

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN EGYPT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a report on the economic situation in Egypt submitted to the Congress by the Agency for International Development Cooperation Act of 1985, as amended.

Egypt is the second largest recipient of United States bilateral assistance and the transformation of its economy, its privatization, and its reform are important interests we share with Egypt.

The report was submitted to the Congress February 20, 1992. The first part of the report follows here and attachments A and B to the report, providing tables and background, are retained in the files of the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

ANNUAL REPORT ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN EGYPT, FEBRUARY 1992

I. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A. Conclusions

Egypt should be able to meet its external debt service obligations in 1992 because of the relief provided by external transfers and debt forgiveness provided in conjunction with the Gulf Crisis, the country's foreign exchange reserve situation, and the debt service relief following the Paris Club debt rescheduling.

Egypt should also be able to continue to service its debt in the medium-to-long term if it stays the course on the ambitious economic reform program on which it has embarked (and on which it is making notable progress) and if external factors such as industrial country growth, oil prices, tourism and remittance earnings remain favorable.

B. Background and Summary

For nearly two decades, Egypt's centrally planned economy stimulated consumption and domestic investment through subsidized foreign exchange, domestic consumer goods and resources including energy (see Attachment B for a more complete survey). The principal external sources of funds were oil exports, Suez Canal tolls, remittances from workers abroad and bilateral foreign assistance in the form of loans, credits, credit guarantees and grants. Egypt borrowed heavily during the 1970's and 1980's to finance consumption, infrastructure and military spending. By 1980, external debt stood at nearly \$21 billion (98% of GNP and 227% of exports). By 1985, it had doubled to \$42 billion before peaking at \$55 billion (including arrears) in 1990. This placed the debt/GNP ratio at roughly 163% and the debt/export ratio at about 678%. By 1990, according to World Bank data, debt service absorbed 45% of goods and services export earnings, with 21.8% accounted for by interest payments alone. The bulk of this debt resulted from long term official borrowing from bilateral sources (see Table 5).

Debt service problems appeared in 1980 when Egypt's external debt surpassed GNP and the government began to accumulate arrears to official and commercial creditors to cover growing current account deficits. By 1984, interest payments arrearages had become serious because oil export earnings had declined from their 1981 high and the government was unable to identify new, alternative sources of foreign exchange. From 1984 to 1988, debt service arrears increased from about \$1 billion to \$4 billion. Scheduled Debt service rose from \$4 billion in 1983/84 to \$7.6 billion in 1990. In late 1984 and through 1985, the government of Egypt began deliberations on the underlying causes of the debt service problem and initiated a number of minor austerity measures, including subsidy reductions. In 1986, following a further decline in the price of oil, with severe macroeconomic imbalances and a dramatic increase in debt service arrearages, the government opened discussions with the IMF for a stand-by arrangement and with the Paris Club for a debt rescheduling.

To stabilize its macroeconomic situation, Egypt negotiated an 18-month stand-by with the IMF, which covered the period April 1987 to October 1988. In early 1987, Egypt rescheduled \$7 billion in arrears and maturities coming due to Paris Club creditors in 1987-88. The stand-by called for a number of economic reforms including initial actions to devalue the currency, minor increases in interest rates and budget deficit reduction, primarily through partial price corrections to reduce subsidies. In addition, the IMF and Paris Club understood that stronger measures would be taken before the end of 1987 in order to increase the speed of economic stabilization.

By November 1987, the inadequacy of the Egyptian reform effort became clearly manifest in missed IMF performance targets and the continued deterioration in key macroeconomic indicators. The 1987 stand-by became inoperative and negotiations began in early 1988 for a new stand-by arrangement. By the early summer of 1990, Egypt's lack of foreign exchange threatened its ability to meet Brooke-sensitive debt service payments to the U.S. and the country was estimated to have accumulated \$10 billion in arrears. Without help, the economy appeared to be on the verge of a major crisis. The situation changed markedly during the Gulf Crisis and its aftermath, with debt forgiveness, large inflows of donor assistance, a new IMF stand-by and agreement on a World Bank Structural Adjustment Loan. After the first review in December 1991, the IMF Board approved continuation of the stand-by and modified targets for the remainder of the program.

The significant easing of its debt service burden, donor transfers and the economic policy changes implemented during 1991 have greatly strengthened Egypt's capacity to service its debt. However, some difficult times lie ahead if Egypt is to capitalize on its newly found gains. Retaining a better balance in external accounts and growth in the economy will require continued, and sometimes unpopular, comprehensive reform. The donor and creditor response to

Egypt's situation since August 1990 has given Egypt what could be its best opportunity to proceed with the needed reforms. Undue hesitation in restructuring the economy could draw the economy back toward the economic morass from which it has just emerged.

II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE LATE 1990

The Gulf Crisis of late 1990 was an economic watershed for Egypt. Assistance to Egypt as a coalition partner dramatically changed the conditions which confronted the Egyptian economy. While there were foreign exchange gains from the sudden spike in the price of oil, there were large losses in tourism, worker remittances and some nontraditional exports. Domestic economic pressures for food, housing and jobs increased as Kuwaiti refugees and Egyptian workers fled the Gulf. The business climate was depressed. Without help, the economy appeared to be on the verge of a major crisis. The IMF noted in retrospect that, "In such a crisis environment massive economic disruption was a possibility."

However, Egypt's early and staunch support of the multinational effort to restore Kuwait led to important short-term relief from the country's economic problems. As one of several "front line" states in that conflict, Egypt received substantial levels of new external assistance via the Gulf Crisis Financing Working Group (GCFWG) countries. In addition, the President made a determination that reduction of Egypt's outstanding Foreign Military Sales debt to zero, pursuant to the authority in Section 592 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Act of 1991, was essential to the national security interests of the United States and to enhance the chances for peace and stability in the Middle East. As a prerequisite to forgiving Egypt's \$6.7 billion military debt, the statute required the President to seek comparable debt relief from Egypt's other official bilateral creditors. The Administration was successful in this regard. Gulf States and other creditor countries cancelled some \$6.2 billion in Egyptian debt. Together, the debt reduction of about \$12.9 billion reduced Egypt's debt service burden in the first year alone by \$1.3 billion. Other creditor countries chose to take action in the Paris Club framework, which would depend on Egypt obtaining an IMF program.

With the breathing room provided by external assistance and debt relief, movement toward a reform program accelerated. In early 1991, Egypt implemented a number of prior actions required by the IMF, including floating foreign exchange rates, freeing interest rates and raising energy prices. On April 19, 1991 Egyptian authorities formally submitted a request to the IMF for a new stand-by arrangement. On May 17, the IMF Board approved a stand-by covering the period ending November 20, 1992. Paris Club members agreed to May 1991 to reduce Egypt's bilateral debt by 50% of the present value over three years, conditioned on adherence with IMF program criteria.¹ On July 8-

¹ Because this figure reflects the present value of the debt forgiven, data for changes is the debt stock do not necessarily add to these amounts. Rather, the reduction appears more starkly in outyear debt

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

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

9, 1991, for the first time in a decade, a World Bank-led Consultative Group of bilateral and multilateral donors meeting in Paris reviewed and broadly endorsed Egypt's proposed economic structural adjustment program. In June 1991, the World Bank Executive Board approved a \$300 million policy-conditioned Structural Adjustment Loan (SAL) for Egypt. The loan was signed on November 22, 1991. In addition, in June the Bank Board approved an SDR 105 million IDA credit for a "social fund" project and \$84 million for gas investment project.

A. Main Features of the Government of Egypt's Economic Reform Program

The government of Egypt's economic reform program contains three general components: (a) a stabilization effort supported by the IMF to restore macroeconomic balance; (b) structural adjustment measures, assisted by the IBRD and other donors to improve overall economic efficiency; and (c) "safety net" provisions supported by a Social Fund for Development project, financed by IDA and other donors, and intended to cushion the adverse impact of economic reforms on the poor.

These, in turn, are broken down into seven specific target areas:

1. Macroeconomic reforms to contain inflation, reduce the balance of payments current account deficit and the government budget deficit and restore international creditworthiness. Toward this end, the IMF targeted fiscal deficit reduction from 20% of GDP in 1990/91 to 10% of GDP in 1991/92 and 6.5% of GDP in 1992/93. Subsidy payments are to be reduced. The elasticity of the revenue system is to be improved. A sales tax is already implemented in one move toward that end. Introduction of a Global Income Tax (GIT) in 1992/93 will be the second major step in a comprehensive tax reform program for which technical assistance is being provided under an AID project.

2. Financial Sector Reforms to improve supervision and regulation, strengthen bank solvency and remove impediments to efficient mobilization and allocation of investment resources. Market-determined interest rates have been effected and overall credit expansion is to be restrained to rates consistent with inflation targets.

3. Public enterprise reforms including restructuring and privatizing of public enterprises and severing the "umbilical cord" between public enterprises, the government treasury and the banking system. Public enterprises are to be subject to the same rules as private firms and access to credit is to be based on creditworthiness. Public enterprise managers are to be given full management autonomy, including employment decisions. Liquidation of nonviable enterprises will be permitted and privatization is encouraged. A new Public Investments Law has already been enacted.

4. Private sector reforms are intended to foster private sector development through dismantling of government monopolies, elimination of numerous investment and production controls, and creating a "more level playing field" for private firms vis a vis public enterprises in the purchase of inputs.

5. Price liberalization aimed at having most prices in the economy determined by market forces within three years. Transport, energy and power prices are to rise gradually to international levels or, in other cases, to equal their long-run marginal costs of production. In January, 1991 rail passenger tar-

iffs were increased by 15 to 40 percent. Cotton prices are to reach 60% of world prices by 1991/92 and 66% in 1992/93, eventually to approach international prices.

6. Foreign trade liberalization includes phasing out most nontariff trade barriers, lowering high tariffs, reducing the dispersion of tariff rates, and generally eliminating the anti-export bias in the trade regime. By mid-1991, import bans were reduced from 37% import coverage to 23%. This figure is to fall to 11% of agricultural and manufacturing output. Protection still remains high on certain public enterprises and will need to be a focus of the second phase of liberalization. The multiple exchange rate system is replaced by a single exchange rate that reflects underlying market forces.

7. A social fund for Development, in addition to softening the impact on the poor, includes the development of institutional arrangements to facilitate labor mobility.

B. Main Features of the IMF Agreement

The IMF stand-by is couched in the context of the complete reform package, of which "... the priority objective as stated in the Memorandum of Economic Policy of the Egyptian Government is to create, over the medium term, a decentralized market-based, outward-oriented economy that will restore noninflationary growth and Egypt's creditworthiness." a number of prior actions and performance criteria for the stand-by are spelled out in the Memorandum of Understanding. The agreement calls for two program reviews. The first completed in December 1991, focused on progress on economic and financial policies and on exchange rate and monetary reforms. During that review, understandings were reached on performance targets for end-March 1992, end-June 1992 and end-September 1992. The second review is scheduled for June 1992 and will focus on progress on economic and financial policies.

1. Actions required and completed before signing the Fund Agreement

Before a Fund agreement could be signed, the government had to certify, among other things, that: it had implemented a sales tax; it had increased customs duty rates by 30%; it had increased domestic petroleum and energy prices to specified levels; it had secured \$70 million in additional grant donor funding for 1990/91; it had identified \$300 million in additional grant funding for 1991/92.

2. Performance Criteria

Program performance criteria to be monitored during the stand-by include:

- credit ceilings not to exceed specified quarterly targets;
- net international reserves at the Central Bank not to fall short of specified quarterly benchmarks through 1991;
- specified limits on public sector borrowing short term and external debt it limited to specified quarterly amounts;
- exchange rate and trade regime covenants that call for:
 - unification of the exchange rate (completed December 1991).
 - no additional or intensified restrictions on international payments,
 - no reversion to multiple currency practices,
 - no new or intensified import restrictions for balance of payments improvement.
- specified adjusters to (a) and (b), above

B. Main Features of the IBRD SAL

The SAL draws upon the main elements of the broad program outlined in section A, above. The macroeconomic framework dovetails with that worked out with the IMF.

SAL conditionality and performance monitoring tend to emphasize the structural dimension of the overall reform effort. The conditions comprise two categories: (a) loan-signing conditions, and (b) conditions for second tranche release.

1. In outline, the loan-signing conditions, which were met in November 1991, involved:

- promulgation of a new Public Investment law as a keystone of public enterprise reform, and establishment of various institutional, regulatory, and staffing procedures necessary to implement that law and elimination of centralized foreign exchange budgeting for public sector companies;
- establishing a formula and time frame for cotton price adjustments to reach international levels;
- extension of the liberalized investment law previously enjoyed by only selected firms.

2. Conditions for the second tranche release are detailed in Attachment B. In essence, nine categories of reform are specified: (1) satisfactory progress in macroeconomic reforms; (2) privatization of public enterprises; (3) legal and institutional changes supportive of public enterprise reform; (4) industrial price liberalization; (5) energy price liberalization; (6) agricultural price liberalization; (7) increased privatization of fertilizer and cement distribution; (8) other reforms as set out in the Letter of Development Policy.

III. CHANGES TO DATE AND WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE

A. General Progress

By any standard, the Government of Egypt has accomplished great deal since the Spring of 1990 in setting the stage for a comprehensive reform of its economy. In mid-1991, the Government of Egypt presented an list of accomplishments to that point. These included, *inter alia*, President Mubarak's May 1, 1990 announcement of a path-breaking privatization program; approval of the People's Assembly of a new "Public Investment Law;" virtual elimination of investment licensing requirements for private firms, except for a limited "negative list;" streamlining of investment approval processes; beginning the phase-out of public trading monopolies; a 300 percent increase in wheat byproduct prices; a 500 percent increase in the price of petroleum products over the previous five years; a 400 percent increase in electricity prices over the same period; the declared intention of the government to move petroleum prices to their international equivalents, and electricity prices to their long run marginal production costs, by mid-1995; elimination of subsidies on "free" sugar and nonrationed edible oils; reducing the value of industrial production covered by administered prices from 53 percent to 26 percent; removal of all interest rate ceilings; institution of domestic credit ceilings; introduction of a new sales tax; progress toward a revision of the income tax, with target date for a law by mid-1992 and hope for implementation by early 1993; sales of locally-owned public enterprises; breaking the direct credit line between the Central Bank and the Central Government; creating a market for Treasury bills; opening the market to private foreign exchange dealers; and unifying the foreign exchange rate. The agenda is an ambitious one. In all, more than 30 separate reform measures were slated just for the period April-June, 1991.

B. Progress on World Bank and IMF Targets

The loan-signing conditions for the SAL were met by November, 1991. It is too early

service payment streams, after non-Paris Club arrears are cleared in 1992.

to measure progress on second tranche IBRD performance measures, but the schedule assumes that these are to be met in mid-1992.

The IMF held its first performance review, as scheduled, in December 1991. The evaluation covered two quarters of 1991; April-June and July-September. The staff concluded that, overall, "Developments under the program have been mixed," citing both positive and less positive developments. While overall macroeconomic reforms remained generally on track, several numerical performance targets for June and September were not achieved. The Board approved continuation of the stand-by and modified targets for the remainder of the program.

Progress under the program:

Directly specified policy measures called for in the program were generally met on time.

Introduction of a treasury bill market and market-based interest rates;

Inauguration of a sales tax;

Subsidy reductions;

Energy price increases;

Initial banking reforms;

Exchange rate reform.

Better-than-expected growth performance, control of inflation and balance of payments performance.

External arrearages were much less than programmed, thanks to debt forgiveness and Paris Club rescheduling.

The treasury bill market appeared to be working smoothly, and in order to compete, banks have had to increase their deposit rates (though still not positive in real terms).

The pound was more stable and stronger than expected.

Areas requiring continued effort:

Growth rates of net domestic assets of the banking system exceeded the target;

Growth in credit to the public sector exceeded the target;

Government bank borrowing was above the target;

Revenue and expenditure deviations from respective targets deviated by about 3% of GDP;

The pace of monetary expansion, if not brought under control, could add inflationary pressures.

The pace of public enterprise reform was slower than hoped (thereby accounting in part for the better than average growth and balance of payments performances and the excessive credit to the public sector).

According to the conditions of the original agreement, performance targets for the balance of the program were agreed to in December. These, again, include quarterly quantitative performance targets for: net domestic assets, public sector credit, external debt ceilings, clearing of arrearages, and international reserve ceilings. Corrective measures were needed to counter the effects of previous slippages. These include several revenue increasing and expenditure reducing measures, and increased control over credit expansion. June 30, 1992 was set as the new date for eliminating all arrears, rather than December 31, 1991. As in the first phase, performance "adjusters" are included to allow for changes in circumstances such as debt forgiveness or a shortfall in actual debt service payments. The second program review is set for mid-June 1992.

Because of the need to modify the timing for meeting quantitative targets, the phasing of purchases has been likewise amended for the remaining period of the program. Egypt reportedly made a purchase after the December review.

C. What Remains to be Done?

In the simplest terms, what Egypt needs to do is to stay the course on the reform program that has been inaugurated. In the short term, continued fiscal discipline, restraint in external borrowing, tax reform, control of excessive credit creation, continued trade liberalization, and price liberalization are all key to ensuring that the stabilization effort endures.

However, the key to the long-term viability of the reform effort will lie in measures that decontrol investment, maximize the use of markets as a resource allocation mechanism and privatize public enterprises early and at the most rapid feasible rate. Failure to correct the atrophy that impairs economic productivity and international competitiveness could ultimately undercut the very real, substantial, and hard-won gains that have already been achieved.

The recent history of economic reform attempts in Egypt is not particularly encouraging. Yet, the Government of Egypt seems to be committed as never before to real economic reform, and has never previously taken as many bold steps as it has thus far. The most generally expressed feeling among outside observers is "cautious optimism." While some quantitative targets have been missed, the general thrust is still forward, and to date the government seems ready to counter shortfalls with additional corrective measures. Yet the remaining required changes are substantial. Despite the best intentions, progress will not always be rapid. The administrative burden of these reforms falls on a small number of government officials and staff, who must simultaneously manage: an IMF stand-by; and World Bank SAL; a Paris Club Restructuring; numerous bilateral aid programs; internal policy reform; and the day-to-day operations of the government. Decisions will be unpopular with one group or another. How far reforms can go before "adjustment fatigue" settles on the population cannot be known at this time, but will be a decisive factor in determining whether this ambitious program will reach fruition.

THE 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF HENRY AND MARY GRZELAK

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues an exemplary couple from my congressional district, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grzelak. This past June 7, Henry and Mary celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary with their family and friends.

On June 7, 1941, Henry and Mary Grzelak were married at the Saint Pancratius Catholic Church, at the corner of 40th and Kedzie in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Grzelak have been pillars of their community the past 45 years, living in the same home at 7524 West 58th Street in Summit, IL.

Mr. Grzelak served in the U.S. Navy from 1942 to 1945, and he was employed for 25 years at B. Schwartz Meat Packers in Chicago. During this time, Mary Grzelak concentrated on raising her two sons.

Henry and Mary have two sons, Vincent and Dennis, and four wonderful grandchildren. Vin-

cent and his wife Karen are the proud parents of Gary and Diana, and Dennis and Kathy have two children, Paula and Donald. The entire Grzelak family joins me in saluting Henry and Mary on this special occasion.

Their commitment to each other and their family is impressive and deserving of special recognition and honor. I am sure that my colleagues join me in congratulating Mr. Henry Grzelak and Mary, his bride of 50 years, on their many years of love and commitment. May their life together continue to be an adventure and offer them many more pleasant memories.

LIBYA: STILL A TERRORIST STATE

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, despite his efforts to project a respectable image, Col. Muammar Qadhafi is still actively supporting international terrorism. I therefore encourage the administration to continue to put international pressure on this outlaw state until Qadhafi ends his support for terrorism and terrorist groups.

An exhaustive international investigation of the downing of Pan Am 103 in 1988 has concluded that Libyan intelligence agents were responsible for bombing that aircraft which resulted in the deaths of 270 innocent passengers, including 189 Americans, and Scottish citizens on the ground. Libyan agents are also likely suspects in the similar bombing of a French UTA flight in 1989 that claimed the lives of 171 passengers, among them a number of United States citizens.

In pursuing its firm policy against terrorism, last year our Government and Britain indicted two Libyan intelligence officers who are prime suspects in the Pan Am bombing. The French Government also supported the enforcement of arrest orders for four other Libyans involved in the attack on the UTA aircraft. In January, the three allies succeeded in persuading the United Nations Security Council to pass a resolution calling upon Libya to end its support for terrorism and bring to justice those responsible for the attacks on the two aircraft.

Despite hollow promises that he would cooperate on the Pan Am incident, Qadhafi has engaged in obvious stalling tactics designed to win him time while he attempts to undermine United States-backed efforts to make his regime accountable for these shameless terrorist activities.

Meanwhile, Qadhafi continues to provide training camps for international terrorists. After closing a number of those sites in response to United States pressure, Qadhafi shifted his terrorist training efforts to other camps in Libya where Abu Nidal Organization terrorists are trained along with dissidents from Africa, Asia and Latin America. Once again, Qadhafi has failed to live up to his commitment to renounce terrorism.

I encourage the administration to continue working with our allies at the United Nations to pass a further resolution imposing mandatory

sanctions designed to sever international air links with Tripoli, declare an arms embargo on Libya and reduce Libyan diplomatic missions and business offices overseas—facilities which are often used to support terrorist operations.

The Libyan strongman must be brought to account for taking the lives of over 441 innocent civilians. The families of the 14 victims of the Pan Am disaster who are from Michigan would surely agree.

I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following Washington Post article concerning Libya:

LIBYA'S TERRORIST TRAINING CAMPS: GADHAFI STILL RUNS FIVE DESPITE COSMETIC CHANGES, UNITED STATES CLAIMS

(By George Lardner Jr. and John M. Goshko)

Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi is still operating at least five terrorist training camps and has made only "cosmetic" concessions to Western demands that he get out of the terrorism business, according to senior U.S. officials.

Consequently, the Bush administration has begun lobbying the United Nations to impose economic sanctions against Libya that U.S. officials hope would stay in force even if Gadhafi surrenders the Libyan agents suspected in midair bombings of two Western jetliners several years ago.

The officials said the administration is not seeking Gadhafi's ouster and has no immediate plans to attack Libya militarily if Gadhafi fails to comply with U.N. demands.

In interviews, the officials said the administration believes it can build on the diplomatic momentum of charges tying Libya to the bombings of a Pan American flight in 1988 and a French UTA flight in 1989 to invigorate a decade-long campaign to force an end to Gadhafi's 22-year history of instigating, bankrolling and giving haven to terrorists.

One government official said Gadhafi "has been making a strong effort to hide his hand" in terrorism since November when two Libyan intelligence officers were indicted in the United States and Britain for the Pan Am bombing. For instance, Gadhafi closed five large terrorist training camps publicly identified by the State Department in a report on Libya last November that was based on intelligence information. But a senior State Department official said Libya is keeping at least five other camps in operation.

"The terrorists in the camps that were closed were moved to other training facilities, ones that were not listed," said another administration official.

According to the State Department, the closed camps—Al Qalah, the Seven April Training Camp, the Sidi Bilal Port Facility, Bin Gashir and Ras al Hilal—had been used to train members of the Abu Nidal Organization as well as dissidents from Africa, Asia and Latin America and Palestinian terrorist groups. Abu Nidal's group, which the State Department considers "the most dangerous terrorist organization in existence," still has headquarters in Tripoli and continues to train terrorists at other camps in the desert country, officials here said.

While Libya has not been tied directly to any recent terrorist attacks, and while international terrorism generally has appeared to wane in recent months, U.S. officials said Gadhafi continues to provide training and funds to terrorist groups around the world, from radicals in the Philippines to the Provisional Irish Republican Army.

One official said Gadhafi has temporarily scaled back relations with some terrorist

groups—in some cases asking them to leave Libya—in hopes of reducing Western pressure. But, he said, such steps "could easily be reversed."

U.S. officials said another cosmetic gesture by Gadhafi was the appointment in November of a new intelligence chief, Col. Youssef Abdel Kader al-Dobri. He was named to replace Ibrahim Bishari, alleged overseer of Libyan terrorism in the 1980s, but officials say Bishari is still an active, behind-the-scenes player in the Libyan intelligence structure.

Last November, the United States and Britain indicted two Libyan intelligence officers—Abdel Basset Ali Al-Megrahi, 39, and Lamen Khalifa Fhimah, 35—on charges of planting a bomb on Pan Am Flight 103, which exploded over Lockerbie, Scotland, in December 1988. The French government joined in calls for enforcement of arrest orders in the UTA case against four higher-ranking Libyan intelligence officers, including Gadhafi's brother-in-law, Abdullah Senoussi.

Last month, the three allies were unable to persuade a majority of the U.N. Security Council to vote for sanctions and had to settle for a resolution calling on Libya to cooperate in ending international terrorism and bringing to justice those responsible for the deaths of 441 people in the two airplane bombings.

But some diplomatic sources at the United Nations believe that Third World countries on the council, who argued earlier that Gadhafi should be given a chance to comply voluntarily, now feel he is stalling and are more receptive to the idea of sanctions.

U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali sent a deputy, Vasily Safronchuk, to Tripoli last weekend to try to work out a mechanism for Libya to comply. Safronchuk was expected this week to fly to Geneva to confer with Boutros-Ghali, then return to Tripoli.

If Safronchuk's mission fails, the United States, Britain and France hope to get the 15-nation Security Council to impose mandatory penalties that could include cutting off international air links with Libya, an arms embargo and a drastic reduction of Libyan diplomatic missions and business firms that Gadhafi uses in other countries as a front for terrorism.

Countries regarded as possibly retaining doubts about a tough sanctions resolution are China, which as a permanent Security Council member can veto any resolution, and Morocco, India, Zimbabwe, Cape Verde and Ecuador.

U.S. officials acknowledge that many countries, among them such key U.S. allies in the Middle East as Egypt, are concerned about the political vacuum that could result if sanctions and other pressures led to Gadhafi's ouster. But U.S. policymakers regard Gadhafi's survival as far less important than ending Libya's role in terrorism. As one put it: "If he can do the things we are insisting on and still survive, good luck to him."

In that respect, U.S. policy differs from the administration's attitude toward another radical Mideast adversary, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. Since the Persian Gulf War last year, President Bush has said repeatedly that he wants Saddam out and that the United States will not relax pressure on Iraq as long as Saddam remains in power.

U.S. officials said Libya, unlike such other terrorism-supporting Muslim states as Iraq, Syria and Iran, is not powerful enough to become a dominant force in the region. The United States, they said, does not fear an ex-

tension of Gadhafi's political influence but is determined to halt the terrorism that Libya is said to have helped instigate on at least three continents.

According to recent intelligence reports, Gadhafi has been trying since last fall to hide Scud missiles and fortifying anti-aircraft installations, apparently a precaution against air strikes such as those that President Ronald Reagan launched against him in 1986.

Although U.S. officials said they would not rule out military action in the future, they stressed that U.S. policy, at this stage, is committed to working in concert with other countries.

Many diplomats have warned that Western moves against Gadhafi could ignite Arabs to rise in his support throughout North Africa. However, U.S. officials noted that the same arguments were made about using force against Saddam before the Persian Gulf War, and widespread populist uprisings on Iraq's behalf never materialized.

A more serious concern, U.S. officials acknowledged, is the impact that an upheaval in Libya could have on the economics of Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco, all of which depend heavily on the earnings sent home by their nationals working in Libya. The potential economic effects are especially important for Egypt, which has about 1 million citizens in Libya and engages in extensive cross-border commerce with Libya.

**CONGRESS SHOULD ENCOURAGE,
NOT SUPPRESS, JOB CREATORS
LIKE FLORIDA'S DENNIS
WILFONG**

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring my colleagues' attention to an article that recently appeared in the March issue of Florida Trend magazine. It is about one of my constituents in central Florida, Dr. Dennis Wilfong, of Brooksville.

The story of Dennis Wilfong and the hurdles he overcame to become a successful small businessman is an inspiration to all, particularly in this time of recession.

I would like my colleagues to read this article because it is the Dennis Wilfongs of America that create jobs and make our economy grow. As Congress works toward economic expansion we should have the goal of encouraging, not suppressing, job creators like Dennis Wilfong:

**THE SUPPRESSOR WHO COULDN'T BE
SUPPRESSED**

(By Mike Bernos)

For Dennis Wilfong, there is life after being slammed on "60 Minutes."

Twelve years ago, Wilfong was partowner of a company that generated more than \$2 million a year manufacturing electrical surge suppressors. Wilfong was a pioneer in this budding industry, and as is customary for many innovators, he didn't have everyone in the scientific community behind him. Skeptics were unconvinced that surge-suppression devices—used to protect electrical equipment from destructive power surges—were needed or could even be developed.

One such critic was a MIT professor who caught the attention of "60 Minutes." On a

fateful Sunday evening in 1978, the late Harry Reasoner anchored a segment that questioned the validity of Wilfong's product.

The backlash was swift and costly. Sales of the company's surge suppressors all but dried up. Discredited and nearly broke, Wilfong left the company. He and his wife, Pam, left West Virginia and moved to Brooksville to start over. "It was the lowest point of my life," Wilfong says today.

Since that time, he has risen like a phoenix. Wilfong has built a new company, Innovative Technology Inc., that is a growing competitor in the \$550 million-a-year market for surge suppressors.

If there were skeptics in 1978, there is a world of believers now. Out of a 30,000-square-foot plant with 75 employees in Brooksville, Innovative Technology manufactures 700 different types of surge suppressors—metal boxes with sophisticated electrically and chemically based circuitry, ranging in size from that of a Walkman to three times the size of a shoe box and capable of protecting personal computers, televisions or high-tech robotic equipment in factories. Among Innovative Technology's customers: NASA, Ford Motor Co., AT&T, General Dynamics, Martin Marietta and Disney World. The Department of Defense also is using the devices in high-tech aviation contracts and in the Star Wars project at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Short and paunchy, with graying hair, the 43-year-old Wilfong has worked hard on his comeback. Armed with an unflinching belief in his product, Wilfong in 1983 decided that the best way to prove its worth was to take his message—once considered a controversial theory in electrochemistry—directly to engineers. Like a politician on the stump, he crossed the country explaining how the theory and his product worked.

"Everybody was attempting to solve the surge-suppression problem purely through electronics," Wilfong recalls of his early days, but using his self-taught knowledge of electronics and his formal training in chemistry—learned at the University of West Virginia—Wilfong began experimenting with the effects of certain chemical "poddings" (hot plastic poured over electronic circuitry) on heat-transfer loss.

Technically, it works like this: The chemical "poddings" interact with the surge suppressor's electronics to allow transient energy to be dissipated harmlessly rather than destroy electrical components. Wilfong thinks of it as an electronic Star Wars system in which a chemical shield protects electric circuitry by neutralizing invading spikes.

Convinced of its effectiveness, Wilfong in 1985 managed an important breakthrough. Ford Motor Co. agreed to let him try to solve a problem with its robotics, one that BusinessWeek magazine said was costing the auto industry millions of dollars in lost productivity.

According to Ford, its robots were burning out computer boards at the rate of four per robot per eight hours. The problem became so bad that carpenters built shelves to store extra computer boards next to the robots so that when they blew they could be pitched and replaced with new ones.

With Innovative Technology's surge suppressors, "board replacement and downtime due to surges or spikes have virtually disappeared," according to Carlis Stamper, Ford's manager of plant engineering. Matthew Murray, an electronics supervisor and a 16-year veteran at the Los Alamos National Laboratory, says the Meson Physics Facility

has had a similar experience. Wilfong's device "virtually eliminated any electrical problems," Murray says.

Wilfong now spreads the word about his transient-voltage surge suppressors (known as The Protector) through independent distributors. In 1991, they sold \$10 million worth of Innovative Technology's products. That's only a sliver of the worldwide market, but the industry is highly fragmented, with at least 50 other companies competing, including electronic giants General Electric and Panasonic.

Despite the competition, Wilfong expects Innovative Technology's sales to increase by at least 15% annually for the next two to three years. Part of that growth may result from the natural expansion of the industry. World Information Technology Inc., a research firm that tracks the industry, projects worldwide sales will hit \$722 million in five years.

Wilfong also is aggressively pursuing foreign markets. The Protector is sold in more than 35 countries already, and Wilfong sees particularly strong growth coming from the Pacific Rim, with Korea, Australia, Indonesia and Hong Kong providing nearly 30% of Innovative Technology's sales. Last October, for instance, Innovative Technology landed a \$6 million contract with a South Korean group led by that country's most powerful businessman, C.A. Kim, chairman of the Bora Co.

"The foreign market is ripe partly due to non-uniform electrical currents," Wilfong says. "The electrical power is not clean and can be very damaging to their developing high-tech electronics."

But with the world market so large and so many competitors, what gives Innovative Technology a competitive edge? Wilfong believes the difference lies in the Protector's electrochemical makeup. Though the chemical compound has not been patented, it remains a secret. "There have been attempts to duplicate it, but all have failed," Wilfong says.

Wilfong's hopes now are to take Innovative Technology to the next step, which means increasing the company's marketing efforts. Up to now, he has sold the Protector largely by word of mouth, but this year he's going to expand the company's advertising to increase the product's visibility among consumers. Wilfong won't reveal the company's profits, but says he has the capital necessary to expand.

"We want to become the IBM of this business," Wilfong says.

After re-establishing himself and building a second profitable company, is Wilfong bitter about his run-in with "60 Minutes" and Harry Reasoner?

"There is no shame in going to your knees," he says. "There is only if you don't get up again." His biggest regret is the lost opportunity—the "billions" in equipment and electronics lost because there was no Protector.

CYRUS R. VANCE: A TENACIOUS PEACE MAKER

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, the political career of Cyrus R. Vance has once again shown its steadfast pursuit of

peace in recent United Nations peacekeeping efforts in Yugoslavia. As the special envoy of the United Nations Security Council, he recommended the deployment of some 14,000 troops to maintain peace between conflicting Serbian and Croatian nationalists. I respectfully submit an article by Leslie H. Gelb from the New York Times that heralds the quiet accomplishments of a seasoned peace maker and presents his record for Nobel Peace Prize consideration.

From a legal career specializing in civil litigation, Vance has espoused the simple doctrine that negotiated solutions are preferable to military ones. Vance has been described as a "deeply tenacious—and—deeply moral man" who tirelessly seeks to reach a common ground with political adversaries. His career has seen the successful implementation of United Nations peacekeeping forces between Greek and Turkish Cypriots and is also credited with keeping Israel and Egypt engaged in dialog at the 1978 Camp David accords. In 1980, Cyrus Vance resigned his position as Secretary of State on the principle that armed U.S. intervention to rescue U.S. hostages in Tehran was morally wrong and politically ineffective. With similar moral tenacity, Vance has advocated United States divestiture in South Africa, negotiated for a cease-fire at the 1968 Paris peace talks on Vietnam, called for bold new initiatives to strengthen the United Nations' ability to prevent aggression as well as stop it, tackle Third World debt and contain global environmental damage. By balancing moral principle and political pragmatism, Cyrus Vance embodies the essence of a Nobel Peace Prize candidate.

Cyrus R. Vance has led an unheralded life as a negotiator in which the peaceful resolution of conflict has been his greatest reward. I urge my colleagues to read this article and examine the important role Cyrus R. Vance has played in securing world peace.

VANCE: A NOBLE LIFE

Cyrus Vance guards himself with smiles, manners and friendliness. So the warlords of Serbia and Croatia were surely disarmed into believing they could stare down his efforts to arrange a cease-fire between them—as they had done many times before with other mediators.

But like so many committed to conflict and killing, the warlords had misjudged and underestimated this deeply tenacious, deeply moral man.

Earlier this month, the haters and leaders of haters of the former Yugoslav nation formally agreed to stop killing each other. And the United Nations Security Council, which had dispatched Cyrus Vance to the scene months ago, voted to deploy some 14,000 troops to keep the peace.

The New York establishment lawyer used no magic or guile, no outlandish promises or prevarications, no table-pounding or theatrics, to do his job. He knew these tricks well, as practiced by other recent American Secretaries of State. But he did not believe that tricks produced lasting results. And as a man of the old school, they were not his way.

Rather, Mr. Vance wore the haters down as he had often done before in places like Cyprus in 1967, where he kept Greece and Turkey from each other's throats, and in the Camp David accords of 1978, when he played such a critical role in keeping Israel and Egypt at the bargaining table.

Each time, as in Yugoslavia, he bore down on them relentlessly with the simple credo: Killing is wrong—and most decidedly not in your interest.

"I explained to the leaders of the Serbs and Croats," he said in a recent interview in his midtown New York office, "that they had to choose between settling for less and continuing to kill each other. I explained that more killing would not lead to a durable solution. I explained that they were only damaging themselves and their people, and that they were only putting off the day when they would do what they knew they would have to do—live and work together."

Mr. Vance's words of reason and humanity were not new to me. His life and mine have intertwined many times in politics and friendship. He gave me great honor when he asked me to run the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs during the Carter Administration.

Perhaps the words were not novel to the Serbs and Croats either. But they had to note something special about the man who was saying them: He was an absolute mule in the pursuit of agreement. His oratory would never be overwhelming, but he would never tire of pressing for common ground.

Cy Vance's stubbornness would prove a match for their fiery nationalism. And his morality, coming as it did more from bone marrow than the mind, would prove as strong as their mutual historical hatreds.

Also, he was not above tossing in reminders that failure to stop the killing would lead to a cutting off of all outside aid and commerce. And he would wait and wait until pressures for settlement grew inside and outside Yugoslavia, and help these pressures along.

"In almost every conflict, the natural tendency is to look at the other side as evil," he said. "That's human nature. On the other hand, you need to find solutions to political problems that lead to killing."

But Mr. Vance, a Navy officer in World War II and a former Deputy Secretary of Defense, was quick to point out that not all disputes can be resolved by reason and compromise because some adversaries are simply too evil. "There are extreme cases like Hitler and probably Saddam Hussein with whom you cannot negotiate. But even with Saddam we probably should have given talks more time."

The Vance guideline in Yugoslavia and almost everywhere else has been that adversaries should be treated as adversaries, not devils. And even with the worst of adversaries, "you have to listen to them" and "keep looking for that point beyond which it's against their interests to keep on disagreeing and fighting."

Cyrus Vance always proceeds as a lawyer, not a philosopher. He would be the last, to pretend otherwise. His persuasive power rests in his rectitude, in stubbornly knowing that killing is almost always wrong.

This is what sets him apart from so many leaders who fear to fail even in pursuit of peace and so abandon the quest. Is this not a Noble quality?

BERLIN TOWNSHIP RECYCLING PROGRAM

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, Berlin Township is a small township in New

Jersey with a big message concerning recycling. Officials there want the whole country to know that recycling is the key to a cleaner environment. Berlin Township has the authority to speak on this topic, the National Recycling Coalition has cited Berlin Township as having the best curbside collection of recyclables in the United States.

For the past 10 years Berlin Township has led Camden County in the recovery of glass, cans and plastics. Once a week the township's five-man recycling crew picks up everything from newspapers to used motor oil. The crew also picks up wood, grass and other materials every other Monday of the month. In fact they also collect mixed paper products and send them to the Marcal Co. for recycling.

Much of the credit for the township's successful recycling program should go to the residents. Mike McGee, Berlin Township director of public works, says 95 percent of the residents participated in the program last year. And, he added, the participation rate has increased by almost 40 percent since 1989. McGee is confident that participation will continue to grow. So am I.

Berlin Township's exemplary recycling program has not gone without notice in my district. The following is one of several newspaper articles that has been written about the program. The article appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BERLIN PICKING UP AWARDS FOR RECYCLING
(By Patricia Quigley)

At the rate that Berlin Township has been collecting accolades lately for its recycling work, its pile of awards may someday surpass its piles of trash.

The township of 5,400 residents was notified last week that it has been cited by the National Recycling Coalition as having the best curbside collection of recyclables in the United States.

The notification came on the heels of a county award to the township in June for recycling the most residential pounds of material—1,328 per person—in Camden County in 1988, according to Michael McGee, Berlin's director of Public Works and recycling coordinator. At the same time, the county freeholders and the Solid Waste Administration named McGee recycler of the year.

Later that month, McGee also was presented the recycler of the year award from the state Office of Recycling and the Recycling Forum at an East Brunswick ceremony.

The state then nominated Berlin and McGee for awards at the national level. While McGee was not named national recycler of the year, he plans to be present in Charlotte, N.C., on Nov. 2 when the township is presented its award. McGee said the award was based on the amount and types of material collected, the participation rate and the overall success of the recycling program.

Berlin Township earned the national award with some impressive credentials. In 1988 the township had a 95 percent residential participation rate and recycled 48 percent of its trash—the state requires a 25 percent reduction in trash—which saved the township \$154,474 in dumping fees and earned it \$15,418 in the sale of the recycled materials Berlin recycles newspaper, cardboard, glass, plastic, aluminum and metal cans, metal, oil, batteries, tires and wood.

The payroll for the township's 1988 recycling effort was \$62,418, McGee said.

The latest awards join about a dozen that the township has received from the county

and the state since 1980, when McGee instituted a voluntary program in an effort to raise money to buy the township a truck.

In the beginning, McGee said, Public Works employees worked off the back of trash trucks, picking out glass to recycle and loading it in burlap bags for McGee to later pick up when he went through town. The recycling program became mandatory in 1981, and today the 16-member Public Works staff picks up material curbside on regular trash days, Tuesday through Thursday.

Of the award, McGee said: "It's really a credit to the guys in the department because they do most of the work. It's really a credit to the residents because they put the material out for collection. Without the cooperation of both, our program couldn't do anything."

The recycling coordinator said he feels "tremendous. It's nice to get some recognition for the town."

A TRIBUTE TO JEAN CACERES

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to acknowledge Ms. Jean Caceres for her dedication and perseverance in fulfilling her dream of caring for abused and neglected children. In a Miami Herald article entitled "Open House," reporter Bea Hines writes about Caceres' dream to make "His House" a home for children who desperately need one:

Jean Caceres was single, had a good job and was "happy and content with the Lord" until an unrealized dream kept creeping into her thoughts.

The dream—to open a home for abused, neglected and drug-exposed children—had been with her since she was a girl. And the dream would never go completely out of her mind.

About a year ago, Caceres, 30, a graduate of Oral Roberts University, realized her dream when she opened His House, at 7000 NW 53rd Ter.

His House, with its fenced yard and freshly painted building, is an oasis nestled between warehouses and auto repair shops. When the renovation is completed, His House will be a safe place for 12 children from infants up to age 6.

ALWAYS LOVED KIDS

Caceres was born in Terrytown, N.Y. and has lived in Miami since 1983. Until she resigned to start her ministry, she had worked as advertising manager for Life Publications, a foreign-language Christian publishing house.

Caceres always loved children. As a college student, she worked as a volunteer in a Mexican orphanage during her breaks. After graduation, she went to Brazil for a summer and worked with the children in a small Amazon town.

When she returned to New York after the summer, Caceres said she prayed for a job.

"It seemed that every door was closed to me. I couldn't find work. Then my mother, who lived here in Miami, called and asked me to come to Miami. My mother never called during the daytime. But that day she did. I felt it was the Lord, answering my prayer. So I went out and bought a ticket and left that very night."

LOOKING FOR HER CALLING

She worked at Life Publications for six and a half years until she felt "God was telling

me it was time to develop my calling," she said.

With her family and close friends, Caceres said she started praying for God to open up a way for her to help children.

"It's funny," she said. "I never thought my ministry would be in the United States. In Mexico, I'd worked with a woman who had 82 children and only three helpers. I thought God would send me to someplace like that.

"Instead, the Lord let me know the mission field was in my back yard."

HOME AT LAST

Caceres left her job in June of 1989, and lived off her savings as she went about creating a board of directors and taking crash courses on caring for substance-exposed infants. "I spent a year just going to conferences and learning about the work and establishing a non-profit organization," she said.

The building that houses the ministry had stood empty for eight years before Caceres moved in. The owner has given her a three-year lease for \$1.

Most of the renovation on the house has been done by volunteers. Although the work is still going on, Caceres has already had four infants at His House. "We are not set up yet for larger children," she said.

TREMENDOUSLY NEEDED

Caceres is helped by volunteers like Dr. Emilio Lopez, who sees the children without charge, and Lauren Perez, a volunteer and one of six board members.

"What she is doing is tremendously needed in this area," said Perez, who lives in West Kendall and is an elementary school teacher's aide. "Unfortunately there is so much red tape involved in getting going. It seems like instead of helping, the agencies stand in her way.

"Jean has taken on so much. I've seen people that she has helped so far," Perez said. "She could do so much more if she had the means to do it. She supports the ministry solely on a volunteer basis."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Ms. Caceres for her dedication and her commitment to our community. Her perseverance has certainly earned her a seriously needed role in our community.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN TURKEY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a report on the economic situation in Turkey provided by the Agency for International Development pursuant to section 1205(b) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, as amended.

Turkey is the third largest recipient of United States bilateral assistance, and the United States has significant ties with Turkey. Turkey's economic growth and performance are important for stability and progress in a key region of the world.

The report which was submitted to the Congress February 20, 1992, follows:

ECONOMIC REPORT ON TURKEY BY THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Turkey has remarkably liberalized and re-oriented its economic policies since the late

1970s. Abandoning an inward-looking economic strategy with heavy reliance on government intervention, Turkey has been implementing vigorously outward-oriented liberalizing policies. These policies have featured flexible exchange rate and interest rate regimes, extensive liberalization of restrictions on trade and capital movements, major price liberalization, and some fiscal restraint. These policies led to a tripling in exports between 1980 and 1985, another 50% rise through 1990 and an average growth rate in annual gross domestic product of 5% through the 1980s. Disappointments include lax fiscal policies, a stubbornly high inflation rate and very slow progress on privatization.

Turkey's economy turned sluggish during 1989 and its balance of payments weakened both during 1989 and 1990. While 1990 was a rapid growth year, Turkey's economy became sluggish again during the first half of 1991. An export recovery has been taking place, starting in 1991, and most service receipts have remained strong without a break. Strong economic growth also resumed in mid-1991.

Turkey's debt ratios have been dropping steadily, with the debt to gross national product ratio down to 45% in 1990, and the ratio of debt service to current account receipts down to 28%. Turkey still has a moderately heavy debt service burden. The country's main unresolved economic policy problem is its need to tighten its fiscal restraint and to pursue a vigorous privatization program in order to bring about greater efficiency in production and services. These further improvements in Turkey's economic policies would be expected to bring down inflation, strengthen the country's exports and attract more private sector remittances, facilitating debt service payments and gradually easing the overall debt burden.

II. EARLY ECONOMIC BACKGROUND AND POLICY SETTING

For half a century through the end of the 1970s, Turkey generally followed an inward-looking economic strategy with heavy reliance on government intervention. Besides erecting barriers to trade and financial flows, the Government created numerous public enterprises and continued to give them extensive subsidies and import protection.

During much of the 1960s and 1970s, this autarkic policy achieved rapid economic growth and subdued inflation. However, declining investment efficiency, sharply rising energy costs and internal price rigidities caused growing imbalances by the mid and late 1970s. Foreign exchange shortages became increasingly acute, disruption in many industries became common, unemployment grew and inflation rose to over 100% annually. The growing current account deficits were financed largely through short-term borrowing and the accumulation of payments arrears, with the external debt tripling between 1974 and 1977. Turkey's immediate crisis was abated through a series of debt reschedulings between 1978 and 1980, but a long-term solution required a drastic re-orientation of its economic policies.

III. STABILIZATION AND STRUCTURAL REFORM

Turkey embarked on an extended stabilization and structural reform program, starting in 1980. This program was buttressed by International Monetary Fund standby arrangements and World Bank structural adjustment lending through 1985. Its early features embraced: 1) A sharp reduction in the subsidies granted to the State Economic En-

terprises (SEEs) through regular, large increases in the prices of most of their commodities. The January 1980 price increase was the major one, which included 100%-120% rises for electricity, transport, textiles and most fuels; 2) The removal of most price controls on the private sector; 3) The complete liberalization of interest rates; and 4) Frequent devaluations and later daily determination of the exchange rate in order to maintain export-competitiveness. The 1980-May 1981 devaluations amounted to more than 30% in real terms, and between May 1981 and May 1986, the real exchange rate depreciated by about 3.6% annually. During the 30-month period of July 1986-December 1988, this rate depreciated by about 5.5% annually. The openness of Turkey's economy also occurred on the import side: according to Professor Krueger of Duke University, the combined impact of the reductions in tariffs and quantitative restrictions yielded a fall in the special costs of importing, on average, from 129% of the c.i.f. price in 1980 to 99% in 1984 and to 55% in 1987.

The later reforms included banking deregulation, the introduction of a value-added tax, significant reductions in tariffs and administrative controls on imports, the liberalization of restrictions on capital movements and the slow initiation of the privatization process.

IV. ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND WEAKNESSES

Turkey's most significant accomplishment has been in the area of exports. Exports rose by an impressive 19% annually from 1980 through 1988 so that exports as a percentage of GNP trebled to 21% during that period. Export performance has been particularly striking in industry: annual industrial exports jumped from \$1.05 to \$8.94 billion during 1980-88.

The international openness of Turkey's economic policies also is reflected in the increased importance of imports: Imports increased from about 16% of GNP in the late 1970's to over 22% after 1984. However, the exceptionally strong growth rate in exports led to a reduction in the trade deficit from \$4.6 billion in 1980 to the annual range of \$2.7 to \$3.2 billion during 1982-87. Combined with favorable developments in tourism and other service receipts, the current account deficit declined from \$4.5 billion in 1980 to \$1.9 billion in 1983 and to \$1.0 billion in 1987, before turning into a \$1.6 billion surplus in 1988.

Turkey's other major accomplishment has been in the area of stimulating rapid economic growth. Real GDP growth has exceeded 5% on average, though the 1980's.

Turkey's most significant economic weakness has been the failure to bring down the inflation rate. The average annual rate had been nearly 36% from 1973-80. There had been initial success in braking the high inflation of 109% in 1980 to 39% in 1981 and to 27% in 1982. The rate then ranged between 35% and 48% during 1983-87 before shooting up to around 75% in 1988. Relaxation of expenditure restraint has been the primary cause of the poor fiscal performance. A sharp cut in subsidies to SEEs and austerity in other expenditures in the early 1980's had caused the fiscal deficit to decline to a low of about 3% of GNP in 1983; thereafter the deficit ratio to GNP stopped declining and rose in some years in response to rigidity in many administered prices, large wage increases and burgeoning growth in many other expenditures, particularly in the run-up periods before major elections, such as in 1987 and 1991. The inflation problem has been aggravated by an accommodating monetary policy and success in achieving flexibility in depreciating the Turkish lira.

The other major policy weakness has been in the area of privatization. A limited program establishing privatization procedures and responsibilities was launched by parliamentary decree in 1986. A master plan for long-term privatization was then developed with assistance from Morgan Guaranty. It took many months of auditing and legal preparations to make the first public offering (Teletas) in February 1988. This offering was highly successful and, in November 1988, Coca Cola purchased Ansan bottling company for \$13 million. However, legal and political disagreements have hamstrung further significant progress.

V. RECENT ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND OUTLOOK

The new coalition government, elected in October 1991, has promised early action to rectify these weaknesses in order to bring the inflation rate under control. While rapid growth took place during 1990, the economy was sluggish during 1989 and most of 1991. The balance of payments weakened during 1989 and 1990, but recovered significantly during 1991.

A. Fiscal Policies And Progress Towards Privatization

The central budget deficit has been rising steeply each year, with a particularly sharp increase occurring during 1991, owing to electioneering pressures that year. About half of the public sector deficit is not recorded in Table One, being run up by the SEEs. When account is taken of the 34 trillion lira debt assumed by the SEEs during 1991, public sector borrowing amounted to some 10% of GNP, over three percentage points higher than during 1990.

The weak budget performance has been the result of large wage settlements, the failure of state enterprises to implement adequate domestic price increases and the large burdens inherent in maintaining a bloated public sector with negligible progress made in privatization. In response to pressures from organized labor, private and public-sector wages were increased in 1989 and 1990 by 120% to 140% each year. Wages were increased by 40% again in July 1991, on top of similar increases at the beginning of the year. In August 1991, the government increased its costs in supporting farmers by raising the price levels on many crops by 60% to 70% and by sharp increases in the fertilizer subsidy. The price levels on most Turkish crops had already been priced above world market levels. Similar electioneering pressure had resulted in minimal price increases at the SEEs through mid-December 1991. But, the increases announced then were still modest: for example, only 20% for sugar, 22% for electricity and 9% to 27% for liquid fuels.

The government has failed to privatize fully more than a couple of SEEs. Its principal success has been in selling to the public small portions of some 20 SEEs. Its sale of five cement companies to a French firm for \$105 million was blocked by the Constitutional Court during 1989 because the government did not follow its own rules and offer shares to the employees first. The new coalition's privatization program appears to focus on selling the government's shares in private sector companies, rather than tackling the 120 companies where the government is the sole partner. Already, at the end of January 1992, the state's 51% share in a local gas company was sold to the French gas company,

which already had a 49% share of the company, for TL 350 billion. Public holdings in four other companies are to be sold off in the first stage of this new program; these companies are in insurance, tea and canned fruit. Any genuine Turkish government effort to privatize SEEs broadly continues to be stymied by accounting, legal and political difficulties plus the large size of most SEEs compared to the limited resources of private purchasers. The three dozen SEEs and the 100 or so subsidiaries they wholly or mainly control account for 50% or more of the budget deficit. Privatization of these enterprises represents a major opportunity for reducing the deficit.

B. Inflation, Economic Growth And The Balance Of Payments

The inflation rate had jumped from 39% in 1987 to 75% in 1988. There had been small movements downwards during 1989 and 1990 to 60% during the latter year partly in response to policies encouraging the appreciation of the Turkish lira, but performance again deteriorated during 1991 to about 67%.

Average overall economic performance was just a little below par during the 1989 to 1991 period. The average annual increase in real GNP was 4.7%, or about half a percentage point below the average for the decade of the 1980s. Performance during 1989 and 1991 was sluggish: one and two per cent, respectively, while real growth in GNP surged by nearly 10% during 1990. The main determinants of slow growth during 1989 had been the drought-induced fall of 11.5% in agricultural production and declines in mining and public investment and in non-residential private investment. Important stimulants to the 1990 growth surge were the recovery of agriculture and a 12.4% rise in real private consumption, as a result of large real wage increases. The increase in government consumption was also exceptionally high, partly reflecting extra expenditures related to the Persian Gulf crisis. Private residential investment declined by 9%, while non-residential investment accelerated sharply to an average rate of 24%. Sluggishness in private investment was apparently the main cause of the slow growth during 1991.

Turkey's trade balance had reached its most favorable position during 1988 at negative \$1.8 billion, as a result of an unusually large increase in exports. The trade deficit then declined sharply during 1989 and 1990 to an unsustainable high of \$9.6 billion, during the latter year. A slowdown in exports during the two years was matched by an explosive growth in imports during 1990. Part of the explanation for the import surge during 1990 had been explosive consumer demand. The major reason for the deterioration in the trade balance had been a swing in exchange rate movements: the lira appreciated strongly by nine percent (in real effective terms) during 1989 and by 17% during 1990.

The current account balance would have deteriorated more sharply, were it not for a sharp rise of \$1.3 billion in worker remittances during 1989 and for continuing improvements in net services income and for the official grants received in connection with the Gulf crisis during 1990. With the Turkish lira depreciating again during 1991 and with subdued economic growth, imports were stagnant and exports grew fairly strongly. The reduction of expenditures on imports was largely due to lower world pe-

troleum prices and a 20% rise in domestic oil production. Combined with a further sharp rise in official grants and tourism performing better than initially feared, the current account may have returned to a surplus of nearly \$1 billion during 1991.

VI. DEBT SERVICE PROSPECTS

Turkey had reached an unsustainable debt position by the late 1970s. Debt reschedulings during 1978-80 gave it breathing space, while its structural reform program was prepared and then implemented during the early 1980s. Turkey's external debt doubled to \$40.2 billion during the 1984-87 period, but then grew much more modestly as the current account deficits narrowed. Rapid economic growth, favorable balance-of-payments developments, and generally prudent debt policies during the last decade have permitted Turkey to manage its large debt burden reasonably well. The total debt to nominal GNP ratio had peaked at 59% in 1987 and has then dropped steadily to 51% in 1989 and to 45% in 1990 (see table 3). A rise in debt service payments from \$5.4 billion in 1987 to \$7.2 billion in 1988 had increased the debt service ratio to 36%, but a levelling off in these payments, combined with some continuing improvements in exports and service income, caused the debt service ratio to decline steadily during 1989 and 1990 to 32% and 28%, respectively.

Turkey has pursued prudent debt policies in recent years, as reduced current account deficits required only a slow rise in the total debt since 1987 to about \$43.8 billion on June 30, 1991. Though the government deliberately cut short-term debt during 1988 and 1989, this latter trend was reversed during 1990, with a 65% rise in the accumulation of short-term debt as several SEEs boosted their borrowing from external short-term sources to cover their deficits. Early data for 1991 indicate that Turkey has begun to rein in this less secure form of borrowing. Turkey's gross foreign exchange reserves are presently about \$13 billion, having grown from \$8.9 billion at the end of 1989 and \$11.8 billion at the end of 1990.

Turkey still has a moderately heavy debt service burden. Continued progress in promoting exports and private sector transfers will assist Turkey in making the necessary debt payments without difficulty. An important ingredient in these promotional policies will be determined fiscal restraint and a vigorous privatization program. These policies will contribute to lowering inflation and achieving greater efficiency and make Turkish production and services more competitive on the international market.

TABLE 1.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE¹

	[In billions of Turkish liras]				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 ²
Revenues	10,100	17,587	31,369	56,685	90,000
Tax revenues	9,051	14,250	25,572	45,508	60,000
Other revenues	1,049	3,337	5,797	11,177	10,000
Expenditures	12,698	21,447	38,871	58,169	122,000
Deficit	2,598	3,860	7,502	12,474	32,000
Deficit/GNP ³	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.2	4.9

¹ Central government only; local municipalities, SEE's, and special fund budget figures are not included.

² Estimate.

³ The Turkish Government has revised upwards by more than 30 percent its reported data on GNP in recent years through replacing the 1968 weightings with 1987 weightings.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Customs.

TABLE II.—BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
[In millions of U.S. dollars]

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Current account	(960)	1,595	961	(2,611)	1,000
Merchandise: Exports (fob)	10,322	11,929	11,780	13,026	14,300
Merchandise:					
Imports (fob)	13,551	13,706	15,999	22,580	22,300
Trade balance	(3,229)	(1,777)	(4,219)	(9,554)	(8,000)
Service credits	4,111	6,026	7,098	8,933	10,100
Service debits	4,282	4,812	5,476	6,496	7,300
Private transfers, net	2,088	1,826	3,135	3,349	3,200
Official transfers, net	352	332	423	1,157	2,000
Current account deficit as percent of GNP	1.7	-1.8	-7	3.5	-1.5
Source: Central Bank of Turkey.					
Other data:					
Real GNP growth, (percent)	7.4	3.4	.9	9.9	2
Inflation—consumer prices	39	75	70	60	67
Sources: State Planning Organization and State Institute of Statistics.					

TABLE III.—EXTERNAL DEBT
[In millions of U.S. dollars]

	1987	1988	1989	1990	June 30, 1991
I. Disbursed external debt total	40,228	40,722	41,021	49,035	43,752
Medium and long term	32,605	34,305	35,276	39,535	34,930
Multilateral	9,802	9,192	8,740	9,564	
Bilateral	11,680	11,382	11,431	12,984	
Private	11,123	13,731	15,105	16,987	
Short term	7,623	6,417	5,745	9,500	8,822
II. Debt service:					
Medium and long term principal payments	3,031	4,394	4,276	4,033	
Interest payments	2,387	2,799	2,907	3,264	
III. Ratios (percent):					
Medium and long term debt service/exports of goods and services and transfers	32.0	35.7	32.0	27.6	
Interest payments/GNP	3.6	4.5	3.9	3.1	
Total debt/Nominal GNP	59	57	51	45	
Source: Central Bank of Turkey.					

SLASHING THE MILITARY AND TRASHING THE ECONOMY

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, this morning we heard some compelling testimony about proposed cuts in the defense budget from Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney and Gen. Colin Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

While both stressed the strategic implications of the various proposals to cut back our military, they also brought out the human dimension of throwing so many dedicated people, both uniformed military and civilians, out into the cold.

Their testimony reminded me of many of the impassioned speeches I've heard on this floor about how hard it is to find a job.

Yet I suspect that not a few of those speakers may be preparing to make things even worse.

I've just seen the results of two recent studies—one by the Congressional Budget Office, the other by the Office of Technology Assessment.

Both of these studies show that if you slash the military you're going to trash the economy.

The OTA study shows that some of the big defense cuts being proposed could throw as many as 2.5 million people out of work.

That would boost the national unemployment figure a full two percentage points, to more than nine percent.

Before Congress wields the knife, we ought to give a whole lot more thought to whether we might win a budget battle only to lose an economic war.

THE WESTERN RANCHER

HON. BILL ORTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, recently, I had the opportunity to read the pamphlet, "The Western Rancher: A Tradition of Economic and Environmental Success." It is an excellent summary of the facts and realities which unfortunately have been too often ignored by too many in the debate over grazing fees and management of the public lands of the West. This pamphlet stresses the economic importance of ranching to rural communities and to Western States such as Utah as well as to the Nation. It also highlights the responsible and constructive role of livestock producers in improving the public range for all users.

"The Western Rancher: A Tradition of Economic and Environmental Success" was produced by the Public Lands Council, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Association of National Grasslands, the American Sheep Industry Association, and the National Cattle-men's Association. All of these groups are doing an excellent job in forcing the debate about grazing and multiple use of the public lands to focus on the facts rather than emotion as has been the case too often in the past. I strongly recommend this pamphlet as "must reading" to all of my colleagues:

THE WESTERN RANCHER: AN ENDANGERED SPECIES?

Randall Brewer, from Three Creek, Idaho, is a typical western livestock producer who, like other Americans, is accustomed to abundant consumer choices. However, when it comes to affordable public grazing lands for his cattle, a rancher like Randall effectively has no choice.

Because public and private lands are deeply intermingled in the West, Randall needs

both to feed and water his herds. He uses his private 5,000 acres, which his forefathers homesteaded at the turn of the century, plus the adjacent 42,900 acres that he rents from the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

Since Randall requires 68.5 acres per animal, he must constantly rotate his herd to follow the seasonal availability of forage and water. But that is the way it is. Due to the ownership patterns of the West, Randall has no alternative but to use the two together. If the fees for public lands are priced out of sight, Randall and many others like him will be out of business.

Like other western ranchers, Randall works from sun-up to sundown seven days a week, hoping to make \$20,000 this year, a typical salary for livestock producers in his part of the country. Most ranchers run small, family owned operations. Despite their size, they make a very big difference in their local economies. If the ranchers are forced out because of increased public lands fees, many rural areas will crumble.

Take Buhl, Idaho, population 3,600. Buhl critically depends on Randall and several dozen other nearby ranchers like him who buy feed, equipment, gasoline and supplies. Idaho also greatly depends on the rancher and his beef. Last year, the state realized 13 percent of its gross state revenues and 34 percent of its gross agriculture revenues from livestock production. To put these numbers in perspective, consider that Florida realizes only 0.4 percent of its gross state product from oranges.

The economic impact of overpriced public lands on western ranchers is only one of the issues to consider. Another element is the environmental management of the lands. The public grazing system practiced by Randall and other ranchers has broad environmental goals. For instance, the carefully controlled grazing plan that Randall follows is designed to enhance the vigor and diversity of the plants and grasses on his lands. Then there are the animals—elk, deer, antelope and other wildlife—that would not be in

such abundance if ranchers like Randall had not brought in the water and salt that now sustains them.

As further testament to Randall's and other ranchers' vital contribution to western rangelands is their role as caretakers. Sports enthusiasts and other recreationalists are able to use and enjoy these same public lands because Randall is on hand to stop vandalism, poaching and fires, or even to aid someone in distress.

As can be seen, grazing fees weigh heavily in the complex equation of western ranching life. Many environmental, economic and social benefits are the results of Randall and thousands like him who vitally depend on fairly and predictably priced public rangelands. If the public lands are overpriced, many ranchers and other vital elements of western life will suffer.

THE WESTERN RANCHER

Western rangelands with their vast, unbroken horizons, rolling hills, and tall prairie grasses have been home to self-reliant men and women ranchers for more than a century. From the earliest pioneers, these livestock producers have existed in unique harmony with the rugged West.

But, who are they? What are their contributions to the environment, their industry, their states and this country? This brochure will clarify some points obscured or typically misunderstood about these western ranchers.

A PATCHWORK QUILT

Choice rangeland was abundant and widely available when the first settlers arrived in the West. Early settlers homesteaded the arable land for private farms and ranches. The states took the best that were left, leaving the land that no one wanted to the federal government. Today, the western range lands are a deeply intermingled patchwork quilt of public and private lands, a mix resulting from the pioneer homesteaders of a century ago.

A SUCCESSFUL PARTNERSHIP

For nearly 100 years, western livestock producers have worked in a successful partnership with the U.S. Government to manage the public lands. At the turn of the century, President Teddy Roosevelt was just beginning the conservation movement, and western ranchers were among the first to join. These livestock producers initiated their partnership with the federal government to stem the tide of indiscriminate, uncontrolled grazing that was destroying the western public lands.

Today, four to five generations later, American ranchers are still concerned conservationists. In fact, ranchers have a vital stake in sound environmental management; after all, it's in their economic self-interest.

ACCOMPLISHED CONSERVATIONISTS

Ranchers have spent years—generations really—learning valuable environmental lessons to leave the rangelands in as good, or even better, condition as when they found them. By aerating soil and scattering seeds, cattle grazing is beneficial to the environment. Livestock production is also crucial to many wildlife species that now depend on water, salt and other feed that ranchers provide for their herds. Just since 1960, big game populations have increased dramatically—782 percent for elk and 482 percent for moose, to name just two species.

In fact, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) reports in its "State of the Public Rangelands 1990" that "public rangelands are in a better condition than at any time in

this century:" testament to the thousands of ranch families who tend the range.

FAMILY RANCHERS

Public lands ranchers are the family farmers of the West. By far the majority of ranchers who use public lands run small family operations, and most live on the edge, making less than \$28,000 a year. Fixed costs are high, as are debt burdens. But most feel the quality of life is worth the effort.

More critically, the patchwork ownership patterns of the West ensure that ranchers have no real choice between using public or private lands. The average homestead doesn't contain enough private land to sustain a herd of cattle year round. Therefore, the rancher depends on a balanced mix of adjacent public and private lands to successfully raise his livestock.

ECONOMIC BACKBONE

Ranching is the backbone of the rural western economy. A \$9.2 billion industry, public lands ranching offers a critical tax base for rural western schools, hospitals, roads, and other services. It is also crucial to sustaining local economies—especially small rural towns—where ranchers buy fuel, feed, supplies and heavy equipment.

Ranchers are also important to the local and state economies in that they contribute heavily to domestic beef, lamb and wool production. Fifty percent of U.S. marketable lambs and 20 percent of calves going to feedlots come from western public lands. Eighty-eight percent of the cattle produced in Idaho, 64 percent in Wyoming and 63 percent in Arizona depend in part on public grazing lands.

THE COSTS

It's true that private grazing land rents are typically higher than public rangeland grazing fees. However, private leases are self-sufficient units where the owner provides the rancher fencing, water improvement and roads.

On public lands, by contrast, little is provided the rancher. Instead, the livestock producer must bear most of these costs, including larger management costs, higher death loss and poorer animal performance due to the inherently wilder open range environment. In addition, ranchers leasing public lands also must bear the increased costs of complying with federal red tape.

A FAIR FORMULA

Public land fees, an integral part of western ranching, grew out of turn-of-the-century government regulation on public lands. Following an earlier U.S. Forest Service range fee formula, the government enacted the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934. This landmark act gave The Grazing Service (a precursor to the BLM) the right to charge fees for all public lands, including the millions of acres of "no man's land" left over from the homesteading days.

Answering a need to update the fee system, the government initiated the Public Rangelands Improvement Act (PRIA) in 1978. This range fee formula is indexed to rise and fall with market livestock prices, production costs and forage values. When these variables change, the fees change with them. In fact, in the last four years, fees have risen nearly 50 percent.

A LEGACY OF SUCCESS

Western ranchers, during the past century, have contributed not only to the rural western economies, but also to the local environment and to the upkeep of the public lands. These ranchers depend on fairly and predictably priced public lands to ensure the con-

tinuation of their livelihood. And, Americans depend on the cattlemen's stewardship of the land.

In short, our public range fee system is fair to all concerned, but particularly the American taxpayer and the western rancher. This partnership is working and is stimulating private investment in public rangelands to the benefit of ranchers, the ranching industry, the consumer, wildlife and our national environment.

Who is the western rancher? An American success story.

A TRIBUTE TO LOUISE WOODSON BROWN—51 YEARS OF BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL MINISTRY

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Louise W. Brown, the choir director and organist at the Allen African Methodist Episcopal Church. For more than 50 years, Louise Brown has bestowed her most special musical gift upon numerous congregations in the city of Philadelphia. I would like to take a moment to reflect on some of the accomplishments of this truly remarkable woman.

Louise Woodson Brown developed a solid love for music early in her life. Mrs. Brown's mother constantly encouraged Louise to develop her musical talents, and sacrificed in a great many ways to support her daughter's musical endeavors. Louise Brown began her piano instruction with a private tutor at the early age of 7, and was playing the organ by the time she was 13 years old. Mrs. Brown once remarked on her complete dedication to her musical studies by stating, "I would practice for 3 hours every day to play perfectly." At the Wayland Temple Baptist Church, the choir director recognized the quality of her work, and taught her how to accompany the choir on the organ. At this point, Louise Brown knew she was "graced by God with a gift for music."

Mrs. Brown's first assignment was in 1941 at the National Temple Baptist Church on 17th and Master Streets in Philadelphia. Throughout the years, Louise took her talent to numerous congregations including the White Rock Baptist Church, the Zion Baptist Church, and the Tenth Memorial Baptist Church.

In 1980, Louise Brown came to the Allen African Methodist Episcopal Church, where the Reverend William H. Smallwood was and remains this pastor to this day. As the choir director and organist, Mrs. Brown is in charge of both the Allen Church Choir, and the Allen Gospel Choir. Both choirs are well known in the city of Philadelphia, and it is to the credit of Louise Brown that they have been able to reach their highest levels.

Throughout her career, Louise Brown has received numerous awards and certificates for excellence. As Louise Brown receives yet another much deserved honor this week, I would like to ask my colleagues to rise and join me in paying our greatest tributes to this fine woman. In addition, I would like to offer our greatest congratulations to her husband Dewitt, her 3 children, her 10 grandchildren,

and her 4 great grandchildren. In closing, I simply want to wish Louise Woodson Brown continued health, happiness, and of course, musical success. "God Bless Louise Brown."

THE FRIENDS OF THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AT FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY HONOR COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, BETTY CASTOR

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the Commissioner of Education of the State of Florida, Ms. Betty Castor, for her contribution to Florida's educational system. Commissioner Castor was honored by the members of Florida International University's Friends of the College of Education and presented with the Distinguished Education Service Award during a ceremony in February.

The Friends of the College of Education, of which I am a member is a volunteer group committed to advancing education in the community. The Friend's goal is to enable the FIU College of Education to recruit and retain the best local students in the field of education by raising funds for scholarships.

During the ceremony, Paul H. O'Neill, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Alcoa and chairman of President Bush's Education Policy Advisory Committee was the keynote speaker.

Among the many people who honored Commissioner Castor's work are the following members of the honorary committee: Michelle and Wayman Adkins, Betty and Alvah H. Chapman, Margarita and Armando Codina, Remedios and Fausto Diaz Oliver, Earlene and Albert Dotson, Patricia and Philip Frost, Janet and Thomas McAliley, Martha and Leslie Pantin, Delia and Sam Verdeja, Grace and Octavio Visiedo. In addition are the following members of Friends of the College of Education: Trudy Cejas, Barbara Bader, Ellen Barocas, Karen Dien Bekkers, Toni Bilbao, Mary Ann Buffone, Bobi Dimond, Marlin Arky Feldman, Nora Garcia, Sara Halberg, Cynthia Leesfield, Ana Margarita Maidique, Maria Millheiser, Berta Savariego, Judith Stopek, Marti Wakshlag, and Joanne Waldorf.

It is my pleasure to have the opportunity to acknowledge the work of those involved in the advancement of the School of Education at Florida International University, as well as the promotion of further education. In addition, I wish to acknowledge FIU President Mitch Maidique for his commitment and dedication to excellence in education.

THE CHANGING HEALTH CARE MARKET

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the good fortune of meeting

with Mr. Jeffrey Moll, the president of Beth Israel Hospital in Pastiche, NJ. Mr. Moll has great insight as to our Nation's health care problems, and the role of hospitals in an efficient health care system. For the RECORD, I would like to submit an editorial by Mr. Moll which recently appeared in the Bergen County Record:

THE CHANGING HEALTH-CARE MARKET—HOSPITALS MUST LOOK BEYOND THEIR FOUR WALLS

(By Jeffrey Moll)

Traditionally, the strength of New Jersey hospitals has been measured in terms of the number of inpatients compared with the number of beds.

This view has been a standard for many hospital administrators, managers, and board members, as well as market analysts. It is on this perception that the usual course of market growth has been based—typically, the expansion of the hospital campus itself.

Interestingly enough, many analysts and state officials continue to define a hospital's primary assets in terms of its physical plant and bed capacity. However, most managers have begun to realize that this standard no longer applies—that "the bed is dead" within the health-care market.

Lately, the primary growth in hospital activity nationwide has been in outpatient services.

Although 90 percent of a hospital's business may have been inpatients 15 years ago, that figure is declining. According to statistics released by the New Jersey Hospital Association, the length of inpatient stays has decreased 16.5 percent since 1980, while outpatient visits have increased 63 percent.

In fact, gross outpatient revenue at New Jersey hospitals has increased approximately 232 percent in 10 years, compared with a 99 percent increase in inpatient revenues.

This change within the market has forced administrators to revise their health-care concepts and explore the potential for expanding beyond their traditional four walls.

Although health care is a necessary community service, it is also a business, and basic business practice dictates that services be tailored to meet market demand.

The market is now requiring medical facilities to reach out to the community. No longer does strategic planning simply translate into physical expansion, with the intent of accommodating larger inpatient populations. Those who wish to survive in the struggling New Jersey economy must re-evaluate their strategies and adopt new policies that meet the growing realities of the health-care market.

Many hospitals have already begun to respond to these demands. In fact, the surge in programs conducted off hospital grounds illustrates industry efforts to adjust to the market. For instance, although house calls are a thing of the past for lots of doctors, many New Jersey hospitals have resuscitated similar services to accommodate changing needs.

Home health care in this state has undergone overwhelming growth, with nurses, dietitians, and other practitioners visiting patients.

Beth Israel alone had a 30 percent increase in such visits in 1990 compared with 1989, which was already up 20 percent from the year before. In the first eight months of this year, the hospital has been responsible for 80,000 visits to patients' homes—a 35 percent increase over last year.

Many hospitals are also starting to develop other forms of community programs. For ex-

ample, some send medical vans directly to high-density neighborhoods that are often low-income as well. Immunization, screenings, physical exams, and health education will soon be conducted on location, often at a work site.

In addition to conducting extensive education programs at the workplace, many hospitals conduct screenings for cancer, substance abuse, high cholesterol, and other disorders.

Many hospitals have begun to establish satellite offices. Off-site medical centers are becoming the norm rather than the exception, gaining significant popularity and credibility with patients.

The rise in "urgent care" facilities showed the industry that such programs were not only possible but necessary. Convenience is an important priority in today's society so alternative medical care is welcome.

The perception of quality care no longer centers on a hospital bed. Patients who once used emergency rooms (sometimes inappropriately) are now using off-site facilities. People have even grown accustomed to seeking treatment at facilities within shopping centers.

Experiences within our own cancer unit are an example of the trend for off-site care.

Although cancer treatment may have once been considered an inpatient procedure, Beth Israel has witnessed a major move to outpatient services. Outpatient chemotherapy has skyrocketed about 300 percent over the last decade, and about 90 percent of radiation therapy is done on an outpatient basis.

Indeed, Beth Israel's recent plans for physical expansion have emphasized outpatient cancer treatment and same-day surgery.

To remain competitive, administrators must reconfigure their four walls to allow for new technology; they must redesign them to accommodate growing outpatient services.

In the future, patients may not even realize they are going to the hospital.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO MS. HENRIETTA DIXON

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual who is very special to our community, Ms. Henrietta Dixon. On Saturday, March 7, 1992, friends, family, and students will gather in Cleveland Heights, OH, to salute Ms. Dixon for her contributions to our community over the years. I am pleased to participate in this tribute to someone who is very special and has been a positive role model in my life.

Henrietta Dixon came to Cleveland with her father at an early age. Her father, W.C. Dixon, was a well-known music instructor in Cleveland. Ms. Dixon followed in her father's musical footsteps when she organized a group of young men from the Cleveland community to play rhythm instruments. The group became known as the Mozart Band. The band was quite popular, appearing in concert at various churches and community events. The Mozart Band also enjoyed an exciting radio career during its existence.

I am proud to report that during our youth, both my brother, Judge Carl B. Stokes, and I

were members of the Mozart Band. When we were young men growing up in Cleveland, Ms. Dixon was our music teacher. I played the trumpet, while my brother, Carl, was a student of the piano. I recall Ms. Dixon as a music teacher who had high expectations for her students. She was a disciplinarian who demanded excellence, but she gave freely of her time, energy, and talent to help us reach our goals.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Dixon taught her students to appreciate all forms of musical expression. More importantly, she encouraged us to set our sights high and overcome obstacles. Because of her efforts, she can boast among her students many who have gone on to achieve as teachers, doctors, lawyers, judges, and in various other professions over the years.

Henrietta Dixon has always been willing to share her talents with the community, while asking little in return. Not only did she teach music free of charge, but she taught black history at various schools in the Cleveland area. She has a special gift for using music to reach out to our youth.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute Henrietta Dixon. She is a shape note historian, practitioner, and teacher. She is also an outstanding individual and remarkable woman whom I will always admire and respect. I ask my colleagues to join me in a very special salute to my greatest teacher, Ms. Henrietta Dixon.

IN HONOR OF LITHUANIAN PEOPLE ON SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the people of Lithuania as they celebrate the second anniversary of their regained independence.

As many of us are aware, the Lithuanian community around the world just finished celebrating Lithuania's 74th anniversary. On February 16, I joined the many Lithuanians in my district in observing this auspicious occasion.

However, I think it is fitting and proper to add March 11, 1990, as a new independence day to be recognized. It was on that day that the Supreme Council of Lithuania fulfilled the democratic mandate of the Lithuanian people and restored Lithuania as a sovereign state.

March 11, 1990, represents the final victory over 51 years of Soviet Communist domination. During that time the Lithuanian people struggled against a systematic attempt to crush their spirit and halt the independence movement. It is a testament to the will of the Lithuanian people that they did not falter in the face of a larger and more powerful enemy.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the individuals who fought and died for the freedom of Lithuania, and to commemorate March 11, 1992, as the second anniversary of the newly formed Democratic Government. I urge all citizens to recognize this day of independence for the Lithuanian community.

TRIBUTE TO KARL ULLMAN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to pay tribute to a good friend and outstanding leader, Mr. Karl Ullman, who is celebrating his retirement after 40 years of service to local 495 of the Joint Council of Teamsters.

Karl has served local 495 in a variety of capacities during his distinguished career, including as president from 1965 to 1970 and as secretary-treasurer for the last 12 years. He has also been a member of the Joint Council of Teamsters Executive Board since 1978. His leadership and commitment to the welfare of the Teamsters have earned him the respect and affection of all his membership.

During Karl's tenure as secretary-treasurer, he was appointed trustee to both the Western Conference of Teamsters Pension Plan and the Teamsters Miscellaneous Security Trust Fund. His untiring efforts in promoting the causes of the Teamsters led to his appointment as the assistant automotive division director for the Western Conference and he was eventually selected as full director of the Automotive Trades Division.

Karl is also recognized as an involved, persistent and effective negotiator in protecting the rights of working people. Always ready to go the extra mile, Karl is well-known for his successful negotiating of contracts for decades.

There are few people so dedicated as Karl. It gives us great pleasure to ask our colleagues to join us in wishing Karl Ullman a happy, healthy, and productive retirement.

HUGH D. PICKETT

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege today to participate at the memorial service at the Judson Memorial Church for my friend, Hugh D. Pickett, who died on Saturday.

I am pleased to share with my colleagues the obituary which appeared in the New York Times as well as my remembrances of this wonderful human being.

HUGH D. PICKETT—BAPTIST MINISTER, 60

The Rev. Hugh D. Pickett who oversaw pension plans and other employee benefits for 10,000 Baptist ministers, missionaries and lay workers around the world, died on Saturday in Tampa, Fla., where he was attending a church meeting. He was 60 years old and lived in Manhattan.

He died of a heart attack, church officials said.

Mr. Pickett, who was associate executive director for benefit plans for the Ministers and Missionaries Board of the American Baptist Churches, graduated with honors from Denison University in 1953 and from the Yale Divinity School in 1956, the year he was or-

ained and the year he became the director of campus ministry at Ball State University in Muncie, Ind. He joined the ministers and missionaries staff in 1963.

He received a master's degree in higher education from the University of Michigan in 1961. He was a Carnegie Fellow in 1962.

He is survived by his wife, Anna Lou, and a sister, Rachel Anne Anderson, of Arlington, Tex.

To say that Hugh Pickett touched all of our lives very deeply is to state the obvious—but it is also to vastly understate the matter. You didn't just become a friend of Hugh's—you became part of his family. Indeed he had the largest extended family of anyone I know. And he was extremely protective, loyal, and proud of each and every one of us—from his peers to the youngest of the group.

He was proudest, of course, of Anna Lou. Together they forged a magnificent marriage; two strong, independent, self-sufficient people who did not need the other to make themselves whole. Maintaining their full individualities, they became a dynamic loving team in the many areas in which their interests and activities coincided.

Hugh had a special capacity to relate to young people, and whether it was Alex, Pekoe, and Steven who spent their summers or the Weiss-Hoover boys who traditionally visited for years on the weekend before Labor Day, Shelter Island became the place where children could also be treated as adults—at least by Hugh. As Katrina and Tatiana were officially inducted into the family in wedding ceremonies conducted by Hugh, and then Paula and our grandchildren each came along, they too shared in the magic.

The discussions Hugh engaged in with the kids, or with the adults for that matter, were quite often calculated to make you climb the walls. Is it any secret to any of us that Hugh had some strongly held opinions. To set off a discussion, or an argument, he was capable of adopting the most outlandish point of view; and because he was so mischievous you could never be certain whether he was putting you on the whole time.

He loved people and the company of people. He loved to entertain and he was a great cook. He performed everything—be it a wedding ceremony for our children or a Christmas supper for friends—with the elegance and style he brought to everything.

Hugh loved the little conspiracies that politics offer up sporadically.

I was pleased and grateful that he served as the treasurer of my campaign committee for the past 20 years. A truly thankless job even if my treasury was never of overly burdensome dimensions. Still there were records to be kept and reports to be filed according to a predetermined schedule promulgated by the Federal Election Commission. For the most part Hugh met the deadlines; but there were occasional lapses.

Here is how Crains Business Weekly reported one such lapse last year: "Earlier this year, the treasurer of Representative TED WEISS' 1990 election campaign wrote the Federal Election Commission to explain why his staff had failed to meet a deadline for filing a report on campaign contributors. The treasurer said he had been in eastern Turkey at the time, the person in charge of checking the

mail had just had a baby and well, 'we did not have a campaign organization or operate in a normal campaign fashion.' I hasten to add that the FEC found that a perfectly acceptable explanation; especially since it was the off season, no elections were pending and there was little to report in any event. Hugh knew how to keep the important things in life in perspective.

Hugh was a wonderful human being devoted to truth, justice, and peace. We loved him when he was with us and we love him still even as we know that we will miss him terribly.

COURT GETS MORE CRUEL AND UNUSUAL

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, our judicial system is based on the premise that those accused of a crime are innocent until proven guilty. The Supreme Court, by ruling that judges can deny bail to "putative offenders" on grounds of "dangerousness," appears to give those judges the power to override that premise. In addition, we see the Court eroding the standard of cruel and unusual punishment. These constitutional rights, guaranteed by the eighth amendment, are slowly being eviscerated, as indicated by the sixth editorial in the Atlanta Constitution series honoring the 200th anniversary of the Bill of Rights.

Article VIII: Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

COURT GETS MORE CRUEL AND UNUSUAL

The following is the sixth in a series of editorials leading to the 200th anniversary Dec. 15 of the ratification of the Bill of Rights.

Basic fairness in punishment is guaranteed by the Eighth Amendment, which prohibits the government from imposing excessive bail and fines and inflicting "cruel and unusual punishments."

Bail ensures that people accused of a crime will show up for trial. It is grounded in the ancient English principle that such people must not be routinely incarcerated.

Four years ago, the U.S. Supreme Court kicked the pins out from under that principle by upholding the constitutionality of a federal law permitting preventive detention. Under the court's ruling, judges can deny bail to "putative offenders" on grounds of "dangerousness."

In effect, the judges are asked to predict the likelihood of future criminal conduct. So much for blind justice and the presumption of innocence.

A century-long series of Supreme Court rulings declares that punishments are to be judged unconstitutionally cruel and unusual according to an evolving standard of public opinion. The current court appears to be falling significantly behind a more enlightened American citizenry.

In 1989, for example, the court ruled that it is all right to execute a mentally retarded person—two years after this was forbidden by the state of Georgia, as pro-death penalty a jurisdiction as exists in the country. In other dubious cases, the court has allowed

the death penalty to be imposed on people as young as 16; whether it permits 15-year-olds to be executed remains to be seen.

This year, in a 5-4 decision, the court decided there can be no cruel and unusual punishment in a prison unless a prisoner can prove that prison officials in some sense intended it. Absent "deliberate indifference" on the officials' part, the prisoner has no recourse.

The Bush administration itself warned against insulating "seriously inhumane" prison conditions from constitutional challenge merely because those in charge have tried (unsuccessfully) to make things better. That's not our problem, said the court.

A TRIBUTE TO THE ELLIS FAMILY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to have the opportunity to acknowledge the members of the Ellis family for having taken part in the Greater Miami Opera's "Cristoforo Colombo." Bobby and Judy Ellis and their daughter Jennifer took part as extras in the production. In a Miami Herald article entitled "A Shared Spotlight," Bea Moss reports:

The Ellis family is used to doing things on the spur of the moment.

After all, Bobby Ellis and his son Geoffrey hopped on a plane to Germany in the fall of 1989 to see the dismantling of the Berlin Wall and to chip off a few pieces.

When Judy Ellis saw a notice in *Neighbors* a few weeks ago about the Greater Miami Opera looking for extras for an upcoming opera, she said what she heard.

"We figured we had nothing to lose by going," she said. "If we didn't get the parts, we'd just go out to lunch."

Actually, Judy and her husband, Bobby, went to the audition just to give support to their daughter Jennifer, an aspiring actress.

Geoffrey, 20, a student of graphic design at the North Campus of Miami-Dade Community College, passed on the experience.

"THEY NEEDED MORE EXTRAS"

"It turned out they needed more extras," said Jennifer, a senior at Palmetto High School where she is president of Palmetto Players and vice president of the Thespian Honor Society.

That is why there will be three Ellises on stage in the opera's production of *Cristoforo Colombo*, opening Monday at Dade County Auditorium.

More than 100 people of all ages were chosen to be supernumeraries—extras with non-speaking roles—in the opera, written by Alberto Franchetti and Luigi Illica and first performed in Genoa, Italy, in 1892. This will be the first time the revised opera has been performed in the United States in 80 years.

Bobby Ellis, manager of reservation sales for Delta Air Lines, was chosen to be a dignitary in the court of inquisition for the production.

"I was fortunate to get the part because I appear three different times," said the tall, slim super, who will wear a flowing black velvet robe and a jacket with a fur collar.

Judy was chosen to be a nun. Dressed in an elaborate habit, she will stand and kneel a lot, she said.

FOUR SCENES

Jennifer, almost five feet nine inches tall, was lucky. She will appear in four scenes.

She will be a monk, "because they needed tall people," a nun and an Indian servant in the New World.

"That's something," she said. "From a nun to an Indian maid with feathers."

Her final role is in the opera's epilogue, in which she is a vision of the departed Queen Isabella, wearing an elegant gown.

"I welcome the chance for this experience," said Jennifer, who plans to major in theater in college. "It helps me to see if this is what I really want."

Bobby, who appeared in high school productions many years ago, says he has been something of a ham over the years.

"Maybe this will rub off on Jennifer in a positive fashion," he said.

The family, which moved to the Pinecrest area 4½ years ago, had thought about auditioning for an opera when they lived in Pasadena, Calif., but never did.

Judy has some stage experience, having produced and narrated fashion shows in Pasadena.

All three are happy to be in the production. Even the three weeks of almost nightly rehearsals hasn't dimmed their enthusiasm.

"Everybody had been really friendly," Judy said. "It's like a big family."

In fact, this is the largest number of supernumeraries in the history of Greater Miami Opera productions, said the extra's captain, Chris Warren of Perrine.

Supers are paid a nominal fee for expenses.

Warren, also a super and a backup, is playing the silent role of King Ferdinand.

"As a super, you feel part of the total opera," Warren said. "If the opera is successful and if you were only on the stage for 30 seconds, you feel like you contributed to its success."

When the idea of that success and curtain calls were mentioned, Bobby Ellis didn't hesitate.

"When the cheers start at the end of the opera," he said, "we'll pretend they're yelling for us."

Mr. Speaker I am pleased to acknowledge the work of the Ellis family in the Greater Miami Opera. In addition, I wish to recognize the work of Jennifer Ellis, who was also cast in the opera's next production. Through this opportunity, Jennifer has decided to pursue her interest in the arts and a career in acting.

THE FEDS AND THE ARTS: WHERE IT WENT WRONG

HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to refer to my colleagues the following article that appeared in the February 25, 1992 edition of the *Washington Post*. This article is by Leonard Garment who was a White House counselor to President Richard Nixon, and gives the interesting history of the National Endowment for the Arts.

Mr. Garment is a supporter of Federal funding for the arts, however, in his article he seriously questions the need of Federal funding given the disdain and contempt the artistic community has shown the taxpayers.

Garment says: "If the Endowment is to survive, we will have to start making legislative distinctions between the preservation and dis-

semination of time-tested art treasures—from Michelangelo and Mozart to Bechet and Ellington—which can and should be given public support, and contemporary art still in the aesthetic laboratory, which will have to be supported by private foundations and patrons. If private aesthetic tastes runs to fecal symbolism, public urination and the politics of contempt, so be it, but not with public funds. And if some arts leaders continue too show disdain for the hard, disciplined, compromise-filled work of sustaining a political consensus for the arts, and continue to act as if shouting "First Amendment!" at every opponent were a persuasive or powerful argument, the Federal arts experiment will face and fall."

Mr. Speaker, with our Federal budget deficit expected to reach approximately \$348 billion this year, we can only afford what is absolutely necessary, not just desirable.

Given our deficit and the many critical Federal programs being underfunded, I ask my colleagues to read Mr. Garment's article and ask themselves if the \$178 million we appropriate to the NEA is absolutely necessary, or just desirable?

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 25, 1992]

THE FEDS AND THE ARTS: WHERE IT WENT WRONG

(By Leonard Garment)

The President's fear of Pat Buchanan's sharp tongue may have been the final straw, but it was inevitable that John Frohnmayer would sooner or later have to resign as chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts. He has been forced out not because he is an egregiously inept man—but because he served during years when this country finally had to face up to the immense difficulty of funding private art with public money in a populist culture. Those of us involved in federal arts policy over the years worked hard to keep this tension submerged. It is something of a miracle that we succeeded as long as we did.

The federal government started funding federal arts programs as early as the 1930s, but it was the Kennedy administration that pushed the idea of a broader federal arts policy and established a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts to pursue such a policy. In 1965 President Lyndon Johnson finished what his predecessor had started by creating the national arts endowment that we know today. Its funding, at the beginning, was insignificant.

When the Nixon administration took office in 1969, I became the White House aide in charge of arts. I was visited by visions of a vastly expanded Endowment, and President Nixon was agreeable to the idea. Under attack from liberals over Vietnam, he saw benefits in making some conciliatory gestures toward them. As a student of history, he knew something of the connection between great cultures and powerful political regimes. And he was, hard as it may be for his enemies to imagine, a closet aesthete who worshiped great artistic performers.

In the spring of 1969 I turned for help in this project to Michael Straight, Nancy Hanks and Charles MacWhorter. The administration got things started by proposing a doubling of the arts budget. Nancy became chairman of the endowment and spearheaded the effort with Congress, explaining how more money would fund more arts institutions and artists across the country—i.e., in every congressman's district. She soon reached critical mass and took off on her

own. She was a huge success, and the Endowment's annual budget grew exponentially, from \$8 million to \$140 million, until she finished her second term in 1976. Meanwhile, Straight, a novelist and serious art collector, became deputy chairman of the Endowment. He served as quality control officer and worried about the damage this idea of art-as-politics might ultimately do to the artistic quality the Endowment was supposed to promote.

Sometimes we had to deal with controversies created by the burgeoning federal arts establishment—though by contrast with today's blowups, ours were chaste and tame. There was, if you can now imagine it, a three-week congressional dust-up over the use of the word "bullshit" in a federally funded Living Stage improvisation for school-children in Baltimore. Then the American Film Institute, a federally funded organization housed in the Kennedy Center, scheduled a feature called "Milhous," a foul and second-rate trashing of the incumbent president. At Michael Straight's urging, I let the thing pass without comment, praying Nixon would not notice it.

But on another occasion the Institute proposed to run "State of Siege," a Costa Gavras film about the killing of a hostage by leftist terrorists. It seemed to me crazy or worse, in those days of active terrorism, to run a film extolling terrorist murder in a federally funded facility. I calmly told my friend George Stevens, the Institute's director, that I intended to withdraw—noisily—the president's name as sponsor of the benefit premier at which the film was to be shown. Stevens just as calmly canceled the film. He had decided, he announced, that running a film at the Kennedy Center passing assassins was not appropriate. The artistic heavens did not fall.

We had scores of small conflagrations that were contained or smothered by Nancy and Michael's eternal vigilance. The political right was kept at bay, and arts community leaders stayed silent at minor intrusions. They expressed an unarticulated consensus: Spare the words and save the child.

I left Washington after Watergate. Under President Carter, I saw the Endowment become politicized, absorbing lock, stock and cyanide the contaminating idea of a "populist" art culture. Historically validated artistic excellence increasingly had to elbow its way through crowds of mediocrity. And what had once been arts sideshows—experimental and provocative forms, political arts, new and exotic grants categories to cater to an alienated part of the arts world—gradually edged into the main arena, pushed there by the changing political culture and attracting foreseeable trouble from critics on the right.

I now think, though, that the seeds of destruction were sown at the beginning, as Nancy Hanks, in her passion for growth, enlarged the arts constituency by doing what politicians do best: doling out money with less and less discrimination in order to get more and more money. But Nancy had a genius for creating coalitions and rolling with contradictions. The Carterites could not duplicate her, and they lacked a Michael Straight to restrain them. They simply shifted the process into high gear.

In 1980 President Reagan came to town and promptly, though unsuccessfully, tried to zero-fund the Endowment. It survived subsequent assaults partly because of the chairmanship of Frank Hodson, a graduate of White House aide Jim Baker's staff and a man of great political skill. But the endow-

ment was by now beset on the left by militant feminism, homosexuality, AIDS advocacy, political rage, and undifferentiated provocation for the sheer hell of it. The visual arts, in particular, had gone off the rails, with post-modern Dada-style absurdity setting up one easy target after another. On the right, the same Endowment was under attack from conservative-movement politics, fundamentalist fury and Sen. Jesse Helms. Looming over the resulting clashes was a media machine avid for the sort of titillating material that usually lay at the heart of these disputes.

Consensual arrangements and quiet fictions that had once enabled political and artistic adversaries to maintain a troubled truce started to collapse, revealing the paradox at the heart of federal support for the arts: the idea that the whole country should pay for highly particular and private tastes.

In 1989, early in President Bush's administration, John Frohnmayer invited me to lunch to talk about his new job. The controversy over the Endowment's support of the Mapplethorpe photographs, a headache Frohnmayer had inherited, was already in the news. I found myself suggesting to Frohnmayer some survival rules that would never have occurred to me in the old days: 1) The Endowment's enemies would try strenuously to have Frohnmayer's performance judged by the nature of his mistakes. 2) In his battle against these enemies, the artists would not be loyal allies. In fact, they too would be his adversaries and had to be treated as such. 3) His real constituency was not the artists but the president, Congress and the public. He could benefit the arts only by succeeding, and success would be impossible if he thought of himself as an advocate for artists.

He was politely appreciative, but went his own way, from one head-banging to another at the hands of artists and moralists. A few controversial grants—a virulently political pro-AIDS work featuring public figures like Cardinal O'Connor, Andres Serrano's "Piss Christ" with its crucifix in urine, theater involving symbolic excrement spread over the performer's body, and the like—came to symbolize the descent into artistic and moral disorder of the once-disciplined federal effort to support aesthetic "excellence." The arts community's heated defense of these grants infuriated not only the Endowment's conservative opponents but a large number of previously neutral bystanders. The controversy paralyzed congressional proceedings to reauthorize the Endowment in 1990, and Sen. Helms introduced a proposal to codify standards of decency for Endowment grants. Artists replied that their First Amendment rights were being trampled.

Out of the noise came—what else?—a congressionally created bipartisan commission. Along with John Brademas, president of New York University and, in his past life as a congressman, an original drafter of the 1965 Endowment legislation, I was named co-chairman. The 10 other commissioners were a politically heterogeneous and fiercely opinionated group of arts aficionados. But we agreed, amazingly, on an unanimous report. It recommended that the Endowment be reauthorized and that there be no specific content restriction—but that the Endowment's grant procedures be drastically revised to curb conflicts of interest among panels of artists and to restrain the funding of self-destructive artistic craziness.

Yet after the funding crisis passed, behavior at the top of the Endowment did not change enough to make a difference. This

fall Frohnmayer received a recommendation from the Endowment's advisory council that some of the same avant-garde performance artists who had conspicuously angered Endowment critics be given funds for more projects. He would not overrule it; the chairman's job—he gave me his principled explanation—was to overrule his council only if a recommendation met a quasi-judicial standard of clear and convincing error. The next day an Endowment staffer privately read me a string of phone messages received from staffers who were calling on behalf of the Endowment's most durable supporters in Congress. They all said more or less the same thing: "Has he lost his mind?"

Can the president, Congress and the arts community finally cut through all this baloney and febrile foolishness and redeem the original idea of the arts endowment? I am coming to doubt it. This country, it is now clear, simply does not have the traditions of deference to artistic elites and central government authority to make the job easy or natural. If the Endowment is to survive, we will have to start making legislative distinctions between the preservation and dissemination of time-tested art treasures—from Michelangelo and Mozart to Bechet and Ellington—which can and should be given public support, and contemporary art still in the aesthetic laboratory, which will have to be supported by private foundations and patrons. If private aesthetic tastes run to fecal symbolism, public urination and the politics of contempt, so be it, but not with public funds. And if some arts leaders continue to show disdain for the hard, disciplined, compromise-filled work of sustaining a political consensus for the arts, and continue to act as if shouting "First Amendment!" at every opponent were a persuasive or powerful argument, the federal arts experiment will fade and fall. It will be sad ending after a happy start, and a loss to the country, but this prospect is as certain as the implacable anger that follows sustained insult.

A final word: Supporters of the Endowment idea, like me, should note that on Sunday television's "David Brinkley Show," four mainstays of the Washington establishment—Brinkley, Sam Donaldson, Cokie Roberts and George Will—agreed, more in weariness than indignation, that it was time for the Endowment to go.

CREDIT UNIONS BUILD
CONFIDENCE

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, in the late 1800's, about the only way our Nation's working people could obtain a source of credit was through loan sharks. However, they learned that by banding together and pooling their monetary resources they could break the grip of loan sharks and in fact begin to build savings and credit for the first time. These are the roots of America's credit unions, which were first established in the United States in the year 1909. It is remarkable, through all the changes and upheavals experienced by our economy and our financial institutions during this century, credit unions are poised to enter the 21st century in the same fashion as they began the 20th century: as builders of con-

fidence for credit union members, now 62 million strong.

Credit unions—regardless of size or sophistication of services—remain steadfastly wedded to the principle of providing low-cost financial services to their members. This is the very best way credit unions know how to build confidence.

Each year in the American Banker survey, credit unions have distinguished themselves by receiving the highest percentage of very satisfied ratings from their members. In 1991, consumers gave credit unions a 78 percent very satisfied rating as opposed to 65 percent for commercial banks and 62 percent for thrifts. While 43 percent of those surveyed belonged to credit unions, only 21 percent designated a credit union as their "principal institution." Banks were tapped by consumers 57 percent and thrifts 23 percent of the time as their principal institutions.

Credit unions' dedication to service, rather than profits, is even better illustrated by the fact that 29 percent of customers surveyed said the quality of service improved over the past year at their credit union. Only 17 percent of bank depositors and 19 percent of thrift customers responded similarly.

When the results of the American Banker survey are augmented with the countless examples of how credit unions interact with their members, a clear picture of these financial cooperatives comes clearly into focus. Credit unions provide financial services to their members who in a great many instances may not find these services elsewhere. For example, a survey by the National Association of Federal Credit Unions [NAFCU] of their members conducted last year found that the average annual interest rate charged on credit cards was 14.9 percent as opposed to the 18 to 19 percent charged by commercial banks. It is interesting to note that amidst the considerable opposition to Federal regulation of credit card interest rates last year, there was little notice of the fact that Federal credit unions are the only financial institutions chartered by the Federal Government which must submit to a usury ceiling, currently set at 18 percent under the terms of the Federal Credit Union Act. By providing low-cost financial services, credit unions provide their members with the confidence they require to enter the marketplace and finance the types of purchases that are necessary to get the American economy going again—be they major purchases such as automobiles or homes, or more routine acquisitions.

Yet, in terms of total assets among all financial institutions, credit unions comprise a very small piece of the pie—less than 5 percent overall. The aggregate assets of the top 25 American banks is over six times the combined size of all credit unions. But to those 62 million American consumers who belong to credit unions, the availability of low-cost financial services represents a vital niche in our financial marketplace. The niche that credit unions have cultivated—and that continues to blossom—is based on the fertile seeds planted almost a century ago, and is one that the Nation's credit union community strongly wants to maintain and will fight to preserve.

I urge my colleagues in Congress to continue to defeat measures which would injure

our Nation's credit unions—such as the administration's recent proposal to tax credit unions—and allow these nonprofit, democratically controlled and volunteer-driven financial cooperatives to enter the 21st century as they began the 20th century: as confidence builders.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID AND SUE
CORNELL

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize two truly outstanding individuals in northern Michigan. David and Sue Cornell have been named as the Greater Kalkaska Area Chamber of Commerce 1992 Citizens of the Year.

Their activity in the community is strong and varied. Both are members of the Spencer Church of Christ. David is an Elder, and Sue teaches Sunday school. They also are involved in diabetes clinics and hospital work.

Sue has served as the treasurer for the National Trout Festival, an event held annually for over 50 years that promotes the fishing and other summer sports that prevail in the Kalkaska area. With over four major trout streams in Kalkaska the festival attracts thousands of visitors to Northern Michigan. She is also involved in many other activities including Cub Scouts.

David is the vice-president of the Kalkaska Area Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the Downtown Development Authority. He has been instrumental in the organization of such events as the National Trout Festival and Winterfest, an annual winter carnival held to celebrate the wonderful winters in Northern Michigan. Included in the festival is a major sled dog race that is the last major race before the famed Iditarod. It regularly draws dog sled teams from as far away as the east coast, Minnesota, and Canada.

Their drug store in Downtown Kalkaska is a gem of the community. The service provided by the Cornells is outstanding. They make sure that the customers they serve are always satisfied. If David has to take extra time to explain the do's and don'ts of medication a customer is receiving, or if Sue has to order something special for a customer, they make sure it is done. Their commitment to the community is equalled by their commitment to their store.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you will join with me in honoring this fine couple on being named the Greater Kalkaska Area Chamber of Commerce 1992 Citizens of the Year. Their time and commitment to the community is exemplary. Let us congratulate them on a job well done.

REPRESENTATIVE GERALD SOLOMON HONORED BY VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, there is no more loyal advocate for the Nation's veterans than our distinguished colleague from New York, JERRY SOLOMON. Time and again, as a member and ultimately the ranking minority member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, he eloquently and fiercely defended every veteran's right to a decent opportunity for re-adjustment to civilian society and made an indelible contribution to quality veterans' health care and meaningful benefits programs. There is a combination of concern, passion, and perseverance—at least some of which stems from a Marine Corps background, I'm sure—that has enabled JERRY to make significant things happen in the development of veterans' programs.

It was JERRY SOLOMON's initiative that resulted in the Veterans' Administration being upgraded to a Cabinet-level department. As a result, veterans can now enter through the front door of the White House instead of the back door. It gave them access to the President and a role in the deliberation of this country's policies. For that alone, JERRY deserves the veteran community's praise.

As a member of the Rules Committee, his advocacy has not wavered in the least. The veterans of New York already know it, I'm sure, and the other 25 million American veterans and their families should be made aware that JERRY SOLOMON is one of the best friends they have in the U.S. Congress.

In recognition of his outstanding service and advocacy, the 2.2-million-member Veterans of Foreign Wars, in an impressive ceremony here in Washington last evening, presented JERRY with its VFW Congressional Award.

I would like to share with my colleagues his acceptance remarks:

REMARKS BY GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

Commander-in-Chief, Bob Wallace, your lovely wife Dianne, distinguished officers and members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, National President Mary Sears and your auxiliary, distinguished Members of the House and Senate, outstanding Voice of Democracy participants, ladies and gentlemen. Four years ago, at your VFW Convention in Chicago, I was deeply honored to have been the recipient of your VFW Commander-in-Chief's Gold Medal Award.

But this evening, I am even more proud and privileged to receive the VFW's highest citation, the "Congressional Award."

Proud, because it allows me to join with those other select Members of the House and Senate, many of them here with us this evening, who have received this coveted award for what they have done for their country and for the veterans of this great Nation.

But, Commander Wallace, I am even more proud because this award comes from an organization of over 2 million brave men and women, over two thousand of them here this evening, all of whom, during times of great peril of war, risked their own lives in defense of their country, and in defense of freedom and democracy for all mankind.

Commander Wallace, the men and women of your organization are the true heroes, who not only served their country in uniform, but continue to do so as members of the veterans of Foreign Wars, a group that is always in the forefront of efforts to develop and maintain adequate veterans benefit programs.

Mr. Commander, the community work carried out by your local VFW posts in hometowns all across America is legendary.

And your promotion of pride, patriotism, and good citizenship, as exemplified by your nationwide "Voice of Democracy Program" and these wonderful young people here tonight, is an inspiring and proud example to all Americans.

And Mr. Commander, the American people are grateful for what you and your organization have done, and continue to do for America.

This Nation has a great memory, and will never forget those who labored mightily in its cause, who suffered hardship in its defense, or became disabled in its preservation.

No, America will not forget, nor will veterans ever forget because those who wear the proud label of "veteran" have great memories.

They are memories of pain, glory, and honor.

They are memories of the horror of war and the preservation of freedom.

They are memories we must never forget * * * because those memories are the very reason we are the greatest, freest nation on earth.

And it is those memories that brought about the VFW's greatest accomplishment during the 1980's.

And that was your never ending support of the peace through strength philosophy of a strong national defense second to none.

That peace through strength concept stopped international communism dead in its tracks, it brought the Soviet Union to its knees; and it is the very reason that democracy is breaking out all over Europe and around the world.

And it is the very reason that our military, in magnificent fashion, and led by General Norman Schwartzkopf, was so successful in Operation Desert Storm.

But, my fellow veterans, even though we have been successful, the war is not over.

The threat to American freedom is still there. Yes, the Berlin Wall has fallen and the former Soviet Union is no more, but the cold fact is that tens of thousands of armed nuclear warheads are still aimed at American cities.

Four million Soviet troops still remain in uniform and the new Russian Confederacy is highly volatile and unstable * * * and no one knows the future, or who will control it.

There is also the very serious threat that no less than ten hostile anti-American terrorist countries either have (or are on the verge of having) nuclear missile capability * * * and any one of them would not hesitate a moment to launch a sneak terrorist attack on Americans, both here and overseas.

And of course we all know that deadly atheistic communism still enslaves almost half of the world population in places like Cuba, North Korea, Vietnam and mainland China.

And my fellow veterans, that means the job is not done * * * the war is not over.

And that is why we must never let down our guard. We must never again leave America undefended, as we did on December 7, 1941.

That is why we must absolutely continue to maintain a peace-through-strength strong

national defense, that can guarantee the protection of American interests both at home and abroad.

Yes, while still protecting America's interest, we can reduce our defense budget within reason, as Secretary Cheney and General Colin Powell have recommended. And, yes, most of those savings should be used to reduce the unconscionable deficit that is running our Nation's economy.

But, any of that savings that is not applied to the deficit ought to go directly towards restoring the Department of Veterans Affairs Hospital and Health Care Programs to a funding level that will guarantee our Nation's obligation to provide the highest quality medical care to any, I repeat any, sick or disabled veteran, and do it in veterans hospitals * * * where only veterans are served.

And so my fellow veterans, the fight is on! We must fight with all our might to see that our military budget is not decimated.

We must fight to make sure that the future veterans of America, the young men and women serving in our all voluntary military today, continue to be the brightest, the best educated, the best trained, the best equipped, and some of the most highly motivated soldiers ever to serve.

We must make sure that these volunteers, coming from the inner cities of America, from the suburbs, from the farms, from all across America, have an opportunity to pursue an honorable and proud military career.

Where they can accumulate up to \$25,000.00 of educational benefits thru the Montgomery GI bill.

And where they can learn something desperately needed in America today * * * how to be good citizens.

In today's military, our young people learn things all too often neglected in our homes and schools.

They learn discipline and respect. They learn teamwork and responsibility. They learn the importance of being polite and courteous.

They learn to live by the rule of law. They learn not to use illegal drugs. They learn the meaning of the words pride and patriotism.

And more often than not they even get a little religion.

Yes, every year, hundreds of thousands of these kids, many from the inner cities, from broken homes, from middle-class America, join the military, become good citizens * * * and they learn these terribly important principles they, somehow, missed at home or in school.

And when their enlistment is over, when their service is done, they turn in their uniforms and return home, bringing these ingrained principles along with them, to be spread about their community, and taught to the younger generations to come.

Yes, these men and women are no longer soldiers, sailors, marines, or airmen, they now have a new responsibility.

They have now joined one of the most important groups of people in America, a group that is, without doubt, the most responsible for making America the greatest and freest nation on earth.

It is the group represented by all of you gathered here tonight, those who have earned the right to produce call themselves veterans of the armed forces of the United States of America.

Thanks to them, America is number one! Commander Wallace, on behalf of all veterans, I gratefully accept this cherished Congressional Award.

God bless you * * * and God bless America.

Thank you.

HEIDI PACK IS CHOSEN AS IDAHO'S 1992 VOICE OF DEMOCRACY WINNER

HON. RICHARD H. STALLINGS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. STALLINGS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that Miss Heidi Pack, from my hometown of Rexburg, ID, has been chosen as the Idaho State winner of the 1992 Voice of Democracy Contest.

Miss Pack is a student at Madison High School and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David R. Pack. Miss Pack was chosen as Madison's Young Woman of the Year and she is an exceptional member of the school's debate team. She also is a member of the National Honor Society.

Miss Pack's speech, "Meeting America's Challenges," is outstanding, and she offers tremendous insights into our Nation's heritage and its future. I am proud to submit the text of her speech:

MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGES

In the national archives of Washington, D.C. there lies an old and yellowed parchment signed by fifty men who mutually pledged their lives, fortunes and sacred honors.

On Liberty Island, a 450 ton copper statue holds aloft a lighted torch. And in Independence Hall, Pennsylvania there hangs a cracked bell.

Thousands flock to these sights daily. What makes these memorials so important? What makes people stand as the flag is carried by? They are a symbol. A symbol of a glorious country in which a brilliant idea of equality was formed and constructed into a document called The Constitution. In such a time as now it is good to hear again great forces of the past and to read the historic proclamations that through the centuries have established the frontier of America and reflect the meaning of our freedom as a nation.

What is this Constitution that I speak of?

* It is a government document allowing rule by the people, and for the people.

* It is an idea that was worth enough to our forefathers that they gave all they had, even their very lives to establish, and,

It is a brilliant document, meeting America's challenges.

The United States of America guarantees us freedom. Protecting individual affairs with the promise of life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness our government stands strong. With clenched fists and open minds our Constitution stands as the foundation and support for our liberties.

How does The Constitution meet America's challenges . . .

It is through this tool that the people rule the government. It is we who know the challenges we face and through this glorious standard, we are allowed to use that knowledge to guide America to meet them. We are masters of our own situations. Only in American can I choose my own religious sect, am allowed freedom of speech, and am guaranteed an education and support in my pursuits. Whether it be as representative or as a direct, we hold the power within our grasp to

decide our freedoms, our limitations, and our rights to meet our challenges.

This concept is called democracy. The worth of democracy to us is immeasurable. It is more than just a word or a form of government. It is the invisible hand, the magnetic force which draws from each of us our very best source to others.

"Give me liberty or give me death." Is it that important? Yes, and more. With it we grow, without it we are enslaved. The very idea of democracy asserts the existence of certain freedoms as part of fundamental laws on which the power of the people rest. Yes, we do assert our own freedoms and solutions. We are meeting our challenges with the help of this Constitution's democracy. The power rests upon us, a united whole, an individual nation under God.

Let us take a trip now high above the earth. As we point our headlights down towards a foreign country, we see that in one city, in one building, in one room and in one chair only sit a destiny of a people. (hmm) A light and hope for a country under one person? Putting our headlights on "bright" now and turning the wheel a little, we now can catch a glimpse of a nation with a light on every common doorstep, from the rich to the poor. From gravel road to endless highways we all whisper it, "freedom". Hand in hand we take a part in meeting America's challenges.

Are we meeting America's challenges? Yes, but only through our government by the people, with the people, and for the people are we doing it. Yes, America is * * * Meeting America's Challenges.

SAM JERKINS, HONORED PRINCIPAL

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Sam Jerkins, who has been honored by the Dade County, Public School System as being one of its best administrators. He was one of seven candidates chosen to compete for an award.

Mr. Jerkins, described as a friendly, but sharp and capable administrator, has been principal of the Oliver Hoover Elementary School since it opened 10 years ago. In January, students and parents honored him with a surprise celebration they dubbed "Sam Jerkins Day." He was recently featured in the Miami Herald for his extraordinary dedication and commitment to education. The article "Hoover Principal Is Man on Move" by Roxana Soto reveals why he is so admired and loved by students and colleagues. The article follows:

Sam Jerkins rarely sits behind the desk in his office. The Oliver Hoover Elementary School principal is constantly in motion, walking around the school, visiting classrooms and listening to students and teachers.

"He is very nice and friendly," said Joshua Fiedler, 11, a fifth-grader. "He is not like some other principals who stay in their office all day."

At Hoover, Jerkins is the only principal the 10-year-old school has ever had. He's a popular figure, which is just one reason he is the Region VI nominee for the 1991-92 Principal of the Year award.

"Sam Jerkins is a very sharp and capable administrator," said Eddie Pearson, Region VI superintendent.

Jerkins, 58, always wanted to be a teacher. He enjoyed being a student and decided to find out what the system was like from the other side.

"It is my responsibility to make school an enjoyable experience—while maintaining high standards—for both students and teachers," said Jerkins. "If you enjoy doing something, you are bound to do it right."

A native Miamian, Jerkins graduated from Edison High, got his bachelor's degree in education from the University of Miami in 1963 and later returned to get a master's degree.

Jerkins initially wanted to teach high school but soon realized he did not have "a feeling" for older teenagers. He took his first job with the Dade school system at Perrine Elementary, where he taught sixth grade for 11 years. He also worked at Coral Reef and Devon Aire elementary before becoming principal at Hoover, 9050 Hammocks Blvd., when the school opened in 1982.

In the early days of Hoover, the school consisted of 13 portables and Jerkins recalled he spent most of his time trying to soothe angry parents who wanted a "real" school. Now, almost 10 years later, he says people are moving to the area so their kids can attend Hoover.

"That shows are that we are putting out a good product," said Jerkins. "I'm very proud of the school."

In turn, students and teachers say they are proud to have Jerkins as their principal. Wednesday, students and many parents turned out for a surprise celebration they dubbed "Sam Jerkins Day."

BIOGRAPHY OF BLACK HAWK

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, 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 the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my on-going series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues a short biography of Black Hawk, a Sauk chief who is known for his efforts in defending the rights to the traditional tribal lands of the Sauk and Fox Indian tribes. This biography was taken from a U.S. Department of the Interior publication entitled "Famous Indians, A Collection of Short Biographies."

BLACK HAWK (SAUK)

In 1804, members of the closely related Sauk and Fox Indian tribes were persuaded to surrender to the U.S. Government all their homelands east of the Mississippi River. A provision of the treaty specified that the two tribes would remain undisturbed until white settlement extended to their lands.

For centuries, Sauks and Foxes had hunted and fished in the rich prairie valleys of what are now Illinois and Wisconsin. Most tribesmen knew nothing about the 1804 treaty until, in the 1820's, streams of white settlers pushed into their territory. The immigrants appropriated the Indians' cornfields, plowed among their graves, and began to press for their complete removal.

Indian ranks split into two factions. One was headed by the Sauks' head man, Keokuk, who had bowed to the inevitable, cultivated American friendship, and led his followers to new lands in Iowa.

His rival, Black Hawk, a Sauk of the Thunder clan, bitterly opposed the Americans. From boyhood, when his hero had been the legendary Pontiac, Black Hawk had hated white men. His fame as a warrior began at 15, when he killed and scalped his first man. Black Hawk went on to fight, first, enemy Indian tribes, then Americans, throughout the War of 1812.

Above all else, Black Hawk furiously resented the 1804 treaty which had taken away Sauk and Fox lands. He repeatedly denounced it, maintaining that it was invalid since Indian signers had been made drunk and were deceived into agreeing to its terms.

"My reason teaches me that land cannot be sold," Black Hawk was to write in his autobiography many years later. "The Great Spirit gave it to his children to live upon. So long as they occupy and cultivate it they have a right to the soil. Nothing can be sold but such things as can be carried away."

Despite Keokuk's efforts to persuade them, Black Hawk and his followers refused to leave their Illinois villages. By 1831, as the Indians found themselves unable to farm their own lands, Black Hawk ordered whites to get out or be killed. Soldiers and Illinois militia moved in and evicted the Indians.

As Pontiac and Tecumseh had done before him, Black Hawk visualized an Indian confederacy strong enough to withstand the whites. He set out to enlist the support of the Winnebagoes, Potawatomies, foxes and other tribes, while, at the same time, seeking to undermine Keokuk, his rival.

In April 1832, Black Hawk with several hundred warriors returned to Illinois prepared to drive out the whites and retake tribal lands, and the fighting known as "Black Hawk's War" began. Only the Foxes had joined Sauks in Black Hawk's confederacy, but it was a dangerous enough threat to force the American Government to put troops into the field. For 3 months the Indians managed to elude the Army, winning several skirmishes and terrorizing the Illinois frontier.

The tide turned as more soldiers poured in, pursuing the Indians across Illinois to the Mississippi. There, trapped between the steamship "Warrior" on one side and the Army on the other, Black Hawk's band was nearly destroyed. The Sauk leader himself escaped to a Winnebago village, surrendered, and was taken in chains to a prison camp. Several months later he was released and sent on a trip to the East which included a visit to President Jackson.

"We did not expect to conquer the whites," the Sauk warrior told the President. "I took up the hatchet to revenge injuries which my people could no longer endure. Had I borne them without striking, my people would have said—'Black Hawk is a woman; he is too old to be a chief; he is no Sauk.'"

Black Hawk was received as a hero in several eastern cities, and returned with gifts from American officials. Again in 1837 he traveled to the East, this time with Keokuk.

But, soon thereafter, the old warrior was crushed when President Jackson ordered that Keokuk be made principal chief of the Sauk Nation, which would from then on have only one band instead of two. In 1838, at the age of 71, Black Hawk died in his lodge on the Des Moines River, on the reservation ruled by Keokuk.

In accordance with his request, Black Hawk's body was seated on the ground under a wooden shelter, in old Sauk tradition. He was dressed in the military uniform given him by Jackson and decorated with medals from John Quincy Adams, the President, and the city of Boston. Between his knees was a cane, the gift of statesman Henry Clay.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE RESURRECTION BAPTIST CHURCH—75 YEARS OF SERVING THE COMMUNITY

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the dedicated congregation of the Resurrection Baptist Church. After three quarters of a century of relocation, reorganization, and constant growth, the Resurrection Baptist Church is now celebrating its 75th anniversary, and remains stronger than ever.

Organized in 1917 by the late Reverend George Cable at 1000 West Poplar Street in Philadelphia, the Resurrection Baptist Church has undergone numerous changes in both personnel and location. Despite the fact that the church was forced to move at times due to city redevelopment, the church grew both spiritually and financially over the years at a rapid rate, and in 1959, the Resurrection Baptist Church became an officially chartered church at its present location of 5401 Lansdowne Avenue.

Instrumental in the continued growth of the church was the Reverend John J. Jenkins, a man of great vision and leadership. From 1934 until his passing in 1966, Reverend Jenkins oversaw the great accomplishments of Resurrection Baptist. Continuing in his footsteps was the Reverend Claudius L. Amaker, who assumed the spiritual leadership of the church in 1967, until last year. I am certain that the Resurrection Baptist Church will find itself a true and dedicated leader to carry on the good works of this fine sanctuary.

The members of the Resurrection Baptist Church are truly a special group of people, who have worked hard to make both their church and their community a better place.

It is my sincere hope that the Resurrection Baptist Church enjoys continued endurance and success throughout the years. I ask my colleagues to rise and join me in offering our heartiest congratulations to the Resurrection Baptist Church on their 75th anniversary.

JOHN P. PEARL: A TRUE ENTREPRENEUR

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of our colleagues the 1992 Observer Enterprise award recipient, John P. Pearl, for his superior business skills and community involvement.

Forty years ago John P. Pearl & Associates started with two employees. Now the company has over 300 employees, making it the largest employer in Peoria Heights, IL.

John P. Pearl and his many accomplishments have highly benefited Peoria and therefore have made Peorians proud.

At this time I wish to insert into the RECORD an article by Debbie Hanson further detailing Mr. Pearl's accomplishments:

JOHN P. PEARL RECEIVES OBSERVER HONOR
(By Debbie Hanson)

About 40 years ago, John P. Pearl started Pearl & Associates in an office in the Jefferson Bank building with two employees.

The organization now employs more than 300 Peorians, which makes Pearl the largest employer in Peoria Heights.

For his superior business skills and community involvement, the Observer announces Pearl as the 1992 Enterprise winner.

In discussing the candidates for the award, the judges took into consideration entrepreneurial spirit, community activities and community development.

This year's judges were Mary Alice Erickson, president of Elections & Campaigns; Roger Luman, director, Bradley University business technology incubator, international trade center and small business development center; and Eric Turner, supervisor, Caterpillar marketing, North American Commercial Division.

The criteria also included visionary risk-taking and superior business abilities. Pearl was selected because he has worked to enhance the business climate in Central Illinois through providing jobs in Peoria and has set a positive and lasting example of prosperity in Peoria.

"When I think of community involvement, I think there is more to it than sitting on a board of directors. I think of doing something that will permanently benefit the community," Turner said.

Perhaps his biggest admirers are his children, but many of his employees and community admirers joined in nominating him. Pearl, 65, was cited for his "many years of hard work, determination and not taking no for an answer." He was also cited for building his business into a national insurance underwriting association that put Peoria on the map within the national insurance community.

His company has expanded to include seven branch offices throughout the country and boasts an office in London, England.

"I think that's probably my biggest accomplishment—creating a two-person business and bringing it to what it is today. I've watched it grow over 40 years and that makes me proud," Pearl said.

Born in Philadelphia and reared in Riverside, a suburb of Chicago, Pearl said he didn't expect to stay in Peoria when he came in the early 1940's to attend Bradley University. But after graduating with a bachelor's

degree in business administration, a job offer kept him in the area.

Shortly after a career move into insurance, Pearl saw room for improvement and growth in the Peoria business area.

"A true entrepreneur sees what a community needs and does it. They take a risk in getting there, but I don't think money comes too much into the consideration. They see the need and they provide it," Luman said.

In the 1970's, Pearl purchased what was then a struggling motorcycle shop in Pioneer Park and turned it into what is now the biggest Honda car dealership in Central Illinois. Today Honda World employs 32 people.

The same case scenario is true for Heritage Buick-Mazda, located in Pioneer Park. Purchased in October, 1980, it employs 35 people, and Peoria Toyota-Volvo, purchased in February, 1981, employs 35 people. Also on his list of properties are Pearl Lincoln-Mercury in Peoria and Pearl Dodge in Pekin both bought in November, 1990.

"I have sort of brought together my favorite hobby and business with the car dealerships. I have always enjoyed cars," he said.

Pearl was selected recently from hundreds of Central Illinois car dealers to house the area's only Lexus dealership.

His insurance building was awarded the Peoria City Beautiful Award in 1979. In 1989, he acquired a mail house from Fleming & Potter, changing its name to Mail Tech, which employs 30 people. In 1987, he bought The Strawberry Patch, a women's clothing boutique in Peoria Heights employing 10 people.

On a national level, Pearl is half-owner of Health Payment Review, a Boston-based computer health claims company.

Pearl's entrepreneurial spirit was shown again when he initiated the Heights Bank, at the corner of Samuel Avenue and Prospect Road. Realizing the people of Peoria Heights had no financial institution, he created a bank used by many in Peoria Heights that employs 20 people. "John Pearl has done a lot for this community as far as creating businesses and employing people. If you look at all of the jobs he created, he could have created those anywhere. He didn't have to do it in Peoria, but he did," Erickson noted.

Pearl credits his success and ability to branch into other endeavors to a favorable economic environment in Peoria.

"The environment has been very good and very steady throughout the years, compared to the overall economy prior to now. We're in an unfortunate situation now with troubled economic times in Peoria coupled with the Caterpillar labor dispute," Pearl said.

He also credits his staff for his success and is looking forward to spending more time in Florida where he enjoys boating and playing golf. Though his idea of relaxing is daily correspondence with the office while he's gone. Pearl said he is getting better at breaking away from work.

"I try not to worry so much about the office. I'm not burning the candle at both ends anymore. That means not working so hard at getting in here by 8 o'clock. The problem with that is everyone here knows they can trap me at home by the phone, so I guess it's not that much of a break.

Though he may come in a little later than the average business hours, Pearl is often at the office when others have gone home.

"I go home whenever the phone stops ringing and people stop coming in with questions. There are certain things you need to do when it's quiet, so I do that whenever everyone else has gone home."

In the 40 years, Pearl's been in business, he's seen a lot of changes in the business world.

"The world is most definitely changing," he said pointing to a model of an airplane. "That was what our corporate plane that we used to fly on all of the time looked like. But today a fax machine and a Watts line do tremendous things for business. What used to be a plane ride away is literally only a phone call away."

Aside from his business endeavors, Pearl is an active fund-raiser and donor to community projects.

In December, 1989, he was the major underwriter of Fantasia, a fund-raising dinner/dance sponsored by The Strawberry Patch, which raised \$17,000 for the Susan G. Koman Foundation Breast Center to pay of mammograms for underprivileged women in the Peoria area.

Pearl also served on the Peoria Chamber of Commerce, the Bradley associate board of directors, and the Channel 47 board.

He sponsored a Bradley scholarship and is a long-time fund-raiser for the Boy Scouts of America and the St. Jude Midwest Affiliate telethon.

In 1991, Pearl was chosen to receive the Distinguished Alumnus Award from Bradley.

He also has in tow a large family including his wife, Colleen Cassidy Pearl, six children and 15 grandchildren, two of whom are named John Pearl.

THE NEW YORKER COMPLETES BIOGRAPHICAL SERIES ON JESSE JACKSON

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the New Yorker has recently completed publication of a three part biographical series on Jesse Jackson. The biographer is Marshall Frady. His work is excellent. The following is a brief excerpt from the second article.

*** No criticism offends Jackson more than that ascribing his aspirations simply to the subjective, to the compulsions of ego: "That stuff comes from people got the sort of mind that can't conceive of anything beyond personal self interest. It's all they know, all that makes them run, so they keep trying to make you that little, too."

One is reminded of an unusual thing written by Somerset Maugham to the effect that Jesus Christ was one of the most selfish people who ever lived. Shock, until Maugham went on to explain that the human side of Christ discovered that the greatest pleasure possible for a human being is the inexplicably overwhelming shower of well-being one feels after sacrificing for another. In the sense that Maugham used the word, "selfish," it came out to be noble.

In the third article of the biographical series, Frady describes the trip on which he accompanied Jesse Jackson to Iraq after the invasion of Kuwait.

By sheer force of personality, Jesse Jackson engineered an ever burgeoning release of Western hostages from Iraq and Kuwait. Yet, like the scriptural, unappreciative lepers, one of the freed hostages actually took Jackson to task because, after Jackson had arranged for her exit, there was a 6-hour delay because Jackson crawled farther out on a tedious limb

to obtain the release of another American woman whom Iraqi secret police at first were determined to detain.

The ingratitude seems to have continued when the airlift put down at Heathrow in London and the British officials treated Jackson shabbily. Our own State Department did not treat Jackson or his accomplishment much more respectfully.

The final section of the third part of the series tends to show the biographer's own conclusion about whether Reverend Jackson's public service is self-serving or altruistic. The writer gives considerable evidence that it is the latter, to wit:

[From the New Yorker, Feb. 17, 1992]

(By Marshall Frady)

Over the following days, Jackson's mission to Baghdad and his role in setting in motion what turned out to be a continuing, wholesale exodus of hostages from Iraq were accorded only incidental and cursory notice from Washington and the news media. The State Department dispensed one glancing acknowledgement of his services: "We understand that the departure of several individuals was facilitated by Rev. Jesse Jackson." That was it. The suggestion that had been directed at him on his return from Syria with Goodman was revived: that he had been manipulated by his vanity, to serve, in this case, Saddam's own purposes. Later, Jackson's rejoinder was "Well, anytime anybody wants to use me in a way that gets hundreds of people out of bondage, I'll be used for that anytime." Saddam, at least, after the bombing storm fell around him, reportedly grumbled that he had permitted himself to be cozened by "hypocrites from the West" into releasing the hostages and thereby clearing the field for the air assault. But what may have amounted to the most remarkable enterprise Jackson had pulled off in his entire career had registered in the general mind only flickeringly, and rather tactically at that, and then had disappeared with virtually no trace.

Part of the press's dismissal of Jackson's mission was due, no doubt, to his many years of eagerly skirmishing for their recognition of what he felt was his special public import. One journalist remarked afterward, "It was just Jackson showboating and grandstanding again." But the general unappreciative disregard seemed, in the following weeks, to knock the wind out of Jackson's spirit. He remained curiously silent about the whole business, as if even he had begun to wonder whether what had happened in Baghdad and Kuwait City had been wholly real.

It was only some days after we returned to the United States that I recalled a moment back at the Embassy in Kuwait City that hot night after the hostages had come shuffling out into the blaze of the television lights. Among them was a thin blond girl of about twelve, huddling against her mother. The two of them were ushered through the gate and presented to Jackson by the girl's father, who had to stay behind, with the words "Take care of them for me, Reverend Jackson." The girl was stooped over, knees bent, and was shuddering convulsively, and Jackson, taking her hand, and then her mother's hand, into his, began to weep—no doubt from a final immense exhaustion after the exertions and emotions of the past few days but also, one could not avoid noting with a cold little nip of suspicion, in the brightly lit televised theatre of the event. It was the same uncertainty I had felt when, in Armenia, he was photographed with eyes watering

in the hospital for children injured in the earthquake. But that evening in Kuwait City, as the released hostages proceeded amid a crowd of journalists and the brilliance of camera lights to the vans waiting to take them to the airport, I realized that Jackson was nowhere among them.

I looked around and saw that he had hung back, and was following at a considerable, solitary distance behind them. And then I saw that—out of the witness of any camera, all by himself in the dark—he was still weeping. Sobbing soundlessly but so deeply and unstoppably that when I went back to congratulate him and asked what might be the significance of how things had turned out—the sort of question he usually could not resist expatiating on—he could not reply. Could not speak. He simply went on weeping.

SIKH ELECTION BOYCOTT

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on February 19, India attempted to hold elections in the Punjab. The Sikhs in the Punjab have suffered under police state brutality since India dissolved Punjab's State government in 1987 and established President's rule. In total, the Indian Government has dissolved 10 popularly elected governments in the Punjab since 1947. As was expected, the vast majority of Sikhs boycotted the elections. Over 90 percent of the Sikh population responded to the boycott call, a percentage which almost doubles that of the noncooperation campaign called by Mahatma Gandhi to work toward Indian independence from British colonial rule in the 1940's.

Although the Indian press originally reported a voter turnout of 21.8 percent, the pervasiveness of accusations of ballot rigging leveled against the Congress Party by the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Sikhs throughout Punjab indicates an actual turnout of around 15 percent. It is important to note that the Indian Government declared a complete censorship of all media messages supporting the boycott movement in early January. In fact, police were actually dispatched to monitor printing presses and to make sure nothing opposing the elections or the Indian Government was printed. During the elections, some independent international news agencies reported that Indian police dragged Sikhs from their homes and forced them to vote under threat of retaliation.

The desperation of the Indian Government for a strong voter turnout was clearly evident. One week before the polls were to open, the Indian Government had arrested virtually all the top Sikh political and religious leaders who supported the boycott movement, charging them under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities—Prevention—Act. This law has been denounced by the U.N. Human Rights Commission as disturbing and completely unacceptable. Those arrested include S.S. Mann, Akali Dal—Mann; Prakash Singh Badal, Akali Dal—Badal; Bhai Manjit Singh, president of the Sikh Student Federation; Gurcharan Singh Tohra, president of the Shiromani Gurdwara

Prabandhak Committee; Sukhjinder Singh, Akali Dal—Sukhjinder; and many others. According to the *Hindustan Times*, February 23, 1992, over 1,200 Sikh leaders from the Akali Dal Party and the Bharti Kisan farmer's union were arrested under the TADA laws for daring to boycott elections. These leaders remain in detention.

It is clear that Sikhs stayed away from the polls almost completely. Most votes were cast by Hindus and other non-Punjabi Sikhs. In the villages, where most of the 15 million Sikhs in Punjab reside, the turnout in the villages did not exceed 10 percent. Indeed, in at least 2,000 villages, not a single vote was cast. Indian newspapers are calling the Congress victory hollow at best. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD several articles provided to me by Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, president of the Council of Khalistan. I commend these articles to all of my colleagues.

[From the *Washington Post*, Feb. 24, 1992]

A SEPARATE STATE FOR SIKHS

Harbans K. Bains' assertion that the struggle for Sikh freedom is nothing more than the reign of Pakistani-sponsored terrorism in the Punjab completely overlooks the obvious [letter, Feb. 7].

The writer flatly states, "Most Sikhs in India don't want a separate state." Why is it then that almost all factions of the Sikh political party, the Akali Dal along with the Sikh Student Federation, have joined together in a boycott of elections under the Indian constitution in favor of continuing the struggle for independence?

If Sikhs don't want an independent state (to be named Khalistan), why does the Indian government refuse to honor the demands of the Sikh nation to hold a U.N.-sponsored plebiscite in Punjab to settle the issue once and for all? This would seem to be the easy way out for India, but instead it chooses brutal oppression.

If, according to Harbans Bains, the carnage in the Sikh homeland is all the doing of so-called "Sikh terrorists," why then has India refused to allow Amnesty International within its borders for more than 13 years? What is it trying to hide?

Perhaps it's trying to cover up what the Asia Watch human rights organization discovered when it sneaked into Punjab last year. According to its report, "Virtually everyone detained in Punjab is tortured." It continues, "police have actually trained extrajudicial forces to carry out [extrajudicial] killings."

Since 1984, more than 100,000 Sikhs have been killed by Indian police, paramilitary forces and death squads. More than 15,000 Sikhs languish in prison without charge or trial. Between 20 and 30 Sikhs are killed every day. Why has Harbans Bains, who calls herself "a believer in the Sikh religious tradition of compassion, brotherhood and protection of the weak and needy," overlooked these facts.

The Sikh nation declared independence Oct. 7, 1987, forming the separate state of Khalistan. And it is in order to suppress this demand for independence that the Indian government is killing Sikhs. Harbans Bains attempts to sidestep the real issue of freedom. She, like the Indian government, wants Americans to focus instead on the volatile and false issue of terrorism and forget that Sikhs are dying simply because they have dared to demand their right of freedom.

GURMIT SINGH AULAKH,
President, Council of Khalistan,
Washington.

SUCCESSFUL SIKH ELECTION BOYCOTT BECOMES MANDATE FOR INDEPENDENCE OF KHALISTAN

WASHINGTON, DC, February 24.—With a dismal turnout at the Punjab polls, the Sikh nation's successful election boycott movement has transformed itself into a popular mandate for the independence of Khalistan. A 21.8% voter turnout has been reported by the Indian press, but widespread accusations of ballot rigging leveled against the Congress party by the Bharatiya Janata Party and Sikhs throughout Punjab indicate an actual final turnout of 15%. Such a result comes as a major blow to India's Congress party and the Indian government which hoped elections in the Sikh homeland would somehow quell the ever growing demand for independence. The Sikhs declared independence from India on October 7, 1987 forming the separate country of Khalistan.

The pervasive accusations of ballot rigging indicate a clear effort on the part of the Congress party to weaken the impact of the boycott movement by creating the appearance of a strong voter turnout. Though largely unsuccessful, wrongdoing by the Indian government and the Congress party have been a staple of this election process from the beginning. Early on, a complete censorship of all media messages supporting the boycott movement was imposed. Police were actually dispatched to monitor printing presses making sure nothing opposing the elections or the Indian government were printed. The Indian government also arrested top Sikh politicians like S.S. Mann (Akali Dal—Mann), Prakash Singh Badal (Akali Dal—Badal), Bhai Manjit Singh (President of the Sikh Student Federation), and many others. Yet despite the detention of these leaders, the boycott movement has proven a success.

The Indian government's desperation for a large vote turnout was clearly evident. Numerous independent international news agencies have reported Indian police dragging Sikhs from their homes and forcing them to vote under threat of retaliation. The overall turnout in the villages, however, did not exceed 5%. Indeed, in at least 2000 villages not a single vote was cast. Whereas Sikhs—who make up two thirds of the population in Punjab—won 10 out of the 13 Parliament seats contested in 1989, the Congress party has won 12 seats in these elections, no Sikh party winning a seat due to the boycott. A political cartoon from an Indian newspaper summed up the elections. It shows a candidate jumping in victory; the caption reads: "Hurray! I have won with my only vote, no other voter showed up."

"The results of the elections show the complete dichotomy of the Sikhs and the Hindus," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council. "Hindus—mostly in the cities—voted for the Congress party politicians. Sikhs, on the other hand, stayed away completely, just as they said they would."

[From the *Christian Science Monitor*, Feb. 24, 1992]

PUNJAB SENDS MIXED MESSAGE TO INDIA'S RULING PARTY

(By Cameron Barr)

NEW DELHI.—India's ruling Congress (I) Party won the vast majority of the legislative seats in elections held last week in troubled Punjab state. But the results are also being interpreted here as a defeat for the central government.

Punjab has seen years of violence between militant Sikh groups, some of whom want

their own nation, and the government, which has fought to maintain order. The election of a legislative assembly and state government is intended to end New Delhi's almost five-year administration of Punjabi affairs.

Two factors suggest that the Congress government has imposed "an election which now appears to be * * * aimed at foisting a puppet government" on the people of Punjab, says Subramaniam Swamy, a leading opposition member of Parliament.

First, voter turnout was low—official estimates range from 22 to 28 percent—because of a boycott called by most of the Sikh political parties and because of the threat of violence that hung over the election. In many districts not a single voter cast a ballot, in spite of nearly 300,000 troops and police officers mobilized to guarantee public safety.

"The militants won," the Economic Times newspaper editorialized on Saturday. "Their call for a boycott was a full-blooded poll."

And proportionately more of the state's minority Hindus voted than the majority Sikh population, suggesting that the election is even less reflective of Sikh political inclinations than the turnout indicates.

Congress candidates won 12 of Punjab's 13 seats in India's Parliament, and 87 of the 117 state legislative seats. Although there was talk before the election of a coalition between Congress politicians and members of the Akali Dal (Kabul) party, the sole Sikh political group to contest the election, the Congress contingent is now forming a government on its own.

Concern is mounting that the election will further split Punjab's Sikhs and Hindus and boost the legitimacy of the militants, who argue that Sikhs will never get fair treatment from a Congress administration. The party is indelibly connected with the June 1984 storming of the Sikh Golden Temple in Amritsar.

The Congress (I) Party, which now holds a minority position in India's Parliament, held the elections in order to gain control of Punjab's parliamentary seats, a former Sikh political leader, said yesterday in New Delhi on condition of anonymity. This view has also been voiced by other critics here, but the Congress government says it wants only to return Punjab to normalcy.

Bharat Wariavwalla, of Delhi's Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, says the central government must shift more power to the states and continue to hold elections in Punjab.

Some political groups then would realize that "extremism is not going to work; the Indian state is too powerful and is going to crush it," Mr. Wariavwalla says.

[From the Washington Times, Feb. 12, 1992]

TOP SIKHS ARRESTED FOR URGING VOTE BOYCOTT

CHANDIGARH, India.—Leaders of a powerful Sikh religious body were arrested yesterday for urging a boycott of elections in Punjab and militants trying to disrupt the vote killed five political workers, police said.

The Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, which controls Sikh temples, adopted a resolution to boycott next week's elections, said committee president Gurcharan Singh Tohra. Mr. Tohra and 16 other committee members were arrested on leaving the meeting at a temple in Anandpur Sahib, 60 miles north of Chandigarh.

Punjab Home Secretary A.S. Chatha said they were detained under India's anti-terrorist laws. Earlier, police blocked roads to Anandpur Sahib and barred reporters.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 14, 1992]

FOR SIKH INDEPENDENCE

To the EDITOR: I take exception to the sentiment of the Indian historian Khushwant Singh, quoted in "Violence, Like Punjab's Wheat, Finds Fertile Soil" (news article, Feb. 1), that an independent Sikh homeland, Khalistan, "is not viable."

The Punjab, known as the wheat-basket of India, produces 73 percent of India's wheat reserve and 48 percent of its rice reserve. Sikhs make up 2 percent of India's population but account for 26 percent of its gross national product.

Khalistan is viable not only economically, but also militarily. In 1947, Sikhs made up 50 percent of Indian Army officers, 38 percent of the air force and 33 percent of combat soldiers. Today, India has stopped recruiting Sikhs, fearing an armed revolt. Nevertheless, the martial tradition in Punjab is alive; Khalistan will be fully capable of defending itself.

Sikhs, 68 percent of the Punjab population, overwhelmingly view India's election plan as counterproductive. Most Sikh organizations say they will boycott elections to pursue independence.

GURMIT SINGH AULAKH,
President, Council of Khalistan,
Washington, Feb. 5, 1992.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO EXPAND HOME OWNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a bill that will expand home ownership opportunities for low-income buyers in areas across the country that most need new affordable housing, through a proven, successful program, tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds. My bill would permit the issuance of mortgage revenue bonds to finance the sale of newly constructed two-family homes in targeted areas of chronic economic distress.

Under current law, mortgage revenue bond proceeds may be used to finance new single-family homes, but not new two-family homes. In many densely populated urban areas, including New York City, the costs of land and construction make two-family projects much more economically feasible for developers than single-family homes. Two-family homes simply cost less to build. In addition, each home build can provide an affordable rental unit, a scarce commodity in the south Bronx and many other areas of the country.

In my congressional district, there are several projects underway to build two-family homes. I believe that low-income people who wish to buy these homes should be able to get financing through the mortgage revenue bond program.

My bill would simply amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by lifting the requirement that a two-family residence be occupied at least 5 years before a mortgage is executed subject to the mortgage revenue bond program, when the two-family residence is in a targeted area as currently defined in the Code, in a State economic development zone, or in

any area designated as a Federal enterprise zone.

We need desperately to expand home ownership opportunities for low-income working people in economically distressed areas of this country. Home ownership opportunities are an indispensable link in the housing ladder. New home buyers free up affordable rental units for those who are ready to leave public housing, who in turn make public housing units available for the thousands upon thousands of families and individuals living doubled up in public housing projects, or without shelter at all. Expanded home ownership opportunity will keep and attract working people who contribute to the economic development of distressed communities. Making it easier for people to own their homes will help to stabilize distressed areas.

The mortgage revenue bond program has proven to be an extremely effective mechanism for the promotion of low- and moderate-income home ownership in New York and throughout the country. Expanding the program in this way would make it even more effective in the areas of greatest housing need, without costing the Federal Treasury a penny in tax revenues.

KATHERINE DUNHAM: A DANCER'S CELEBRATION OF AMERICA'S GORGEIOUS MOSAIC

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate Black History Month by paying special tribute to Katherine Dunham, one of America's preeminent performing artists. As a dancer and choreographer, she revolutionized modern dance in the 20th century by blending rhythms of America with those of Africa and the Caribbean.

First, I wish to commend my friend and colleague, the Honorable Louis Stokes, who once again has summoned the Congressional Black Caucus to raise our voices as one in recognition of America's black heroes and heroines. Not that we should single out one day, or week, or month to celebrate those who came before us and those who are toiling with us today in various fields to advance our common cause and that of our Nation.

So we, as black Americans, during this month we focus on extraordinary people and events as a way of educating black boys and girls, and all Americans, so that someday we may celebrate them at all times, with one voice. But as long as black history is ignored, we must use occasions such as this to spread the word to all Americans, especially black Americans, about our contributions, and reflect on the patchwork of cultures that make up America's gorgeous mosaic.

Most importantly, this is a time to celebrate who we are, and like other Americans, to remember the various backgrounds from which we sprang. As Americans, we are indeed a glorious mosaic, of nationalities, of colors, and of religions who have come together to live in harmony.

So, I call on my colleagues to join me in saluting Katherine Dunham. Today, she lies in satisfactory condition at St. Mary's Hospital in East St. Louis, IL, in the 27th day of a fast, which she entered in protest of the treatment of the Haitian boat people. She has pledged to take nothing more than cranberry juice and water until our Government ceases the deportations of those unfortunate refugees.

At the age of 82, Ms. Dunham is demonstrating not only her love of the Haitian culture that inspired much of her work, but her commitment to fair treatment of all mankind. It would be saying less than enough to call her an American heroine.

Ms. Dunham's love affair with Haiti began in the 1930's when, as a student of anthropology, she spent a year of field study in the West Indies.

Her training in anthropology was the foundation for the new dance forms that she later introduced. Through her work, African and Caribbean rhythms and movements were seen for the first time on American stages.

"Cabin in the Sky," a Broadway musical choreographed by Dunham, in which she also acted and danced, was the first of several stage productions and films with which she was connected. Others included such films as "Stormy Weather"—which featured Lena Horne and Bill "Bojangles" Robinson—"Pardon My Sarong," which she choreographed, and the musical "Windy City."

Ms. Dunham's dance interests have ranged from Haiti to Harlem. She blended the dances of America's urban blacks with their hidden roots in Africa and the Caribbean. Today, at a time when African and Caribbean dancing for young people is taken for granted, we should remember that Ms. Dunham was the first to express the connection.

Born in Joliet, IL, Ms. Dunham holds M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Chicago. Over the years, she has established schools of dance and done humanitarian work in places as diverse as East St. Louis, New York, Haiti, and Senegal. In 1990, she was presented the National Medal of the Arts by President Bush.

Ms. Dunham's courageous decision to risk her life to benefit the Haitian boat people is a moving testament to the depth of the tragedy being inflicted on the suffering people of Haiti. What more needs to be said to call attention to their plight?

What more needs to be said to open our hearts to the desperation of the people who would risk their lives to cross shark-infested open seas to escape the brutality of trigger-happy soldiers.

Why must it be left up to an 82-year-old woman, an American cultural treasure, to risk her own life to gain a little sympathy for a people left abandoned by the same Americans who urged them to trust in democracy.

Katherine Dunham need not fear the question which will be asked, after all is said and done, about Haiti: What did you know and what did you do about it? She, like us, knows; but she has chosen to do something about it.

TRIBUTE TO ALICE AND HENRY ACKERMAN

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize two outstanding individuals from northern Michigan. On March 7, 1992, Alice and Henry Ackerman will be receiving the Greater Kalkaska Area Chamber of Commerce Golden Achievement Award for their 15 years of service to the community of Kalkaska.

Both Henry and Alice are active members of the community. Their commitment to the National Trout Festival, an event held annually for over 50 years that promotes the fishing and other summer sports that prevail in the Kalkaska area, was recognized 2 years ago when they were elected lifetime honorary members. The festival regularly brings thousands of visitors to the Kalkaska area to fish and enjoy the summer.

Alice has been involved in the community in many ways. She worked as a secretary for the police department and has been very involved in the hospital auxiliary. She can often be seen reading poetry to comfort those patients who are in the long-term area of the hospital.

Henry, a retired personnel manager from the Novi Equipment Co., has also been involved in the community in many ways. Henry has served on the Kalkaska County Commission on Aging Board. The board is responsible for overseeing the many recreational and meal programs that the Council on Aging produces for the senior citizens of the Kalkaska area. The many programs support the recreational needs of the area's seniors. Alice and Henry have also been very active in the Kalkaska Historical Society as well as lifetime members of the Calvary Baptist Church.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you will join with me in commending and congratulating the Ackermans. Their service to the community is certainly a shining example of good citizenship. Let us thank the Ackermans for their service to northern Michigan.

SUPPORT LOAN GUARANTEES FOR ISRAEL

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I am very disturbed by the recent comments made by the Secretary of State concerning Israel's request for a \$10 billion loan guarantee from the United States.

I not only find the remarks by the Secretary before the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations repulsive but what is especially offensive is the timing of his comments. Middle East representatives are again gathered here in Washington and have assembled at an even-keeled table. However, the Bush administration's unyielding policy toward the loan-guarantee issue is insensitive and has tilted

the bargaining table sharply toward the Arab delegates.

What the administration does not understand is that the mere threat of withholding the guarantee has an adverse effect on the peace process by linking a pure humanitarian effort with a strategy for reconciliation between several adversaries. I take exception to the statement by the Secretary of State and the President that the settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are an impediment to peace in the Middle East. For one, the number of refugees that have settled in these areas is very small. Labeling these settlements as a hindrance to the peace process is a feeble attempt to lay blame on an ally who is dedicated to tranquility in a region that has known war for centuries.

In addition, by delaying the guarantee, the administration continues to ignore the responsibilities this country has to the Jewish emigres from the former Soviet Union. For decades, the United States, together with Israel, has been at the forefront of efforts to secure emigration for Jews who were unable to practice their religion in the Soviet Union. Now, after this struggle has borne fruit, should this Nation just turn our back on the thousands of Jewish emigres? We must ensure that the Soviet Jews that have been granted freedom of passage to Israel be provided living conditions free from the instability and fear that had plagued their lives in the Soviet Union. The loan guarantee is merely another step in a process that this country has long committed itself. To bail out on the guarantee would be nothing less than an act of desertion by the United States.

Also, what the administration fails to accept is that stalling the guarantee also has an adverse affect on business in this country. The Israelis have agreed to purchase prefabricated structures, built by American manufacturers, to house the Jewish emigres. With America's financial situation—especially our building trades at a standstill—this purchase plan would have injected a much-needed boost to our economy.

Mr. Speaker, yet another fact the administration fails to realize is that the loan guarantee is just that, a guarantee; the United States is simply a cosigner on behalf of Israel. It is nothing more than a good will effort on behalf of the United States so that Israel may borrow using the most beneficial market rate. Yet, the White House has used this nominal request by Israel as a means to set policy and implement radical reorganization of our Middle East policy.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I believe that putting conditions on loan guarantees is another attempt to punish Israel. Those in Washington who advocate conditions for the guarantee continue to make no mention of the Arab boycott of Israel; the continued state of belligerency that the Arab nations have maintained against Israel since its inception; and the refusal of all Arab nations—with the exception of Egypt—to recognize Israel. Until these issues are resolved, I will continue to oppose any policy structured to condemn only Israel.

THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURING
REVITALIZATION ACT OF 1992

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the American Manufacturing Revitalization Act of 1992.

This legislation provides companies with the incentive and the means to construct and start up new manufacturing facilities. Specifically, it allows a company a 5-year writeoff of the costs of that year's investment in a new manufacturing plant and equipment over the average of the previous 3 year's investment. It is thus targeted toward new plant and equipment, and does not cost the Treasury any revenue.

Only the costs of those manufacturing facilities constructed within the United States can be amortized under this bill. Thus, a company does not have incentive to relocate to countries with lower labor costs.

Much will be discussed in the coming weeks on how best to prime our economic pumps. This debate must focus on policies that encourage both capital formation and productive capital investment. However, I fear that not enough attention has focused on the high costs of construction involved in the startup or expansion of a company's manufacturing operations. To often, our industry has based its investment decisions on the costs of labor, then relocated to cheaper labor markets. Granted, you can't prevent a company from moving its operations to a location where profits can be maximized. But many times the adverse impact of relocation on our domestic economy could be avoided if companies are given incentives to relocate or expand domestically.

We must keep in mind that industry is by no means entirely to blame for seemingly shortsighted decisionmaking. After all, a company's search for profits is understandable, and its behavior is inextricably linked to incentives in the tax code. Many companies must relocate in order to remain productive. Relocation often requires construction of a new plant and investment in new or different equipment. We must enable those companies to relocate, but give them incentive to keep operations within our country.

My bill will remedy this condition by helping to lower the costs involved in start up of a new manufacturing facility in the United States. The initial, fixed costs of construction and equipment are often an entrepreneur's greatest obstacle to success, as well as an existing company's greatest obstacle to expansion.

For new companies created with venture capital, this accelerated writeoff can help to ease high startup costs and act as a just reward for their entrepreneurship. For existing companies, it provides incentive to expand. We must restructure the Tax Code, where appropriate, to assure that entrepreneurship and long-term vision is rewarded, and this bill can help to bring those rewards to fruition.

Last week, we considered important tax legislation which, I hope, can be modified or improved considerably in the Senate and by con-

feres. In introducing this bill, I intend to lay before the Congress an additional proposal which should be given serious consideration. This proposal is intended to supplement, rather than replace, important items currently under review, such as other rapid amortization measures, a cut in the capital gains tax and investment tax credit.

Encouraging the growth of new manufacturing capability is good, sound policy. It is fiscally responsible, pro-growth, and pro-entrepreneurship. Regardless of whether the current tax bill passes the President's desk, a bipartisan consensus has obviously emerged that there exists a real lack of investment incentives in the Tax Code. Should our current efforts not reach fruition, we should continue efforts to remedy these shortcomings through legislation such as this. I encourage my colleagues to give this proposal the highest consideration.

THE RETIREMENT OF DICK KERR:
ONE OF OUR NATION'S BEST
AND BRIGHTEST

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise the accomplishments of Richard J. Kerr, who retired last week as the Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Dick Kerr was a superb intelligence officer who personified the best traditions of the CIA. He was truly a Central Intelligence officer: The breadth of his experience made him the best example I know, of an all-around officer. His expertise showed best in the last few years, when he was the Deputy Director, and then Acting Director for a long period pending the confirmation of Mr. Gates.

As Director of Central Intelligence [DCI] Gates noted in Kerr's retirement ceremony at CIA headquarters last week. "The issues in which Dick has played a role over these years read like a history of our time and span the globe." Dick spent 32 years with the CIA. Rising through the directorate of intelligence to be senior analyst, then representative to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command, then head of a task force planning the use of new collection systems, and then executive officer of the intelligence community staff.

In 1982, the DCI appointed Dick Kerr the Associate Deputy Director for Intelligence. In 1986 he was briefly the Deputy Director for Administration, before being named Deputy Director for Intelligence. This critical job manages the CIA offices that produce analysis and finished intelligence for U.S. policymakers. Dick Kerr was appointed Deputy Director for Central Intelligence in March 1989, where he served until March 2. For some months in the second half of 1991, Dick was the Acting Director of Central Intelligence after Judge Webster's resignation.

In a ceremony last week at CIA headquarters, Dick was presented with CIA's highest medal, The Distinguished Intelligence Medal. DCI Gates noted during the ceremony that Dick Kerr throughout his career "dis-

played not only a brilliance for analysis, but a unique grace under pressure and an unusual candor that has won over even the sharpest critic." In July 1991, President Bush presented Dick Kerr with the Presidential Citizens Medal for Kerr's unique contributions during the Persian Gulf crisis.

In my personal and professional contact with Dick Kerr, I was always impressed not only by his good judgment and skill, but also by his personable style. He was open and honest, with a terrific sense of humor.

Mr. Gates noted the "enormous affection" CIA employees have for Dick Kerr, and commented that Dick "had the ability to inspire loyalty on the part of the troops."

We wish Dick and his family the best. We also extend to him our Intelligence Committee's, and the Congress' profound thanks for a job extremely well done. Dick Kerr is one of the genuine unsung heroes, whose long career as a professional intelligence officer reflects the best tradition of Federal service.

TRIBUTE TO MR. JEFFREY REZNIK

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring the attention of my colleagues to the good work of Mr. Jeffrey Reznik, a constituent of mine in New York.

Mr. Reznik is a businessman, as well as an activist on behalf of numerous Jewish causes. As executive director of Response in Kind, Jeff Reznik has coordinated write-in and call-in campaigns to urge American support for Israel. As a regular columnist in the Jewish Press, he has drawn lessons for modern-day readers from the history of the Jewish people. His most recent column presented a well-researched chronology of expulsion orders against Jews, an important contribution to the understanding of a history that led to the Zionist dream of a state for the Jewish people. Mr. Reznik has also been a leading advocate in the campaign to release Ron Arad and the other Israeli prisoners-of-war captured in Lebanon. I was pleased to work closely with Response in Kind in drafting House Resolution 372, calling on the Syrian Government to release those prisoners.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my constituents in New York, I would like to ask all of my fellow Members of Congress to join me in thanking Jeffrey Reznik for his tireless efforts on behalf of our community and our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO "NEW LEASE ON
LIFE" ON THEIR 31ST ANNIVERSARY

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Today, Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the members of a very special organization, "New Lease on Life," who are celebrating their 31st anniversary.

On February 17, 1992, I had the great pleasure to address this commendable group at the DiVieste Banquet Hall in my 17th District of Ohio. I was extremely proud to address this social club founded by Jean Hardy Copeland in 1961. As a result of her marvelous insight, "New Lease on Life" has become a very appreciated group to many individuals in my district.

"New Lease on Life" is an organization for handicapped people from the Trumbull County area which gives its members the opportunity to meet with each other on a regular basis and offer support, understanding, and companionship to each other.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to this fine organization and wish them a very happy anniversary.

**JACK AND RITA SINDER RECEIVE
1992 AWARD OF MERIT FROM
UNIVERSITY OF JUDAISM**

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Jack and Rita Sinder, 1992 recipients of the University of Judaism Award of Merit. This award is only the latest in a long line of honors the Sinders have received for their many years of dedication to the Jewish community.

In 1967, upon the outbreak of the Six Day War, the Sinders were forced to cut short their visit to Israel. On their return they helped mobilize their community on behalf of Israel, particularly through Israel bonds. This was the beginning of a deep and lasting visible commitment to helping Israel, culminating with Rita being honored by the Golda Meir Club in 1988 for her dedication. Rita currently serves on the Los Angeles Board of Israel Bonds.

Jack and Rita have been active members of Valley Beth Shalom for 31 years. As a mechanical engineer, Jack was able to save the synagogue from a costly move by devising a plan to expand on the existing grounds. Jack also served as construction chairman, playing a large part in the creation of Valley Beth Shalom's new classrooms, sanctuary, synagogue center, and the Sinder parking center, which he and Rita dedicated.

The Sinders are devoted as well to the University of Judaism. They are founders of the University of Judaism Wagner Program, are university patrons, and serve on its board. This year, Rita and her sister are the sponsors of one of the university's public lectures featuring Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg.

Jack and Rita's philanthropic activities help to further enrich their happy and successful careers and personal lives. Jack is a real estate developer, and Rita is a real estate broker and professional property manager. They share their joy with their children, Alan and Sheri, Sheri's husband Jim, and especially their granddaughter, Cara Leigh.

It is my pleasure to bring Jack and Rita Sinder's accomplishments to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives, and I ask that they join me in extending

my heartiest congratulations to Jack and Rita on this wonderful occasion.

CLAIMS TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES DURING WORLD WAR II

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to speak on behalf of the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor, Inc., who have made a claim to the Government of Japan for human rights abuses which occurred during World War II.

During World War II many American POW's were subjected to months of deprivation and mistreatment in prison camps. After the war, many of those ex-prisoners still suffered from the effects of the war. For many, life only provided physical and mental anguish.

In 1951, the treaty of peace was signed by the United States and Japan, providing the United States with some reparations to settle war claims. While the War Claims Commission was authorized to pay ex-prisoners compensation for former military prisoners of war captured in any territories invaded by the Japanese, this compensation was limited due to the economic environment of Japan. The American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor, Inc., believe that this payment was not enough to compensate for the degradation which was caused by these human rights abuses.

Times have changed, however, and Japan is now financially secure. As such, the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor, Inc., have filed a claim with the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, requesting that proper reparation be made.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that the United Nations Commission on Human Rights will give this request careful consideration. We cannot stand for human rights abuses in the past, the present, or the future.

THE "ROAD TO INFAMY" EMBODIES EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION PRODUCTION

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, we are all familiar with the old adage "from little acorns mighty oak trees grow."

This saying certainly holds true for a small television/video production company, Lou Reda Productions, Inc., located in my congressional district, in the city of Easton, PA.

Lou Reda Productions has taken on the responsibility of producing informative and entertaining documentaries, and general programming that is televised on the Arts and Entertainment Cable Network, the Discovery Channel and elsewhere. They are currently working on a 13-part series entitled "Secret Weapons,"

and will soon be completing "Crossed Sabers: The History of the U.S. Calvary" which will include a forward by President Reagan.

Lou Reda Productions has produced numerous works that are familiar to many people nationwide including "Constitution Minutes," "The Blue and the Gray," an 8-hour CBS miniseries about the Civil War, and "Korea: The Forgotten War."

Most recently Lou Reda Productions has been involved in helping to commemorate the 50th anniversary of America's participation in World War II with their production of "Road to Infamy: The Countdown Years." as well as their work with Grammy Award winning instrumentalist and singer Phil Driscoll and the upcoming "Spirit of America" concert at the National Symphony Orchestra here in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, last year, I screened Lou Reda Productions' 1-hour television special "Road to Infamy: The Countdown Years." It is an outstanding work and it stands out from the crowd in both its quality and content. I would highly recommend it for my colleagues, and others who have not viewed it.

Of all of the television program specials scheduled as part of the 50th anniversary of the Japanese attack, "The Road to Infamy" has been the only one that clearly crystallizes Japanese philosophy and foreign policy from the time Admiral Perry landed in Japan in the 1850's until the outbreak of the World War II.

The program traces Japan's economic and military philosophy, its involvement in World War I and the territories Japan was awarded, its conflict with Russia and the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese invasion of Manchuria and their devastating war with China, their military buildup, Admiral Yamamoto's planning and training for the attack on Pearl Harbor, and finally the last minute diplomatic efforts undertaken by two Nations headed for war.

Daniel Martinez, the historian at the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial in Pearl Harbor, incorporated the film into the December 7 program schedule of the 50th Anniversary Ceremony at Pearl Harbor. It is my understanding that all park rangers and guides at the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial will be required to screen "Road to Infamy" as part of their training and continuous study program.

Mr. Speaker, "Road To Infamy" is the definitive television program that covers the important events related to Japan and United States-Japanese relations during the countdown years leading up to Pearl Harbor. This view is also shared by many retired U.S. military personnel including—to name a few—Admiral I. Campbell Kidd, Jr., whose father received the Medal of Honor while serving on the U.S.S. Arizona, Gen. John P. Condon, USMC-Ret. as well as many teachers and educators. It has also been acclaimed by Dorothy Rabinowitz in the Wall Street Journal, and in other newspapers and publications nationwide.

Indeed, besides its regular prime time scheduling, the Arts and Entertainment cable network recognized the importance of this program and made it available to teachers and schools as part of their educational programming.

Mr. Speaker, this little acorn of a production company—Lou Reda Productions—has, and

is, producing quality programming that is challenging and motivating people to learn more about their world, history, and the American heritage.

It is my feeling that the creative group that produced "Road to Infamy" should be recognized for their efforts and the outstanding social responsibility evident in their work. That group is: Lou Reda, the executive producer; Mort Zimmerman of Queens, NY, the producer; Norman Stahl of Bayshore, NY who wrote a detailed and extremely informative script; and Don Horan of Boonton, NJ, the director/editor. This group embodies creativity and educational programming for commercial television.

Mr. Speaker, with the ongoing commemoration of the 50th anniversary of America's involvement in World War II and the current status of United States-Japanese bilateral relations, I would strongly urge that the Library of Congress and the Congressional Research Service permanently make this important visual document—"Road To Infamy"—available on VHS cassettes for screening and reference work.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI LOUIS KAPLAN

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and pay tribute to Rabbi Louis Kaplan, a constituent of mine, who after 30 years of service will retire this April from Ohev Shalom Synagogue in Wallingford, PA.

Rabbi Kaplan has been a pillar of the local community since joining Ohev Shalom in 1961. A true altruist, Rabbi Kaplan helped form the interfaith program, "QUEST: An Experiment in Interfaith Understanding." Also, he currently is the chaplain and a teacher at Widner University. In addition to all his contributions to education and youth in Delaware County, Rabbi Kaplan aids the elderly by conducting monthly prayers at a local nursing home and performing his duties as committee member at Crozer Chester Medical Center. As a result of all his philanthropies, teachings, and studies, Rabbi Kaplan has enriched the lives of thousands of Delaware County citizens.

He has a Ph.D from Dropsie College and an honorary doctor of divinity degree from the Jewish Theological Seminary. He is currently listed as an honorary pastor of the Swarthmore Presbyterian Church and is a vice president of the Philadelphia region Rabbinical Society. Rabbi Kaplan is one of the finest citizens of Delaware County. I am proud to have him as my constituent.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES R. PINZONE

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Charles R. Pinzone, executive

secretary of Cleveland Building Trades. For over 40 years he has consistently channeled his energies toward the Cleveland community, civic activities, and the well-being of those around him. This month Charles is retiring.

His service and vast experience will indeed be missed by the many people he has worked with as a pacesetter in building trade construction. His absence will undoubtedly leave a void in the many organizations which have relied on his natural leadership ability. These organizations include the Cleveland Building and Construction Trade Council, the Cleveland AFL-CIO Federation of Labor, Ohio State Building and Construction Trade Council, the Greater Cleveland Growth Board.

But Mr. Pinzone's hard work was not limited to his profession. In fact, Charles's aspirations and efforts have rarely been limited. At the Charles Pinzone Boxing Club, he has been teaching children both how to box and reach goals in life. Charles has been a champion of the elderly at the Pinzone Tower, Senior Citizens Apartments. Again Charles undertook the leadership positions in civic activities, such as Northern Ohio Chapter Leukemia Society, Cleveland Golden Gloves Association, American Legion Post No. 569, labor division of the United Way, and the list continues.

During his career, Charles was recognized by many organizations for his achievements. He was presented with many honors which include the Cosmopolitan Democratic League Achievement Award, Leukemia Society Award of Appreciation, and the Council for Economic Opportunities Leadership Award. However, as all those close to Charles will attest, his most satisfaction comes not from the awards he has been given, but from the achievements that have been gained.

It is fitting that we acknowledge individuals, like Charles R. Pinzone, who have given of themselves for the betterment of their community and neighbors. By doing so we remind ourselves and promote the fact that one person can make a difference. Thank you Charles and good luck.

TRIBUTE TO MR. EUGENE H. AHNER

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the achievements of Mr. Eugene H. Ahner upon his retirement on February 28, 1992. Mr. Ahner is retiring after serving our community as district administrator for the California Park and Recreation Society for the last 26 years.

Mr. Ahner began his employment as a recreation supervisor for special projects in 1965. He was then hired as the district's first program coordinator. Under Mr. Ahner's supervision, the district department has grown tremendously. Part time staff consisted of 3 officials when Mr. Ahner began and now the department employs over 300. The district has also increased from just 6 parks to 32, covering a total of 368 acres.

Mr. Ahner has been a very respected leader in the department and has received many

awards during his career. He was given the Outstanding Senior Award from California State University Sacramento in 1966, and a Professional Award in 1979. Mr. Ahner has been president of the California Park and Recreation Society and an active member of the National Park and Recreation Society.

It is truly an honor to speak on behalf of Mr. Ahner. I know that the Sacramento community has benefited greatly from his leadership as district director for the Parks and Recreation Society. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him and in wishing him happiness in his retirement.

RESOLUTION TO BRING PEACE WITH JUSTICE IN NORTHERN IRELAND

HON. MARTY RUSSO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. RUSSO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to help bring an end to the strife in Northern Ireland. I am calling on the Government of the United States to encourage discussions among all parties involved to promote peace and justice in this troubled area of the world.

Given the extended history of conflict here, and the bitterness that exists as a result, many may consider it only a dream to even consider the possibility of peace. I do not. Consider this: Opportunities arise in even the stormiest of times and places for change, and I believe such a time exists now. We need only look at the brand new world maps being drawn to know that we are undergoing tremendous change. Now is the time we can shift the course that keeps Northern Ireland mired in conflict.

No one is happy with the current situation in Ireland, that is clear. But that is not enough unless the parties involved work together to devise a solution to end the situation, and that doesn't happen. No formula to date has worked, and meantime the situation grows worse, with every aspect of life affected. Northern Ireland, in addition to the tragic deaths and relentless fear, has the highest poverty rate in the European Community and the unemployment is the highest in all of Western Europe.

My resolution is concerned with the positive: peace with justice in Ireland. Since the Government of our great country has successfully promoted peace through compromise in other troubled areas throughout the world, let's bring our skill and focus to this conflict.

We know the people of Ireland do share the common objectives of peace, justice, and prosperity for all Irish people, and we can play a role here. I urge the President to seek to establish talks with all parties concerned. When people talk, strife can end, new relationships can form. When people talk, peace and justice can be won. We can see the same new day that is dawning throughout the world come to all the citizens of Northern Ireland, Ireland, and Great Britain.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE CHURCH ON THE HILL

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Sunday School of the Church on the Hill in Flushing, Queens. The Sunday school will celebrate its 65th anniversary with a special service of worship in the sanctuary on Sunday, March 8.

The Sunday School of the Church on the Hill has been a stable force in the life of the church and its community since its creation in 1927. This vehicle of the church continues to offer the community's children the same educational, moral, and religious training that was envisioned in 1927. Although many things in the neighborhood and community surrounding the church have changed over the years, the Sunday school has retained its strong commitment to educating its children.

This achievement is a tribute to the leadership of dedicated teachers and administration over the years. The Sunday school's superintendents, secretary, treasurer, and full staff of teachers have given of themselves and their time in a manner which cannot go unnoticed. I also commend the Reverend Robert A. Perless, whose leadership over the past 22 years has been a source of great stability for the Church on the Hill.

Finally, I commend the students of the Sunday school. Their hard work and determination has made the Sunday School of the Church on the Hill a source of great pride for the surrounding neighborhood and community.

Mr. Speaker, I call on all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the Sunday School of the Church on the Hill on the occasion of its 65th anniversary.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES LEAD THE WAY IN U.S. EXPORTS

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, after all the bad news we are used to hearing on the floor of this House regarding our trade deficit, I take great pleasure in passing on some good news. According to the Foreign Agriculture Service of the USDA, for fiscal year 1991, the value of U.S. exports in fruits, vegetables, and horticultural items broke a record: Over \$6 billion for that period. That figure is up 17 percent over the figure for fiscal year 1990, and it means that these products rank as the No. 1 U.S. food export.

The message is taking hold around the world: Good health begins and ends with good nutrition, and this means consuming more fruits and vegetables. I believe this is only the beginning; the USDA tells us that the export figures are still climbing.

Fruits and vegetables are not program crops in the parlance of USDA. This means they do

not get subsidies or the benefit of quota programs from the USDA. The fruit and vegetable business is really composed of a multitude of different businesses, each one unique and each one fiercely competitive. For these reasons, fruit and vegetable producers really don't get as much attention or support from the Department of Agriculture as I think they deserve, especially considering the economic punch they pack.

By supporting fruits and vegetables, we support good health, reduced health care costs, a smaller trade deficit and more job opportunities for rural Americans, especially for smaller farmers. Please join me in supporting this continuing success story. I also invite you to join me in seeing that the Federal Government acts on many fronts as a partner in promoting this very important sector of agriculture.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION RELATED TO FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 4, 1992

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation calling on the President of the United States to initiate negotiations with the Republic of China on Taiwan—Taiwan—and the Republic of Korea—Korea—geared toward achieving a free trade agreement with each country.

As we all know, in a relatively short period of time, these countries have step by step advanced into the ranks of the world's developed nations. The leadership in these nations recognized early on that international trade was their only hope for long-term prosperity. As a result, Taiwan and Korea now rank as two of the largest trading nations in the world.

While these countries still have barriers to trade which need to be dismantled, we should not lose sight of the significant steps they have already taken in terms of opening their markets to goods, services, and investment from the rest of the world. Negotiating free trade agreements with these countries would clearly continue to help open their markets to United States firms, and provide these businesses with sturdier footholds in the vital and fast-growing East Asian and Pacific rim regions.

United States-Taiwan and United States-Korea FTA's would also send a useful message to Japan that no longer is it the only major economic player in the Asian region. More importantly, aside from being positive trade-liberalizing initiatives, such trade accords would boldly state that the United States is going to try a new approach to combating Japan's protectionist policies. Given Taiwan's and Korea's increasing economic might, and the corresponding competitive threat such might poses to Japan, United States-Taiwan and United States-Korea FTA's would prove invaluable leverage in future United States commercial dealings with Japan.

Over a decade ago, when I first spoke publicly in support of a North American free trade agreement and a Western Hemispheric trade

accord beyond that, I remember being told by many that the multilateral General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT] was the only avenue required to achieve true global trade liberalization. Indeed, some policymakers and other trade specialists argued that pursuing bilateral and regional trade initiatives would actually upset and damage the delicate multilateral balance existing in the GATT.

Now, more than 10 years later, we are finally pursuing a North American free trade agreement and talking openly and confidently about the importance to America's global trading interests of a Western Hemispheric free trade area. While I laud the executive branch for recognizing the benefits of pursuing bilateral, regional, and multilateral trade agreements simultaneously, I am disappointed that it has taken so long to embark on such initiatives. Also, I continue to be discouraged that executive branch trade officials have yet to realize the enormous benefits to be reaped by free trade pacts with Asian-Pacific rim trading partners, beginning with Taiwan and Korea.

While the United States has been placing what I view to be an inordinate number of eggs in the GATT basket, the European Community has hedged against the possible collapse of the Uruguay round of GATT by pushing ahead with the European Community 1992 initiative. Accordingly, the European Community now stands in a strong position to yield a Uruguay round package more palatable to its wishes, or to kill a bad package and force those who want to play on the European ballfield to play by European Community 1991-generated rules.

More generally, for those who decry prospects of a world trading system breaking down into nothing more than regional trading blocs, it would be difficult to define United States-Taiwan and United States-Korea FTA's as the cornerstones of any regional bloc. In fact, such bilateral FTA's, combined with North American and Western Hemispheric free trade areas, would help prod a slovenly GATT into getting off the dime and providing some real leadership in achieving true global trade liberalization, provided such a thing is even meant to be.

Last, for those nearsighted individuals who criticize bilateral and regional FTA's as the underpinnings of an inward-looking and protectionist trade policy, they should consider that the Heritage Foundation and Citizens for a Sound Economy—two of the world of academia's staunchest advocates for free trade—are fervent believers in the potential benefits of further FTA's, including with Asian partners. They believe in the merits of such accords because they expand opportunities for U.S. firms, light a much needed fire under the GATT, help precipitate the type of trade liberalization that successive rounds of GATT talks have thus far failed to produce, and can enhance U.S. global competitiveness.

I urge my colleagues to support my legislation.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Sen-

ate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 5, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 6

- 9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the alternative uses of agricultural commodities, focusing on impediments to commercialization.
SR-332
- Joint Economic
To hold hearings on the employment-unemployment situation for February.
SD-628
- 10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Housing and Urban Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the state of affordable housing in the United States.
SD-538
- Finance
International Trade Subcommittee
To hold hearings on intellectual property rights protection and the "Special 301" provisions of the 1988 Trade Act.
SD-215
- 2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To resume hearings to examine United States policy toward Indonesia, focusing on human rights violations in East Timor as a result of Indonesia's occupation.
SD-419

MARCH 10

- 9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine the economic and demographic changes that will affect the workforce of the 21st century, focusing on partnerships that stimulate cooperation between business and government and make an investment in children and youth to create a better prepared and educated workforce.
SD-430
- 10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To resume hearings on strategic nuclear reduction in a post-cold war world, focusing on succession issues.
SD-419
- 2:30 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To hold hearings on the nomination of Vice Adm. William O. Studeman, USN,

to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence.
SH-216

MARCH 11

- 9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1101, to require the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to prescribe standards for AM stereo radio broadcasting, an FCC rulemaking proposal relating to radio ownership rules, and other related issues.
SR-253
- 2:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the situation in the former Soviet Union.
SD-419

MARCH 12

- 9:30 a.m.
Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on S. 523, to establish the National African-American Memorial Museum within the Smithsonian Institution.
SR-301
- Small Business
To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1993 for the Small Business Administration, and on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the fiscal year 1992 supplemental budget request.
SR-428A
- 10:30 a.m.
Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 259, providing for the appointment of Barber B. Conable, Jr. as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.
SR-301
- 11:00 a.m.
Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1993 through 1997 for the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress.
SR-301

- 2:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To resume hearings on S. 2198, to reorganize the United States intelligence community to provide for the improved management and execution of United States intelligence activities.
SD-G50

MARCH 17

- 9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine an overview of NASA's budget for fiscal year 1993.
SR-253
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Food and Nutrition Service, and the Human Nutrition Information Service.
SD-138

MARCH 18

- 9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine NASA's space station and launch issues.
SR-253
- Select on Indian Affairs
To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).
SH-216
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of the Treasury, and the Executive Office of the President.
SD-116

MARCH 19

- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Science Foundation, and the Office of Science Technology Policy.
SD-124
- Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 684, to strengthen the preservation of the Nation's historic heritage and resources.
SD-366
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Justice.
S-146, Capitol
- Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation.
SD-138

MARCH 20

- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Rural Development Administration.
SD-138

MARCH 25

- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, and the National Credit Union Administration.
SD-116

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1752, to provide for the development, enhancement, and recognition of Indian tribal courts.
SR-485

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Communications Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.
S-146, Capitol

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the Research and Special Programs Administration, both of the Department of Transportation.
SD-138

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, and the U.S. Postal Service.
SD-116

MARCH 26

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality.
SD-G50

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 664, to require that health warnings be included in alcoholic beverage advertisements.
SR-253

MARCH 27

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Animal and Plant Inspection Service, the Food Safety and Inspection Service, and the Agricultural Marketing Service.
SD-138

APRIL 1

9:30 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize funds for programs of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.
SR-485

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Commerce.
S-146, Capitol

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and the U.S. Secret Service, Department of the Treasury.
SD-116

APRIL 2

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Resolution Trust Corporation.
SD-116

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Transportation Safety Board.
SD-138

APRIL 3

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, the General Sales Manager, and the Soil Conservation Service.
SD-138

APRIL 7

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Farm Credit System Assistance Board.
SD-138

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.
S-146, Capitol

APRIL 8

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, American Ex-POWs, Jewish War Veterans, Non-Commissioned Officers Association, National Association for Uniformed Services, and Society of Military Widows.
SD-106

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of Personnel Management, and the Executive Residence.
SD-116

APRIL 9

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
SD-G50

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Small Business Administration.
S-146, Capitol

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for Amtrak, and the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.
SD-138

APRIL 29

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Information Agency, and the Board for International Broadcasting.
S-146, Capitol

APRIL 30

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
SD-G50

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Transit Agency, and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.
SD-138

MAY 7

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Court of Veterans Affairs.
SD-124

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

MAY 14

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-124

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Fed-

eral Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

MAY 21

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Community Service, and the Points of Light Foundation.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

MAY 22

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain related agencies.

SD-138

CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 5

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

SH-216