

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

JOHN FROHNMAYER, OUTGOING CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS, DISCUSSES THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, March 23, John Frohnmayer, the outgoing chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, addressed the National Press Club. His speech focused on our first amendment and the importance of freedom of expression within our democracy. Mr. Frohnmayer, as a sacrificial lamb to political expediency by President Bush, speaks with great experience.

In his election year effort to ingratiate himself to extremists—a segment of our society whose skewed view of our first amendment rights is deeply disturbing—President Bush sent Mr. Frohnmayer packing.

John Frohnmayer is a decent and honest man whose commitment to the ideals of free speech and freedom of expression should be praised and welcomed by all of us who abide by the principles upon which our democratic country was founded.

Mr. Speaker, in the context of his involuntary departure from the National Endowment for the Arts, Mr. Frohnmayer's remarks at the National Press Club were extremely insightful. I include his speech in today's RECORD and I urge my colleagues to give it the thoughtful attention it deserves.

SPEECH OF JOHN FROHNMAYER

Thank you very much. I am here with the important people: my wife; my lawyer; my rowing companion, Susan, down there; and of course those of you from the press who have been my constant companions over the last three years.

One caveat at the start of my remarks. They are mine; I am not speaking on behalf of the administration.

(Laughter.)

And one other preliminary, please. And that is that this speech was conceived as a part of the symposium that Sandy Younger and the people at American University have put together with the press club with foreign journalists about freedom of expression and its fate and condition around the world.

As a consequence, I am going to be talking about the First Amendment and some of the problems that we have had with it here in the United States over the last three years.

But I specifically direct my remarks to those foreign journalists because I believe that the First Amendment is our dearest liberty, and one which we should be constantly attempting to export and promote in the rest of the world.

Democracy is constant in the process of becoming. It is never fixed, it is never secure, and it's never comfortable. To protect and

renew and maintain our democracy, we have the First Amendment. And one of the very nice things about the freedom of expression calendar, which I have on my back desk, is that everyday one can re-read the First Amendment, and so let me re-read it for you: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Each generation must re-enfranchise both our democracy and the First Amendment. And because of three tensions in our society, we as a generation are having more difficulty than most.

What we are really involved here with, in my view, and the arts are the focal point of this, is a redefinition of the social contract for our generation.

I will return to these three tensions in just a moment. But first, the First Amendment tells us that religion, ideas, associations, and the right to criticize the government, belong to the people. Since all art deals with expression, with ideas, all art is speech, and therefore, all art is protected by the First Amendment from government interference except in three very clearly defined areas, which are well known to all of you. Those are: criminal behavior, perjury, fraud, bribery, forgery, that sort of thing; physical dangerous behavior—this is the line of cases following Chaplinsky (phonetic) v. New Hampshire, the fighting-words doctrine, or the famous law that all of you know, crying "Fire" in a crowded theater; and finally obscenity.

And obscenity has a very clear definition. It's the three-part definition from Miller v. California. And unfortunately, in the discourse that I have been so much a part of over the last three years, the attackers of the National Endowment have paid very little attention to the legal definition of obscenity.

They have rather used it to mean whatever it is they don't happen to like. That's not what the word means.

But the rub comes when we, as the government, support individual free expression under the general welfare provision of the Constitution. All civilized governments have done that, and all civilized governments including our own, should do that. But when the government does support free expression, it must do so with a level playing field, no blacklists, and no ideological preconceptions.

When the artist or speaker expresses what some deem to be dangerous or radical or blasphemous or crude ideas, we encounter the kind of free-for-all that we have seen over the last three years. Congress has gotten more mail on this issue, much of it generated by rightwing fundamentalist groups, than Congress has gotten on the savings and loan crisis. And just to put that into perspective, the savings and loan crisis will cost each of us over \$2,000. The National Endowment for the Arts costs each of you 68 cents per year.

So, how do we deal with it? First, a little history. For every great age of art, there has

been a great age of repression. And one of my favorites of this is Mannheim, Germany, in 1853, when the statue of Venus de Milo was put on trial for nudity and obscenity. This was the statue herself, sitting up there without arms, and draped as you know.

The account does not tell us whether she was read her rights, asked to testify, or even if she'd been struck with a fit of modesty how without arms she would have been able to clothe herself.

Another notable example in the United States, in the 1920s, the jazz age there was an anti-jazz movement to censor this form of American music, a professor proved that women, pregnant women, who listen to jazz had deformed babies. Jazz was described by its critics as decadent and the devil's music composed of jungle rhythms. Even serious critics had problems with the art, stating that since jazz was improvised, it was contrary to discipline.

And critics had their way in some instances. In Chicago a law was passed that made it illegal to play a trumpet or a saxophone after dark, and a ship, an ocean liner, got partway out into the Atlantic, and turned around and summarily dumped the band on the dock for having the temerity to play jazz.

Closer to home, and more immediate, the Endowment funded a film called "Poison" which depicts allegorically the AIDS epidemic, societal violence, homosexual relations. It is an award-winning film, picked by a panel of award-winning directors and film experts.

Congress received thousands of protest letters, most of which came from people who hadn't seen it.

Similarly, the Endowment has funded a publication called the Portable Lower East Side, which contained a graphic and disturbing poem depicting the thoughts of a 13-year-old black child involved in a brutal rape and near killing of a female jogger in Central Park.

Six lines were taken out of context and mailed to members of Congress by the Rev. Donald Wildmon (phonetic), from Tupelo, Mississippi, and I am told that my defense of the literary merit of that poem was the precipitating event of my firing.

Much of the poem was later printed in the Washington Post, which allowed citizens an opportunity to judge for themselves whether it had artistic value.

Artists often without varnish and sometimes without much civility tell us the truth as they see it. And sometimes they're right, and sometimes they're not. Sometimes they're profound. We hope that everything we fund is, but we know that this intellectual research, and that research does not always produce results.

And sometimes the artists tell us unkind truths about ourselves, truths which are difficult to hear, which make us uncomfortable. But as a famous artist put it, artistic growth is a refining of the sense of truthfulness. The stupid believe that to be truthful is easy. Only the artist, the great artist, knows how difficult it is.

Similarly, several works have been attacked by religious groups claiming sac-

• 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.

riple, or blasphemy, specifically the work of Andre Serrano (phonetic), entitled "Pischrist" (phonetic), and the work of David Wanarolitz (phonetic) depicting Christ with a crown of thorns and a needle in his arm.

Neither of these works, unfortunately, in my view, have provoked theological debate about Christ taking on the sins of the world or the cross as a symbol of man's inhumanity to the son of God. Rather they have been widely depicted, and I think accepted by most, as blasphemous, without any inquiry, really, of what the artist intended by making these pieces.

This is another issue that is entirely driven by fundamentalist religious groups, and I regret to tell you that mainline religion has not entered the field of this debate, and I think that is a great loss, both to us, and to them.

So that sets the stage, and now let me return to the tensions that I mentioned earlier. You remember I said that there were three of them, and the first is the tension between the First Amendment and its premise that we solve our problems through the vigorous clash of ideas, and pervasive strain of anti-intellectualism in American life.

I define anti-intellectualism as the unwillingness to use thought, facts, and critical discourse to solve our problems. And we once had a political party which is well-known to all of you called the Know-Nothings, whose agenda was against Negroes, foreigners, and Catholics. And Abraham Lincoln said that if the Know-Nothings gained control, he would prefer, quote, emigrating to some country where they make no pretense of loving liberty, where despotism can be taken pure and without the base alloy of hypocrisy.

Recently, the utter impotence—I'm sorry, the utter unimportance of facts in the attacks on the Endowment has been astonishing, particularly because many of those attacks have come from alleged religious leaders. But I would tell you that the most shameless of those attacks was that mounted recently by would-be presidential candidate Patrick Buchanan.

The second tension is between the clause prohibiting the establishment of religion in the First amendment, and the sense of closeness that is so pervasive in American political discourse. Take out a nickel. It says, in God we trust. When we say the pledge of allegiance, we pledge relating to one nation under God.

Political leaders feel comfortable telling God to bless us, and there is a sense that one must exercise religion, no matter what it is, to succeed in politics.

Couple political use of religious trappings and the theological reductionism that underlies both fundamentalism and anti-intellectualism and we see why people are calling for laws against blasphemy. And of course you know that the reason that we don't have laws against blasphemy is that both the establishment and the free-exercise clause of the First Amendment prohibit it absolutely.

The third tension is between the right of assembly and the electronic isolation that our technology has brought us. T.S. Eliot said, television is a medium of entertainment which permits millions of people to listen to the same joke at the same time and remain lonesome.

And with the exception of an occasional school board meeting, in my experience there are precious few town meetings or activities where the people of this country assemble to discuss the issues of the day.

The lobbing of electronic bombs by print or airwaves seldom allows an issue to be squarely confronted, let alone debated.

I would say parenthetically that it doesn't have to be that way, and I would suggest one remedy would be unfettered political debates on television where there are no rules than the give-and-take under the control of a moderator.

But Thomas Mann said, and he said this at the time that he was fighting the repression of Hitler's Germany in the 1930s, speech is civilization itself. The word, even the most contradictions (phonetic) word, preserves contact. It is silence which isolates.

And in front of our television sets, we are both silent and isolated. So how do we in this generation re-enfranchise the First Amendment and deal with these three tensions that we just described?

It will take in my view a commitment to build a new social understanding, a vigorous and honest debate to redefine the truth and the values that define us.

We hear a lot these days about family values, but I don't see many people defining that term. Truths in this generation and in this time are not self evident. And unless we take advantage of the permission the First Amendment gives us to duke it out intellectually our diverse society will become increasingly brittle until the point that it breaks.

We must address calmly and honestly at least these following issues: racial and ethnic differences; tolerance; equality of economic opportunity; education; individual responsibility.

The answer to none of these issues is clear, so we must be prepared to live with ambiguity, with frustration, with failure, with false starts. To do so will require a generosity of spirit that can be borne only of a commitment not to let our noble experiment in democracy die.

I have some suggestions as to how this discourse might be promoted, and not surprisingly, they involve the arts. The National Endowment for the Arts has a mandate, and I quote to you from our enabling legislation.

The world leadership which has come to the United States cannot rest solely upon superior power, wealth and technology, but must be solidly founded on worldwide respect and admiration for the nation's high qualities as a leader in the realm of ideas and of the spirit.

Art helps define the American spirit, that mix of practicality and spirituality that we must nurture and encourage and defend. Passionate idealists founded this country, and the Constitution reflects that spirit which liberates and guarantees the ascendancy of ideas.

We must educate our children, their hearts and their minds and their bodies, and if we are to remain a world leader a nation of real community, we must teach those children the necessary habits of the mind: mental toughness, and a love of knowledge.

The arts teach that creativity. They challenge students to think broadly, and to attempt anew, and to risk failure. The arts free young people to see and to hear as well as to read and write, to make order out of chaos, to view the world's challenges and problems through multiple perspectives.

The arts help children to dare new expression, try various approaches to problem solving, use intuition as well as reason, and develop the discipline required for success in any area of life.

But the arts are also fundamental to a democratic system, because they demand in-

volvement. Every child who has honestly written a poem or performed a song or dance has been forever changed. That child has made a covenant of honesty and of risk, of communication and of commitment to a community.

That child has laid vulnerable a part of the self, and has placed faith in the community to respond.

In short, that child has become a citizen.

Second, the second way in which the arts can help this discourse which will save us as a country. The arts give us the opportunity to help rebuild community. In this increasingly attack oriented society, we must find some way to begin the dialogue that helps to rebuild the social consensus.

The arts often through nonverbal means give us that opportunity. Look at music, how jazz and salsa and Eastern traditions have influenced Western composition and performance. And the same is true in dance.

Students in grade school, in a class for example in Los Angeles, who have had a weeklong session of artists in the schools teaching them Latino or hispanic music, and dance, and visual arts, are far less likely to go out after school and bash the Latino and hispanic kids in that class.

T.S. Eliot wrote, poetry can communicate before it is understood.

Third, intellectual research. We spend billions of dollars on scientific research. But how much do we spend on development of our humanism? We have cleaved our brains in half, and have left off development of our creative side, that ephemeral ability to make connections between seemingly unrelated ideas or theorems so essential to the growth of mankind's knowledge, is the stock and trade of the arts.

Japan and Germany know this, and art education, art support, and reverence for the arts is central to their societies. Perhaps we will remember it too, and perhaps it will not be too late.

And that leads me to the fourth point, which is intensely practical, and which assumes that economic well-being is necessary to a healthy society.

Our second most positive balance of trade item, after the export of jet planes, is the export of copyrightable materials—movies, television, literature, software. The National Endowment for the Arts has been the farm club for this industry for the last 27 years. The insignificant sum of 68 cents has helped fuel this economic engine of incredible value and wealth to this society.

And on a purely economic analysis, it would be foolhardy to cripple the National Endowment for the Arts.

Upon my abrupt departure, there's been lots of talk about what to do with the Endowment. Rich Bond, the head of the Republican Party, is reported to have said that he might suggest to the president simply to abolish the agency. How cowardly. How ignorant.

What a craven example to the rest of the world.

I fervently hope that the president, if that suggestion is made, will reject such rubbish. Leadership is confronting and wrestling with our problems, not surrendering to what is easiest. Others, Leonard Garment among them, counsel funding only safe art—the work of dead white European males.

(Laughter.)

We are a diverse country. We have diverse voices. It's our greatest strength, and our greatest challenge. To retreat to such a fortress mentality is to abdicate leadership, to admit governmental impotence, and to de-

prive the next generation of its opportunity to struggle with new work, new ideas, new challenges.

That's not the America that I love.

And some have counseled that Congress simply needs cover. We have to give them some palliative so that they can claim to have stood tall against obscenity when Senator Helms or others introduce their next obscenity amendment, every year, every month, maybe every day.

The decency language that was inserted in 1990 is such a palliative. Decency, of course, is in the mind of the hearer, the receiver, of information. The First Amendment as we remember protects the speaker.

To me the most damning sound bite is not, my opponent voted for obscenity. It is rather, my opponent jettisoned our precious right of free expression to cover his fanny.

All of us in government are sworn to defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic. And for two-thirds of both Houses of Congress to have voted for the latest Helms language, which is unconstitutional under every test I know, in my view, violates that oath.

(Applause.)

The answer of how to save the arts endowment is very simple, my friends. It is to reaffirm that we, as a country, want to be a leader in the realm of ideas, and of the spirit.

It is to read and to believe and to embrace the First Amendment, which allows us to be that leader. To kill the endowment because of a few disturbing lines or images poses a far greater threat to this nation than anything the Endowment has ever funded.

It would be a craven admission that we are not strong enough to let all voices be heard.

You and I don't have to like everything that the endowment supports, because your government is not the sponsor of those ideas. The government is merely an enabler. It's like the box that the British provide for speakers to stand on in the Hyde Parks' speaker's corner. The government provides the box; the speaker provides the ideas.

And those ideas belong to our diverse and sometimes brilliant group of artists, patriots who are bold enough to tell the truth as they see it.

And to those of you from other lands where speaking the truth has cost you the lives of loved ones, personal imprisonment, and hardships of the soul, that we in America cannot imagine, I dedicated these words of the poet, Sam Hazzo (phonetic).

I wish you what I wish myself: hard questions, and the nights to answer them. And grace if disappointed. And a right to seem the fool for justice. That's enough. Cowards might ask for more. Heroes have died for less.

(Standing ovation.)

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO THE CENTRO ASTURIANO DE MIAMI

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my warmest congratulations to the members of the Centro Asturiano who will be celebrating the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America.

The members of the Centro Asturiano in Miami will be celebrating the quinquennial

this weekend with two events: A hotel banquet in the afternoon of Friday, March 27 and a family style picnic on Sunday, March 29.

During the celebration, they have invited the group of singers/dancers Jovellanos from Gijón to perform, in song and dance, interpretations of the many customs of Asturias. Jovellanos is a 24-member folklore group who have earned several awards and received national and international recognition. They have been acknowledged for their extraordinary quality and authenticity, as well as for the richness of their interpretations.

They have extended invitations to the members of the community to share in these exciting events. Old and new members as well, will take part in the celebrations in a festival of dance, fellowship, and good food.

I would like to congratulate the members of the board on their quinquennial as well as for their commitment and dedication in our community: Francisco Garcia, president; Emilio Gonzalez, vice president; Hilda A. Garcia, secretary; Elisa Garcia, vice secretary; Nati Potesta, treasurer; Enrique Diaz, vice treasurer; as well as Pilar Mayoral, Cecilia Garcia, Elpidio Ravelo, Salustiano Rodriguez, Surama Gonzalez, Rosa Castaño, Mario Marrero, Manuel Castaño, Silvia Ravelo, Luis Menendez, Jose Manuel Alvarez, and Jose Jaime Fernandez.

LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY SET A FINE EXAMPLE FOR THE ECONOMIC FUTURE OF AMERICA'S URBAN AREAS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following article from the March 14, 1992, edition of the National Journal. The article describes how Louisville and Jefferson County have promoted a cooperative relationship among business, labor, and government to achieve investment in the community, job creation in the area, and a national model for educational reform. By recognizing that all facets of the community have mutual interests, and that, as Neal Peirce writes, each must hold the others "mutually accountable," Louisville and Jefferson County together have created a working example of successful strategies for improving America's urban areas.

[From the National Journal, Mar. 14, 1992]

A HOME RUN FOR LOUISVILLE'S SLUGGERS

(By Neal R. Peirce)

LOUISVILLE.—In the midst of a biting national recession, here's one community that's been fixing some of its bad old habits and finding new ways to keep its head above water. And while many of the nation's major urban areas have been stagnating or even shrinking, here's one that's actually been growing.

Reversing a dramatic loss in manufacturing jobs in the early 1980s, the Louisville market area in the past five years has been gaining an average of 10,000 jobs a year. And its residents' real earnings have grown 9 percent in the past three years.

In the mid-1970s, there was a public uproar over school busing, and in the early 1980s, Louisville was dubbed "Strike city" for its contentious labor relations. But now, the city's schools are being hailed as some of the best in America, and the relations between management and workers are mill-pond quiet.

What happened? How did Louisville turn the tide? Are the city's movers and shakers smart, or just plain lucky?

As it turns out, there was no panacea, no single solution to the problems that ailed this city. Many efforts came together to build a more cohesive and cooperative community—a community, in fact, that's emerged as a thought-provoking model for cities and regions whose leaders feel as if they've slipped their moorings and lost control in this recession.

Leaders here say that they've achieved a kind of restructuring, or perestroika, of the area's economy. As Paul Coomes of the University of Louisville put it, "The city is now known more for artificial-heart surgery than for smokestacks, more as a world air hub for United Parcel Service than for barge and rail traffic."

Politics was part of the transformation. In a community that had gone through two rather bitter city-county merger fights, Jerry Abramson, the mayor, and Harvey Sloane, then-Jefferson County judge (the county's top executive post), cut a deal to share their wage taxes under a negotiated formula. The result: Fewer fights over which government would outbid the other for new and relocating companies.

On the industrial front, a broad coalition decided that radical action was necessary to save the area's Ford Motor Co. plant from extinction. A worker retraining program was put together with state and local government aid. And then the governor, mayor, Jefferson County judge, senior managers of the Ford plant and local United Auto Workers leaders all went to Ford's headquarters in Detroit to argue that the Louisville plant (which, ironically, once produced the ill-fated Edsel) could become the Ford system's most competitive facility.

Ford decided to keep its Louisville plant, invested \$260 million in it and trained almost the entire work force in sophisticated new manufacturing techniques. Now, a program of continuous retraining—including everything from a plain-vanilla general education degree to the basics of a master's degree—are available at the plant. Workers participate heavily.

The Ford plant manufactures the husky new four-wheel-drive Explorer, the Ranger pickup truck and—amazingly—a vehicle that Japan's Mazda Motor Corp. buys and calls the Navajo.

Sitting at a table next to the assembly line and listening to Ford, union and local government representatives boast about the plant's training and productivity, one gets the feeling of watching the new approach that Americans will need to do business in the future. Here's a glimpse of a cooperative spirit, based on a mutual desire to avoid an industrial rout, that's replaced the old adversary ways.

Not wanting to leave anything to chance, the area also has a major economic promotion campaign that embraces not just Louisville and its Kentucky neighbors, but counties across the Ohio River in Indiana.

On education, there's been an almost total flip-flop from the bitterness and mediocrity that plagued the schools after the court-ordered 1974 merger of the overwhelmingly

black schools here and the mostly white schools in Jefferson County.

Much of the credit apparently goes to Don Ingwerson, a soft-spoken, understated school superintendent. He set up model training procedures for teachers, pared the central bureaucracy and middle management and gave individual schools wide latitude to set up "magnet" programs and shape their own curricula.

When the state government enacted the nation's most sweeping education reform law in 1990, it looked to Jefferson County for advice.

Louisville's business community has been solidly behind the school reforms, with 700 school-business partnerships and \$40 million in aid since 1980. Corporations in the area helped to buy enough computers so that the school system will graduate, in 1994, the first class trained on computers from kindergarten through high school. The next project is to buy laptop computers for the kids to work on at home.

By adopting a form of the so-called Boston Compact, Louisville sought to cut the dropout rate in return for promises of training and jobs after graduation. The "compact" failed in Boston when the schools failed to improve student performance. But in Louisville, Malcolm Chancey, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, boasts that "the school system upheld its end of the bargain."

No one should believe that Louisville is, as urban America goes, a nirvana. Last year, it had more than 11,000 homeless men, women and children. One in four children in Jefferson County lives below the poverty line.

But mostly, the community seems to be on target—and cares about a shared future. In a firm but polite way, government, industry, unions and the schools all seem to be holding one another mutually accountable. There seems to be an exciting effort here to redefine, and relaunch, the tattered American social contract.

If it can be done in a city and region with a history as adversary as Louisville's, it ought to be possible anywhere.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO MAKE SUPPLEMENTAL BANKRUPTCY INJUNCTIONS PERMANENT

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation critical to the long-term needs of thousands of asbestos claimants and others for whom a trust funded by a chapter 11 debtor company and dependent on future earnings of this reorganized company has been created to compensate their claims. Without codifying a court's authority to issue a supplemental permanent injunction channeling claims to a trust funded by the securities and future earnings of the debtor company, the financial markets tend to discount the securities of the reorganized debtor, thereby diminishing the trust's assets and its capacity to pay present and future claims.

The much publicized Manville asbestos case illustrates this catch-22: Following its chapter 11 reorganization plan between 1982 and 1986, and the injunction separating the business activity of Denver-based Manville

from the liability assumed by the Manville personal injury settlement trust, which was created to compensate asbestos victims by giving them ownership of a majority of the stock of the reorganized company, press reports about the trust's liquidity problems, along with a lack of understanding about the separate status of the trust and Manville, fueled speculation that the injunction might collapse. This perception has hurt the company's financing capability and, thus, its ability to generate revenue for the trust, which owns 80 percent of Manville common stock. With its stock traded at prices substantially lower than its inherent value and its credit rating downgraded by Standard and Poor's, Manville's stock has been diminished by hundreds of millions of dollars, at a time when present and future asbestos claimants need every available dollar.

My bill, identical to section 206 of S. 1985, the National Bankruptcy Review Commission Act, is crafted to apply only to bankruptcy orders where a reorganization plan creates a trust mechanism and where two-thirds of the affected claimants approve the plan. The bill also makes clear that the protection it affords in no way diminishes the debtor's obligations to the trust. By codifying a court's authority to issue supplemental permanent injunctions and clarifying that such injunctions are irrevocable except on appeal, the bill merely confirms for the financial markets and the lending community that the debtor will not at some future time be exposed to liability beyond what was defined in the reorganization plan and that investors will not be liable for their future investments.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important bill to ensure that future-funded trusts similar to Manville's will have the maximum resources possible to compensate claimants.

KIMBERLY ADELLE ROSTAN WINS HONORS FOR HER SPEECH

HON. CASS BALENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. BALENGER. Mr. Speaker, Kimberly Adelle Rostan, of my district, recently won 18th place honors in the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary.

I congratulate Kimberly on her achievement and have enclosed a copy of her award winning speech for everyone to review.

MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

(By Kimberly A. Rostan, North Carolina Winner, 1991/92 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

Good Morning America! True to each sunrise, I awaken daily on a bed of liberty, beneath a blanket of stars and stripes, my head resting comfortably on a pillow of equality. All of these luxuries have been given to me, to every United States citizen, by the selfless sacrifices of our American ancestors—through struggles of warfare and strife of debate.

Such rare and valuable gifts of privilege deserve protection and care of equal caliber, so that we may never lose or destroy them.

With this purpose in mind, I most cheerfully approach the morning, ready and willing to face "America's Challenge".

What is "America's Challenge"? The task that lies before me, and all of my generation, is an immense one: we owe this proud heritage a sequel of the same spirited inspiration that first made this country great.

Fortunately, there are no wars at present to enlist America's fine sons and daughters, but we cannot forget that there is work to be done! Sensing the enormity of the challenge at hand, I am one of many who have already begun. As an active member of organizations like the Girl Scouts of America, the Anchor Club associated with Pilot Club International, and church youth ministries, I recognize the endless opportunities American teenagers have through school, community, and church to aid their country. Group performance of a civil service, for instance, Habitat for Humanity or the fight against illiteracy, betters a community as well as it educates its society. Involving the American youth today prepares them to solve the problems of the world tomorrow. At the same time, these worthy causes keep young people away from the many dangerous temptations they face.

My historic debt is to the founding men and women and to those who valiantly fought in wars for our country. This debt for the freedoms I now enjoy can never fully be repaid. However, each chance I have to do even a simple service, I take! This great country of ours deserves all we can give back to her.

On an exchange trip to France two summers ago, I tried to explain this sense of obligation to my host family, as well as the sense of pride, when I am playing the "Star Spangled Banner" in a full band. The amount of benevolent and patriotic activity involving teenagers in American society is greater than the media's stereotypes portray, to other countries and to our own.

My foreign friends could not completely comprehend the number of civil and school groups that attract people of my age, youth desiring to give back what they have freely received. Some of the children of America, myself included, are striving diligently to change misconceptions that portray us all as wild savages. We who take our responsibilities seriously are earning the badges of good citizenship and setting examples for our peers.

To the pessimists in America who have not witnessed or acknowledged the good works happening in our country, I say, "It is time to wake up!" Those people who get out on the wrong side of the bed each morning are the ones that we, as a progressive nation, must challenge. It is our duty to open their eyes to the benevolence and dedication in the United States so that they might become a part of it, realizing the price tag on the bed of American dreams.

Mindful of the future, this land of the free must follow its wise adults and conscientious youth who are already in the constitutional "pursuit of happiness", earning their freedoms so that all the mornings of tomorrow might be truly good mornings.

THE NATIONAL ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, AND COMPETITIVENESS RESEARCH ACT OF 1992

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday Mr. SCHEUER, Mrs. LLOYD, and I introduced H.R. 4559, The National Energy, Environment, and Competitiveness Research Act of 1992. This legislation is the culmination of many hearings, months of drafting, and, finally, markups held last week in the Science, Space, and Technology Subcommittees on Environment and Energy, respectively chaired by Mr. SCHEUER and Mrs. LLOYD. The bill reaches a long overdue goal: to authorize vital research, development, and demonstration [RD&D] programs within the Department of Energy [DOE], something we have not been able to do for over a decade. It also represents our committee's part of the national energy strategy [NES] bill which will be enacted this year.

I consider the NES legislation to be the most important bill we will consider this year. The gulf war reminded us that we have made little progress toward reducing our energy vulnerability. With mounting fears of global warming, ozone depletion, and other global environmental problems, our current patterns of energy use are under scrutiny. And, with energy user costs growing to \$440 billion per year, the need for a focused research, development, and demonstration effort on these problems becomes an economic imperative.

These factors were all a part of our work in crafting this bill. I believe that these needs have been adequately addressed in the bill which we have introduced, and in the improvements we intend to make when our full committee considers this legislation.

The bill is a 5-year authorization for broad programmatic areas of energy R&D, and with some smaller, specific activity authorizations within those broad areas. We felt that a 5-year focus was appropriate for the longer-range focus of our R, D, & D programs and matches the time-frame used in the administration's NES proposal. The bill also uses aggregate, 5-year authorization numbers, again reflecting the strategic policy and priority focus which should be in a National Energy Strategy. It anticipates the amplification of these policy directions and the setting of yearly funding levels that would occur in annual authorization bills, annual views and estimates to the Budget Committee, and through formal and informal communications with the Appropriations Committee.

The legislation is organized around five major goals set forth in the legislation: national energy security; enhanced energy supply and efficiency; reduction and adverse environmental effects; increased economic competitiveness; and improved international technology export and transfer. There is an attempt to break these broad goals down into more specific program directions. Most of the specific program authorizations in the legislation contain explicit program goals, some broken out into short term, up to 5 years, mid-term, 5 to 10 years, and long term, beyond 10

years goals. Most of the program authorizations also contain standard language on the development of program, plans, annual updates, and requirements, if any, for cost sharing with nonfederal partners.

Authorizations are grouped by the goals of the legislation and not by traditional budget functions within DOE. This reflects our attempt to craft a goal-driven bill and not be held captive by arbitrary budgetary divisions within DOE. By using this approach, and by using longer, aggregate authorization figures, we have tried to move beyond the usual authorization approach which involves incremental change and more closely resemble an accounting exercise than a policy deliberation.

The legislation attempts to improve a number of policy and management functions within DOE. For example, the legislation outlines an orderly process for the planning and construction of facilities funded by the DOE. Any large project, above \$10 million would require prior authorization. Any major project, above \$100 million, would require a prior authorization and would require submission to Congress of the construction plans, schedule, and costs, so that we could more closely monitor the project. In addition, the Secretary of DOE must report to Congress annually on its ongoing construction projects.

The bill formalizes the research policy and planning advisory process at DOE. Currently, there are various administratively created advisory boards at DOE which operate at the direction of the Secretary. We felt that an independent, statutorily created research advisory board would be more useful in outlining DOE RD&D priorities. Along those lines, the bill seeks to update older energy research statutes and integrate the policy and planning processes in existing law into those proposed in this legislation.

The bill proposes a steady, modest growth in energy RD&D funding over 5 years. The total cost of this bill is \$17.370 billion over 5 years, compared to a base of \$13.460 billion—fiscal year 1992 appropriations with 4 percent inflation—over 5 years. The bill cost translates into an annual growth rate of about 5 percent per year for 5 years.

I know that many people will object to anything beyond a freeze in spending for these programs, but I strongly disagree. The integration of energy, environmental, and economic goals in this bill provides a return to the economy many times over the taxpayer investment in this bill. The resulting technologies will allow us to generate electricity profitably with less pollution. These same technologies will move alternative fuel vehicles onto the highway, creating jobs across the country. These technologies will allow American businesses to produce goods and services using less energy, while saving money and resources. And, this bill will create export markets in the developing countries for our new energy conserving, environmentally benign technologies. As a nation, we will be providing leadership for solving global environmental problems while at the same time helping our balance of trade and domestic economy.

Speaking parochially, I can cite numerous advantages to southern California coming from this legislation. Electric and other alternative fuel vehicles are needed in our region to meet

air quality standards. There is every reason to expect that as these vehicles come into use in our region, we will be building them in our area, creating jobs. Fuel cell technology work is enhanced in this bill, which promises California cleaner, decentralized electric power sources. These are major increases in renewable energy and conservation efforts generally, programs which are vital to utility efforts underway in California. Fusion technology development is increased and California has a major R&D effort underway on this promising, cleaner power source for the 21st century.

But in many ways, benefits to California mean benefits to the entire country. Our State has the most stringent environmental regulations in the country and, as we adapt our economy to this new reality, we are applying technologies which will be useful in other areas across the Nation. As we prove it is possible to produce and use energy in environmentally sound ways and still maintain profitability, the entire Nation will be the beneficiary.

But I use our area only as an illustration, because there are benefits to every area of the country and to the Nation as a whole. The policy goals of the bill are to important to be ignored or subsumed under local and regional concerns. In coming weeks we will be hearing more about energy and energy policy as we engage in a broad and long overdue debate. The bill we have introduced is a major part of that debate and I urge my colleagues to pay attention to its provisions.

GAG RULE STILL BINDS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Bush's recent decision to allow doctors in federally funded clinics to refer women to facilities which provide abortions may appear to be a positive step toward overturning the restrictive gag rule. But appearances can be deceiving. Although I am pleased that Mr. Bush has acknowledged and granted back a doctor's right to free speech, his decision will not eliminate most limitations. The majority of women seeking medical advice in reproductive matters do not speak to a doctor, but instead to a clinic counselor or nurse. And these health care professionals' mouths are still bound by the restrictions for title X funding. H.R. 3090, the reauthorization of Federal Family Planning Program bill, introduced by HENRY WAXMAN, will eliminate these restrictions, making essential medical advice from any qualified health care worker accessible to anyone in need of it.

I call my colleagues' attention to a recent editorial in the San Francisco Chronicle, in which this issue is analyzed for its real impact instead of taken for its face value. I commend the Chronicle for its insight.

"GAG RULE" STILL BINDS

On the surface, the Bush administration's modification of rules governing federally-funded family planning clinics so that doctors now may give pregnant patients "com-

plete medical information" seems a positive development.

But the revision still does not address the situation fairly, realistically and fully. By trying to "have it both ways," the White House has wound up with a mean-spirited, potentially perilous compromise.

Of course doctors should be able to provide "full" medical information. That's a given in our open society.

The problem is that actual doctors do very little of the advice-giving at these clinics. Such counseling is mostly provided by nurses or other non-physician health-care personnel.

The prohibition against advice about abortion was not lifted in their cases.

These non-physician personnel can talk about abortion only if asked, and then they are to refer the patient elsewhere. In addition, clinic doctors may not refer a pregnant woman to a facility that primarily performs abortions.

An official of the organization that represents 90 percent of the clinics called the action "cynical," adding, in confirmation of the point made here: "They know very well it is not the doctors who run these programs."

Once again, women, particularly poor women, will be limited in the kind of advice they may receive during a particularly critical period in their lives.

Being pro-choice does not mean being in favor of abortion; indeed, abortion is seen as a thoroughly undesirable, last resort in what is a tragic situation.

But women should be able to get the fullest and most relevant medical information possible when they enter one of these clinics. That still won't happen under the new rules. Look at them hard and one sees a shameful smoke screen.

THE SOLID WASTE CHALLENGE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 25, 1992 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE SOLID WASTE CHALLENGE

The U.S. currently generates more solid waste than any other nation. Americans generate 180 million tons of trash each year, or 4.0 pounds per person per day. That is enough garbage per year to fill a convoy of 10-ton garbage trucks 145,000 miles long—more than half way to the moon. In just four years, our waste would make the equivalent of a convoy stretching to the moon and back.

More waste (60%) is disposed in landfills, but landfilling poses certain environmental risks by concentrating waste. A second disposal method is incineration (22%). Burning reduces the volume of waste that must be buried and can produce energy. Even so, incineration is expensive; it raises questions about pollution; and it generates ash which must be disposed of. A third disposal method is recycling. While more than 80% of municipal waste could in theory be recycled, only about 18% was recycled in 1991. There are too few recycling centers and not enough buyers of recycled goods.

DISPOSAL SITES

The number of places to put trash is decreasing even as the waste stream increases.

Many landfills across the country are virtually full. In the last 20 years, the number of landfills accepting municipal solid wastes has decreased from 30,000 to 6,000. A recent congressional report estimated that nearly 80 percent of existing permitted landfills are expected to close within 20 years.

Attempts to site new landfills or expand existing landfills inevitably, and understandably, meet public resistance. Those resisting construction or expansion cite foul odors, noise, increased traffic density, and the potential for groundwater contamination.

DISPOSAL COSTS

The cost of disposing solid waste is becoming more expensive. New state and federal regulations designed to lessen the danger of certain toxic substances from filtering into the water table will make municipal landfills far more expensive to locate, build, operate, and shut down. Landfill owners have passed, and will continue to pass, these costs on to their customers.

In addition, some landfill owners, finding themselves in regions with dwindling capacities, are charging higher "tipping fees," to dump waste at landfill sites. The national average for disposing solid waste was \$10.59 per ton in 1984; in 1987, the average cost jumped to \$20.36 per ton. With \$140 per ton tipping fees not uncommon in the Northeast and as landfills continue to close, some haulers find it is cheaper to ship waste to landfills in other states, including Indiana.

CHALLENGES IN INDIANA

Hoosiers discard 17,200 tons of refuse each day—more than 4.2 percent of the national total. Our available landfill space is disappearing at an alarming rate. Indiana had 150 landfills in 1980. In 1989, only 83 of these were in operation, and that number will drop to 52 by 1993. A growing population will place more strains on existing landfills.

Indiana is taking steps to address the problems associated with an ever growing solid waste stream. Indiana's new solid waste management law (HEA 1240) calls for an ambitious program to reduce the waste stream 35% by 1996, and 50% by 2001. The law mandates the creation of solid waste districts, each of which will submit a 20 year solid waste management plan to IDEM for approval. These plans will outline how each of the districts will meet the goals established in HEA 1240.

FEDERAL ROLE

State and local governments have traditionally taken the lead on solid waste issues. As landfills have closed and disposal costs have escalated, however, Congress has been increasingly called on to assist states in meeting the goals of clean and efficient waste disposal. Constitutional questions regarding the regulation of interstate transport of trash must also be addressed at the federal level.

A top environmental priority for this Congress is the reauthorization of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the nation's primary law governing the transportation, treatment and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. RCRA was enacted in 1976 to provide a comprehensive framework for safe waste disposal.

Amending this law to address new challenges will not be easy. The number and complexity of issues involved are staggering. Any measure would likely include provisions to reduce waste in manufacturing processes; establish incentives to develop markets for recycled goods; ensure safety in incineration; and encourage efficient and safe landfilling.

TRASH IMPORTS

The complex issue of interstate transport of garbage may also be addressed during RCRA reauthorization. The Constitution's Commerce Clause has been interpreted to forbid one state from discriminating against another state's garbage purely on the basis of its point of origin—whether it involves charging higher fees or imposing outright bans. Courts have turned back most state efforts to limit interstate shipments of garbage, although these principles may be modified in two pending cases before the U.S. Supreme Court. The Constitution reserves the power to regulate interstate commerce to Congress.

The trash import issue is of particular importance to Indiana. As the flow of garbage coming into Indiana has increased dramatically in recent years, Hoosiers are alarmed that they are losing landfill space for their own needs. They are calling for tougher efforts to halt or reduce the flow of out of state garbage into Indiana. While Indiana's efforts to date to impede this commerce have not been successful, Congress, with my support, is considering several proposals which would change existing law to give states or local governments more authority to control trash imports.

CONCLUSION

There is a general recognition that the traditional approaches to waste disposal have not adequately dealt with environmental or economic costs associated with waste management. Congress will need to work more closely with state and local governments on measures that will effectively manage our solid waste stream without placing undue burdens on those governments and their citizens. As Congress debates RCRA reauthorization this year, we will have the opportunity and the challenge to establish national policies that promote the most efficient use of our resources, move us closer towards realizing our environmental goals, and achieve an appropriate balance among federal, state, and local solid waste management.

LIBERTY CITY PROGRAM PROVIDES DRAWING BOARD FOR KIDS' DREAMS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my wish to acknowledge the organizers of the Poinciana Park after-school art program in Liberty City. The program has been designed to give students a place to go after school and encourage them to use their creative ability. I would also like to congratulate Ms. Joy Harwood who has given of her time and dedicated herself to these children. Ms. Harwood is a teacher and a friend to these young students who come to the after-school program, but most of all, she represents an opportunity for them to grow creatively and become more aware of their potential and surrounding possibilities. Ms. Ana Aclé of the Miami Herald reports:

On the west side of Liberty City sits a faint-yellow school amid faint-yellow housing projects. But inside Poinciana Park Elementary is a place where houses are bright blue, trees are lollipops and clouds have pink linings.

That place is in the minds—and the art—of the 22 students in Poinciana Park's after-school art program, designed to encourage artistic creations and keep the kids off the streets at the same time.

Teacher Joy Harwood said the students liked to create bright, happy drawings. "I think that tells you a little story because many live in the projects," said Harwood. "They usually draw brightly painted little houses by a lake. Sometimes they draw hearts or Bart Simpson."

Sixth-grader Angela Thomas, 13, cut out a piece of brown fabric and pasted it onto burlap, which served as her canvas. She then drew circles in green, pink and black. She called them lollipop trees.

Kelly Jackson, 12, also in sixth grade, was helping Angela. He made the leaves of a branch, and he also drew a pear.

Angela stays after school until 5 p.m. to work on her art project. Why? "So I can finish my posters," she said. "I'd rather be here than at home. There ain't nothing to do at home."

Through the program, the kids enter contests and paint brightly colored murals on the walls of the school, 6740 NW 23rd Ave. One mural with a cougar, the school's mascot, is being painted on a wall near the school's entrance. Another mural portrays people shaking hands. That one states: "Reach out and touch someone."

Harwood also wants to teach the kids about respecting life and endangered species by making them draw animals they don't see in their community. Dervor Finny and Travis Williams, both 12, were making a manatee by sculpting cardboard and newspapers. The boys will enter their manatee in the Dade County Youth Fair contest.

"I've never seen one, only in pictures," Dervor said. What color is he going to paint it? "Beige," he said.

"Gray," Harwood corrected.

It is my wish to congratulate the students who participate in the Poinciana Park Elementary after-school art program. May their brightly painted murals decorate their souls as they have decorated the walls of their school, and may they continue to use their talent to reach others and make a difference in our community.

THE RIGHT TO SUE

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, for some time I and other Members of the House have been pushing to extend to the young people who serve in our armed services the exact same right that is possessed by every other American citizen: The right to sue if they are the victims of medical malpractice. Unfortunately, this effort has been strongly opposed by the administration and we have not succeeded in getting the bill any further than a series of affirmative votes in the House in various Congresses. But I will not stop.

There is no reason to think that military medicine is of a lower quality than other medicine. But neither is there any reason to think of it as a higher quality, and certainly not that it is perfect. But only if it were perfect would the current rules make sense, because these

rules deny to active duty military personnel the right to sue for malpractice that belongs to everybody else including retired military personnel, civilian employees of the DOD, et cetera. I should not have said, incidentally, in my first sentence that we wanted to give active duty military personnel the same right as every other citizen. We seek to extend to active duty military personnel the same rights that are enjoyed by others who are treated by United States Government doctors the right to sue for malpractice under the Federal Tort Claims Act which is a more restricted right than the right to sue for malpractice in every State.

A recent editorial in the Navy Times, for March 23, once again makes clear how important this issue is. I ask that this cogent editorial on behalf of the rights that we should be extending to active duty military personnel be printed here.

[From the Navy Times, Mar. 23, 1992]

THE RIGHT TO SUE

A man walks into a hospital complaining of chest pains and is greeted by a doctor who scrolls off his troubles and refuses care. The man goes home and suffers a heart attack. He is dead by morning.

A pregnant woman in need of a blood transfusion gets one. But the transfusion is tainted; she is infected with HIV, the AIDS virus. Within five years, she is dead. So are her husband and two of their three children.

If this happened in a civilian hospital, there would be outrage. A state investigation. Nationally publicized lawsuits. And huge cash settlements worth millions.

Unfortunately, these incidents occurred in military health care facilities. But service members can't sue the military for the health care they get—even if it kills them.

When Yeoman Third Wendell Williams, 25, went to the medical clinic at Brunswick Naval Air Station last June, he knew something terrible was wrong with him. He had severe chest pains. He was worried. But a Navy doctor didn't believe him and sent him home. When Williams returned a second time, the doctor sent him home again.

The next morning, the 25-year-old's heart gave out. A Navy investigation found strong evidence of negligence. A corpsman tried to help Williams, but the doctor stopped him.

Now Williams' wife, Robin, has filed a \$1 million claim against the Navy, charging negligence in her husband's death. Ironically, she knows she hasn't a chance.

Under the so-called Feres Doctrine, established in a Supreme Court case 42 years ago, service members are barred from suing the government for injuries or deaths suffered while they were on active duty. That includes medical malpractice, even when treatment is for sickness or injury not related to work.

Sailors, Marines and other military people know well that their jobs are fraught with danger. There is a risk of death in combat, in training and in performing their everyday duties. Those risks shouldn't include doctors' visits. While most military medical care may be first rate, Feres effectively gives military doctors, clinics and hospitals license to do less than their best. And never have to face the consequences.

Service people ought to have the same rights to quality health care that civilians have. They should have the right to see a doctor when they are not well. They should have the right to medication if it can make them better. They should have the right to redress when inadequate care causes pain, suffering, or death.

That means they should have the right to sue their caregiver, just as any other U.S. citizen. Even if the caregiver is the U.S. government.

TRIBUTE TO HOWARD UNIVERSITY ON ITS 125TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor to pay special tribute to Howard University—the only truly comprehensive university in the country that has a predominantly black constituency—on the occasion of its 125th Anniversary. While the University has always embraced people of all colors, religions, creeds, and a myriad of national origins, Howard's historical mission gives it a uniquely indelible place in the hearts and minds of African Americans everywhere.

Howard also holds a unique distinction as the only University for African Americans incorporated by an Act of Congress in the United States. Howard was founded in 1867 as "an institution for training preachers (colored)" to serve newly freed slaves. Today this proud institution has grown from a small frame building on Georgia Avenue to a main campus of more than 89 acres, a 22-acre west campus on which the School of Law is located, a 22-acre School of Divinity campus, another 3/8-acre campus in Northeast Washington, D.C., and a 108-acre tract of land in Beltsville, Maryland that is used for research in physical and biological sciences. Howard had only 4 or 5 students in its first class; today the University enrolls 12,000 students from virtually every state in the Union and over 100 foreign countries.

Mr. Speaker, I know that all of my colleagues will join me today in commemorating Howard University's 125 years of excellence, and in saluting its outstanding President, Dr. Franklyn G. Jenifer, its faculty, administration and staff, and its students and alumni for truly exceptional service to our community, our country, and the world.

REPRESENTATIVE LARRY SMITH'S ARGUMENT ON THE NEED TO END COURT SECRECY

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to join in sponsoring H.R. 2017, the Federal Sunshine in Litigation Act, which was introduced by our colleague, LARRY SMITH. This measure would establish procedures for the disclosure by the courts of information on health and safety hazards.

I would like to commend my good friend LARRY on having the foresight to introduce this legislation which, in light of recent disclosures regarding the risks of silicone breast implants, grows more crucial everyday. It is imperative that the general public receive important data

on health problems and that outdated judicial procedures which prohibit the dissemination of these facts be revised.

The Houston Chronicle published an article earlier this month written by Representative SMITH in support of this measure. I am happy to have the opportunity to bring this article to our colleagues' attention and to urge them to join in sponsoring this significant legislation.

[From the Houston Chronicle, Mar. 13, 1992]

NO MORE COURT SECRECY ON DANGEROUS PRODUCTS

(By Representative Larry Smith)

Recently, millions of women have been given great cause for concern. The silicone breast implants they thought were safe are now touted as possibly life threatening. These dangers associated with silicone breast implants raise a larger question: Are there other medical or consumer products that also pose a danger to the public?

Tragically, the potential dangers were documented years ago—but the information was not made public. Engineers and scientists knew about the dangers associated with silicone implants; they heavily researched and documented them. But, because of court secrecy rules, their dangers were kept from the very people who most needed to know about them—their users.

Shockingly, the answer to the question is uncertain. Information on dangerous products probably does exist, but outdated judicial procedures could be hiding the facts from the very people who need to know.

Today, courts can seal information obtained before a trial and presented during a case. This is known as "secrecy agreements" or "confidentiality orders." Often plaintiffs agree to secrecy to avoid lengthy and expensive trials.

Supporters of secrecy argue that secrecy agreements speed judicial proceedings by encouraging settlement of disputes. When asked about consumers' concerns, they argue, "let the buyer beware." This approach is antiquated and morally wrong.

The major problem with secrecy agreements is that the courts, not the people, are determining matters of public policy. Courts are ill-equipped to resolve whether the benefit of open information outweighs the negative impact on one corporation.

In the past hundred years, Congress has recognized the right of the people to information. Consumer protection and freedom of information laws are two examples of how legislatures have changed the law on information in public and private hands.

That is why I introduced the federal Sunshine in Litigation Act of 1991. This bill would make it more difficult to hide health and safety information learned in judicial proceedings from the public.

Courts would be prohibited from hiding public hazard information; settlements that conceal such information would be voided; non-involved parties (including the media) would be allowed to research pertinent information; and the courts could continue to protect legitimate trade secrets.

If we do not do something now about secrecy agreements that protect dangerous products; safety and health problems—known to a few today—will become tomorrow's breast-implant crisis.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS ACT OF 1974

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the Native American Programs Act of 1974 to increase the authorization of appropriations to adequately serve the native American Pacific islanders, and for other purposes.

The Native American Programs Act of 1974 currently provides a set-aside appropriation of \$500,000 to provide financial assistance to native American Pacific islanders for fiscal years 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1991. Current legislation to reauthorize the native American programs, H.R. 2967 and S. 243, now scheduled to go into conference, supports continuation of the native American Pacific islander set-aside, but at the current funding level.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the native American Pacific islanders [NAPI] consist of those Americans who are indigenous natives from U.S. Pacific territories and possessions such as American Samoa, Guam, Palau, and the Northern Mariana Islands including those individuals who currently reside in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, in 1990 the total population of the NAPI group both in the territories and in the United States was 353,100. I am concerned that while the native American Pacific islanders population has increased significantly in the last 10 years, the proposed appropriation of \$500,000, contained in the reauthorization, which has not increased since 1988, fails to take into account the considerable increase in population. This reauthorization does not provide adequate funding required to address the critical need to promote the economic and social self-sufficiency of this segment of our population.

Additionally, I feel this reauthorization would not provide equitable treatment of NAPI in the allocation of funds when compared to other groups served under the Native American Programs Act of 1974. For example, for fiscal year 1991, \$500,000 was awarded to NAPI programs compared to \$1.4 million awarded to native Hawaiians, who number less than 140,000.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this legislation will address the need of providing adequate and sufficient funding for native American Pacific islanders and to correct the need for equitable treatment in the allocation of funds under the act.

I urge my colleagues to pass this bill during this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD the text of the bill:

H.R. 4592

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Native American Programs Amendments of 1992".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS.

(a) DEFINITION.—Section 815 of the Native American Programs Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 2992c) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4) by striking "; and" at the end,

(2) in paragraph (5) by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and", and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(6) the term 'Native American Pacific Islander' means an individual who is indigenous to a United States territory or possession located in the Pacific Ocean, and includes such individual while residing in the United States."

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 816(c)(1) of the Native American Programs Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 2992d(c)(1)) is amended by striking "\$500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1991" and inserting "\$2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995".

KIDS COUNT

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, 11 years of Reagan-Bush misguided priorities and trickle-down economics have failed to trickle down any hope to our Nation's children. While the President expertly stretched our national resources to aid the oil-rich monarchy of Kuwait, his deliberate failure to address the national emergency facing American children and families has yielded shocking results.

On Monday, the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Center for the Study of Social Policy released the annual Kids Count report on the well-being of America's children. And the news is not good.

More American children are at risk and more families are struggling than a decade ago. During the 1980's, the social and health condition of American children in 33 States, where 82 percent of American children live, worsened on 6 of 9 measures of child well-being. The percent of babies born at risk due to low birthweight rose; in the 1980's, more than 2.5 million American children entered the world at risk by weighing less than 5.5 pounds at birth. The juvenile custody rate worsened, and the chances that a teen would die as a result of accident, suicide, or murder rose by 11 percent. The poverty rate climbed—one in every five children now lives in poverty.

A recent hearing of the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families supports the Kids Count finding that the crisis in children's conditions reflects a broader family crisis. Families on average have less income, less parent-child time, and greater financial pressures than a decade ago.

Yet President Bush continues to ignore American children and families' needs. At a time when Americans are increasingly dependent on government services, the President proposes to cut funding for juvenile justice, runaway and homeless youth, and child care services, and to freeze funding for the WIC child nutrition program. On top of that, the President broke his 1988 promise that, if elected, he would fully fund the Head Start early education program. "Read my lips—you

get zip" is the unfortunate Reagan-Bush legacy to our young people.

The 1990's offer us a clear choice—continue to entrust our children to flawed Presidential policies and rising risk, or reverse this record and put our children first. The choice is ours, but the consequences will belong to our children.

**DANCE LEGEND KATHERINE
DUNHAM ENDED HER HUNGER
STRIKE FOR THE PEOPLE OF
HAITI**

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the famous choreographer Katherine Dunham who recently ended her hunger strike, in protest of the mass deportation of the desperate Haitian boat people, that forced America to remember what we are supposed to stand for. I was very relieved to hear of her decision and would, therefore, like to share with you an article on Katherine Dunham in the People magazine:

**DANCE LEGEND KATHERINE DUNHAM ENDS HER
FAST FOR THE PEOPLE OF HAITI**

Katherine Dunham had been prepared to die. Instead, at 8:10 p.m. on the evening of March 18, the 82-year-old grande dame of dance leaned forward in the bedroom of her red brick home in East St. Louis, Ill., and took a small sip of homemade chicken soup. For Dunham, it was the end of a 47-day hunger strike she had prayed would help change U.S. policy toward refugees from Haiti, a country whose rhythm and spirit inspired her art. Now she was abandoning that tactic at the urging of deposed Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who asked her to return with him to Haiti as soon as the improving political climate there permits. "My purpose in this work has been fulfilled," said Dunham. "This torch now passes to other hands."

Only two days earlier, subsisting on cranberry juice, water and Tibetan tea, she refused the Rev. Jesse Jackson's offer to take up the fast for her. "This isn't just about Haiti," she said. "It's about America. This country doesn't feel that Haitians are human. And America treats East St. Louis the way it does Haitians." Outside, smoke from a tire fire curled into the air. The East St. Louis fire department has the resources to deal only with major blazes; small fires are left to smolder in the desolate city of 40,000, just across the Mississippi River from St. Louis.

Dunham is tormented by the plight of some 16,000 people who fled Haiti by sea to Florida after Aristide's democratic government was toppled by a military coup on Sept. 30. Having defined them as economic rather than political refugees and therefore not eligible for asylum, the U.S. government has been sending almost all the boat people back to Haiti.

As an anthropology graduate student at the University of Chicago, Dunham first formed her deep ties to Haiti in 1935, when she visited on a fellowship to study West Indian dance and rituals. A few years later she established the Katherine Dunham Dance Company, founding along with it the idea

that black dance, incorporating African and Caribbean rhythms, belonged on the American stage.

An international movie and cabaret career followed, with Dunham using sets and costumes designed by her husband, John Thomas Pratt, who died in 1986. (The couple adopted a daughter, Marie-Christine Dunham Pratt, now 44, who flew from Rome to be at her mother's side during her fast.) In the '60s, Dunham left the stage and in 1967 moved to East St. Louis to set up the Performing Arts Training Center, introducing urban youths to aspects of African culture. (Track star Jackie Joyner-Kersey and Warrington and Reginal Hudlin, producers of the movie House Party, are among the program's progeny.)

On March 16, President Aristide spoke to a crowd of 200 well-wishers across the street from Dunham's house. "We came to bring her love," he said. "Katherine Dunham is a very, very, very great woman." To Dunham he said, "We want you alive." In the end, that was her choice as well.

**SHANE HEDGES IS WINNER OF
THE VETERANS' OF FOREIGN
WARS VOICE OF DEMOCRACY
ESSAY PROJECT**

HON. RON MARLENEE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. MARLENEE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to your attention the essay of Shane Hedges, who is the 1991-92 Montana first place winner in the Veterans' of Foreign Wars voice of democracy essay project. Shane is from my neck of the woods in northeastern Montana, Plentywood, and I am especially proud to have my colleagues read his inspiring essay on meeting America's challenge.

MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

(By Shane M. Hedges, Montana winner, 1991-92 VFWS Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

As rosy-fingered dawn stretches across the crisp morning sky, a patriotic man carefully raises the American flag onto a flagpole. As the flag rises higher on the pole, the sun gently lifts itself over the majestic purple mountain and its rays shine upon the gently rolling waters of a nearby pond. In the distance the laughter of children can be heard as they make their way to their morning classes at school. Patriotism, a untainted environment, posterity, and education—these once represented a true portrait of America, but how realistic is that portrait today? Our patriotism is suffering under the stress of the economy, domestic issues, and skepticism regarding contemporary American tradition. Often, sunrises are not seen because of dense smog and pollution. Our waters are defiled with environmental waste. Our children are burdened with the problems of teen suicide, drug abuse, and pregnancy. Most of all, Americans are losing their creative ingenuity and their desire to broaden their perspectives and horizons. Faced with these issues, how do we meet America's challenges? Moreover, how can we restore the true portrait of America?

A myriad of legislation is introduced in Congress every year to address these issues, but none seem to be curbing America's challenges. We are faced with a lingering recess-

ion that has disheartened Americans from every corner of our vast nation. Problems on the domestic front, including homelessness, AIDS, health care, and welfare, abound with intensity. The hole in the ozone layer is growing larger, and environmental waste is mounting beyond control. Current legislation is designed to combat these problems, but the intricacy of these issues is often incommensurate with our ability to solve them.

Most exigent of all of these issues is the crisis facing America's children. With the disappearance of the traditional American family, we find ourselves drowning in the complexities of our failing educational system, our moral infrastructure, and the bleak outlook for the security of future generations.

To meet our challenges we must seek the ethical guidance of our leaders. We must endeavor to provide our children with quality educations that will encourage the desire to effectively compete on the international level. Through education we can meet America's challenges, we can restore the American heritage to its prodigious vitality, and we can secure the hope for a brighter tomorrow for our most precious resource—our children.

We must, not as individuals, but as the united people, consolidate our efforts to salvage the American moral infrastructure. Even though America is faced with a number of problems, we have the ability to overcome them because we are a free, democratic nation. We are a nation known for rallying during times of crisis. Wendell L. Wilkie once wrote, "Our way of living together in America is a strong but delicate fabric. It is made up of many threads. It has been woven over many centuries by the patience and sacrifice of countless liberty-loving men and women. It serves as a cloak for the protection of poor and rich, of black and white, of Jew and Gentile, of foreign and native born. Let us not tear it asunder. For no man knows, once it is destroyed, where or when man will find its protective warmth again." Using Mr. Wilkie's words as a guide, we must press onward. Well planned legislation, in combination with a united American people, will enable us to meet our challenges and, indeed, to overcome them. Thus, we can restore our true portrait of America.

**INDEPENDENT GROCERS
ALLIANCE: HOMETOWN PROUD**

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, as I have said on many occasions, this is a nation of communities. The creativity, diversity, and resilience of our local communities form the foundation upon which our national strength is built.

No one is closer to the heart of a community than the individual entrepreneurs who build and sustain a business at the local level. Today I wish to bring to the attention of our colleagues a group of such individuals in the 18th Congressional District of Illinois.

They are 17 members of the Independent Grocers Alliance [IGA], an organization that has a 66-year history of championing the cause of the independent grocer.

The spirit of IGA is exemplified in its marketing theme: "IGA is Hometown Proud." As I

said, a sense of community pride is essential to economic progress, and IGA's hometown slogan reflects that spirit.

From its international office in Chicago, IGA provides leadership and counsel to over 3,000 supermarkets in 6 countries around the world. When we hear that the United States is declining competitively, or that the spirit of free enterprise is eroding in America, I am always reminded of 17 hard-working and successful IGA operators with 27 stores in the 18th District of Illinois.

We in the 18th District salute the owners, operators and employees of our IGA Supermarkets. We are "Hometown Proud" of you.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO ENVIRONMENTALIST MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS ON HER 102D BIRTHDAY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed my great pleasure to have this opportunity to honor one of Florida's most prominent figures in environmental history. Marjory Stoneman Douglas, the grand dame of the Everglades and legendary author of the "River of Grass," is celebrating her 102d birthday this April 3.

At an event hosted by the Center for Visual Communications members of the community will come together to celebrate this very special day by presenting the Second Annual Marjory Stoneman Douglas Invitational Art Exhibition.

Local and State officials, members of the press, and prominent members of south Florida's community will attend a kickoff birthday celebration on April 3, which will be followed by a 7-week-long art exhibit.

Works of art featuring scenes of Florida's landscape and ranging from paintings to photography will be on exhibit from Saturday, April 4 to Friday, May 22 at the Center for Visual Communication in Coral Gables, FL.

Artists Clyde Butcher, Maggie Davis, and Marie Stewart will have their works on exhibit during this celebration in honor of Ms. Douglas and her work to protect Florida's environment.

Ms. Douglas has played an instrumental role in the protection of the Florida panther as well as the preservation of Florida's wetlands. Ms. Douglas' love for the gifts nature provided Florida began when, as a young girl, she and her father moved to south Florida. Since then, she has been a staunch advocate for the protection and preservation of wildlife.

Ms. Douglas' message of conservation became clear to south Floridians as she charmed readers and audiences everywhere with her fascinating book, "The River of Grass."

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to share in this day with the members of our community. Ms. Douglas' work to preserve Florida's river of grass is of enormous value to our community. Her commitment and perseverance to save our natural environment has forever changed the future of our State. I would like to join the

members of our community in congratulating Ms. Douglas for her lifelong dedication to the well being of our States' oldest and most precious characteristics.

TRANSFER CVP TO CALIFORNIA

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a bill to transfer the Central Valley project to the State of California. This proposal involves the issues of federalism, American competitiveness, and the wise management of our natural resources. These issues are, I believe, closely related, and are, I know, extraordinarily important. I want to address them in turn:

Federalism: The Founders of this country set up our Federal system for a good reason: just as people in New Jersey know New Jersey issues, people in California know California issues. And the people of California should address those particularly important California issues without the unnecessary interference of other States and the Federal Government.

The CVP is especially important for California. This project involves California rivers used by California residents to satisfy California needs. The only missing part of this equation is California control. By transferring control of the CVP to California, we can correct this imbalance.

American competitiveness: Furthermore, the State of California has been a real source of America's productivity; and agriculture has significantly fueled California's contribution. We Californians feed our Nation and, for that matter, the world. Our agricultural industry is the most efficient in the world. In the process our agriculture generates hundreds of thousands of jobs and billions of dollars in gross national product. And without California agriculture, our trade deficit would grow immeasurably.

The Federal Government simply is not as well equipped to respond to the needs of California agriculture as are Californians. For us to increase our contribution to America's growth during this recession, we must have more control over our ability to produce. The CVP transfer would advance this necessary objective.

Natural resources: Finally, I want to address the important issue of natural resources management. There are Federal water projects in California; there are also State water projects. Coordination by one authority will result in the more efficient allocation of water, not to mention the elimination of bureaucratic duplication. We saw this in the crisis of the recent drought—special waivers were needed to move Federal water through State systems, and vice-versa.

I have long believed that we Californians are well equipped to handle our own resources. We can preserve and develop our resources sensibly. We have done it well for a long time, and we can do it better in the future. But we can do it better only if our control is increased. The CVP transfer would accomplish this goal as well.

Mr. Speaker, to conclude, there are many excellent reasons for a CVP transfer. But, simply put, it is good for California, and it is good for America.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH B. CARTER

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Joseph B. Carter, a beloved and dedicated native Washingtonian who died on March 23, 1992. Joe Carter, the personification of civic devotion and activism, died during the week when the District Committee's Subcommittee on Judiciary and Education took the first step toward a historic vote on statehood, soon to go to the House floor for the first time. This week's statehood milestone is emblematic of Joe's lifetime of work in behalf of his city. Mr. Carter retired in 1983 as a vice president for the old Garfinckel's Department Store, but the great avocation of his life was this city.

Joe and Juanita Carter raised nine children in the District and worked to make it the kind of city that Washingtonians are proud of for themselves and their families. A sage political advisor, Joe worked with District politicians for the love of his hometown and for the adventure of politics itself. At home with business and politics alike, he understood the place of each. For Joe Carter, however, community was foremost and grassroots responsiveness was vital.

Joe Carter was a model of civic dedication in a town which is uniquely disabled in the American polity. As if he could change and improve the District through his individual hard work alone, Joe worked in behalf of the District until the very end. Joe never forgot us. We shall not forget him.

COMMENTS MADE AT A MEETING OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH CAUCUS

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues some comments which were made at a recent meeting of the congressional biomedical research caucus. On March 16, 1992, Dr. Hilary Worthen addressed the caucus on his work with unstable genes. Below is the text of his speech:

SPEECH OF DR. HILARY WORTHEN

(Slides mentioned in text are not reproducible in the Record)

Good afternoon, and thank you very much for inviting us to talk to you today. I will begin with a brief description of Myotonic Dystrophy, and then describe for you a family afflicted with this disorder. A patient of mine, who is a member of this family, graciously volunteered to describe her situation on videotape for us, and I will present some excerpts of this interview.

Professor Housman will then tell the story of the discovery of the gene causing Myotonic Dystrophy, and I will close with a few comments about the meaning of this discovery for patients and their doctors.

SLIDE 1

Myotonic Dystrophy, or dystrophia myotonica (DM), is the most common form of muscular dystrophy in adults. It is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern, which means that it affects both males and females, and that only one copy of the defective gene is necessary to cause the disease.

SLIDE 2

In mild cases, the only readily recognizable problem may be early development of cataracts. Myotonia, by which is meant the delayed ability relax a muscle after contraction, is a hallmark of the disease, and distinguishes it readily from other types of muscular dystrophy. In the tape you will see an example of this phenomenon. Muscle weakness and atrophy often progress inexorably, affecting all groups of muscles, but most prominently those of the face, pharynx, and distal arms and legs. There is a lower average I.Q., educational level and employment level among people with this illness, and apathy and excessive sleeping (hypersomnolence) are frequent. It is not clear yet whether the cognitive deficits are progressive.

SLIDE 3

This disease affects many of the body's systems, causing a complex pattern of symptoms and findings which often confounds patients and doctors.

SLIDE 4

The severity with which any individual is affected can range from mild to devastating, but it is generally an inexorably progressive disorder. It was observed by neurologists years ago, as you will hear in the tape, that it seems to get worse from one generation to the next within families a phenomenon which was difficult to explain until very recently. The most severe form occurs when a baby is born congenitally affected, when severe neurologic damage and frequent early death is the rule.

SLIDE 5

Here is a pedigree showing a family many of whom are or have been patients of mine. The squares represent males, the circles females. A darkened figure represents a patient with the disease. A slash line means the person is deceased. X means miscarriage. The patient we will hear from today, H* * *, is here.

SLIDE 6

Her grandmother lived to about 70, dying of an unrelated cancer. She had cataracts, mild foot weakness and benign tumors on her scalp, all of which identify her as the affected grandparent.

SLIDE 7

H's father died of pneumonia, a common complication of weak respiratory and swallowing muscles. He was 55. He had cataracts, myotonia and although he had served in the army when young, required a wheelchair the last years of his life.

SLIDE 8

H describes her uncle A* * * in some detail on the tape.

SLIDE 9

All the members of H's generation are affected. I will just mention her brother T* * *, who died at 39 last August, probably of sudden cardiac death. He had cataracts,

myotonia, severe weakness, retardation, speech impairment and deafness.

SLIDE 10

H herself has early cataracts, myotonia, weakness and speech impairment. Although her educational level is low, psychological testing has revealed what you will see from the tape: her intelligence is extremely uneven, much better in some ways than others.

SLIDE 11

H's sister S* * * has had several pregnancies. Her daughter S* * * was born with congenital myotonia and died 3 days after birth. Her son T* * * seems to his mother to be O.K., but H* * * has her doubts. S* * * has been reluctant to bring him in for evaluation.

I am sure I do not need to remind anyone of the need to treat the following presentation with confidentiality.

VIDEOTAPE

Why would someone like me, a primary care doctor with an inner city practice, find this discovery so exciting? There are a lot of reasons, but I will begin by describing the first time Professor Housman invited me to visit his lab a little over a year ago. As I talked with one researcher after another, I realized that these people were working on many of the diseases that my patients had, and in some cases, like this one, they were getting very close to being able to explain the problem at its most fundamental level.

I went back to my office and made a quick list of all the genetic diseases I could think of in my practice.

SLIDE 12

These represented some of the toughest clinical problems I deal with. Then I began to add other diseases, such as diabetes, hypertension and cancer in which the genetic contribution to cause or mechanism is becoming more and more evident, and I was astonished. My surprise was understandable: when I went to medical school in the 1970s, genetics was a brief and obscure course. The field has exploded in the 80s, and is poised to make a huge impact on the practice of medicine. Even in the 70s, studies indicated that between 30 and 55% of all pediatric hospital admissions were due to genetic diseases. Now some authorities say that with the possible exception of trauma, it is hard to think of a disease where a genetic cause or mechanism is not playing a key role.

How is this affecting patients and doctors, and how is it likely to in the future?

SLIDE 13

Let's look first at a simplified model of the steps from recognition of a disease to the development of a cure. The process begins with the identification of people who are at increased risk for a problem. With genetic diseases, this usually means that some member of a family has been diagnosed with or suspected of having the disease, implying that other family members are at increased risk of having it too.

If we have a screening test, we can then tell with more certainty whether an individual is affected. Sometimes biochemical markers make this easy, as in Phenylketonuria, where a simple urine test is available, or Familial Hypercholesterolemia, where the blood cholesterol level is extremely high. In other diseases, there are no characteristic biochemical abnormalities, and screening, especially pre-natal screening, becomes much more difficult.

The localization and identification of the disease-causing gene allows screening and diagnosis to be done at the DNA level. Tests

done at this level are much more sensitive and specific. For example, it was only a few months after the mechanism of Fragile-X disease was clarified that two reports appeared in the NEJM describing pre-natal diagnosis of Fragile-X by DNA testing. Similarly, the recent discovery of the Cystic Fibrosis (CF) gene lead to diagnosing two sisters in their 40s with unusually mild disease and a normal result on the usual screening test, the sweat test.

In situations where some sort of surveillance or treatment is warranted, highly specific screening tests are indispensable for targeting resources.

The next step is improved treatment, which often follows hard upon elucidation of the actual mechanism of disease at the DNA level. For example, a number of promising new treatments for CF based on the new understanding of the molecular mechanisms are in trial currently.

Preventing complications is better than treating them.

Familial Hypercholesterolemia is a recent example of success at this level, while the prevention of retardation by dietary restriction in PKU is older and simpler.

The goal of everyone, of course, is to cure illness. The trials which are getting underway with Severe Combined Immunodeficiency Disease (adenosine deaminase deficiency) are incredibly exciting for this reason, but it should be clear that there is a lot of benefit to be gained at the earlier steps as well. It is also worth remembering that the successful application of any treatment, prevention or cure rests solidly on the accuracy of diagnosis.

DM now stands on the second step: we have the knowledge to screen effectively, and this new knowledge about the fundamental mechanism of the disease should lead soon to improved treatment and prevention of complications.

Let's take another look at some of the concerns H* * * expressed.

SLIDE 14

Reproduction: Would she have to have her tubes tied today? Probably not. DNA based pre-natal testing is now a possibility.

Misdiagnosis: Although it is easy to blame ignorant doctors for all the frustration and inappropriate treatment that comes with misdiagnosis, I can vouch that with complex multisystem diseases it is not always easy to make a purely clinical diagnosis, especially if you are not dealing with a large kindred. With the increasing recognition that different mutations in a given gene can lead to a much more varied spectrum of clinical features than was usually suspected, the advantages of a DNA level diagnosis are even greater. I will present a situation in a few minutes where misdiagnosis was an even worse problem than it has been for H* * *.

IT GETS WORSE FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION

For the first time we have an explanation for this, and though we can't stop it from happening yet, we may be able to identify when it will happen. There are doubtless many minimally affected patients with DM who are unaware that they may be at risk of founding families blighted like this one. I have in my practice one other such kindred, my partner has one, and a resident whom I supervise at the City Hospital Primary Care Center has another.

PROGRESSIVE DISABILITY

How long will it take for this discovery to lead to new therapeutic strategies? If CF or Duchenne's dystrophy are examples, not

long. We are apparently dealing with a problem of enzyme regulation, a type of problem which may be susceptible to established approaches.

STIGMATIZATION

If we can prevent the complications of this disease, much of the stigma will disappear. Just finding the gene has some benefit: now there is one thing wrong instead of hundreds; now there is a disease with an identifiable cause (because if people don't know the cause of something, there seems to be a strong tendency to assign whatever negative factor is at hand.)

What about ethical issues? What to do about an affected fetus, who should decide if H* * * has her tubes untied, what to do with information a person may not want, what to do about insurance, employers, etc.

These issues are not novel, and have been wrestled with around other diseases. It is worth pointing out, however, that to a large extent they are artifacts of two phenomena. One is the separation of the information and decision-making power from the individual affected, and the other is the stage in the progression toward cure. The first requires never-ending efforts by doctors to empower their patients, but the second is specific to that stage where we have diagnosis but no cure. As soon as there is good treatment or cure for a disease, many of these issues will go away.

I would like to show you a couple of examples from my own practice where access to DNA level testing has made a real difference.

SLIDE 15

The four members of generation II in this family were all diagnosed at different academic medical centers with Myotonic Dystrophy. Patient II-4 in particular was receiving essentially palliative treatment for a person with a terminal disease. Despite all the muscle biopsies and EMGs, no one could confirm a different diagnosis.

When her sister, II-1, noted her daughters developing myotonia, the rest of the family agreed to get genetic testing done. The disease did not segregate with chromosome 19. It now appears that this family has a mutation on another chromosome in the same gene that has just been identified as causing two other myotonic disorders, which are non-progressive. With this news and a lot of support, patient II-4 is off all medications and looking at a normal life-span.

SLIDE 16

As a child, the father in this family had retinoblastoma. This is a malignant tumor of the eye, which in familial cases is caused by a mutation in a gene on chromosome 13. The treatment until very recently was removal of the eyes, which he underwent. His son also developed retinoblastoma, which was cured with radiation, but he later developed a malignant bone tumor which is caused by the same mutation and died at the age of 15.

Although his sister had not developed RB, and thus seemed not to carry the gene, it is known that 10% of such people really do carry the gene but were just lucky enough not to get retinoblastoma when they were children. They are still at risk for bone and other tumors, and could pass it on to their children.

She wanted to be tested, but the standard test, done by linkage analysis, involves comparing chromosomes throughout a whole kindred to see which version of chromosome 13 carries the disease gene. Her only living relatives are her parents, so this was impossible.

By direct DNA analysis of the gene, however, a mutation in one of her father's copies was identified, and it was possible to confirm that she does not carry that mutation.

I would like to close with a comment about the information gap. The rapidity with which molecular biology is advancing is leaving a lot of us in the dust. Informal polling among my colleagues at a Harvard Teaching hospital suggests that most interested find many of the articles appearing in medical journals about this material unreadable and incomprehensible. Yet these are "our" diseases which are being explained at the fundamental level. If molecular biology fulfills the promise it is showing at this point, it will not be long before a large part of everyday medicine is practiced at the DNA level. I don't think it is too soon to be thinking about how to narrow the information gap between researchers and practitioners.

Thank you very much for your attention.

CONGRESS IS OUT OF CONTROL

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, Congress is out of control. It has been mired in scandal after scandal; it continues to exempt itself from the laws it passes for the rest of the country; it spends the taxpayers' hard earned money foolishly and indiscriminately.

Last week, President Bush sent Congress a list of 68 projects in the Federal budget that represent \$5.7 billion in unnecessary funding. President Bush singled out these projects solely on merit, meaning: Was this project a necessary and desirable use of the taxpayers money?

By rescinding funds for these projects, Congress can cut pork in the Federal budget. Now, I ask my colleagues in this body: Can you support funding for a poultry center in Arkansas? Could you explain to your constituents why Congress has set aside funds for mink feeding and reproductive research? How about rationalizing the use of taxpayer funds for swine research in Minnesota? I ask my colleagues: Do these projects merit taxpayer funds?

I can guarantee the taxpayers out in the real world watching this body are saying: No! Why? Because these projects are stupid. These projects are prime examples of idiocy in the Federal budget.

As a Member of congressional porkbusters, I would like to thank my colleagues, Congressmen FAWELL and PENNY for their leadership. Hopefully, the porkbusters will be able to force a vote on each and every one of these projects. This way, Congress is on record, accountable and responsible for its actions.

I urge my colleagues today to rescind the funds for these foolish projects which serve no other purpose than to add fat and largesse to an already bloated Federal budget.

PRESS RELEASE

Today, the President transmitted 67 Special Messages containing 68 rescission proposals to the Congress under the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. These proposals would rescind \$3.6

billion in fiscal year 1992 budgetary resources. They represent the first installment of the continuing process to identify and rescind programs and projects that do not merit funding in fiscal year 1992.

The FY 1993 Budget proposed the termination of 246 domestic Federal programs and over 4,000 individual projects. If enacted by the Congress, these terminations would save almost \$5 billion in FY 1993 budgetary resources and almost \$1 billion in FY 1993 outlays.

The programs and projects that were proposed for termination met the following criteria:

Evaluations indicated a low return on investment;

Programs were not consistent with the Administration's view of the appropriate Federal role (versus that of State and local governments or the private sector);

The original purposes of the program or project were fully achieved and/or were overtaken by events;

The programs or projects were duplicated elsewhere; or

The projects were substandard in relation to legal or administrative guidelines, or in relation to competitive requirements, normally held to be applicable (in the absence of Congressional "earmarks").

The programs and projects proposed for termination have been reviewed to determine which terminations could and should be accelerated through proposed rescissions in FY 1992. The domestic projects proposed for rescission are those that: (1) are on the FY 1993 termination list or have been newly identified as meeting the same criteria; (2) have not yet had FY 1992 funds obligated; (3) have not been accelerated for purposes of job creation in 1992; and (4) are not known to have merit sufficient to override a presumption in favor of proposing a rescission. The proposed rescissions and specific reasons supporting the rescissions are listed below. Additional rescission proposals will be transmitted as reviews of programs and projects are completed.

PROPOSED RESCISSIONS—MARCH 20, 1992

(In millions of dollars)

Rescission number, projects proposed for rescission, and budgetary resources proposed for rescission

Department of Agriculture:

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service:

R92-35: Cattail management in North Dakota, 0.1.

This blackbird control project did not meet the usual Department of Agriculture tests for animal control projects. No cooperative agreement for joint funding with the state and local governments exists as is generally required. There was no assessment of the severity of the problem and the ensuing environmental impacts.

Cooperative State Research Services:

Buildings and facilities:

R92-36: Animal care facility, 0.3.

This project to fund facilities to care and house animals used in university research projects is the responsibility of the institution. It was not peer-reviewed or awarded competitively.

R92-37: Building consolidation, 0.5.

This project to consolidate Rhode Island facilities related to coastal lands and waters should be funded by the university. It has no national significance.

R92-38: Facility road, 0.5.

This project to construct a road on university property is clearly the responsibility of

the institution. It has no national significance.

R92-39: Food marketing center, 2.7.

This project to construct a facility a university's food marketing activities should be funded by the institution. It has no national significance.

R92-40: Food processing plant, 0.4.

This plant would process oilseeds, providing a direct benefit to the oilseed industry. It was not peer-reviewed or recommended by the Department of Agriculture's research community.

R92-41: Poultry center in Arkansas, 3.1.

This center should be funded by its direct beneficiaries, the large and profitable poultry industry.

R92-42: Vidalia onion storage, 0.2.

This assistance to a facility that conducts atmosphere storage research should be funded by its direct beneficiaries.

Special research grants:

R92-43: Alternative to Dinoseb, 0.2.

This project funds the collection of residue data for pesticide alternatives to Dinoseb. It duplicates another project which has nationwide participation.

R92-44: Appalachian hardwoods, 0.3.

This project funds economic and market analysis and some product development that should be conducted and funded by the private sector.

R92-45: Asparagus yield decline, 0.1.

This project to develop fusarium resistant asparagus germplasm at East Lansing, Michigan was not competitively awarded, was not peer-reviewed, and is not considered a national priority by the Department of Agriculture research community.

R92-46: Celery fusarium, *.

This \$39 thousand project to develop fusarium resistant celery germplasm at East Lansing, Michigan was not competitively awarded, was not peer-reviewed, and is not considered a priority by the Department of Agriculture research community.

R92-47: Cool season legume research, 0.4.

This project focuses on breeding, production, and integrated pest management strategies for legumes in Idaho and Washington. It was not competitively awarded, was not peer-reviewed, and is not nationally significant.

R92-48: Eastern filberts blight research, 0.1.

This project to develop disease management strategies for hazelnuts and filberts in Oregon was not peer-reviewed or awarded competitively. It is not nationally significant, and did not receive funding from direct beneficiaries.

R92-49: Integrated orchard management, *.

This \$49 thousand project to find integrated apple pest and production methods for Vermont apple growers was not peer-reviewed or awarded competitively. It is not nationally significant.

R92-50: Leafy spurge biocontrol, 0.1.

This project focuses on control of the leafy spurge weed with emphasis on livestock grazing and management. It was not peer-reviewed and direct beneficiaries were not required to contribute to the funding.

R92-51: Lowbush blueberry research, 0.2.

This project on weed, insect, and disease control, and remote sensing management of lowbush blueberries was not peer-reviewed or competitively awarded. It is not nationally significant, and direct beneficiaries were not required to contribute to the funding.

R92-52: Manure disposal, 0.1.

This project focuses on comprehensive management technologies for handling of animal manure and the development of resolution techniques for conflicts between pro-

ducers and the general public. There was no peer-review or competitive award.

R92-53: Mechanical tomato harvester, 0.1.

This project to develop concepts for machine components necessary to construct a green tomato harvester should be conducted and funded by its direct beneficiaries.

R92-54: Mosquito and prickly pear, 0.1.

This project to breed improved mesquite and prickly pear and to find new uses for this product had no peer-review, was not awarded competitively, has no national significance, and did not require funding from direct beneficiaries.

R92-55: Mink feeding and reproduction research, *.

This \$46 thousand project to study aspects of the utilization of squawfish in mink diets and the reproduction of minks is inappropriate because it could be funded by the producers of mink products and because squawfish are listed as an endangered species.

R92-56: Oil from jojoba, 0.2.

This project to accumulate high levels of liquid wax esters in the seed of rapeseed and soybeans, as possible alternative crops, duplicates an ongoing program of the Department of Agriculture, and was not peer-reviewed.

R92-57: Safflower research, 0.2.

This project to enable the Northern Great Plains farmers to maintain and expand safflower as an alternative crop was not peer-reviewed or awarded competitively.

R92-58: Seedless table grapes, 0.1.

This project to develop new grape juice products from Arkansas seedless table grapes should be conducted and funded by its beneficiaries.

R92-59: Small fruit research in Oregon, 0.2.

This project for research in the improvement of small fruit varieties is outside the Department of Agriculture's extensive program in plant breeding, and was not the subject of competitive peer review.

R92-60: Swine research in Minnesota, 0.1.

This project to research emerging diseases in swine was not peer-reviewed or awarded competitively.

R92-61: Urban pest research in Georgia, 0.1.

This project for research on household and structural insect pests is not appropriate due to the existence of a major industry that could conduct and fund research on the eradication of these pests.

Extension Service:

Special grants:

R92-62: American Pacific agriculture, 0.6.

This project duplicates other programs designed to promote agriculture through the United States and its territories.

R92-63: Cow/calf management, 0.2.

This project to improve cow/calf management in southeast Iowa does not address a unique problem, and is likely not to pass a competitive award process that includes peer-review and a requirement for national significance.

National Agricultural Library:

R92-64: Leflar School of Law, 0.5.

This grant for agricultural law research and information was not competitively awarded or subjected to rigorous peer review.

DELEGATION WORKS TO RESTORE MORAL VALUES INTO RUSSIAN SCHOOLS

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize today a delegation of

over 200 American youth, fathers, and mothers who recently traveled to Moscow, Russia. They went under the official invitation of the Moscow Department of Education as part of a continuing program to restore Biblical, moral values into Russian schools and the whole of Russian society.

In addition to significant visits with schools, church leaders, orphanages, families, and government officials, weekend training sessions were initiated in 19 schools for teaching the universal Biblical principles upon which America was established. The benefits received by the 3,000 Russian people who participated in the first weekend of meetings was prompted the head of the Moscow Department of Education to propose the goal of having this training in all 1,300 Moscow schools by the end of the year.

These principles were also discussed with Russian President Boris Yeltsin during a significant meeting with him and his wife. The Russian "Father of the Constitution," Oleg Rumiansev, also hosted a meeting for a representative portion of the group and there signed and presented a copy of the proposed Constitution for review and recommendations based on Biblical, moral principles.

Supportive contacts were also given on the city level by the Prime Minister of Moscow and other officials with whom the American delegation met.

In recognition of the charitable work of these men and women, I would like to ask that this congressional body join with me in commending those named below who took part in this important mission.

Raeanna Adams (GA), David Ameen (MI), Brian Anderson (PA), Joshua Appel (WA), Bambi Baer (KY), Samuel Baer (KY), Elizabeth Baker (OH), John Barja (NC), David Baumgardner (IN), James Beard (TX), Michael Behmer (AL), Kevin Beitler (MN), Julianne Bell (IL), Jeremy Berg (MN), Sarah Bingham (HI).

Scott Blanton (WA), Adam Blocker (FL), Rebecca Blum (LA), Matthew Bowman (MI), Phil Bowman (MI), Joel Boyd (MI), Eric Brainard (MN), Rachel Brillhart (FL), Joshua Brock (GA), Paul Brooker (GA), Denise Brown (TX), Dixie Brown (TX), Wayne Brown (TX), Jeremy Bucholtz (WI), Summer Burdett (GA).

Kasie Burrell (GA), Jonathon Cave (TX), Lisa Cave (TX), Michel Cave (TX), Pamela Chamberlain (IN), David Clayton (CA), Ruth Ann Clement (NE), Ruth Coffman (CA), Joshua Cole (ID), Tracey Ann Collins (OH), Aland Coons (OR), Joshus Covert (IN), Valerie Crawford (TX), Lyle Dankers (WI), Paul Dankers (WI).

Christina Domont (IL), Scott Domont (IL), David Dressler (IN), John Dressler (IN), Annie DuBreui (IL), Jason Evison (MI), Justin Evison (MI), Brian Fedro (KS), James Fehr (BC), Amanda Feldman (WA), Stephen Ferguson (OR), Chris Fleming (GA), Sarah Fluegge (MD), Todd Fluegge (MD), Stephanie Flynn (IL).

Ruthie Fritsch (WA), Chad Fryer (GA), Becky Fuhrman (IL), Caryn Fuhrman (IL), Eric Fuhrman (IL), Ron Fuhrman (IL), Joyce Fuhrman (IL), April Futhey (KS), Jeannette Gardner (GA), Sarah Joy Gass (KS), Craig Gendron (MI), Charles Gergeni (IL), David Gettis (BC), John Gettis (BC), Seth Getz (IL), Jeffrey Gill (AZ), Ralph Gilentine (TN), Eric Goranson (MN), Karl Goranson (MN), Stephanie Goranson (MN), Bill Gothard (IL), Allison Grier (MS), Gayla Grubb (CA),

Vanessa Grubb (CA), Craig Guy (MO), Donna Guy (CA), Peter Guy (CA), Lisa Hadden (GA), Joanna Hair (AR), Gary Hair (AR).

David Hart (MI), Karen Hart (MI), Natalie Hart (MI), Tanya Hart (MI), Aaron Hawkins (AZ), Jacinda Hedges (CA), Johanna Henry (TX), Joy Hensley (FL), Vernon Hoaglund (IL), Tamra Hoaglund (IL), Jeremy Hostetler (OH), Jennie Howlett (MI), Joel Huizinga (WA), Ruth Hart (WA), Christy Hutcherson (NC).

Jacob Ingvalson (MN), Grace Fellowship, Maria Jacob (IL), Prem Jacob (IL), Jamie Jensen (WY), Alanna Johnson (MI), Jerry Johnson (TX), Richard Johnson (TX), Scott Johnson (TX), Timothy Jones (OK), Tony Jones (GA), Dwayne Juzyk (NE), Angela Keilin (MI), Laura Killingsworth (GA), Holli Kimbrough (MS).

Marja Kristensen (ID), Ryan Kurtz (CA), Nick Lancette (MT), Joshua Landis (PA), Chris Larson (VT), Richard Larson (VT), Micheal Le Febvre (OH), William Lehmann (KS), Whitney Leverwtt (TX), Allison Lindsey (AL), James Linn (TX), Matthew Lowe (MI), Melissa Lundie (CA), Laura Luyben (NJ).

Robert McCurley (NY), Haydon McPartland (IL), Heather Meek (TN), Renee Meek (TN), Deana Meyers (KS), Matthew Miller (MT), Romona Kay Miller (MT), Kristen Mills (OH), Matthew Mitchell (MO), Karen Moncrief (GA), Lori Moncrief (GA), Tender Joy Morris (TX), Stephen Nabors (GA), Nathaniel Nelson (NE), Tony Neufeld (BC).

Jeremy Newhouse (MN), Jonathan Newhouse (MN), Robert Newhouse (MN), Joshua Nunez (MI), Kara Lee Olson (VA), John Pierce (AL), Tamara Pierce (AL), Julie Popp (FL), Bryan Pound (OR), Rebecca Pound (OR), Sharon Reeder (TX), Kenneth Roach (AL), David Robbins (CA), Joel Robbins (CA), Gordon Robbins (CA).

Judy Robbins (CA), Robert Robbins (CA), Heather Roberts (AS), Alice Rodgers (MS), Courtney Rollinson (NY), Holly Rosburg (MN), Jedidiah Ross (MI), Rebecca Ross (MI), Laura Rumley (MI), Cindy Sammons (IL), James Sammons (IL), Lisa Schaer (CT), Elizabeth Sharp (GA), Jeremy Shepherd (OK).

Kristine Shoemaker (IN), Carol Showalter (ON), Kevin Showalter (ON), Rachel Sias (MN), Carrie Simms (IL), Rebecca Simon (MI), Christopher Smith (NC), Mark Stanley (MN), Keven Steege (OR), Dan Steele (MN), Dane Sternecker (WI), Carl Sternecker (WI), Brett Swank (MI), Jarret Swank (MI), Eleanor Swanson (MO).

Stephany Taylor (TX), Karina Thomas (OR), Amy Thomas (WA), Deborah Thompson (WA), Julianne Thompson (CA), Jonathan Thorne (KS), Misty Treadwell (CA), Pamela Tucker (TX), Daniel Tyree (FL), Wayne Vanderwier (IN), Alayna Vaughn (TX), Susan Vaughn (TX), Jolene Viotto (MI), Chris Voyer (CA), Cynthia Voyer (CA).

Susanna Wagner (MI), Jamie Ward (OK), Paul Watkins (MN), Lonathan Watson (WA), David Way (NC), Lori Wilkerson (MO), David Winfrey (GA), Amy Wolsfeld (IL), Angela Wolsfeld (IL), Micheal Worsham (MS), Matthew Wright (AR), Ruth Yeaman (NE), David Yoder (MN), Christine Zimmerman (NC).

RETIREES DISPLAY ART WORKS AT NORTH KENDALL EXHIBIT

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the organizers and the participants of the arts and crafts exhibition of the Sunshine Club. The Sunshine Club is a retirement community in North Kendall whose members with varying artistic abilities displayed their works during an art exhibit recently. Works ranging from knitting, needlepoint and macrame to oil paints and photography were on display. In addition, the drama club entertained members of the community who visited the exposition. Marti Ostrander of the Miami Herald reports:

Mary Cheathan Napier, 83, writes poetry, sews and knits up a storm.

"I learned to knit at the age of 6, during World War I. I used to make all my own clothes and most of my husband's," said the former nurse, showing her handiwork: knit coats, shirts, even a man's jacket.

Ten years ago, Helen Goldman, 90, started painting as a hobby. "I'm not Grandma Moses, but seriously, I started painting because I was bored and wasn't in business anymore." She works in oils and pastels.

Napier and Goldman will be among more than 20 residents of the Sunrise Club, a retirement community at 9100 North Kendall Dr., who will display their talents today at an arts and crafts exhibition that's open to the public.

"We are amazed at how much talent and art is here," said Martin Holtz, co-entertainment director at Sunrise Club.

"It started out as something much smaller, and now it's turned into a major event," said Gary Dubler, Holtz's counterpart.

The two put the show together after noticing how many residents had decorated their apartments with art and craft items.

"When I asked one of the residents who had painted the beautiful landscape on the wall, she said she had, and that's how the idea to create an art show started," Holtz said.

Tess Goldwater and Rose Aisen will have the largest exhibits in the show. Goldwater knits, crochets, quilts, needlepoints and works with macrame and crewel.

"I'm 83 and have been doing this all my life," she said. She was a teacher for the handicapped and came to Miami 25 years ago.

Aisen works with plastic needlepoint, designing and creating toilet paper holders, tissue holders, calendars, purses, pot holders and Christmas ornaments.

Other exhibitors will include artists Ann Kendall, Estelle Berman, Jennie Applerouth, Marjorie Dunne and Ernie Schoman. Their works feature landscapes, photographs and antique portraits.

I am pleased that the members of the Sunrise Club opened their exhibition to the public and I congratulate them on their wonderful works of art. By combining their talents, they produced a wonderful program for others in our community to enjoy. In addition, I would also like to extend many congratulations to Martin Holtz and Gary Dubler who directed this event.

MARYLAND DAY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in my home State, we recognized Maryland Day. This holiday commemorates the day Europeans first colonized our State in 1634, and it reminds us of the religious freedom that those first European colonists sought out. In fact, after landing on St. Clements Island, MD, the colonists set up a large cross, and celebrated the Feast of the Annunciation. While offers of free land certainly attracted some of the first colonists, no one can deny that the search for religious tolerance was a driving force behind their journey.

Some 200 colonists traveled over 3,000 miles from England to Barbados and finally to St. Clement's Island in the middle of Potomac. They traveled aboard two ships, the *Ark* and the *Dove*. Although the initiator of this first Maryland Colony, George Calvert, was Catholic, he and his son welcomed people of other faiths, and encouraged them to join the colonists. By the time the *Ark* and *Dove* set sail for the New World, less than half were Catholic, and the rest were of Protestant denominations.

Although peaceful and respectful coexistence among religious groups was not the norm in England, the Calverts wanted to ensure that religious tolerance would be the norm in their new colony. For that reason, religious disputes of any nature were forbidden on the *Ark* and *Dove*, and as well in the colony's first city, St. Mary's City. In fact, there is an interesting story about one of the first colonists, Thomas Gerard, a Catholic, who took both the key and the books belonging to a Protestant chapel on his land. Mr. Gerard was fined for violating the law promoting religious tolerance, and the fine was used to help support the first Protestant minister in the colony.

While Maryland is the only State I am aware of that celebrates Maryland Day—although I would certainly be willing to work with any Member here who would like to establish a Maryland Day in their State—I think Maryland's celebration is really a celebration of principles and ideas that transcend the disembarkation of the colonists on St. Clements Island. Maryland Day is really a celebration of the principle of religious tolerance, and the important role that Maryland has played in laying down this idea as one of our country's founding beliefs.

After all, if it were not for the promise of religious freedom, it is unlikely that this country would have attracted the ambitious and freedom-loving people it did. People who risked everything they had in the Old World in the hope of establishing a better life for their family and future generations. And people whose offspring eventually risked everything they had established in the New World for independence from England, and the belief that power in the hands of the people is the only acceptable form of government.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to this statement, I would also like to include in the RECORD, an editorial from a local paper, the Recorder, rec-

ognizing the important history on which Maryland Day is based.

[From the Recorder, Mar. 25, 1992]

MARYLAND DAY

Imagine that back in late November you boarded a sailing ship with about 300 other people; 41 days and about 3,000 miles of ocean later, your vessel docks in Barbados. You are in a new world, but you are still not in your new home. After several weeks of rest, you are back on ship, making your way slowly through the Caribbean and up the Atlantic Coast of North America.

Your ship and its companion vessel sail up the Chesapeake Bay—one of your fellow passengers calls it "the most delightful water I ever saw." You sail up the Potomac. Your shipmate later says it is "the sweetest and greatest river" he has ever seen.

Finally you land on an island in the river and celebrate your faith; a faith that was not tolerated in your home country. It was that persecution that led many of the passengers to board these two ships in the first place.

That celebration took place 358 years ago today. March 25 is Maryland Day, and it marks the founding of the Maryland colony—the day the first Maryland European settlers celebrated Mass on St. Clement's Island and made Maryland their home.

The great leap of faith that brought these settlers here cannot be exaggerated. They abandoned almost everything they had and everything they knew to carve out new lives for themselves in a world wholly unknown to them. They took on a challenge few of us can even comprehend more than three centuries later.

This a story many of us in Southern Maryland know. What we should remind ourselves, as we pause to mark the occasion, is that the history we celebrate was a result of hard work and extraordinary bravery. The success of the Maryland colony was by no means certain. In fact, George Calvert's first bid to found a sanctuary for Catholics in the new world came some years earlier in Newfoundland and was a disaster. After the Avalon colony was abandoned, Calvert visited the Chesapeake before returning to England, where he petitioned the king for a grant of land north of the Virginia colony.

George Calvert died shortly thereafter, and it was left to his son to organize the expedition that would establish the Maryland colony and build St. Mary's City on land purchased from the Yeocomico Indians.

A brief ceremony today at the St. Clement's Island-Potomac River Museum marks Maryland Day, as does a two-day celebration on Saturday and Sunday at St. Mary's City. The odds are good it will be raining. It usually does on Maryland Days, unless it snows instead. But Southern Maryland's fickle March weather was among the least of the problems the passengers on the Ark and Dove faced, so perhaps it's really not so urgent that we have balmy weather to mark the colonists' landing at their new home.

SYRIA SHOULD DEMONSTRATE FULL OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS FOR SYRIAN JEWS

HON. VIN WEBER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to the floor of the House today for the purpose of inform-

ing my fellow Representatives of the degrading situation of the 4,000 Jews who still remain in Syria. Their everyday lives are so monitored that they cannot even travel out of the country without leaving a burdensome financial deposit. Even worse, they must also leave close family members as assurance of their return. This intimidating harassment is to make sure these Syrian Jews do not emigrate—a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of which Syria is a signatory.

Even though Syria has made gestures by releasing four Syrian Jews from prison, the Swed brothers—now in their fourth year of imprisonment—have not been released. Other crimes against Jewish citizens have not been thoroughly investigated or perpetrators convicted.

Now, during the "Sabbath of Remembrance", we especially note the plight of the Syrian Jews. This Sabbath, designated as a time to remember the threat of genocidal annihilation, is the time to speak out against continued suppression and persecution. Syria must end the surveillance of Jewish people and the endless restrictions on emigration.

This Congress must let President Assad and the Syrian Ambassador know of our concern for these people. It is time for Syria to demonstrate their good faith in the family of peaceful nations by the full observance of human rights for Syrian Jews.

THE COMPREHENSIVE WETLANDS CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1991

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, today I join many of my colleagues in cosponsorship of H.R. 1330, the Comprehensive Wetlands Conservation and Management Act of 1991.

There is probably no environmental issue that could have a more profound effect on our Nation's future than the treatment afforded to wetlands. H.R. 1330 is a bill that aims to balance protections provided to wetlands with the need for economic growth and protection of landowner rights.

My reasons for cosponsoring the bill are threefold:

First, H.R. 1330 provides a realistic wetlands definition. Under this bill, water must be saturated at the ground's surface for 21 consecutive days during the growing season instead of the old interpretation of saturation in the soil within 18 inches of the surface for a period of only 7 days. The bill also divides wetlands into three classifications based on the habitat, water quality characteristics, and flood control qualities of each wetland. This will overcome a significant shortcoming in the existing wetlands management program by allowing greater protections for those high valued wetlands while still allowing for economic growth.

Second, H.R. 1330 recognizes that a wetlands management program must respect the rights of property owners. Since the vast ma-

jority of wetlands in the United States are privately owned, it is important to recognize that if we, in Congress, decide to protect valuable wetlands because of the national interest, then just compensation to the owner of that land is warranted.

Third, H.R. 1300 provides a program that authorizes States to establish mitigation-banking programs, which will allow for improvement in overall wetland values and an increase in our Nation's total wetland acreage. In our country, reclamation and mitigation have been practiced for years and have resulted in the successful creation of many fully functional environmental habitats.

Mr. Speaker, over the last several months, I have listened to the debate surrounding wetlands legislation. There have been a number of bills introduced proposing changes to the present wetlands management program. I have reviewed all of these and I believe that H.R. 1330, a bill introduced by Representatives JIMMY HAYES, TOM RIDGE, BILLY TAUZIN, BERYL ANTHONY, and DON YOUNG, offers a program that balances the protection of wetlands, the protection of landowners' rights, and the need for economic growth in such a delicate economic time. I am pleased to join these individuals, along with over 180 cosponsors of the legislation.

COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SEABEES

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, this month, the U.S. Navy observed an important milestone when it marked March 5 as the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Naval Construction Battalions, or Seabees. Just 3 days earlier—March 2—was the anniversary of Navy's Civil Engineer Corps, which is closely affiliated with the Seabees.

Throughout modern history, the Seabees have played an integral part in the Navy's success. From the dark jungles of the South Pacific during World War II to the hot sands of Saudi Arabia and Iraq during the Persian Gulf war, Navy Seabees have built the structures and facilities so critical to successful operations. They have built instant piers, deep draft harbors, storage areas, communications facilities, airfields, and much, much more. They have also been there for the helpless and destitute after some of the world's most devastating natural disasters.

In the Persian Gulf, the Seabees certainly upheld their reputation as a tough and effective military force. In a recent article Rear Adm. Jack E. Buffington, the Commander of Naval Construction Battalions for the U.S. Pacific Fleet, described how the Seabees quickly erected thousands of tents and huts for the berthing of 38,000 troops; how they built galleys to feed the troops; and how they constructed an enemy prisoner-of-war camp that had to house 40,000 Iraqi troops. Their list of accomplishments in that war goes on and on.

In Virginia, we are very proud of our association with the Navy. In recognition of the

50th anniversary of the Seabees, our Governor, the Honorable Doug Wilder, has issued a proclamation for this occasion. I submit the text of this proclamation to be printed in the RECORD.

SEABEE MONTH

Whereas, March 5, 1992, marks the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the United States Naval Construction Battalions, or Seabees, and March 2, 1992, is the one hundred twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Navy Civil Engineer Corps; and

Whereas, the skill, energy, and gallantry shown by the Seabees in constructing and maintaining bases for our armed forces in times of conflict, in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Lebanon, Grenada, and most recently in the Persian Gulf, have added brilliant pages to our military annals; and

Whereas, during peacetime, the Seabees also demonstrate their famed "Can Do" spirit by lending their expertise and initiative to third world nation building and to relief efforts after natural disasters including hurricanes and earthquakes at home and abroad;

Now, Therefore, I, Lawrence Douglas Wilder, Governor, do hereby recognize March 1992 as Seabee Month, extend my heartfelt best wishes to the United States Naval Construction Battalions and to the Navy Civil Engineer Corps and call the significance of their anniversaries to the attention of all our citizens.

WILL THEY COME SWEET OR TART?

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, is there a pickle sickle in your future? If the Swanson Pickle Co. of Muskegon County, in our Ninth Congressional District of Michigan has its way, there may well be.

And it would compete for your affections with all kinds of agricultural produce for which Michigan, and particularly our Ninth District, are famous. Did you bake a cherry pie? Or perhaps a blueberry muffin? Or maybe a little apple strudel to complement your turkey dinner with all the trimmings—including mashed potatoes with onions and steamed asparagus? If so, you have a very high likelihood of having taken sustenance from the efforts of the people of the land in western Michigan. Indeed, Ottawa County, which is also the site of a share of the Swanson Pickle farming operation, is home to more successful large commercial farms than any other county in Michigan. And Michigan itself is second only to California as the Nation's most diversified agricultural State.

In these times when much is made of America's international trade status, it is valuable to remember that agriculture is still America's single most productive balance of trade earner. Our emphasis on industrial trade obstacles often overshadows a similar need to address barriers and tariffs which apply to, and often restrict, American agricultural products. We ought certainly to continue to focus on our agricultural enterprise in the effort to assure free and fair trade.

I am pleased and proud to count Don Swanson, the president of Swanson Pickle Co., as

a good friend of some 25 years and more. With his sons, Paul and John, the company he leads so well continues to grow and prosper. Along with responsible agricultural producers around the Nation, Don has always had a sensitivity to the water and soil quality which, after all, make his bread and butter pickles. In recognizing these issues, however, Don and other producers have a legitimate concern that excessive regulation at both the State and Federal level threatens the very existence of the agricultural enterprise and our ability to compete. I hope that my colleagues will keep this concern in mind.

But back to the pickle sickle. As the article which I intend to present for my colleagues describes, the Swanson Pickle Co. is a large operation and has entered into the broadest range of marketing and production for its humble product. But you and I both know that a hamburger without the pickle is just not dressed; a pastrami on rye without a dill on the plate just won't do; and who ever heard of a hot dog without relish? But what do you do when the ice cream is too sweet, the popcorn gets caught in your teeth, or you're just not ready for a sandwich?

The entrepreneurs of the Swanson Pickle Co. have the answer. It's the pickle sickle—and you read it first here:

HOLD THE PICKLE? NOT THESE GUYS

(By Jeff Alexander)

The next time you sink your teeth into a Big Mac, think of Ravenna's Swanson Pickle Co.

Chances are, the secret sauce used on McDonald's best-known burger contains pickles from the sprawling Swanson farm in eastern Muskegon County.

Swanson is one of the nation's largest pickle producers, growing and processing about 13 million pounds of cucumbers annually.

That's a prodigious peck of pickles.

But then, Swanson's operation is not exactly small potatoes. The family-owned farm—which includes a beef cattle operation, corn and wheat crops—spans 2,800 acres and includes property in six townships of Muskegon County and northern Ottawa County.

Company President Donald Swanson said the farm is one of the nation's 10 largest pickle producers. It is one of few farms that grows, stores and processes the pickles it sells, he said.

Still, it remains a relatively well-kept secret.

"We don't mind being overlooked at the county level," Swanson said. "Out here in the eastern part of the county, we don't belong to Grand Rapids and sometimes we feel like we don't belong to Muskegon, either."

While many farming operations are highly visible, their impact on the economy is often overlooked.

But with this being national agriculture week, local agriculture leaders are taking the opportunity to spread the word about farming's role in the struggling Michigan economy.

"I think many people don't realize the significance of farming and the income it generates in Michigan," said John Swanson, vice president of Swanson Pickle Co.

Agriculture is Michigan's second largest industry, generating \$4 billion in sales annually, according to the state statistics. It ranks behind automobile manufacturing but ahead of tourism, state Commerce Department officials said.

Sales of agricultural goods produced in Muskegon County exceed \$35 million annually, according to the county Cooperative Extension Service. The 450 farms in the county include some of the most productive dairy, fruit and vegetable operations in the state, according to statistics compiled by the Michigan Department of Agriculture.

Ottawa County generates about \$300 million annually from the sales of farm products, said Gerald Draheim, county extension director. It is Michigan's leading producer of blueberries, potted plants and turkeys, he said.

"I think people on the whole take it for granted," Draheim said of Ottawa County's agricultural operations. "It's something people drive by every day, but don't realize the magnitude of it."

Ottawa County is one of only five mid-western counties where more than half of the farmers achieve annual sales of at least \$500,000, according to U.S. Department of Agriculture statistics. No other Michigan county has that distinction, Draheim said.

The fruit, vegetables, beef, poultry and shrubs grown in West Michigan are sold around the world.

Swanson's pickles, for example, are distributed to stores and restaurants across the Midwest and eastern U.S. They turn up in restaurants, fast-food joints, jars of Vlasic pickles and relish.

Swanson's status as a major pickle producer, with 10 year-round employees and another 30 seasonal workers, has evolved from a family farm that traces its origin to the 1890s.

It wasn't until the mid 1960's, after 15 years of shipping pickles grown by other area farmers, that Swanson Pickle began growing its own cucumbers.

Over the past 25 years, Swanson has become a corporation that oversees a technologically advanced cucumber farm, pickling operation and cattle-rearing facilities.

While Swanson Pickle has largely avoided the roller coaster ride of food prices that have hurt other types of farmers, the stability of pickle farming has its tradeoffs. Stable prices mean efforts to increase profits must be aimed at trimming production costs and gaining entry into new markets, Don Swanson said.

Cutting costs will be difficult at a time when farmers are coming under closer scrutiny from environmental regulators.

John Swanson said most farmers want to protect water and soil quality and have taken steps to prevent damaging runoff and soil erosion. But he warned that excessive regulations from lawmakers in Lansing and Washington, D.C., could drive more farmers out of business.

Don Swanson, meanwhile, is focusing his income-generating efforts on developing new markets to peddle pickles.

"We've got to get pickles on the breakfast table. That will be the next big breakthrough," Don Swanson said.

Pickle manufacturers are already working to perfect a pickle-on-a-stick that would compete with hot dogs and frozen bananas at sporting events, Swanson said.

It's called a "pickle-sickle."

THE DELANCEY STREET MIRACLE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, last month I called to the attention of this body the

Delancey Street Foundation, a highly innovative San Francisco-based drug and alcohol rehabilitation program. The foundation is run by Mimi Silbert, a miracle worker of boundless energy and wisdom.

Recently, I read an article in Parade Magazine that I feel underscores the significance of Delancey Street's work. I ask that this excellent article be placed in today's RECORD.

[From Parade Magazine, Mar. 15, 1992]

HITTING BOTTOM CAN BE THE BEGINNING

(By Hank Whitte)

In his teens, Robert Rocha was selling drugs night and day to survive. He was a street kid in San Francisco—using and pushing heroin, sleeping wherever he could. His mother had been in and out of jail for robbing banks ever since he could remember, he says. He had been sent to foster homes from the age of 8. He lived on the edge, hustling and stealing.

Rocha carried a gun to pull holdups. He stabbed people too; and while still a juvenile, he was arrested and charged with 27 armed robberies.

His dream, to go to a big-time prison, came true at age 19, when he was sent to San Quentin. "I'd lost touch with everything," Rocha says, "and had no belief in myself. No hope. No trust in nothing or nobody. The reason I wanted to go to prison was because that's where I could be somebody. But when I got there, nothing in prison excited me, because I'd done everything by then. When I got back out on the street, I thought about changing my life. Then I got busted again—for selling heroin to an undercover cop."

That was in 1987. Today, at 26, the same young man is well-groomed, wears a business suit and carries himself with quiet pride. He has the warm, confident smile of a person with solid ground under his feet along with a future. In the four years since he went on parole, he has learned eight construction trades. He takes college courses in criminology. He tutors other ex-convicts in geometry, helping them earn high school diplomas. He has transformed his life on every level—not in some magical way, but through a painful process of taking one small step after another.

Robert Rocha is one of 10,000 men and women with similar stories of tragedy and triumph. Over the last two decades, these former felons, drug abusers and prostitutes have helped each other survive to become healthy, productive citizens. Each of them has spent an average of four years as part of the Delancey Street Foundation, based in San Francisco, which has received worldwide acclaim for its ability to mend even the most broken of lives.

At the heart of this unique "extended family" is the spirit and unswerving resolve of Dr. Mimi Silbert, 49, a criminologist who has dedicated her life since 1972 to keeping Delancey Street open and growing. An elfin woman weighing less than 100 pounds, she stands toe-to-toe with the meanest, toughest ex-felons until the shouting turns to laughter, tears and hard work, and deep wounds gradually heal.

"You want to quit?" she challenged Robert Rocha and other Delancey Street residents while they were building their new San Francisco complex on the waterfront. Despite their lack of experience, they were doing the job by themselves. "Well," Silbert told them, "that's what you've always done—given up every time it has gotten difficult! I know you're hammering away and thinking that this isn't worth it, but you're hammering away on your lives."

"You're building your own foundation. If you make a mistake with that wall, tear it down and rebuild it! That's what we're doing at Delancey Street, for ourselves—tearing down bad things and making good things to replace 'em. And if you're too guilty and angry and hopeless to fight for yourself, then do it for the next guy. Because he's counting on you. Meanwhile, you're learning new skills. You're getting something that nobody can take away from you. You're building your lives."

There are 500 current residents at the San Francisco complex that opened in late 1990. About 500 others are going through this same rigorous program in Brewster, N.Y.; in Greensboro, N.C.; and in San Juan Pueblo, N.M. With neither funding nor a permanent staff other than Silbert herself, Delancey Street is almost entirely self-supporting. Its business enterprises, run by residents, net \$3 million a year.

"We're trying to prove that the 'losers' in our society can, in fact, be helped," Silbert says, "and also that they, in turn, can help. Essentially they make up an underclass. A third of our population was homeless. The average resident is four or five generations into poverty and two or three generations into prison. They've been hard-core dope fiends. They're unskilled and functionally illiterate. They've had horrible violence done to them, and they've been violent."

"Most people would rather see them locked up for the rest of their lives, but our point is the opposite—that they can be taught to help themselves. They can learn to be responsible and self-reliant. And we believe that helping these same people is a critical part of turning around all the rest of society."

Last fall Silbert was among six recipients of the second annual America's Awards, sponsored by the Positive Thinking Foundation, of which Dr. Norman Vincent Peale is co-founder. "These unsung heroes personify the American character and spirit," Dr. Peale says. "They are ordinary people who are extraordinary examples of values that make our country great."

Over the years, Silbert has been besieged by requests from groups around the country wanting to learn about Delancey Street in order to duplicate it. Now, with typically large vision, she plans to create a "training institute" that would include up to several months of internship. Delancey Street could become a model for the nation.

"There's no way I'd go back to my old life," says Shirley LaMarr, 43, a resident for nearly three years. "I went through the whole siege of drugs and prostitution, getting beat up and having guns drawn on me, getting raped and carried out on pills, you name it. I've robbed people, all kinds of stuff, and each year I'd feel more disgusted. I lived on the street, with my own space on the sidewalk. When I was arrested, I sent a letter to Delancey Street. I was at the bottom, with a choice of coming here or going back out to die."

Those who enter Delancey Street invariably are filled with bitterness and despair. Having lost all trust and hope, they are angry and defensive. To be admitted, however, they must go through the motions of writing and asking to be let in.

Although they must promise to stay at least two years, the doors are not locked—so they can leave at any time, and few believe they will remain longer than a couple of months.

"But we already know that," Silbert says, laughing because the pattern is repeated so

often, "and we're up front about it right away. I tell a new person who's scowling at me with utter contempt, 'Hey, we know you're trying to manipulate us. Our job is to out-manipulate you! And we're better at it than you are.'"

"They always play the victim: 'It wasn't my fault.' We ask them to explain: 'Somebody tied you down and injected a needle into your arm? Someone forced you to take a gun and bash that old lady on the head? Is that what happened? Who actually did those things?' Finally they admit, 'Well, yeah, it was me. I did it.' We don't care that they don't mean what they say, just as long as they say it. Then we remind them of it every day that they're here!"

New arrivals at Delancey Street are given maintenance chores at the bottom of a long, intricate chain of command that includes every resident. A drug addict who wakes up in the lobby is given a broom to push and told, "Now you're no longer an addict. Why? Because we don't allow drugs in here. So the question for you is how you're going to live your life without drugs."

This "outside-in" approach is central to the Delancey Street process. "Image is important to them, so we start there," Silbert says. "They have to cut their hair, get into a suit and even change the way they walk. We ask them to act as if they were upstanding citizens or successful executives, even though they feel the opposite. Through external imitation, something gets internalized."

The same person also is told to be responsible for the next arrival, and so forth up the tightly structured chain of interaction, based on the premise that people will change simply by "doing" for somebody else.

"For my first eight months here," Robert Rocha remembers, "I didn't believe in anything that Mimi and the others were saying. I had such a hard attitude that nobody could tell me nothing. I'd say, 'Get away from me,' because there was no way that I could trust anybody with my feelings. Nobody had ever cared about me, so why should I care about anyone else?"

"Then one day I saw that one of the guys was going to leave, and I found myself shouting at him. I got hysterical, trying to get him to listen to me. Some people told me, 'Hey, Robert, stop. We've taken care of it.' But you know what? You're starting to care." And when I realized that it was true—that I did care—I almost broke into tears."

Delancey Street's rules forbid alcohol or drugs and prohibit threatening—much less committing—violence. In two decades, there has never been a violent incident, and the few residents who have made threats were thrown out. Eighty percent have kept their promise to stay at least two years. Graduates, with an average residency of four years, today include attorneys, business people, technocrats, construction workers and others who represent an extraordinary record of transformation.

Mimi Silbert came from an immigrant neighborhood of Boston, where her father ran the corner drugstore. "Delancey Street functions the way my own family did," she says. "I've duplicated here what worked for me in that neighborhood, where everybody looked out for everybody else as we struggled upward. It was like holding hands while climbing a mountain. Together we rise or together we fall. And that's what happens here every day."

Although her family moved to the Boston suburbs when she was in sixth grade, Mimi Silbert never forgot the supportive structure

of that immigrant neighborhood and its values of hard work and self-reliance. A cheerleader who was voted "nicest girl" in the class of 1959 at Brookline High School, Silbert majored in English and psychology at the University of Massachusetts. After that came a doctorate in criminology from the University of California at Berkeley.

"I interned as a prison psychologist," she recalls, "and it was clear to me that this system of punishment doesn't work. The people who wind up there are given everything, all paid for by the taxpayers, and they are responsible for nothing. And then we wonder why, when they come out, they're no different."

Silbert was approached in 1971 by John Maher, a former felon who invited her to join him in creating a center for criminal rehabilitation and vocational training. It would be for ex-cons and run by ex-cons.

When they joined forces, Maher and Silbert agreed on a system of total self-sufficiency. All residents would work to support the group, with no outside funds. They would follow strict rules of behavior and be self-governing. Each resident would develop at least three marketable skills as well as earn a high school equivalency diploma.

Named for the section of New York City's Lower East Side where immigrants congregated at the turn of the century, Delancey Street started with four addicts in a San Francisco apartment. By late 1972, about 100 former felons were jammed into that single space. Yet, by helping each other, and by working and pooling their incomes, they were able to buy an old mansion—formerly housing the Soviet consulate—in fashionable Pacific Heights.

Silbert and Maher fell in love. "We shared a life and a dream," she says. For a decade, as their work continued to gain recognition, Maher helped Silbert raise her twin sons from an early marriage. However, personal problems took up more and more of Maher's time, and he resigned from Delancey Street in 1984. Four years later, at age 48, he died of a heart attack.

Since then Mimi Silbert has emerged not only as the driving force behind Delancey Street's continued success but also as a leader. One testament to her drive and ability is the foundation's new Italian-style complex in San Francisco. Because it was constructed almost entirely by the residents, the spacious complex—assessed at \$30 million—cost only half that figure to build.

Called the Embarcadero Triangle, it contains 177 apartments, along with meeting rooms, a movie theater, a swimming pool and space for some businesses—such as printing, picture-framing and catering—run by residents. At street level is an upscale restaurant, also operated solely by Delancey Street people, and Silbert is now getting major businesses to set up discount retail stores, which residents will learn to run.

Aside from the new programs and businesses, daily life at Delancey street continues at an intense pace. Activities include frequent "games" held for residents to develop their interpersonal skills. For those at the one-year mark, there are marathon sessions called "dissipations" to help them get rid of the tremendous guilt over what they did in the past. And a final area of education involves volunteer community or social work, with residents engaged in numerous projects, from helping the elderly to working with young people in poor neighborhoods.

"We're coming together to make things happen," Silbert says, "not just with good results but also with a good process. Because

life itself is a process. If you fall apart, it doesn't have to end there. Hitting bottom can be the beginning. And I think, right now, that America itself has the same problem that brings people to Delancey Street.

"At one time, we all believed we were going up as a country, but now we've started to feel like losers. There's a sense of being powerless, an attitude of fear and distrust. We're on the way down. Maybe we have to hit bottom before we can wake up the spirit of hope in America. But there's tremendous good in being able to get excited that rebuilding is possible. Once you know it's possible, you can take the risk of starting again. Then the best part of life is the struggle."

W.R. THOMAS MIDDLE SCHOOL PROGRAM GETS KIDS BACK IN SCHOOL

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to acknowledge the organizers of the Students at Risk Program at W.R. Thomas Middle School in Miami. The program is designed to help students who are considered to be at a high risk of dropping out. For our students this program means a second chance at a bright future, and I am delighted that these youngsters are being given a solid opportunity to make the most of their education. Jon O'Neill of the Miami Herald reports:

Last year, school was a nightmare for eighth-grader Regal DeLa Torre. She didn't pay attention, didn't do her work, had consistently lousy grades and spent a lot of time in supervised study halls one step away from being suspended.

All that has changed now, thanks to SARP, the Students at Risk Program at W.R. Thomas Middle School.

For Regla, SARP, which is similar to dropout prevention programs at other Dade public schools, has meant everything.

"I LIKE COMING TO SCHOOL"

She got her first "A" this year. She's happy with school, happy with herself and looking forward to the future. She was also named one of the school's "Students of the Month" for her work in Spanish class.

"I like the way the teachers treat you and even though the work is the same, they take time to help you with it," said Regla, 14. "I like coming to school now, and I want to go on to high school and college."

That's SARP's idea.

The program at Thomas, 13001 SW 26th St., began last year with 77 students. Since then, school records show that 57 of them improved their academic records, 65 improved attendance and 64 were moved up to the next grade.

"We're very happy with the program," said assistant principal Daniel Jones. "This is a very tough age for kids and it gives them help focusing on school. We're going to continue developing it and it will get even better."

MORE STRUCTURE

This year, 110 students are in the program, which is coordinated by Sylvia Mijuskovic and involves five teachers.

Students go to SARP if they have bad grades, bad attendance, have been held back a grade or are discipline problems. SARP is basically a more structured version of school that gives kids more individual attention.

They take the same courses, but each class has no more than 22 students. There are also weekly progress reports, group rap sessions and monthly meetings with parents. And there are rewards.

"Some of these students have only gotten attention for negative things before," said Mijuskovic. "We recognize them for progress and try to deal with problems as soon as they come up. We want them to turn around before they get to high school."

Nearly all the SARP students this year have success stories. Although not all have dramatically improved their grades, most have changed their attitudes toward school for the better.

Patty Fuerte, 14 said she used to have "an attitude problem," skipped classes and didn't do much school work.

"I thought I was stupid," Patty said. "Than I met Mrs. M. and we started talking about things. The teachers make you see that you don't have time to fool around."

After getting D's and F's last year, Patty is now getting B's and C's.

LEARNING TO BE SOMETHING

Last year, Annette Amador failed four out of six classes. Now, she makes mostly C's and knows she can do better.

"The teachers here help you," said Annette. "They have time and give you attention."

SARP also changed things for Frank Garcia, 15. He rarely went to class and when he did, he usually got in trouble.

No longer.

"It's different now," he said "The teachers here have helped me and they always show you they care. They want you to grow up and be something."

I would like to congratulate Dr. Ollie Daniels, principal; and Daniel Jones, assistant principal; and Sylvia Mijuskovic, SARP coordinator for their constant dedication to our community's young people. Their commitment to education is evident in this program, and I salute their wonderful success. Mr. Speaker, our education system is full of dedicated people like Dr. Daniels and his staff, I am delighted that they have focused their energy into putting together this terrific program.

TRIPLE-EFFECT ABSORPTION COOLING SYSTEM

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues my concern regarding the coordination of research in the energy field, and the priorities and crisis confronting our Nation today.

We are all familiar with the outstanding accomplishments in technological research that has taken place at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in a board number of research areas. Their work in ceramic composites in the development of cutting tools has enabled the United States to recapture a large market from Japan. High temperature nickel, alloys, and

anaerobic waste treatment systems are just a few examples of the spin-offs from this research center that has positively affected American jobs, and the environmental and social problems that impact our Nation.

In 1990, Congress passed the Clean Air Act which required the phase out of chlorofluorocarbons [CFC's] by the year 2000, a major contributor to ozone deterioration. There is a great urgency to provide alternative, clean, cooling systems in the United States which accounts for about 75 percent of the world's air-conditioning systems. Air-conditioning systems make up the bulk of the \$135 billion worth of existing devices that are dependent on CFC's in the United States. Each year there is a new market of \$6 billion for large field engineered systems, and many additional millions invested in smaller systems, all of which contribute to our environmental problems.

The Oak Ridge National Laboratory developed an alternative cooling system, called a triple-effect absorption chiller [3AC]. This technology produces energy with waste heat, and can be coupled with cogeneration to create air-cooling systems which are more efficient, more economical to operate, and free of CFC's or other contaminants to the atmosphere.

The Oak Ridge Laboratory sold the patent rights of the 3AC system to a U.S. energy company. The company plans to utilize natural gas as the energy source, a clean fuel with ample domestic supply, to power the new system. The current market for earlier generations of the absorption chiller technology has been dominated by the Japanese even though the process was developed in the United States. The new 3AC technology will produce from 50 to 60 percent more refrigeration than the existing double absorption systems on the market today, using an equivalent amount of energy input. But most important, the 3AC systems will not continue to contaminate the atmosphere with CFC's.

While continued research is critical to our Nation's growth, there is another vital step needed if we are to compete in the world marketplace. That is the development and commercialization of concepts developed in our research centers. Our Nation can not afford to leave promising research on the shelf, which can provide new jobs, and a healthy and safe environment for the citizens of this country and the world.

The Federal Government invested millions in the creation and development of the 3AC cooling system. The Government will get a return on this investment from the 6 percent royalty payments resulting from the sale of the 3AC systems.

Current plans for the 3AC are the development of models to be tested on the market in 12 to 18 months, and commercial models to be available in 36 months. Dollars will be expanded as the transition to clean air-cooling systems is made. I want to see that these funds are used to create new jobs for American citizens, capitalizing on American creativity and know-how. I strongly urge the Department of Energy to take such action as is necessary to join together researchers and businesses in a partnership that will support the development and commercialization of the

3AC system to assure it's availability in the marketplace. This kind of cooperative technology transfer holds great promise as we work toward our goal of moving technologies from the laboratory to the marketplace.

SMALL BUSINESS PAYROLL TAX SIMPLIFICATION

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, small businesses are the backbone of our country. They account for most of the jobs, and for many areas they are a linchpin in the social fabric.

Yet, small businesses face many difficulties, not the least of which is the complexity of our Tax Code. That is why I am today introducing a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify one aspect of the Code relating to payroll tax deposits.

All employers are required to withhold Federal income and social security taxes from the paychecks of their employees. These withheld taxes must be deposited in a Federal depository bank according to a schedule established by Internal Revenue Service [IRS] regulations.

Unfortunately, the current deposit rules are too complex. Every year one out of every three employers is penalized for not depositing these withheld taxes according to the regulations. A good number of these penalties fall on small regulations. A good number of these penalties fall on small employers who, because of small changes in their payroll are subject to changes in their deposit schedules from one month to the next.

Employees are not only ones unable to figure out this system. In 1988, the IRS had to return half of the money they collected from these penalties because the IRS had calculated the penalty incorrectly.

We need a simpler system. The bill I am introducing today will eliminate the great amount of uncertainty that surrounds the current system and will allow employers to more easily determine when they must deposit the taxes they have withheld from their employees.

Under current law, the frequency with which an employer must deposit varies. The deposit schedule an employer must follow changes according to the amount of employment taxes withheld by the employer and how often employers pay their employees.

If an employer collects less than \$500 a quarter in employment taxes, the employer deposits the amount collected at the end of the quarter.

Employers collecting more than \$500 a quarter, but less than \$3,000 a month, deposit the employment taxes they have withheld by the 15th day of the following month.

The confusing part for employers is that they must continually monitor the amount of money withheld from their employees because their deposit schedule could change, from quarterly, to monthly, to every other day, in some cases.

It is little wonder that one out of every three employers ends up receiving a penalty for not

doing this right. Most employers who are penalized under current law trip up because they cannot figure out when they are supposed to deposit their taxes. Businesses' payrolls, and therefore withheld taxes, vary with the business cycle—sometimes their payroll is increasing, sometimes decreasing.

Consequently, they may cross the thresholds from less frequent to more frequent payments, and back again, several times a year. With each change in the payment schedule the likelihood of missing a deposit date and incurring a penalty increases. In fact this section of the Tax Code generates the most penalties for small businesses.

My bill would greatly simplify current law by reducing the number of deposit schedules, and therefore cut the number of employers who may be subject to different schedules in any one year. It also allows employers to look back to the amount of past withholdings to determine how often they should deposit their taxes, rather than having to change deposit schedules immediately upon crossing a dollar threshold.

This bill requires employers who withhold less than \$6,000 a month to make their deposit once a month. Employers who withhold more than \$6,000 a month would have to deposit on a Tuesday or Friday following the date of payroll. Those withholding in excess of \$100,000 would still be required to deposit on the next banking day.

This legislation would also change current law to allow employers to look back to previous quarters to determine what deposit schedule they had to follow. For example, if an employer in any quarter in the previous year withheld more than \$18,000, he would have to deposit his current withheld taxes after every payroll. If he withheld less than \$18,000, he would only have to deposit once a month. Unlike current law, he would be certain that the schedule would not change in mid-month.

To stay within the budgetary constraints, the bill also reduces the margin of error allowance from 5 percent to 2 percent. With a simpler, easier to calculate, system there is less need for such a large margin for error. But in an economic environment where business is crying out for tax simplification, we should not allow the current overly complex system to continue. This Nation's tax system is built on voluntary compliance, and nothing undermines this more than having taxpayers penalized because of needlessly confusing regulations.

REGULATORY NIGHTMARES FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, on this, the 59th day of President Bush's moratorium on new regulation, I would like to join the Republican Task Force on Competitiveness in calling attention to the problem of burdensome regulations and the critical need to remove them.

The regulations I would like to target today stem from section 404 of the Clean Water Act and the Swampbuster Program under the

Food Security Act. These statutes set up the regulations that govern wetlands: Their definition, determination and use. The implementation of these statutes and regulations involve four different agencies, various definitions, permits and restrictions resulting in an onerous burden on private businesses and property owners.

Private property owners have to get permission to make changes in the use of their own land and, in some cases, even to continue with current or historical uses. With the present regulatory mess, and the possibility of new regulations, property owners face a great deal of uncertainty in maintaining current practices and in trying to plan for the future.

This country has a number of laws to protect our civil rights from Government interference, however, basic private property rights have little or no protection by statute or regulation. Originally there was no need for protection because one of the founding principles, the fifth amendment to the Constitution of this country, was that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

In the last 20 years Congress has continued to enact legislation that greatly infringes on private property rights. Section 404 and the Swampbuster Program, as currently administered, infringe upon the property owners right to use his property to his own interests. The owners are being restricted in the name of preserving wetlands for the public good without compensation or consideration for special circumstances. While some efforts have been made by the regulators to simplify and ease the heavy burden of these regulations, more work needs to be done.

The agencies with wetlands jurisdiction should coordinate and regulate under the same guidelines, including the same definition of a wetland, the same exemptions for unique circumstances, and the same permitting process. The programs should be administered with consideration of the economic costs and benefits of restricting land use, not just environmental benefits. It is past time to get back to the basics, letting property owners determine the best, most economic and efficient use of their own property. With the current economic situation that our country is in, we cannot afford to continue to inflict so many regulatory burdens on our private property owners and businesses.

I would encourage the regulators to simplify, clarify and consolidate the regulations that infringe upon the rights of those who own property, particularly the wetlands regulations.

END KASHMIR'S MISERY

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the following article, which appeared in the March 22 edition of the New York Times, correctly emphasizes that India should put aside its old way of thinking about the Kashmir dispute. India must quit its own self-delusion. India

needs to get it through its own thick skull that the people of Kashmir do not want to be a part of India. They never have, and they never will!

India repeatedly alleges that the puppet elections, held after India's invasion of Kashmir, demonstrate Kashmiri acceptance of Indian rule. This allegation is absurd and India knows it. It is also absurd for India to allege that the Kashmiri freedom movement is simply a small group of terrorists inspired and supplied by the Pakistani military. I can personally assure anyone tempted to believe this garbage that 99.9 percent of Kashmiri people support the freedom movement.

For those Members of Congress who believe that the turmoil in Kashmir can be solved without giving the Kashmiris themselves a vote in their own future, I commend this article.

END KASHMIR'S MISERY

When imperial Britain agreed to partition India and Pakistan, some 562 princely rulers had to decide which country to join. The Maharaja of Kashmir, a Hindu, couldn't make up his mind. As he hesitated, his predominantly Muslim subjects rebelled in favor of Pakistan and their cause was taken up by invading Muslim irregulars.

This marked the beginning of a bitter conflict that has bred wars between Pakistan and India, and brought misery to the people of Kashmir. In a transformed world, both countries would benefit from a solution, preferably under U.N. auspices. Washington could help by discreetly nudging two proud countries toward settlement.

India's claim to Kashmir stems from its military rescue of the Maharajah, who then agreed to Kashmir's accession to India. Lord Mountbatten, India's Governor General, said that when order was restored, Britain hoped that a plebiscite would determine Kashmir's future.

In 1948 India promised a vote, but never delivered. Three wars and innumerable skirmishes have been fought over Kashmir, whose western third has come under Pakistani control while the rest of the old princely realm forms Jammu and Kashmir, India's only state with a Muslim majority. Periodically, Kashmir erupts into violence.

Islamabad and New Delhi accuse each other of fomenting terrorism, abusing human rights and flouting world law. As the dispute sputters on, Kashmiris endure mass arrests, diminished citizenship and economic collapse. Srinagar and Vale of Kashmir, once magnets of tourism, have become forlorn zones of strife.

India insists that a solution lies in direct talks with Pakistan, without U.N. involvement. It no longer holds to its old promise to let Kashmiris decide their own future in a plebiscite. That's no longer necessary, New Delhi argues, because Kashmiris can vote in local elections and because a defeated Pakistan signed a 1972 accord in Simla committing the two countries to a bilateral settlement.

For its part, Pakistan wants a settlement based on U.N. declarations calling for a plebiscite. But it would not be a true plebiscite. Pakistan would limit Kashmiris to choosing between it and India. This ignores a surge of support for independence. If Pakistan is serious about self-determination, then six million Kashmiris deserve that choice, too. And if India is serious about seeking a permanent seat on the Security Council, why score the U.N. in its own region?

In a changing world, the Kashmir dispute belongs higher on the agenda. The old security concerns that drove India toward Moscow, and Pakistan toward Washington and Beijing, have lost their intensity. India, as the paramount power in the subcontinent, would enhance its stature by moving to a U.N. settlement.

THE GREAT ENERGY BUST

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to take note of an article that appeared in this week's Time Magazine entitled "The Great Energy Bust." The Time article noted, "Along Highway 80 in west Texas between Midland and Odessa, giant drilling rigs sit rusting in the winter sun. Gas wells that dot the bleak mesquite-covered prairie lie shut down." This site is all too familiar to me, as this site is in my congressional district.

Since my first day in Congress, I have been a strong advocate of a balanced and workable national energy strategy which provides the needed incentives for domestic oil and gas production. Many times I have been accused for purely looking out for the parochial interests of the oil patch. However, it is nice to see that others are finally taking notice of the dire situation in the domestic oil and gas industry—as this week's Time Magazine article so clearly points out.

The rig count has dropped to its lowest level in history and hundreds of thousands of jobs have been lost. Natural gas producers have been hit with the lowest prices in a decade causing many wells to shut down. The first step toward recovery of the oil patch is the elimination of tax laws which penalize investments in our domestic oil and natural gas wells.

In an effort to remove these disincentives that have brought the oil and gas industry to its knees, I have cosponsored H.R. 706 and H.R. 4190. Both H.R. 706, the National Energy Strategy Act, and H.R. 4190, the Oil and Gas Exploration Incentive Act, propose the elimination of a number of the tax penalties that discourage exploration efforts, provide tax credits for the cost of drilling new exploratory and development wells, and adjust for the costs of maintaining economically marginal wells. These measures also remove intangible drilling costs as an item of tax preference, and provide for certain beneficial changes in percentage depletion.

Independent American energy producers should not be at a disadvantage with our foreign oil competitors. The U.S. producer is subject to both the regular and alternative minimum tax, our foreign competitors operating in our country are subject only to regular taxes. We need fairness for our U.S. producers so they may deduct ordinary business expenses from the alternative minimum tax. With a growing reliance on foreign oil, this inequity must stop.

The events of the Persian Gulf war highlighted our dependence on foreign oil and our vulnerability to oil supply disruptions. As the

Time Magazine article so accurately portrays in its description of Highway 80 between Midland and Odessa, we must reverse this downward trend and put people back to work in the oil patch. While Congress continues to drag on the debate over the national energy strategy, I will continue to work hard to direct our reliance back to domestic oil and provide the needed incentives for independent energy producers who are the backbone of the industry.

A TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF DR. JOSE
IGNACIO RIVERO

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Jose Ignacio Rivero, the former owner and director of *Diario La Marina*—a newspaper founded by his ancestors in 1832. In Cuba, Jose Ignacio Rivero fought against Fidel Castro and his oppressive regime when he and his paper were threatened with censorship.

Risking imprisonment as well as his life, Jose Ignacio denounced the crimes occurring in the wake of a revolution, of which many Cubans took part in the early stages.

Because Jose Ignacio stood for and fought in defense of the first amendment, and because he also stood for what was right and moral to the Cuban people and their families, *Diario La Marina* fell at the hands of Fidel Castro in 1960.

Once in exile, Jose Ignacio continued to fight against communism and against Castro's revolution. For more than 50 years, first in Cuba and later in the United States, Jose Ignacio has fought for high moral values and principles, for freedom of expression, and for the rights of the families of our community.

Mr. Speaker, Jose Ignacio has proven himself to be a most dedicated member of our community. He has served the Cuban people in many ways since his days as the director of *Diario La Marina*. He has been an advocate and a true supporter of freedom. He never stopped his quest for the Cuban people and their dreams.

On Sunday, April 5, a large group of his friends and supporters will host a luncheon honoring this brave and dignified man, who is an excellent example of what a newspaperman is all about.

I congratulate all who will be attending this well-deserved honor for Dr. Jose Ignacio Rivero.

SYRIAN JEWRY

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about the plight of Syrian Jews. Attention to this matter is particularly timely in light of the recent commemoration of the "Shabbat Zachor," the Sabbath of Remem-

brance for genocidal threats to the Jewish people.

Living conditions for Syrian Jews are intolerable. Emigration is extremely restrictive; Jews cannot leave Syria without posting large monetary deposits and leaving close relatives behind as assurances of their return.

Moreover, the Syrian judicial system discriminates against Jewish citizens. Two Jewish brothers, Eli and Selim Swed, were accused of espionage for visiting relatives abroad. They were held without charge for nearly 5 years, then recently sentenced to 6 additional years in prison. There are few details of their trial proceedings or verdicts.

In March 1974, four young Jewish women from Damascus were brutally murdered while trying to escape from Syria. Their bodies were mutilated and dumped in sacks outside of their families' homes. The heinous crime has gone unpunished today.

In this civilized day and age, we cannot tolerate the persistence of religious persecution. We must not allow people to be punished for wanting to be reunited with loved ones.

The time has come for us to place the issue of Syrian Jews much higher on the American human rights agenda. We must forcefully call upon Syrian President Hafez El-Assad to free the Swed brothers. Americans must appeal to the world's conscience and call for an end to the systematic persecution of Syrian Jews.

I stand in concert with thousands of American communities across the United States, the National Task Force of Syrian Jews, the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council, and the Council of the Rescue of Syrian Jews in this appeal for humanity. If anything is absolutely clear from the tragic Holocaust, it is that men and women of good conscience must not be silent.

Therefore, I call on my congressional colleagues to urge President Bush and Secretary Baker to enter into a dialog with President Assad of Syria about this issue. In our effort to achieve peace in the Middle East we must hold Syria to the strict observance of human rights for all of its citizens.

FAMILY-INCOME STATISTICS HAVE
BRIGHTER SIDE, TOO

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues the following editorial which appeared in the *Omaha World-Herald* on March 23, 1992:

FAMILY-INCOME STATISTICS HAVE BRIGHTER
SIDE, TOO

Politicians of the America-is-heartless school of thought appeared pleased this month when the Congressional Budget Office came out with yet another set of figures on Americans' income patterns.

Researchers divided the U.S. population into fifths. Families in the top bracket, according to the CBO, received 94 percent of all increases that occurred in the after-tax income of Americans between 1977 and 1989. Average income in the bottom two-fifths fell backward. Families in the remaining two-fifths earned small increases.

The America-is-heartless politicians said the figures constituted proof that the economic policies of Ronald Reagan and George Bush were bad for most Americans.

The picture is misleading.

For one thing, it doesn't account for the substantial non-cash income that some families in the lowest brackets receive in the form of Medicaid, subsidized lunches, housing assistance and food stamps. Thus the resources of the lowest bracket are understated.

Nor does it show that the top fifth had more taxable income—and paid more taxes—because of the elimination of tax shelters. As income of those taxpayers increased, there was no higher bracket to enter, so the average income of their bracket just got higher.

Furthermore, the America-is-heartless picture leaves the misleading impression that one group started poor in 1977 and got steadily poorer through the 1980s while another group started rich and got steadily richer.

Life doesn't work that way. A study conducted for the Center for American Business at Washington University in St. Louis indicates that millions of Americans moved from bracket to bracket during the 12-year period. Some moved up. Others moved down.

Richard B. McKenzie, who conducted the study, wrote that "it is naive to assume that the top fifth is an exclusive club." He said: "This group, in fact, comprises changing collections of households."

So do the other groups. Eighteen percent of the families in the bottom bracket in 1984 moved up in 1985. Twenty percent in the top bracket fell into a lower bracket. In the middle three brackets, about 44 percent of the families moved either up or down.

Another study indicated that 6 percent of the people in the lowest fifth in 1971 had advanced to the highest fifth just seven years later. Such movements should come as no surprise. This is still a land of opportunity for people who will work for it.

Young people take an entry level-job. With experience and hard work, their income increases. Perhaps they marry a working spouse, doubling their income. They save and invest. One year, perhaps, they liquidate some of their investments to pay for college tuition or retirement, soaring into the top bracket for one year.

Those who lose a spouse through death or divorce move into a lower bracket.

Poor families work harder and move into the middle-income brackets. They are replaced by the newly poor—in many cases young women who leave their parents' home, conceive a child and try to make it as a single parent. That makes the average income in the lowest bracket fall. But that doesn't mean that the poor are getting poorer.

As to the top bracket, some cynics say that unjustifiably high salaries and fringe benefits for corporate executives pushed the totals higher. That may be part of the reason. But the growth of two-income families was a significant factor.

To get into the top fifth in 1990 required a household income of \$55,205. An Omaha police sergeant could marry a schoolteacher and have that much family income. Twelve years later, when she is a captain and he is a principal, their income will be much higher. And America has many more professional people than CEOs drawing multimillion-dollar compensation packages.

Certainly things are tougher for some middle-income families who have been caught in recession-prone industries. But any notion that only one closed group has prospered would be a gross exaggeration. One of the

country's current problems is an impoverishment of spirit. Part of the blame for that should go to the people who seek political gain by spreading gloom and distrust.

**DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE
LAWRENCE EAGLEBURGER HIGHLIGHTS GOALS FOR THE CSCE**

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on March 24 the 48 nations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe convened their fourth follow-up meeting in the city where the historic process began—Helsinki, Finland. Quickly getting to the business at hand, the foreign ministers of the participating states admitted three new members to the forum—Georgia, Slovenia, and Croatia—and established a much-needed peace conference on Nagorno-Karabakh.

I am cautiously optimistic that this meeting will provide some very important answers to the difficult questions now facing Europe and the struggling democracies of the former Soviet Union. As chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I plan to monitor the Helsinki meeting very closely and keep my colleagues well informed of any significant action or decisions taken by the conference.

The U.S. delegation to the follow-up meeting put forward its ambitious agenda for the CSCE in an eloquent opening statement by Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger. In that statement Mr. Eagleburger highlights what I believe are worthy, and most importantly, attainable goals for the CSCE. These include the ability to serve as a standard for judging democratic and human rights performance; provide a forum for political consultation and concerted action to manage change; serve as the preeminent forum for discussing conventional arms control in Europe; and support the work of democratic institution-building and market economic reform.

I support these goals, and am submitting Mr. Eagleburger's opening statement in Helsinki for the RECORD. I urge my colleagues to review it carefully:

**STATEMENT OF DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE
LAWRENCE EAGLEBURGER**

Let me first thank President Koivisto and the people of Finland for graciously hosting this Ministerial Conference, which opens the fourth main CSCE follow-up meeting since the 1975 Helsinki Final Act.

This gathering, in the city whose name has meant so much to those who have for so long fought to be free, has, in the words of a great American President, a rendezvous with destiny. We meet today in a Europe which is in the throes of revolutionary change. It is a Europe which has liberated itself from the strangling grip of totalitarianism and ended the unnatural divisions between East and West, both within nations and on the continent as a whole. It is a Europe that has seen respect for human rights transformed from hollow promise to solid reality. And it is a Europe which may soon, for the first time in history, be wholly democratic. And because, unlike 1975, we gather in a Europe

which is not fractured and paralyzed by ideological conflict, we have it within our power to accomplish great and lasting things.

The task of this conference is to define the course for the next phase of European development. Implicitly, of course, we know that this work can never be finished. We understand that democratic government is always evolving, even where it has been practiced the longest, and that the cause of human rights is a never ending struggle. In my own country, where democracy is over 200 years old, we still retain our Founding Fathers' skepticism about government and about the perfectibility of man. As James Madison wrote: "What is government itself but the greatest of all reflections on human nature? If men were angels, no government would be necessary."

If angels were to govern, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary."

Madison's cautionary words are worth remembering as we enter this new age of democracy. In some ways, our task was easier—or at least easier to understand—when the enemies of democracy and human rights paraded their cynicism openly and without apology. Today, our most dangerous adversary may prove to be complacency and self-satisfaction. Thus, despite the fact that all of us are committed to the Helsinki Final Act and have the best of intentions, we will still need the CSCE—this continent's conscience—as much tomorrow as we did yesterday.

Surely it must now be clear that this new era of democracy is also an era of wrenching change. On the one hand, revolutions over the past three years have widened our membership and brought us unanimity of purpose. But those convulsions have also confronted this body with new challenges; revolutionary change of the kind we have been experiencing brings with it not only hope, but also a degree of uncertainty and instability. Far from having ended, history is on the move.

We will, therefore, need the CSCE to help us negotiate a period of ongoing change. But our task is most assuredly not to duplicate the Congress of Vienna. Our goal is not to fix a rigid structure that will stifle change and apply purely mechanistic solutions to the problem of European equilibrium. Instead, our objective must be to set realistic goals for CSCE, recognizing that this body is one of several interlocking institutions through which we hope to build a society of democratic nations. The Atlantic Alliance, the European Community, the WEU, and the North Atlantic Cooperation Council all have roles to play in our Euro-Atlantic Community. There are more than enough challenges for each of these organizations. We must endeavor, above all, to preserve and strengthen CSCE's unique role as the new Europe's moral voice and ultimate source of legitimacy.

From the perspective of the United States, there are two broad challenges facing CSCE in the post-Cold War era: first, to achieve the consolidation of CSCE principles among newly-democratic participating states; and second, to strengthen the institutions and mechanisms of the CSCE to make possible more concerted action toward positive management of change in Europe.

With regard to that first priority, it should surprise no one that democracy in its infancy will experience growing pains. We should remember that democracy will always have at least the appearance of instability. Freedom is, after all, untidy, a fact

which the new democracies—which must overcome dictatorship's legacy of intolerance and economic ruin—have surely come to recognize. In these circumstances a principal objective must be to utilize CSCE mechanisms so that our collective experience in the practice of democracy can be made available for the benefit of all. And we need to ensure that this body's consensus on principles is translated into practice in all of our member states, from the youngest democracy to the oldest.

Our second priority must be the management of change—in particular, the management of the inevitable outbreak of disputes within and between member states produced by the precipitate collapse of the former European order. We have, for example, witnessed for over a year now the tragedy of internecine and cross-border strife in the Balkans and the Caucasus. Clearly, it is incumbent on this organization to do all it can to bring this fratricide to an end.

With this purpose in mind, we have created and refined CSCE conflict management mechanisms in recent years. These we should continue to strengthen, but we should also work to ensure that we have the tools to address problems at their source, before crisis and conflict erupt. In other words, we must make conflict prevention—as well as conflict management—a priority in the years to come.

It is essential, as we launch this review process, to keep in mind the fact that we, the member states, in redeeming the promise of 1975, have succeeded in revolutionizing the nature of our ties to each other. CSCE is the embodiment of this qualitative and historically unprecedented change. Though we remain sovereign actors, we are also members of a moral community—a community with tools and leverage to ensure that the weakest among us does not stand alone in the face of anti-democratic threats or tendencies from within or without. If we remain true to the values which unite us, and are ready to exploit the potential this body so clearly possesses, we may in fact realize a peace more far-reaching and long-lasting than any precarious equilibrium which was ever achieved by the practitioners of real politics and the balance of power.

In other words, we may find that we have articulated a new definition of security in this, the democratic age—one which encompasses human rights and economic issues as much as arms limitation and conflict prevention and resolution. My government hopes that in the coming months this conference will examine the immense changes of the past three years with a view toward elaborating this expanded definition of security. And when our work is finished in July, we should issue a statement setting forth how we intend to use this body to deal with the problems arising from change throughout Europe. That statement should instruct the Council of Ministers and the Committee of Senior Officials to continue their work after this conference closes. It should also commit us to a thorough investigation of potential crises, and to concerted action to resolve disputes before, not after, blood has been shed.

In sum, the United States envisions a CSCE able to serve four essential functions; To serve as a standard for judging democratic and human rights performance;

To provide a forum for political consultation and concerted action to manage change;

To serve as the preeminent forum for discussing conventional arms control in Europe; and to support the work of democratic

institution-building and market economic reform.

A CSCE encompassing these functions is one that will help us to build a family of nations which is not only democratic, but which has also redefined the meaning of security and thereby secured for all its members, from Vancouver to Vladivostok, a true and enduring peace.

THE FIRST FAMILY

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting for the RECORD an article from the current issue of *Mother Jones*, which details the antics of the President's son, Neil Bush. The article describes a pattern that was all too common in this country's savings and loans during the 1980's: a politically well-connected operator skipping from one lucrative arrangement to another, skipping out days or weeks before the financial house of cards collapsed and left taxpayers and creditors holding the bag. It describes exactly why I cannot support pouring another \$25 billion—as the administration requests—down the rat-hole of this President's failed savings and loan bail out. Until we demand at least a modicum of competence and responsibility from the President's Resolution Trust Corporation and a collection record of better than one half of 1 percent of fines against savings and local crooks by the Bush Justice Department, it will be more good money after bad. I urge my colleagues to read through this article which, if not a complete picture of the looting of America's banks by friends of the White House, is a pretty good snapshot:

THE FIRST FAMILY

(By Stephen Pizzo)

President Bush was forced to admit last fall that the economy was in sorry shape. But, he quickly added, it wasn't his fault. Banking regulators, who had been discouraging banks from providing enough credit loans, were to blame for creating a "credit crunch," Bush claimed.

The president's conclusion that, if we could all just borrow more money, the nation's economic problems would disappear is a telling glimpse into how the practice of capitalism mutated during the Reagan-Bush years. And there is perhaps no better example of the create-nothing-consume-everything idea than the short business career of the president's own son, Neil.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF NEIL BUSH INCORPORATED 1983

Following in his father's footsteps, Neil Bush formed his first oil-drilling company, JNB Exploration Inc., in Denver in September. His investment was \$100. Neil's two business partners, Denver developers Bill Walters and Ken Good, put up \$160,000. Neil was named president, and his starting salary, \$75,000, was later raised to \$120,000. His paycheck came out of a \$1.75 million line of credit extended to JNB by Bill Walters' Denver bank, Cherry Creek National Bank (now defunct).

JNB Exploration drilled dry hole after dry hole, and Neil abandoned the company in May 1989, turning it and its debts over to his

two former partners, Good and Walters. The company is now inactive.

Neil also served, from 1985 to 1988, as a paid director of Silverado Banking, Saving and Loan in Denver. Good and Walters, who had already served Neil's credit needs, found Silverado eager to serve theirs. But the pair's credit appetite proved much greater than Neil's: the two received over \$132 million in loans from Silverado, which they never repaid.

NB Inc. Bottom Line: For his \$100 initial investment, Neil was paid a salary of at least \$550,000 over the next five years from JNB's bank credit line. He was also paid an average of \$30,000 a year in Silverado director fees. (Silverado failed in 1988 at a cost to taxpayers of \$1 billion.)

1984-1987

A year before Silverado began granting millions in loans to Ken Good, Good had given Neil \$100,000 to play the commodities markets. The money was lost, but in 1987 Good forgave the loan. "It was never intended to be repaid unless the investment paid off," Neil later explained. "I know it sounds fishy, but it happens all the time." For Neil, this was no idle boast.

NB Inc. bottom line: \$100,000, borrowed, lost, and forgiven.

1988

Just days before Silverado Savings' dire condition was made public in August, Neil quietly resigned from the thrift's board. A few weeks afterward, he and his wife, Sharon, bought a new \$550,000 Denver country-club home—which was built by one of Silverado's largest shareholders. Even though Neil's oil company was on the skids, and Sharon had no employment income, the couple had no trouble getting a \$400,000 loan to buy the house. Since federal regulators had a habit of suing directors of failed S&Ls, the house was placed in Sharon's name.

But with former benefactors Good and Walters now on the run from Federal thrift regulators Neil's cash flow developed some wrinkles. Those wrinkles were smoothed by a \$125,000 series of personal loans from Denver cable-TV executive Fred Vierra, which were lent to Neil over a sixteen-month period in 1988 and 1989. In Washington, Congress had just begun hearings on reregulating the cable-TV industry, a move that President Bush opposed.

NB Inc. bottom line: \$525,000 in loans. Neil also sat as a director of business partner Ken Good's Florida development company, Gulfstream Housing Corp. He was paid \$100,000 a year to attend occasional board meetings in sunny Florida. Gulfstream went belly-up in 1990, leaving banks, thrifts, and insurance companies holding the bag for millions.

NB Inc. bottom line: \$100,000 a year for occasional Gulfstream meetings in Florida for a twenty-one month total of \$175,000.

1989

By May, Neil Bush was a defendant in a \$200 million federal lawsuit because of his role in Silverado's collapse. Nevertheless, just days after he walked away from his first oil company, Neil announced that he had started a new one, Apex Energy. His investment this time—\$3,000. The rest of the money that the company needed in order to start operating, \$2.7 million, was loaned by the Wood River Capital and Bridger Capital corporations. The two companies qualified as small-business investment corporations.

SBICs receive money from the federal Small Business Administration to invest in "high-risk start-up companies," and are run by private-sector investors. These two were

managed by Louis Marx, heir to the Marx toy-company fortune and a lifelong personal friend of the Bush family.

Neil's starting salary at Apex was \$160,000 plus expenses. And one of the first decisions that Apex made was to use \$150,000 of its borrowed money to buy an oil-and-gas lease owned by Neil Bush and a partner.

A year after Apex Energy received its \$2.7 million SBA-guaranteed loan, Congresswoman Pat Schroeder (D-CO) began asking questions about the deal. When I called Wood River's offices and asked for information about Apex's value, I was told that the company had a producing well in Kansas * * * or was it Montana? They weren't sure. But it was a gusher, producing oil * * * or was it gas? They couldn't recall. The SBA gave the two SBICs thirty months to liquidate their holdings, so it will be a while before taxpayers learn how much Neil's Apex Energy gambit will cost the government.

In December 1990, Congresswoman Schroeder pressed the SBA for an accounting of Neil's deals. Perhaps that is what motivated Neil to make another career change: In April 1991, he abruptly announced that he was leaving Apex Energy to pursue other interests. This he promptly did, leaving others to worry about paying back the SBA-guaranteed loans.

NB Inc. bottom line: \$2.7 million in SBA-guaranteed loans. \$320,000 in salary plus expenses.

1991

With consumer complaints about poor service and high fees by the cable industry pouring into Washington, Congressman Ed Markey (D-MA) rounded up his House Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance to hear testimony. Cable-TV magnate Bill Daniels saw trouble coming and penned a note to his friend George Bush: "You and Barbara are doing a fantastic job. Barbara and Sharon hosted a very successful luncheon at my home in Denver last week. They both looked beautiful, and you should be proud."

After the small talk, Daniels (whose company holds interests in cable-TV franchises across the country) reminded the president of his views on deregulation. "It is my hope," he wrote, "that your administration would take a strong stand now against reregulation. If not, the momentum will build."

And build it did, as Congress appeared determined to move toward some kind of cable-TV legislation. Then suddenly, last July, Bill Daniels announced a new addition to his corporate team—Neil Bush. "The idea to hire Neil was Bill's, a spokesman for TransMedia Communications said. "He thought Neil deserved a second chance."

(A second chance. But then, who's counting?) Young Bush, who had walked away from Apex Energy just two months earlier, began work for one of Daniels's cable companies in Houston. The move got him out of Denver, where the bodies of Silverado, JNB, and Apex Energy were attracting quite a bit of attention. What did Neil know about the cable business? Not much, a TransMedia spokesman admitted, but added that Neil's duties would involve an area in which he did have experience: Neil would be the company's director of finance.

NB Inc. bottom line: Executive position. Starting salary of \$60,000 a year plus.

By the middle of 1991, Neil Bush had only one remaining financial need. His scrape with federal thrift regulators back in Denver had left him with a hefty lawyer bill, reportedly totaling \$230,000.

At that time, Congress was battling over a radical bank-deregulation bill. One of the

key lobbies pushing the controversial legislation was the Association of Bank Holding Companies, headed by former Congressman Tom "Lud" Ashley. Remarkably, in the midst of this contentious debate, Ashley suddenly concluded that Neil Bush had been treated unfairly in the Silverado case. He had been persecuted, Ashley said, only because he was the president's son. Therefore, he said, he was passing the hat among friends (whom he refused to name) to raise money to pay Neil's legal bill.
NB Inc. bottom line: \$250,000.

BLACK-HOLE CAPITALISM

Neil Bush may be a useful example, but he is not the worst of his breed. He was actually a small-change artist when compared with the Wall Street practitioners of cannibal capitalism. Frank Lorenzo at Eastern Airlines, Charles Keating, Jr., at Lincoln Savings and Loan, former treasury secretary John Connally, corporate raider Victor Posner, the Milken gang—this is a long list. Each consumed enormous amounts of OPM (other people's money) during the 1980's and left in his wake either wrecked companies, or looted pension funds, or unpaid bank loans, and/or out-of-luck shareholders, or all of the above.

The tune for this dance was called by the Reagan-Bush team, which used its borrow-borrow—spend-spend philosophy to purchase an artificial and unsustainable prosperity, and in the process drove the national debt into the stratosphere. And the love of easy credit led to the deregulation of the S&Ls in 1982, which in turn led to the careless pouring of billions more in loans into the private sector, and an estimated \$500 billion hole in the national treasury.

These financial vampires present conservatives with a real challenge during this election year. That challenge is to explain to out-of-work Americans how the capitalism of consumption benefits the economy, and how a business theory that tolerates and even encourages the consumption of existing wealth over the creation of new wealth can be a sustainable economic model.

It's going to be a hard thing to explain to ordinary folk. After all, even the simplest farmer knows that, when you eat your seed corn, your next stop is a soup kitchen.

**VERONICA TIMPSON HONORED
AMONG DADE'S TOP BUSINESS-
WOMEN**

HON. ILEANA ROSLEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to acknowledge Ms. Veronica Timpson for her success as president of Timpson Limousine and Charter Bus Service. Ms. Timpson was honored for her initiative and her commitment to her work at a luncheon sponsored by the National Association of Women Business Owners at the Miami Airport Hilton. Five of Dade's top women business owners were honored at a luncheon during a celebration of Women's History Month. In addition to the luncheon, the "Recognition '92" celebration included workshops on financing, planning and growth management. The women were honored for having excelled in their businesses as well as for their community involvement. Susana Barciela for the Miami Herald reports:

Veronica Timpson taught social studies for 13 years before she had to make a tough choice: go into school administration or run her limousine rental business full-time. For seven years she had done two jobs, teaching kids by day and managing the firm she'd started with her sister Venita at night and on weekends.

"Venita and I sat down. We either had to give up the business or one of us give up our job. It was our chance to grow," Timpson said. "I quit in 1986 to run the business full time."

Timpson's willingness to take risks is one characteristic common to the true entrepreneurs. Competing in an arena that was clearly a man's world, Timpson impressed awards judge Antonia Gary with her "iron will, strong commitment, strong determination."

Picture Timpson a soft-spoken, petite woman, driving a stretch limo or a charter bus. "An extraordinary image," Gary said.

For Timpson, 41, the chauffeuring was part of the fun. "We did a lot of driving in the first few years. You get to meet a lot of interesting people—entertainers, bankers, lawyers," she said. "Now, I've reached the point where I can stay home and do the paperwork and let the guys do the legwork."

The business has grown to employ two full-time and eight part-time employees. The minimum rental for a limo costs \$165 for three hours, plus a 15 percent tip for the driver.

Back in 1979, a cousin who owned a mortuary sparked the business start-up. Timpson discovered there was a need for limo service and began renting to funeral homes. Now, she works with clients throughout Dade and Broward counties. Expanding into charter bus service, the firm takes church and school groups to Disney World.

Timpson remembers the people who have supported her. She donates to scholarship funds for high school students and supervises religious education at Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church in Liberty City. Her firm is a Dade Schools Partner with Martin Luther King Elementary and with Miami Jackson Senior High, where sister Venita Timpson works full-time as activities director.

I wish to congratulate Ms. Timpson for her outstanding leadership in our community, as well as her dedication and perseverance to succeed in her limousine and charter bus business. Ms. Timpson is a model and a source of inspiration for our community's young adults and inspiring entrepreneurs.

**DOWN WITH THE BILLION DOLLAR
WELFARE STATE—I**

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, welfare has been made a major issue in the Presidential campaign. David Duke set the standard and other Republican Party candidates have rushed to live down to that standard.

In the House certain conservative theoreticians have made long dishonest speeches calling for the dismantling of the welfare state. These frantic utterances have been targeted at dependent children, widows, the disabled, the unemployed and the elderly. At no time

have these social program terrorists turned their guns on the most parasitic and most expensive welfare cheats.

CIA agents, weapons merchants, farm subsidies for the rich, tax breaks for overpaid corporate executives and billion dollar S&L and commercial bank bailouts have been conveniently overlooked by these cowardly guerrillas at war with the welfare state.

Down with the billion dollar welfare state. To wage honorable war against real welfare cheats who are destroying the Nation's economy I am ready to join other warriors of integrity on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Down with the billion dollar programs for cheats. First we must exterminate the \$28 billion budget for the CIA and other intelligence operations. To keep these operations going merely for the sake of maintaining employment for able bodied and well educated staff persons is a gross waste of the taxpayer's dollars. Down with the welfare state. Put the CIA agents to work doing honest jobs.

The following is my summary of this multibillion dollar welfare scandal in rap poetry:

THE 28 BILLION DOLLAR WELFARE CHEATS

Agents on the dole
Searching for a role
Food stamps
Are not nice
We pay discarded spies
Top price
O why couldn't
Your expert eyes see
That evil Soviet empire
Crumbling right there
In front of thee
Star spangled budget
In a deficit hole
But "Intelligence" keeps CIA
Recipients on the welfare roll
Agents on the role
Searching for a role
Expense account gourmets
Eating in foreign fancy places
Sleeping with contacts
Of exotic races
Portfolio parasites
High tech free loaders
Agents on the dole
Spies stay in from the cold
Again for 28 billion dollars
Your services have been sold.

**UNDERWRITING COMMUNISM IN
CHINA**

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for review by the Congress, an article that I recently read in the Washington Post.

UNDERWRITING COMMUNISM IN CHINA

(By Orville Schell and Todd Lappin)

It's almost spring again, and for the third time since Beijing's hard-line leaders ordered People's Liberation Army tanks to "recapture" Tiananmen Square from democracy activists in June 1989, the Bush administration and Congress are again at loggerheads over the best way to promote democratic change and human rights in China.

On Feb. 25, the Senate passed, 59 to 39, a bill to impose conditions on the renewal of

China's most-favored-nation preferential tariff status. The House had already passed the bill by a vote of 409 to 21. The measure would require the president to certify that Beijing has released political prisoners from China's notorious "gulag" and has made substantial progress toward protecting the human rights of its citizens.

Although passage of the bill sent a signal to Beijing, the final tally was eight votes short of the two-thirds majority needed to overcome a promised presidential veto. Indeed, on March 2, President Bush returned the bill to Congress without his signature, arguing that "conditional MFN would severely damage the Western-oriented, modernizing elements in China, weaken Hong Kong and strengthen opposition to democracy and economic reform."

The logic of the president's argument in favor of "constructive engagement" and against imposing sanctions on China is based upon two questionable assumptions regarding the way in which exposure to the West through trade leads to political liberalization.

First, the president seems to fear that resolute action by the United States will have the unwelcome effect of causing China's hard-line leaders to reflexively turn inward, thus returning the Middle Kingdom to a state of Marxist isolation and stifling further liberal change.

Second, Bush seems to take it for granted that foreign trade, economic growth and openness to the West will ineluctably lead to greater democratization and political reform in China. After more than 10 years of Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms, however, there is compelling evidence suggesting that such assumptions are not necessarily axiomatic.

Few would challenge the notion that China's economic reforms will improve the standard of living for China's citizens. But is there any guarantee that greater material prosperity will automatically improve the Beijing government's respect for human rights or political pluralism? Not necessarily.

Certain kinds of economic progress may adversely affect political liberalization by pumping new life into an ideologically bankrupt regime that might otherwise have collapsed under its own dead weight. The recent demise of the Soviet Union shows us how much totalitarian regimes depend upon economic growth to perpetuate themselves. Mikhail Gorbachev's initial willingness to experiment with perestroika stemmed not so much from an innate love of democracy as from his recognition that without reform, his country and the Communist Party would slide toward economic ruin.

China's leaders have recognized this fact since the late 1970s, and they have had this lesson graphically reaffirmed by witnessing the collapse of so many other fraternal Communist regimes. Deng's famous dictum that "it doesn't matter if the cat is black or white as long as it catches the mouse" perfectly embodies Beijing's expedient willingness to harness capitalist market mechanisms in order to perpetuate Communist Party rule.

Although Marxist hard-liners have dominated Chinese politics for more than two years since the 1989 crackdown, Deng's faction of economic reformers seems to have once again seized control. Last week China's Politburo declared that "to judge whether a move is 'socialist' or 'capitalist' will depend mainly on whether it will benefit the development of the productive forces under socialism, the comprehensive national strength of

our socialist country and the living standard of the people." Stripped of its feline imagery, Deng's original formula for preserving the political viability of the Chinese Communist Party is now more plain than ever.

In fact, after more than 10 years of capitalist reform, China today is the world's most successful laboratory for free-market totalitarianism. In a macabre way, its political system has demonstrated an astonishing talent for grafting laissez-faire branches onto an old and despotic Leninist trunk.

China's prison system, in which thousands of political prisoners still languish, has actually flourished under China's crypto-capitalist "responsibility system" and provides an interesting example of how economic reforms can be used to perpetuate rather than end political repression. Thrown back on their own resources, China's prison managers have learned to exploit market mechanisms and their most abundant resource—forced labor—to manufacture a variety of products for sale to foreign buyers who pay in hard currency. The profits derived from this practice are paradoxically being used to relieve the state of the need to subsidize its much-feared penal system. The net effect of China's liberal economic system has been to shore up one of those very Leninist institutions that the Bush administration imagines its policy of unconditional free trade will end up "reforming."

If there is an encouraging lesson to be learned from China's burgeoning free-market miracle, it is that the People's Republic has become inextricably involved with and dependent upon the outside world for investment capital, sophisticated technology and foreign markets. In 1991 China enjoyed a \$12.69 billion trade surplus with the United States, a surplus figure surpassed only by Japan. America is now China's largest foreign market for its export goods. To imagine that Beijing's octogenarian leaders can now force Chinese society back into isolation by breaking off this foreign trade is naive in the extreme. In this day and age, they simply cannot afford the economic and political costs that such a reversal would entail. It is this dependency that now gives the United States such an unprecedented amount of diplomatic leverage when dealing with Beijing.

President Bush is correct when he advocates a policy that encourages continued American engagement in order to advance the process of democratization in China. He is also correct in identifying China's economic reforms as a vehicle through which democratic change can sometimes take hold. But he is, unfortunately, mistaken in presuming that a deterministic relationship exists between economic growth and political liberalization.

Senators should not blithely assume that conducting business as usual is the most effective remedy for mitigating the excesses of China's one-party authoritarianism. It would be both sad and ironic if America's failure to tie its foreign policy to human rights considerations ultimately abetted the creation of the most prosperous Marxist-Leninist dictatorship the world has ever known.

(Orville Schell is a writer and longtime observer of China. Todd Lappin is a recent graduate in Chinese history of Brown University.)

Probably the most compelling reason for my bringing this article to the attention of my colleagues is the point made in the last paragraph:

Senators should not blithely assume that conducting business as usual is the most ef-

fective remedy for mitigating the excesses of China's one-party authoritarianism.

We have seen for some time now that China is not willing to reform of their own accord. So I must reiterate how very important it is that we make it known they must change the dismal treatment of their citizens, they must adopt certain nuclear proliferation policies, and they must terminate their trade barriers against the United States.

The idea that China will come around in their own good time, is one that, "would be both sad and ironic if America's failure to tie its foreign policy to human rights considerations ultimately abetted the creation of the most prosperous Marxist-Leninist dictatorship the world has ever known."

TRIBUTE TO MRS. ETTIE MAE GREENE

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, 1 month ago today, West Virginians lost a true living legend, Mrs. Ettie Mae Greene. At 114 years of age, Mrs. Ettie Mae Greene achieved the title of the Nation's oldest matriarch and the world's second oldest individual.

Born in Wayside, WV, on September 8, 1877, Mrs. Ettie Mae Greene outlived 18 U.S. Presidents, witnessed the invention of the zipper and beheld the development of our Nation. Most of us only read in history books what Ettie Mae lived.

This remarkable longevity was characteristic of this remarkable woman. Being orphaned at a young age and raised by a handful of relatives, Ettie Mae became a firm believer in the importance of a strong loving family, and later instilled this belief in her nine children. During a time when education for women would not excel past the very basics, Mrs. Greene educated herself, diligently focusing on religious literature.

The value of her long life of experiences did not go to waste, nor were they forgotten. Ettie Mae Greene enabled her children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren, to live history through her.

Ettie Mae Greene was a true living legend.

LAND RIGHTS OF ALASKAN NATIVES

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to provide for a settlement of land rights of the Kenai Native Association [KNA] an Alaska Native Corporation organized under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act [ANCSA].

This legislation provides for a legislative authorization and ratification of a land exchange originally proposed in 1983 by the regional director of the Fish and Wildlife Service. The

legislation would provide for the exchange to occur along the same terms as proposed in the 1983 agreement. Under the terms of that agreement the United States would receive 2,700 acres of land currently owned by the Kenai Natives Association. The parcel would be transferred to the United States and placed in Federal ownership within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge.

These lands have been designated by the Fish and Wildlife Service as important habitat to acquire, as they contain some of the most sensitive habitat in the region. There has been a great deal of interest in the Kenai river parcel going back into Federal ownership. It's an important parcel to the Kenai Native Association, as it is to the Federal Government. In exchange for relinquishing title to this 2,700 acre parcel, KNA would receive title to 1,700 acres of land currently owned by the Federal Government but not on the riverfront, an unused Fish and Wildlife headquarters site in the city of Kenai, certain sand and gravel rights, and a removal of the remainder of KNA property from being located within the boundaries of the refuge. The removal of the KNA property from the refuge boundaries would occur through a boundary adjustment, which was accomplished in a similar case in 1980 during consideration of the Alaska Lands Act in which the Salamatof Native Association agreed to a boundary change in which their lands were taken outside of the refuge boundaries.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is necessary to culminate and finish an exchange which will allow the Kenai Native Association to use their property, their sole economic base in a manner that's fair to the United States and to KNA. This exchange is an equal value exchange. Although there has been disagreement between the Fish and Wildlife Service and KNA to date on a valuation of each property, I am confident that these valuation disagreements can be resolved in the very near future in a manner that assures a fair return to the Federal Government. At the same time, I note that a fair return to the Federal Government has been provided for in the passage of ANCSA and the sole land base conveyed to this group of Alaska Natives in settlement of their rights is the land located that is subject to this exchange. It is unfair and not in the public interest to deny the Alaska Natives use of their lands under an unreasonable interpretation of section 22(G) of ANCSA. It is not in the public interest for Alaska's Natives to be denied use of property. I believe that this exchange demonstrates that a fair resolution of these issues can be accomplished if a reasonable interpretation of the restrictions of section 22(G) are considered in the valuation of property owned by Alaska Natives but located inside National Wildlife refuges. It is unacceptable to maintain that such properties cannot be used by Alaska Natives when conveyance of these properties was provided so that economic benefits could be maintained to the corporations.

Mr. Speaker, this is a limited exchange in the amount of acreage involved to the Federal Government, but it is of utmost importance to this small group of Alaska Natives who have been denied all viable use of their property. I hope that the ongoing discussions between KNA and the Fish and Wildlife Service yield results and that this matter is resolved within

a short period of time. I appreciate the consideration given to this legislation by the distinguished chairman of the Interior Committee, Mr. MILLER, and the effort he has made to provide for an early hearing on this matter. It remains possible that an exchange can be developed in cooperation between the Fish and Wildlife Service, KNA, and the Congress. I will continue to pursue legislation either to enact such an exchange or to enact the exchange provided in this legislation.

DADE COUNTY HONORS BUSINESS-WOMAN MARGARITA WEIDENER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Ms. Margarita Weidener for her success as president of Weidener Surveying and Mapping. Recently, Gov. Lawton Chiles recognized Ms. Weidener and nominated her to the Florida Board of Professional Land Surveyors.

Ms. Weidener was honored for her initiative and her commitment to her work at a luncheon sponsored by the National Association of Women Business Owners at the Miami Airport Hilton. Five of Dade's top women business-owners were also honored at the luncheon during a celebration of Women's History Month. In addition to the luncheon, Recognition '92 celebration included workshops on financing, planning, and growth management. The women were honored for having excelled in their businesses as well as for their community involvement. Susana Barciela of the Miami Herald reports:

Margarita Weidener has always loved math. So it has never fazed her to work as a land surveyor, a technical field overwhelmingly populated by men. Her love of math led to work with computers, then to work with surveyors at an engineering firm. In 1975, she sat for a two-day, 16-hour exam and became the first woman in South Florida to obtain a professional land surveyor's license.

"To me, it's just a profession, not a male-dominated profession," she said. Though clients sometimes get the wrong impression, that she's the wife or the secretary, they soon come around.

"Once they see how professional we are, and the quality of the work we do, they always come back," she said.

After working 13 years for Post Buckley Schuh & Jernigan, a Miami-based engineering company with offices in nine states, Weidener left in 1985. She started her firm with James Weidener, another professional surveyor whom she married that year.

"I felt I had gone as far as I was going to go at Post Buckley," said Margarita Weidener, 44. "I wanted to have my own business."

From revenues of \$40,000 in the first year, Weidener Surveying now tops \$1 million. Most of the 36 employees work in the Miami office, but there is an office in Orlando and another one opening soon in Tampa. Specializing in work for government projects, the firm is now site surveying for the Metromover under construction in downtown Miami.

Her accomplishments have not gone unnoticed. Recently she was nominated by Gov.

Lawton Chiles to the Florida Board of Professional Land Surveyors. The first woman and first Hispanic to serve on this board, she began her term in January and will serve through 1995.

It's a long way from 1961, when Weidener arrived from Cuba at age 14. She remembers taking her first algebra test and, not knowing English, being stumped by the word problems. Getting a bad grade in math for the first time was traumatic. "Then a few weeks later, all of a sudden, my ears popped and I could understand," she said.

I wish to congratulate Ms. Weidener for her outstanding leadership in our community. Her commitment and dedication to her work has certainly proved her success in the field. Ms. Weidener's terrific success is a source of encouragement and motivation for the members of our community.

THE AMERICAN-IRISH ASSOCIATION OF WESTCHESTER REMEMBERS MARTIN JOSEPH MADDEN

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Martin Joseph Madden. After a full life of service to family and friends, Mr. Madden passed away this past November. Today, the American-Irish Association of Westchester joins together to remember this outstanding man and all he meant to the many whose lives he enriched with his friendship and leadership.

Born in Maree-Oranmore County, Galway, Ireland, Martin Joseph Madden emigrated to the United States, but never forgot his roots. In addition to a successful business in Scarsdale, Martin Joseph Madden took an active role in the life of the Irish-American community of Westchester County. Indeed, without his tremendous spirit and remarkable dedication, the Irish community in Westchester would be far different than it is today.

Mr. Madden was a driving force behind a number of organizations which have bound the Irish-American family of Westchester together. The Yonkers chapter of the Irish Northern Aide, the Westchester Irish Committee and the American Irish Association's toy drive for children of Northern Ireland all benefited from his leadership. Likewise, he served in leadership capacities in both the American-Irish Association of Westchester and the Freedom for All Ireland Committee/Ancient Order of Hibernians Division I.

Westchester County, and our Irish-American community in particular, were fortunate to have had many years to share the warmth and dedication of Martin Joseph Madden. He is missed, indeed, but all that he had done over those many years has left an indelible mark on our community. It is indeed fitting that he is being honored this evening, and I know that for years to come we will remember, fondly and with great appreciation, this very special man who gave so much to us, as individuals and as a community.

VERY SPECIAL ARTS FESTIVAL

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct pleasure for me to commend and congratulate the Very Special Arts Festival for the contributions it has made to our 22d District of the State of New York.

The Very Small Arts Festival was designed to ensure that all students with handicapping conditions would have the opportunity to display their artistic talents to the public. The first festivals in the State of New York were held in 1976, under the guidance of Vivienne Anderson and Jean Kennedy Smith. By 1980, through the hard work and dedication of the project director, Eugene C. Maillard and festival coordinator, Marjorie Bewley, the program grew to 16 festivals statewide. Today, the program reaches more than 50,000 disabled people throughout the Nation and around the world. Thousands of able-bodied people participate as well as volunteers, artists, parents, friends, and concerned, caring members of the community.

In the 14th annual Very Special Arts Festival, which will be held from April 27 to May 1, 1992, artists from Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan Counties will display their talents in music, drama, and dance. These noncompetitive forums demonstrate the power of the arts to stimulate learning and uncover unique talents. Very Special Arts has helped people with physical and mental challenges open the door to the cultural and educational mainstream of society.

Mr. Speaker, it is important for the public to know of the value of the Very Special Arts Festival, as an educational and therapeutic tool for the disabled. Accordingly, I invite my colleagues to join today in congratulations for the noble work accomplished by the Very Special Arts Festival over the last 14 years, and for our best wishes for success in all of their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN E. COCHRAN

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to my friend, neighbor, and constituent—John E. Cochran of Mayfield, KY, who died on February 13 at the age of 73 at Lourdes Hospital in Paducah, KY.

John Cochran, a World War II Air Force veteran, was owner of Howard D. Happy Co. in Mayfield for 50 years as well as a director of the First National Bank of Mayfield. In addition, he was a member of the Seventh and College Street Church of Christ, Cuba Masonic Lodge No. 644, and the Shriners.

John Cochran was a wonderful man who loved his country, State, and hometown. He was very concerned about our growing national debt and Federal deficit spending. We were neighbors on Waverly Drive in the

Bellemeade subdivision in Mayfield. He and I last discussed problems relating to congressional spending policy in August of last year when my wife Carol and I were at Mayfield for a district work period.

John Cochran is survived by his lovely wife Nell, his mother Ebbie, and his son Howard T. Cochran, all of Mayfield, his daughter Mary Gail Johnson of Murray, KY, his two brothers, Wayne Taylor Cochran of Norman, OK, and Ralph Cochran of Hopkinsville, KY, his sister, Larue Page of Cuba, KY, and six grandchildren.

My wife Carol and I extend to the many members of the Cochran family our sympathy upon the death of this distinguished Kentuckian.

TRIBUTE TO MARK DEMICHELE
AND PEARLE MARR**HON. ED PASTOR**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, today it is with great pleasure that I rise to pay tribute to two of Phoenix's finest citizens. Mark DeMichele and Pearle Marr have been honored as 1991 Man and Woman of the Year by the Phoenix Ad Club. Over its 43-year history, the Phoenix Ad Club has made a point of seeking out the unsung heroes, those individuals with a commitment to community service, and recognizing them for their accomplishments. Past honorees include U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor and Arizona Gov. Howard Pyle.

Mark DeMichele came to Phoenix in 1978 as vice president of corporate relations for Arizona Public Service. He is now the chief executive officer of Arizona Public Service. But DeMichele is as well known for his commitment to the community as he is for his business achievements. He has been involved in everything from getting the Clean Air Force Council up and running to saving the Phoenix Symphony from going out of business. DeMichele has served as director of the Arizona Greater Phoenix Economic Councils, Morrison Institute and Public Policy at Arizona State University, and the Phoenix Community Alliance. He has also served as president of Herberger Theater, Children's Action Alliance, and the Arizona Museum of Science and Technology.

Perhaps the words of his colleagues and those who have benefited from his tireless efforts describe him best. One says, "He has a passion for excellence in all he does * * * he has imagination and vision * * * his own personal level of community involvement sets an example which is hard to follow." Another states, " * * * he brings a humanitarian quality to all his endeavors * * * he believes passionately in equal opportunity * * * he is, above all, an honest, compassionate and decent man."

Pearle Marr has been a Phoenix resident for the past 32 years having moved to Arizona as a child. Her personal experience as an asthma sufferer led her to become an active community servant. She serves as cofounder of the

Parents' Asthma Network, has served as a board member for the National Jewish Center for Immunology and Respiratory Medicine in Denver, and currently serves on the board of directors for the Arizona Asthma Foundation, and the St. Lukes' Foundation.

Marr has been honored with the "Twelve Who Care" Honorary Kachina Award, the Anti-Defamation League Award, and the Jewish Community Center Community Service Award. She obviously is deserving of these accolades in recognition for her accomplishments which embody the spirit of voluntarism. To quote one of her nominators, "The personal example Pearle has set, coupled with her enthusiasm and energy, have helped to create a solid foundation for philanthropy and public involvement * * * in an era when such dedication is all too rare."

THE AMERICAN MATH AND
SCIENCE STUDENT SUPPORT ACT**HON. PAUL B. HENRY**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, as we conclude our debate over the reauthorization of the higher education bill, I want to draw the attention of those monitoring our deliberations toward legislation I am introducing today entitled the American Math and Scientific Student Support Act.

I want to make it perfectly clear that this measure is intended to encourage institutions of higher education to use Federal research and development funding for the support of American students. It is not a bill that would mandate immediate changes in our university research programs. Rather, it urges universities to voluntarily close, over time, a loophole in our Federal student support infrastructure.

While doing some research on the amount of Federal aid that is provided to our American college students, I discovered a funding gap that should ultimately be closed. As my colleagues may know, foreign students are prohibited from receiving support under Federal aid programs. However, on the graduate level, indirect Federal support is being provided to foreign students through Government-sponsored research and development grants. What is particularly troubling about this fact is that federally financed traineeships and fellowships—which are available only to American students—have declined as a percentage of all graduate student support mechanisms. As a result, nearly 70 percent of all Federal support for graduate students now comes in the form of research assistantships—which at the discretion of the university can go to foreign students.

In an increasingly competitive world marketplace, and in an era when education costs are soaring, I must say I am troubled by our Nation's research universities reliance on foreign students. Nearly 60 percent of the engineering and 40 percent of the physical science graduate students in this country are foreign. More than 80 percent of these students have temporary visas. Obviously, U.S. tax dollars are being used to support many foreign graduate

students who return to their native countries after graduation. This is occurring at a time when the U.S. demand for professionals strained in the math and sciences is expected to increase by as much as 25 percent in the next decade. Why, then, are we using tax dollars to train individuals who will take their skills abroad and work for foreign companies that compete against us?

Further highlighting this issue, columnist William Raspberry and Morgan State University dean of graduate studies and research, Frank Morris, have drawn critical attention to the fact that universities provide more financial support to international graduate students than they do to American minority-group students. The fact, however, is that this is becoming increasingly true for all American students.

While some would call for an outright prohibition on the use of Federal dollars—indirect or otherwise—to support foreign graduate students, I recognize what this could do to those university research programs that have become overly dependent on foreign students.

Therefore, my bill would do the following: As part of the R&D grant application process, universities would be required to report the name and country of origin of each nonimmigrant alien they plan on hiring as a research assistant under their Federal grant proposal. A university would have to provide a statement of the intentions of each such nonimmigrant alien with respect to seeking permanent resident status in the United States. They would also have to describe the efforts the institution has made to hire U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens to conduct their research and development activities; and certify that, despite these efforts, no qualified citizens or permanent resident aliens are available.

Last, my proposal would require an institutionwide report every 5 years on the amount of the Government and non-Government financial assistance provided to foreign students.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this proposal will dramatically underscore the dilemma we face in math and science education. It may also give universities the impetus to initiate creative programs that will draw more American students toward the math and sciences.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE
COUNCILMAN JOSE MONTIEL

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the late city councilman Jose C. Montiel for his dedication and commitment to the community of Sweetwater. Councilman Montiel was a close friend of my family's and a pillar in our community. He served our community and its members with pride and integrity. His absence will be sorely felt, but will serve as a reminder of the difference that he made to others in our community. Gail Epstein of the Miami Herald reports:

Jose C. Montiel, a Sweetwater City Council member known as a friend to the elderly, was found dead in his home Friday, the vic-

tim of an apparent heart attack, his family said. He was 69.

"If you were to take a poll of popularity, the council person most known in the city of Sweetwater was Jose Montiel," said Matilde Aguirre, mayor of Sweetwater.

"Everybody knew who he was, and he knew everybody else," she said. "I would say to him, 'Do you know so and so?' Montiel would close his eyes and say, 'They live at such and such address.' That's how well he knew the community."

Montiel was the only person left on the Sweetwater council in 1989 after former Mayor Irain Gonzalez and three council members were indicted on federal charges of trying to bribe a businessman. Gonzalez and two council members were convicted.

When he was re-elected last year, Montiel was the second-highest vote-getter among 16 council candidates. He had lived in Sweetwater for about 19 years, and was director of the city's Mildred Pepper Senior Activity Center from 1979 to 1981.

"He was very popular, especially with the elderly, because he always socialized with them," said Ron Mitro, a fellow council member. "And if they had problems, he tried to help them out."

Sweetwater police found Montiel dead after breaking through his bedroom window in the Li'L Abner Mobile Home Park. His sister, Felisa Torre, called the police after she couldn't get an answer on the phone or at Montiel's door Friday evening.

Montiel was a retired publicist and newspaperman. He attended the University of Havana in Cuba, and later was responsible for bringing his parents and siblings to the United States.

Montiel is survived by two sons, Norberto and Leo, both of Virginia, and four grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my deepest condolences to Jose's sons, Norberto and Leo Montiel. Their father was a man who truly helped to make the city of Sweetwater what it is today. Many people will miss his presence as a city councilman, but many more will miss the presence of their friend.

CONCERN FOR CANADIAN HARP
SEALS

HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, this is a picture of a baby harp seal. Just a few weeks old.

Most of us remember the grisly pictures in magazines across America a decade ago. Hundreds of thousands of these creatures slaughtered on the ice with clubs—all for their snow-white coats.

Most of us believe that this practice no longer exists. It does.

Canada still has the largest annual seal hunt in the world. The current quota is 186,000.

Most are first-year pups. Like this one.

The Canadian Government is now considering raising its quota for culling harp seals.

"Culling"—that means killing.

Harp seals are being blamed for depleting northern cod stocks: "Too many seals eating too much cod," putting Canadian fisheries out of work.

However, those who know—the scientists—say the seals are a scapegoat for overfishing. This allows Canada to ignore tougher fishing management decisions.

Today, I would like to register my concern for the harp seals and call on the Canadian Government to tackle the real problem.

Or Canada may end up with zero fish to catch. That's bad for jobs. Bad for Canada. And bad for harp seals.

TRIBUTE TO THE READING
TRAFFIC CLUB

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, the President recently proclaimed the week of May 10, 1992, as National Transportation Week. This week has been set aside to officially recognize the special and significant role that our country's transportation systems play in the U.S. economy as well as in our national defense structure.

National Transportation Week provides an excellent opportunity for us to reflect on the importance of America's transportation systems. The success of these systems is evident because Americans are able to travel freely with ease and convenience throughout the country. They can also rely on the free and efficient flow of goods in commerce, especially since our transportation network forms an integral part of both U.S. commercial and military interests.

On May 11, 1992, the Reading Traffic Club of Reading, will hold a special dinner in recognition of National Transportation Week. The Reading Traffic Club is made up of men and women in the transportation industry who are responsible for the development of the first-rate transportation networks that all Americans enjoy. National Transportation Week grants us the opportunity to acknowledge groups like the Reading Traffic Club for its many accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, I commend all of the members of the Reading Traffic Club for their past contributions and continuing commitment to our Nation's transportation system. Their efforts, along with the efforts of similar groups throughout the United States, are responsible for the success of our Nation's transportation systems. I know that my colleagues will join me the week of May 10 in recognizing the entire transportation industry during National Transportation Week.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO EXTEND DUTY SUSPENSION
ON TEXTILE EQUIPMENT

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to extend for a period of 20 years the existing duty suspension on heat-set stretch texturing textile equipment.

My district is home to more than 50,000 textile and apparel employees with 20,000 employed in one county alone, Gaston County. I cannot stress the importance of the textile industry to the economic well-being of North Carolina.

The yarn spinners industry is an integral segment of the textile family on whose behalf I am introducing this legislation. The machinery in question is designed for heat-set, stretch texturing of continuous man-made fibers. The textured yarns are major components in various kinds of apparel and home furnishings, such as hosiery and knitwear.

As required of all duty suspension bills, there are no domestic producers of the texturing equipment. In fact, the last domestic supplier of this machinery ceased production in 1973.

I am proud to associate myself with all segments of the textile industry and urge my colleagues on the House Committee on Ways and Means to favorably consider this bill for inclusion in the miscellaneous tariff and trade legislation.

TRIBUTE TO CHESTER NORRIS
LYNCH II

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, this spring will mark the 3-year anniversary of an act of true heroism performed by my constituent, Chester Norris Lynch II.

Three years ago, on May 28, 1989, Chester "Check" Lynch selflessly gave his life in an attempt to save another human being. It is unsung heroes like Check Lynch who have made our Nation great, and it is these people to whom other young people, in an increasingly value-starved society, look for and obtain inspiration.

On that fateful day in May 1989, Check and Diana Cook, a fellow student at the Carl D. Perkins Comprehensive Rehabilitation Center in Thelma, KY, were crossing a 140-yard railroad bridge when an empty coal train emerged into view from around a blind curve.

The two 19-year-old handicapped students ran for the end of the bridge and safety from the looming train. Check had reached safety when he realized that Diana was stuck behind in harm's way, her foot caught in a 4-inch space between two of the railroad ties.

With complete lack of regard for his own safety, Check ran back to try to help Diana. Though the engineer slammed on his emergency brakes and blew the warning whistle, it was too late. The train struck and killed both Check and Diana about 15 feet from the end of the bridge.

It is difficult today, nearly 3 years later, for Check Lynch's father, Chester Lynch of Louisville, his family and friends, to discuss their tragedy. However, their pride in Check's selfless act of heroism consoles them and gives them comfort.

Mr. Speaker, these days our young people are searching for positive role models and positive values on which to base their lives.

These characteristics are not found in the so-called heroes glamorized by television and Hollywood. They are found in real life heroes such as Chester Norris Lynch II, a young man who made the ultimate sacrifice and who put another's life above his own. He—and his family—should be recognized for their contributions to a greater nation and world.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS TO H.R.
534

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to list for the RECORD additional cosponsors to H.R. 534, a bill to repeal the recreational boat tax: Representatives TOM CAMPBELL, DAVID DREIER, CHRISTOPHER SHAYS, CONSTANCE A. MORELLA, LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER, RALPH REGULA, GEORGE W. GEKAS, PAUL E. KANJORSKI, DON SUNDQUIST, and THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPHINE
TOMANCIK

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a public employee of exceptional achievement and accomplishment, Josephine Tomancik. Josephine is a person whose cheerful countenance and friendly smile have greeted thousands of visitors who have passed her work station throughout the years. She is a very special person who has touched the lives and hearts of all who have been privileged to know and to work with her.

Josephine Tomancik will be retiring from the State of Michigan Department of Transportation, on April 30, 1992. She is a spirited lady who started with the State of Michigan as a clerk-typist and moved her way up to administrative secretary. With 50 years of continuous employment, she has the longest service record achieved by any employee within the department.

Josephine's determination and success serve as an inspiration to seniors and to women everywhere. Like so many achievers, Josephine Tomancik is not without her own role model. Evagene Szczukowski, who retired from the department's Alpena district office in 1975 with 48 years of service, has remained her inspiration and mentor.

I know that my colleagues want to join me in congratulating Josephine on her well-deserved retirement. She has set a remarkable example of loyalty, dedication, and service of which she, her family, and her family, and her friends, and the State of Michigan can be proud. We wish her many years of a happy and fulfilling retirement.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISTS ARE
RECOGNIZED FOR THEIR WORK

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am honored to praise Anne Phipps Sidamon-Eristoff and Constantine Sidamon-Eristoff for their staunch commitment to protect our environment. Mrs. Sidamon-Eristoff has voiced her passion for environmental causes by being on the board of numerous environmental organizations. Mr. Sidamon-Eristoff has displayed his dedication to the environment while serving as the regional administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Because of their longstanding devotion to the environment, the Sidamon-Eristoffs will be honored on June 10, 1992, in New York City, at the fourth annual dinner of the National and New York Parks and Conservation Associations [NPCA and NYNPCA].

The NPCA is the only national, non-profit, membership organization that focuses solely on promoting and educating the public about the rich natural and cultural resources found in our country's National Park System. The NYNPCA, NPCA's first chapter, is the only organization working within New York to protect New York's parks and historic treasures, and to help communities create new parklands and greenways. I am pleased to see the NPCA choose such worthy candidates to honor, and I wholeheartedly congratulate the Sidamon-Eristoffs.

WE MUST LEARN TO MANAGE OUR
ENTIRE ECOSYSTEM

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to trumpet the success of a group of Washington State residents who cared about our State's natural resources enough to set aside their differences and work together to create the Olympic Experimental Forest. In 1989, the Commission on Old Growth Alternatives for Washington's Forest Trust Lands, comprised of environmentalists, timber representatives, community leaders, and others, reached consensus on a set of recommendations for 260,000 acres of Department of Natural Resources lands on the Olympic Peninsula. This bill codifies the Commission's recommendations in order to allow the DNR and the Olympic Natural Resource Center—a research institute funded by the State and Federal Governments and the University of Washington—to proceed with research and management programs. Currently, little activity is occurring on the experimental forest because of uncertainty over how the spotted owl will be protected.

This bill will break the deadlock we now have by applying the standard established for threatened species under section 4(d) of the

Endangered Species Act. The section states: "Whenever any species is listed as a threatened species pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, the Secretary shall issue such regulations as he deems necessary and advisable to provide for the conservation of such species." This bill requires the Secretary to determine if the plan developed by the DNR and Olympic Center is sufficient to provide for the conservation of the owl and is consistent with the recovery plan—be it a final or draft recovery plan. The Secretary must make a decision within 60 days.

This bill does not require the Secretary to approve the plan. If he does, then these lands will no longer be subject to the regulations developed for other non-Federal lands, but governed by the research program agreed upon by the State and the center—in accordance with the recovery plan—which is still in the draft phase. Thus, these lands will no longer be subject to owl circles.

I have decided to take a legislative approach of establishing this new method by which the Secretary of the Interior may allow management to proceed for threatened species. The State land management agency has not begun a habitat conservation plan—which allows landowners seeking an exemption from the taking requirements of the ESA to establish a plan that the Secretary may approve. The agency claims this process takes too long, HCP's have not proven workable to date, and the research plan may not to the maximum extent practicable, minimize and mitigate the impacts of a taking—as required by section 10(a)(2)(B)(ii) of ESA. In other words, this research program will be designed to conserve the owl, but not necessarily minimize and mitigate the effects of taking.

I believe there are several benefits from this program. In Washington, the State's trust lands have a primary mission of providing funds for the State's schools. This bill will allow them to carry out that mission and help our schools. Additionally, most of the Olympic Peninsula's Federal lands are now completely off limits to harvest activities. Not only do the Olympic National Park and wilderness areas prohibit management, the new habitat conservation areas for the spotted owl on the Olympic National Forest allow for very little, if any, timber harvest. Thus, this State land may provide one of the few areas on which local communities can rely for a sustainable, stable flow of timber. While timber harvests will be lower than they have been in the past—since research would now be an inseparable goal of the forest—some timber would be quickly available to these desperate communities.

Mr. Speaker, I admit this program will be a little riskier for the owl than simply putting large areas of the State forest off limits. Yet, I believe it is critical that we learn how to manage creatively old growth ecosystems in a way that protects dependent wildlife, fish, and human communities. We cannot continue to manage crisis by crisis and species by species. We've got to start to bring it all together and learn to manage our entire ecosystem—without forgetting that humans are a part of that ecosystem.

BERNIE G. BUTLER, JR., IS PRESENTED THE 1992 AMERICA'S STAR AWARD FOR FIREARM SAFETY

HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, a young businessman from Jackson, MS, has been singled out by the U.S. law enforcement community for his contribution to firearm safety.

At the America's Star Award gala in Beverly Hills, CA, on February 25, Bernie G. Butler, Jr., was presented the 1992 America's Star Award for Firearm Safety in recognition of his invention and development of StrapLock, an external safety device for handguns.

In receiving this prestigious award at a star-studded event sponsored by the U.S. Marshal's Association, Mr. Butler and StrapLock were cited for " * * * technical achievement in firearm safety * * * " This annual event recognizes outstanding contributions and achievements in the areas of law enforcement, citizenship, and public safety. The America's Star Awards are the U.S. law enforcement community's equivalent of the motion picture industry's Academy Awards. Other award recipients this year included U.S. Attorney General William Barr, Mississippi's Warren County Sheriff Paul Barrett, Sylvester Stallone, Bob Hope, and Jimmy Stewart.

Mr. Speaker, with far too much frequency, we read or hear about tragedies involving the accidental shooting of a child in the home. Most of these accidents could have been prevented through safety education and proper storage of weapons kept in the home. Bernie Butler is carrying a safety message across the country that makes sense and can save lives. His invention of StrapLock and its powerful safety message provide the American public with a safety device for handguns that will help curb the senseless injuries and deaths of children in home accidents. With StrapLock, Mr. Butler has made a significant contribution to public safety.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. Butler for his work on StrapLock and for the well-deserved recognition he and this new safety product have received.

THE SUMMER TRAINING AND EDUCATION PROGRAM

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the recent release of a report called Anatomy of a Demonstration, by the Philadelphia-based Public-Private Ventures. The PPV report takes a long, hard look back at the STEP program, which receives support from our Department of Labor.

STEP, the Summer Training and Education Program, and this report help us focus on a crucial point if we are to understand the most

effective approaches to attacking the problems of poor health. We must look at summer learning loss and other time-gaps such as evenings and weekends when youth are not in school, times at which poor youth lose the most ground to more affluent young people.

Testifying before our Ways and Means Human Resources Subcommittee last week, PPV President Michael Bailin stressed the need for us to look at summer as a current wasteland in which poor youth not enrolled in programs like STEP fall desperately behind. STEP's short-term impact has been enormously positive. But longer term, the benefits are hard to find.

None of which should astonish us. Poor youth go from the momentary stimulation of STEP right back to poor surroundings. Mr. Bailin's plea that we spend more time and resources filling time-gaps like summer, weekends, and evenings is extremely important. In my own city of New Britain, we are seeking to do this. I applaud the efforts of PPV and others like it.

U.S. NUCLEAR TESTING

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because I understand that after a one day delay due to high winds, the United States today tested a nuclear device in the Nevada desert, the first such test since last November. The size of the test, reported to be over 150 kilotons, indicates that it was surely the test of a nuclear weapon. The test measured a 5.5 on the Richter scale, according to the National Earthquake Information Center, and the Associated Press reports that high rise buildings in Las Vegas, 100 miles away, shook at the force.

Mr. Speaker, the cold war is over, the Soviet Union is history, and there is no reason in the world we should be testing a nuclear weapon in 1992. This represents a waste of the taxpayers' money, an unnecessary environmental risk, and an indication of the administration's lack of commitment on nuclear proliferation.

A group of Russian scientists monitored today's test under an agreement with the former Soviet Union. Meanwhile, Russia continues a testing moratorium begun by the Soviet Union prior to its dissolution. Mr. Speaker, why are we showing off to Russian scientists while their own country has recognized and abandoned the fruitlessness of further testing?

We should be negotiating a nuclear test ban to help bring additional countries into the nuclear proliferation regime, not testing new weapons in the desert. This incident underscores the skewed agenda of an administration that seems intent on allowing nonproliferation opportunities to pass. For example, the administration has threatened to veto the reauthorization of the Export Administration Act because of its objection to Title III, which would help prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons around the world. Now is the time to pursue stronger international proliferation controls, not stronger weapons.

TRIBUTE TO EAST ST. JOHN HIGH SCHOOL SCIENCE TEACHER JOHN ELLIS

HON. CLYDE C. HOLLOWAY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. HOLLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride and pleasure that I pay tribute today to East St. John High School science teacher John Ellis, of Reserve, LA whose imagination and love of his work has helped make learning fun for thousands of students.

An educational consultant for Du Pont, one of our Nation's largest chemical companies, Mr. Ellis is a self-described missionary of science. Mr. Speaker, John Ellis has joined with his colleagues at Du Pont Pontchartrain Works to create "Fund With Science," an innovative, imaginative, and informative program which promotes interest in science among young people. As the title of John Ellis's program implies, he makes learning science fun.

Mr. Speaker, America faces a shortage of scientists and engineers. The National Science Foundation has estimated a shortage of 1 million engineers and scientists by the year 2000. Because of the interest of the Du Pont Corp., the initiative of John Ellis, and the involvement of his colleagues, students everywhere are getting and staying interested in science. Thanks to Fun With Science, thousands of young people have discovered science as a topic of interest, and many will no doubt pursue science as a career. Mr. Speaker, typical of the praise which educators everywhere have for the Fun With Science Program are the observations of Aline T. Barr, representing the department of chemistry and physics at Nicolls State University in Thibodaux, LA: "It was excellent from the standpoints of both science and entertainment," she observed. "I have conducted more than 40 science workshops during the past 10 years, and can verify that the program presented by Du Pont is excellent. It is motivating, captivating, entertaining and educational. Du Pont's interest and participation is serving as a model for other corporations."

Mr. Speaker, effective education requires imagination, commitment, and communication. Fun With Science combines all three. Even better, it is a model program which can be, and is being emulated, by educators and scientists everywhere. I salute this program, its corporate parent, Du Pont, and its founder and innovator, John Ellis. Fun With Science is a credit to everyone.

TRIBUTE TO BILL THURSTON

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my close friend, Bill Thurston, one of Solano County's most distinguished educators and community activists, on the occasion of his retirement from the teaching profession.

Bill's retirement will culminate a 20-year career in education as a professor of political

science and history. Recognized for his excellence in teaching, Bill was named Distinguished Faculty Member of the Year by his colleagues at the Solano Community College in Fairfield, California, and Favorite Teacher of the Year by the Associated Students of Solano College.

Bill has chaired and served on chaired numerous educational committees. He has served as the president of Solano College's Academic Senate, as a statewide representative to the California Teachers' Association (CTA), and as a member of the local CTA chapter's negotiating team and the National Conference of Black Political Scientists. An Air Force veteran of the Korean war, Bill received his bachelor's degree from California State University, Hayward, and was awarded a master's degree from the University of California, Berkeley. He is a member of the Disabled American Veterans.

In addition to his academic affiliations, Bill has been a member of the Vallejo Planning Commission, Solano County Service Commission, Vallejo Charter Review Commission, and Greater Vallejo Recreation District. He has been a strong supporter of the Northern California Center for Afro-American History and Life and has been a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the Executive Board of the NAACP Vallejo Chapter, and the Black American Political Association of California.

Bill has been active in Democratic politics on the national, State, and local levels. He has served as a member of the Democratic National Committee, Executive Committee of the California State Democratic Party, and Solano County Democratic Central Committee. Bill has always encouraged his students to become active participants in local, State, and national politics.

I know my colleagues join me today in honoring Bill and wishing him a happy and prosperous retirement.

TRIBUTE TO THE ASOCIACION DE CRONISTAS DE ESPECTACULOS DE NUEVA YORK (LA ACE)

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Asociación de Cronistas de Espectáculos de Nueva York [ACE], an association of chroniclers of the Hispanic entertainment world, that will this year celebrate its 25th anniversary. ACE was founded in December 1967 in order to recognize and praise the work of Hispanic artists in New York.

In 1969, ACE held its first annual awards ceremony in Madison Square Garden, acknowledging the contributions to entertainment throughout the year of Hispanic artists. Four years later, ACE instituted in its awards ceremony an ACE Extraordinary Award for Distinction and Merit which it has since awarded annually. The first recipients of this award were Marita Reid and Edelmiro Borrás, two revered veterans of the Hispanic theater in New York. Last year, the famous Mexican singer, José José, received the award. Other recipients

over the years have included Celia Cruz, Sara Montiel, Katy Jurado, Raphael and Rocio Jurado.

In 1975, ACE was invited to the blue room of city hall to witness the presentation to Katy Jurado of the keys to the city by the mayor. The following year in December, Mayor Abraham became proclaimed the December 12 "ACE Day," a proclamation that was repeated by Mayor Edward Koch on December 12, 1978.

Over the past 9 years, under the leadership of Mr. Manolo Garcia Oliva, president of ACE since 1983, ACE has continued to increase its scope and range of activities. In October 1983, Mr. Garcia Oliva instituted ACE's Annual Musical Galas, awarding a new ACE Special Award to the Spanish tenor José Carreras. From this point on, ACE began to grant more specific awards, such as the ACE Extraordinary Motion Picture Award and the ACE Extraordinary Award for Outstanding Professional Career. Last year, Mr. Garcia Oliva, together with other members of ACE, participated in the motion picture section of the Latin Festival of New York, presenting ACE awards to the two best movies shown during the festival. Last year ACE also sponsored the initial presentation of the theatrical company of the Dominican actress Soraya Maria.

Throughout the 25-years since its foundation, ACE has contributed significantly to the increased awareness and recognition of Hispanic artistic talent in New York. It has successfully drawn attention to and rewarded the abundance of artistic talent that exists within the Hispanic community, thereby encouraging the continued flourishing of this talent. Mr. Speaker, please join me today in paying tribute to this unique association and wishing it an increasingly successful future.

IRA SELF LOAN ACT

HON. GARY A. FRANKS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I introduced the IRA self-loan program. This legislation will instill long-term savings discipline for individuals who want to make withdrawals from their individual retirement accounts. This legislation will allow short-term use of IRA funds while preserving the long-term goal of saving for retirement.

The IRA Self-Loan Act will allow individuals to make withdrawals or loans for certain expenses. The difference between this legislation and other penalty-free IRA legislation is that the IRA Self-Loan Act requires that the loan is paid back.

Under this legislation, individuals would loan themselves money for immediate needs and then pay back the money as they would on typical loans so their long-term savings are preserved. If the withdrawal is not paid back within the appropriate timeframe, it is subject to the 10 percent early withdrawal penalty.

IRA funds must be served for either educational expenses, medical emergencies and the purchase of a first-time home. The amount of withdrawals would be limited to the lesser

of \$50,000 or the greater of one-half of vested contributions or \$10,000. Repayment of the withdrawal would be made 5 years or 15 years in the case of a first-time home purchase to avoid the penalty. This legislation is not limited to a one time loan. If the balance of a previous loan has been paid in full, individuals could make another withdrawal.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this measure which will assist families in meeting their short-term needs while preserving their long-term savings.

ELIZABETH MORGAVAN IS NAMED WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mrs. Elizabeth Morgavan, who has been named Woman of the Year by the Croatian Fraternal Union Lodge 170. I also recognize 24 individuals who have been active members of the Croatian Federal Union Lodge 170 for 50 years.

Elizabeth Morgavan has been an outstanding member of the Croatian Fraternal Union for many years. She served as president of Lodge 170 for 11 years, in addition to holding other positions including nest manager and club secretary. As an honorary lifetime member, she has dedicated her efforts to all facets of the Croatian Fraternal Union. She has served as building chairman of the \$2 million Croatian Center and as vice president of the Hoosier Hrvati Tamburitza Orchestra and the Slovenian Benefit Society Lodge 271. She has dedicated her time to youth by coaching Croatian youth grade school basketball teams and by serving as assistant director and teacher of Nest 10 Junior Tamburitza Orchestra that toured Croatia for 3 weeks in 1973.

Elizabeth Morgavan's noble commitment and dedication to the Croatian Fraternal Union is appropriately recognized with this Woman of the Year honor.

I would also like to recognize and congratulate the following individuals, who will be honored on March 29, 1992, for their 50 years of membership in the Croatian Fraternal Union Lodge 170: Margaret J. Bishop, Vangel D. Bistrow, Mary Bradach, Joe Brckovich, Leo G. Briski, Katherine Brown, Lubo Chelich, Tony Glibota, Catherine Gresh, John Hecimovich, Eve Jelusich, Dorothy Kisylia, Stefanie Krukowski, Rudolph R. Kurpis, Josephine J. Kutach, Velma R. Mauder, John Mikulich, Jr., Bruno Milakovic, Edward J. Radocay, Victoria D. Skrtic, Nick A. Svetich, Rosalie Venturella, Edward Vucich, and Helen Yovanovich.

Lodge 170, the largest in the United States, has served to provide its many members with opportunities to share their ethnic heritage with their fellow countrymen. Most importantly, however, the Croatian Union has provided social assistance and insurance benefits for its members as well as other Croatian-Americans. These 25 members of Lodge 170 have striven to live up to the highest ideals of their faith through their solidarity with the people of Croatia and service to the Croatian-American population.

It has been my privilege and honor to work with the membership of the Croatian Fraternal Union Lodge 170 over the last several years. They have, in no uncertain terms, played a key role in promoting fraternal and cultural activity among the Croatian population of north-west Indiana. I commend Elizabeth Morgavan and those who have served for 50 years as members of the Croatian Fraternal Union Lodge 170 for their dedicated resolve and longevity.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. BUTCH BLACKSHEAR, COL. CLIFF MYERS, AND FORMER MARINE JACK WALLACE

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my commendation to Lt. Col. Butch Blackshear, Col. Cliff Myers, and former marine Jack Wallace. Because of their quick action and clear thinking these three men saved a man from certain death.

On January 31, 1991, my district director played a round of golf with Lieutenant Colonel Blackshear, Colonel Myers, and Mr. Wallace at Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton in my district. During their game, they heard a shout from the course marshal that a maintenance worker had been electrocuted. The men immediately ran to the maintenance worker and found him sprawled face down in an open trench. The man was unconscious and had his hand wrapped around a series of live electrical wires. His body was being repeatedly jolted by the electrical current and his hand, still clutching the wires, was burning.

Without hesitation, Lieutenant Colonel Blackshear and Colonel Myers grabbed two shovels from the maintenance truck and, using the wooden handles, lifted the worker out of the trench, away from the wires. After rolling him over, they discovered that he had stopped breathing, neither could they detect a heartbeat. With the assistance of Mr. Wallace, these two gentlemen immediately began to administer CPR and instructed the course marshal to call for medical assistance.

After working on the unconscious man for quite some time, a heartbeat was restored and, finally, he began to breathe on his own and regain consciousness. Blackshear, Myers, and Wallace then covered the man with blankets and towels to prevent him from going into shock as Lieutenant Colonel Blackshear talked to the man to keep him coherent and reassure him that help was on the way.

Upon the arrival of base paramedics, Blackshear and Myers provided a detail account of the event and continued to work with the medical personnel until a helicopter arrived to transport the man to the hospital.

It is obvious to me that a man's life was saved through the professionalism, quick action, and presence of mind displayed by these three men. I extend my high commendation to Lt. Col. Butch Blackshear, Col. Cliff Myers, and Mr. Jack Wallace for their heroic actions.

JUDGE JOHN T. SOJA: SYMBOL OF JUSTICE IN ELIZABETH, NJ

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, the most visible symbol of the American system of justice is our municipal court system. Millions of our citizens enter the municipal courts seeking redress for property violations, neighborhood disputes, traffic violations, street crimes, barking dogs, trespassing charges, building and zoning violations, littering public places, and for failing to heed the hundreds of laws and local ordinances that make it possible for our communities to maintain order and a decent respect for the rights of everyone. The public's impression of our judicial system is often shaped by their infrequent appearances in our municipal courts. Liberty, justice, and equality under the law are literally put to the test every day in our municipal courts.

It takes uncommonly perceptive, compassionate, and patient persons to sit as judges deciding these cases. One such Municipal court judge is John T. Soja, who is retiring from the bench after serving 27 years as the presiding judge of the Elizabeth, NJ, municipal court. Judge Soja has combined his knowledge of the law with common sense, and above all, fairness to the accuser and the accused.

The thousands of decisions he has made from the bench over the course of the last 27 years have ranged from arraignments of defendants in serious drug and murder cases to hearings and judgments for less serious offenses. The poor and the rich, the well known and the ordinary defendants have appeared before Judge Soja, and he has treated them all fairly, with an even hand and with respect for their constitutional rights.

On March 26, 1992, Judge Soja will be honored for his service by his many friends in the Union County Bar Association, law enforcement officials, government officials, and citizens of Elizabeth. He has served them with honesty, integrity, and justice, and I join the people of Elizabeth in their tribute to a fine municipal court judge who has done his duty to the law, to the community, and to our country.

TRIBUTE TO DORIS LAHR

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly remarkable woman, Doris Lahr, who was honored at the California State Capitol earlier this week when our esteemed Assemblywoman Andrea Seastrand named Doris as the 29th Assembly District 1992 Woman of the Year.

Doris is a remarkable woman, and I cannot think of anyone who more deserves this great and singular honor. Doris is one of those people who always has time for others, even

though, when you read a list of her civic activities, you wonder how she could possibly do it all. But Doris does, and what's more, she does it superbly well.

The list of organizations to which she applies her talents include the Visiting Nurse Service of northern Santa Barbara County, which she served as president, the PCPA Gala Committee, the Minerva Club, the Santa Maria Symphony Auxiliary, the Marion Medical Center Foundation Board, the Santa Barbara County Juvenile Delinquency Commission, the committee to Improve the North County, the Santa Maria/Orcutt General Plan Advisory Committee, the California State Republican Central Committee, the Santa Barbara County Republican Central Committee, and the Little League.

I get exhausted just reading the list.

Doris also honored me earlier this month when she placed her name at the top of the list of those nominating me for election to Congress.

In short, Mr. Speaker, I and thousands of other citizens of the California central coast are indebted to Doris and to her husband, Don, for their unstinting work on behalf of the community, and, on behalf of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives, I join in commending her and wishing her all the best. Thank you, Doris.

NORTH CAROLINA'S EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1992

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Employment Security Commission

of North Carolina and more specifically, Preston Johnson, the director of the Unemployment Insurance Division and Manfred Emmrich, the director of the Employment Service Division, and their staffs for the hard work and dedication to their jobs and the people they serve during this difficult economic period in our State.

All too often there are those who criticize government workers for having it too easy, for making more money than they're worth, or accusing them of being nothing more than "pencil pushers." Today, I want to take this opportunity to dispel those myths as far as the Employment Security Commission is concerned.

As all of us know only too well here in this Chamber, people are contacting us every day to tell us about their concern over the employment issue. Some have lost their jobs and are about to lose their homes. Others have already had their lights and water turned off. There are the calls about not having enough money to feed their family and pay the outstanding bills, and they want to know when is it all going to end?

One of the few sources available to them right now is their unemployment insurance benefits. And, unfortunately, some people have used that up.

Last November, both houses of Congress wisely passed legislation which provides emergency money to those people who have exhausted their normal unemployment benefits. These benefits were passed without adding to the Federal deficit. And, unfortunately, some people have used that up.

It didn't take long for the news to hit the airways all around the country, and within hours, people were calling and going to our local employment offices in North Carolina to get some of the available funds.

It was a confusing time for everybody, especially for those men and women on the front line of duty in the Employment Security Of-

fices who were expected to have the money ready for taking. This legislation sent our folks scrambling to design forms to be filled out; write programs that would identify who qualified to receive payments; mail out notifications to more than 60,000 people to come into our employment offices and do the necessary paperwork needed so they could start getting this money.

What transpired within that agency would make anyone from the great Tarheel State proud. The Employment Security Commission employees rolled up their collective sleeves and went to work, moving as quickly as possible to see that those who qualified could start getting money promptly. They cared enough to put their own personal lives on hold and worked late and long into the weekends to get the program going. They met with large groups of people to answer questions. They did all of this while at the same time trying to help the already large group of people coming to the local offices to file for their original claims.

Mr. Speaker, I think it's important that just as we are concerned about those people who have no jobs, we should also be concerned about, and quite frankly, thankful for the outstanding dedication and professionalism of the government workers who have been employed to help them.

This has been a tough year for everybody, and I hope the future brings with it a more favorable economic outlook than has the past.

But, until we're out of these tough times, I want to commend the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina and its employees for the outstanding job they're doing. I want them to know the State of dogwoods and azaleas, from Murphy to Manteo, appreciate all they do to make the lives of those less fortunate more tolerable in tough times.