic government in Haiti.”

Five months later and despite world wide condemnation and the imposition of an embargo by the OAS, democracy has still not been restored in Haiti. However, the agreement reached February 23 in Washington in talks under the auspices of the OAS between President Aristide, Prime Minister-Designate Theodore and a delegation of Haitian Parliamentarians is a promising step in the right direction. All sides represented at the talks compromised and signed a protocol setting out an agreed method for resolving the crisis. The next step is ratification of the protocol by the Haitian Parliament and the installation of Mr. Theodore as Prime Minister. But, the key to the restor­ation of democracy is not found, to support the dispatch of a multinational peacekeeping force and I joined our colleagues from South Florida in a letter to President Bush urging him to call on the United Nations or the OAS to organize such a force. And I voted in the full Senate for this amendment to the same effect passed the House without opposition. This clear message to the Haitian Army now needs to be repeated forcefully and insistently by the administration. There must be no misunderstanding in Port-Au-Prince: the Haitian coup will not stand.

LIFE BEFORE ROE V. WADE

HON. DON EDWARDS
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, millions of people throughout the world were dismayed last month to read about a 14-year-old Irish girl, raped by her friend’s father, who was banned by an Irish court from traveling to England for an abortion. Americans should remember that before Roe versus Wade was decided in 1973, American law imposed many of the same restrictions contained in current Irish law.

President Bush wants to reverse Roe versus Wade and the Rehnquist Supreme Court is preparing to do just that. H.R. 25, the Freedom of Choice Act will enact Roe into law. It deserves overwhelming support: [From the Washington Post, Mar. 2, 1992]

LIFE BEFORE ROE V. WADE

The case of the 14-year-old Irish girl, allegedly raped by her friend’s father, who was barred from traveling to England for an abortion, has been settled. Last week the Supreme Court of Ireland lifted the order of a lower court and allowed the girl to make the trip. The case has caused much political turmoil in Ireland, where abortion is banned by both statute and constitutional provision, and it recently was re-dubbed as the “Roe” case. It was much discussed here as well, where the girl and her family won great sympathy and the Irish law much criticism.

What many of us have forgotten is that before Roe v. Wade was decided in 1973, this country had laws very similar to those now in force in Ireland. Some women here were shocked to learn that Ireland not only prohibits abortion but forbids advertising, counseling or even the dissemination of information on how the operation can be obtained abroad or how much it will cost. Yet in the ’60s that was exactly the situation here. No abortions, except in some states to save the life of the mother, no ads, not even an organized network (though there was a clandestine one) for providing information. By 1973 four states had legalized the procedure, and another 19 had allowed it in cases of rape and incest and where the mother’s health or life was in jeopardy. The rest—33 states and the District of Columbia—prohibited abortion, and of that group only Mississippi allowed an exception in the case of rape.

Some Americans in a position of power want this country to return to the pro-Roe era and are counting on the Supreme Court’s giving them that opportunity via state legislation. During the 1992 campaign, Vice President Quayle, for example, repeatedly made this point. He was asked by a 12-year-old girl if he could justify an abortion for her if she had been raped by her father. He said no. When asked what he would advise his own wife if she became pregnant after rape, he said he would tell her to carry the child. He implied that if the woman in that case was Ms. Willie Horton should have had an abortion if she had become pregnant, and he said that would be wrong.

This is the position of absolutist abortion opponents. The debate here will soon move from the academic to the very personal. Hypotheticals—a 12-year-old incest victim, a vice president’s wife, a Maryland rape victim—could become as real as the Irish girl in last month’s case. As the Irish consider changing their laws on abortion, Americans are hard pressed to hold on to the reforms already won.

MR. AND MRS. PATRICK NEE CELEBRATE 40TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOSEPH MOAKLEY
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 3, 1992

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nee on the occasion of their 40th wedding anniversary. Anne and Patrick were married on March 1, 1952 in Sacred Heart Church, New­ton, MA.

Patrick was born in Roxbury, MA., to Anne and Patrick Nee formerly of County Galway, Ireland. He was the youngest of their five chil­dren. After high school, Patrick enrolled in the U.S. Marine Corps and saw active duty during World War II.

Anne was born in Connemara, County Gal­way, Ireland, to Mary and Patrick Trayers. She was 1 of their 13 children. Anne emigrated to Boston soon after completing school. Anne and Patrick married and settled in the Dorchester area of Boston. They are the par­ents of three children: Anne, Mary, and Pat­rick, Jr.

Their love and respect for each other has sustained them through good times and bad times. Their home has been a welcoming and caring place for friends and family. Their generos­ity, kindness, and commitment to their marriage and children should be saluted.
in-service death. I feel that this exemplifies an extreme lack of appreciation for the men and women who have dedicated their lives to our country.

The National Guard and Reserves had approximately 142,600 men and women who served in Operation Desert Storm. I hope that this fact alone proves what an important part that National Guardsmen and Reservists play in our Armed Forces. It is time to make a change in some of the rules to include this brave and devoted group of people.

Therefore, I have introduced a bill which would extend national cemetery burial rights to National Guardsmen and Reservists who have served 20 years in good standing. These men and women who have spent 20 years of their life as a member of the reserve or guard deserve this honor.

I ask my colleagues to support this measure. It is strictly a matter of fairness.