

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WHAT THE U.N. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE SITUATION IN PALAU

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, the U.N. Trusteeship Council begins its regular annual session today to review the situation of the last part of the last territory of the international trusteeship system: the western Pacific islands of Palau.

The United States remains fully responsible for the governing of these islands and the administration's report will be an important part of the session. So, too, will be the statements of representatives of Palau as well as those of other interested parties.

An additional important part of this year's session will be the report of the first mission of the Council to visit Palau in a few years. That trip took place a couple of months ago.

One of the leaders of Palau that the Council heard from then was Senator Joshua Koshiba. He described some of the most important aspects of Palau's situation very well for the mission in a letter that I will include in the RECORD with this statement.

Before doing so, though, I want to take a minute to explain Senator Koshiba's most important credentials for describing Palau's situation.

Joshua Koshiba is one of a number of leaders of Palau of ability and courage. Until last Christmas he was president of Palau's Senate. He resigned as the presiding officer then, but remains a member of the senate.

I may be best able to explain Senator Koshiba's credentials by telling Members about the way that some people here in Washington reacted to his resignation as senate president. Some of those charged with exercising our Nation's responsibility for Palau did not share my disappointment in the resignation.

Instead, they were relieved to learn that a thorn in their side had been removed.

Senator Koshiba has been an unrelenting opponent of much of what has been wrong with the governing of Palau.

And he has not been a subtle opponent. By contrast, Joshua Koshiba has been an outspoken and effective champion of his people's interests * * * the kind who is not always easy or comfortable to deal with; but, on the other hand, the kind who can be counted on to lead and get things done.

He has fought for integrity in government and unswerving dedication to public service, whether or not it has been convenient, when

it has been politically costly to do so, and even when it has entailed significant personal risk.

He has forced others in Palau and many in the Federal Government to do their job, face up to problems, and respond to what is right.

In sum, he has consistently challenged the system for the benefit of his people.

Because he tells it like it is, it will help Members to understand the situation in Palau to know what he told the Trusteeship Council mission in March. His letter follows:

THE SENATE,

THIRD OLBIIL ERA KELULAU,

Republic of Palau, March 30, 1992.

His Excellency THOMAS RICHARDSON,
President, U.N. Trusteeship Council, Deputy
Permanent Representative of United Kingdom
to United Nations, Permanent Mission
of the United Kingdom to the United Nations,
New York, NY.

DEAR PRESIDENT: I wish to convey a warm welcome to you and each member of the United Nations Trusteeship Council. I hope your stay in Palau is enjoyable but also productive. I would like to bring to your attention several very serious matters regarding Palau and the United Nations Trusteeship. These matters have been too long ignored by your council and the administering authority. In order to carry out the purpose of the Trusteeship Agreement, you must consider, address and rectify these problems.

The United Nations Trusteeship Council has for many years reported to the United Nations that the United States as the administering authority has fulfilled its obligations pursuant to the trusteeship agreement. However, the Trusteeship Council looks only at the amount of money given to Palau by the United States without considering how the money is being spent and whether the money serves its purpose.

Naturally, Palau wishes to proceed toward self government as contemplated by the trusteeship agreement. But, as things presently stand Palau will never survive on its own because of corruption and inefficiency in government. Palau has no economic base. We are almost completely economically dependent upon the United States. Most of the money we get from the United States is not being used to further Palau's economic progress and development toward self sufficiency. Instead the money is spent on maintaining and fueling inefficient bureaucracy: to pay for salaries and travel.

At the same time basic economic foundations such as roads, water, sewers, and electricity are being neglected. In these important areas, the United States as the administering authority has completely breached its obligations.

Furthermore, there have been important political events which have received at best questionable treatment by the representatives of the administering authority. As you know, in 1985 our President Haruo Remeliik was assassinated. The United States, how-

ever, for reasons that are not entirely clear, failed to take the matter seriously. Consequently, the original investigation that took place led to the arrest and conviction of several innocent men causing them and their families much suffering. Now with the assistance of the Special Prosecutor, new arrests have taken place. The recent arrests suggest that high government officials participated in the assassination, and may have taken part in a cover-up. The United Nations has a duty to demand that the administering authority conduct a complete and thorough investigation to identify all who participated.

While the Palauan people cried out for justice in the Remeliik case, the United States ignored our cry. Coincidentally, the high government officials now arrested became ardent supporters of the Compact of Free Association after the killing. Could this have affected the investigation? This question must be addressed. If there was a conspiracy, the families should be compensated at least for the substantial amounts spent on attorneys fees in defending against the fraudulent and baseless charges. This should not be viewed as an internal affair for Palau to handle on its own, but a United States-Palau-United Nation Trusteeship Council affair which calls for the United Nation Trusteeship Council's oversight.

The United States investigated the more recent death of former President Lazarus Sali. Although the investigation concluded that President Sali took his own life, I suggest that this matter be re-investigated by a neutral third party such as the United Nations in light of the developments in the Remeliik case.

The United State's Department of Interior officials have taken the position that any Palauan who opposes the Compact is anti-American. This position is unfounded. Rather, Palau's voting record on the Compact will show that it did not pass because of Palauan's fear of their own government. They feared that corrupt officials would never be brought to justice under the Compact and would continue their corrupt behavior.

Department of Interior officials have themselves participated in corruption here in Palau. I am not suggesting the United States Government was involved, but only some individuals formerly employed by the DOI. Several officials abused their position as administrators of the Trust Territory, pursuant to U.N. mandate. While supposedly representatives of the trustee required to use the utmost degree of trust and good faith, these DOI employees engaged in questionable business practices. These individuals netted handsome profits while costing Palau millions of dollars.

In 1987 Palau suffered through an ugly period of intimidation and corruption known as the "furlough". Department of Interior officials reported to the United Nations and the United States Congress that there was in

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

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

fact no intimidation and corruption. Their motives must be questioned. Fortunately for the Republic of Palau the United States Congress heard of our plight and took action resulting in the GAO investigation and the appointment of a special prosecutor to root out corruption. We will be forever thankful to U.S. Representatives Morris K. Udall and Ron de Lugo for their efforts on Palau's behalf.

I bring these matters to your attention in the hope that the United Nations Trusteeship Council will take affirmative action. Remember that the goal of the trusteeship agreement is for Palau to become a self-governing entity. Under the current trust relationship between the United States and Palau, the goal is not being adequately pursued because of corruption and the growing bureaucracy in Palau. The United States is only enforcing those laws that it finds convenient, knowingly allowing corruption to exist. We do not wish to live with corruption. All we ask is for a just and fair society for everyone now. Otherwise one can only speculate about what will happen when the umbrella of the trusteeship is removed. While you have in the past reported that everything is rosy in Palau, that is not true. I have given you above just several examples of the true picture in Palau. It is urgent that these matters be investigated and rectified in order for Palau to reach its goal of self-government. I respectfully ask you the United Nations Trusteeship Council to step in and help us.

Sincerely,

JOSHUA KOSHIBA,
Senator.

RICK SAGE TESTS THE WATERS FOR A BOYS MAGAZINE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the House's attention an example of entrepreneurial initiative by Mr. Rick Sage, a 14-year-old student from my district. Mr. Sage's efforts to identify a niche for a new magazine was recounted in the following Miami Herald article:

BOYS DESERVE THEIR OWN MAGAZINE, TEEN SAYS—EIGHTH-GRADER PUSHING TO PUBLISH ONE

(By Jon O'Neill)

Rick Sage knows an untapped market when he sees one. Especially when he's part of it. Rick, 14, is an eighth-grader at Hammocks Middle School, and he believes it's time someone came out with a magazine for boys between 10 and 18. He believes it so much, he's ready to do it himself.

"There is really nothing for guys my age," he said. "Girls have all kinds of magazines. I'm hoping to find some publishing company willing to try out my idea. I think it would be fun to do. It would be nice to get rich, too."

Rick envisions a magazine that would feature sports, video game and music reviews sports, video game and music reviews and dating tips. There would also be a section in which a teenage female columnist would answer questions from guys.

To prove that such a magazine would sell, Rick did his own market research. With some help from his mom and his teacher, he

drew up a survey and distributed it to 400 eighth-graders at Hammocks, 9889 Hammocks Blvd.

"It was all his idea, he implemented the kinds of things we teach every day," principal Althea King said. "Of course we want to support and encourage that."

Rick got the idea after he walked into his mother's room one day and found her surrounded by magazines. In addition to women's magazines, she also had copies of Seventeen, Teen and Young and Modern. That got Rick thinking about why boys didn't have similar magazines.

"I'd like to know how guys in California, New York, Ohio and Colorado are wearing their hair," Rick wrote in his project proposal. "I also want to know how they handle the pressures of school and dating."

"I thought Rick showed a lot of ingenuity," said Leslie Lee, and eighth-grade history teacher. "I had never really thought about it until he brought it to my attention, but it's true. There are no magazines aimed at young guys."

Rick collected the completed surveys and spent two days tabulating the results.

"It was my whole weekend," he said. "It was pain, but it was worth it."

He divided up the answers of girls and boys, tossed out the "totally silly responses"—there were nine—and then broke down the information.

He found, for example, that boys liked to read about sports, sex, fashion and money, in that order. Girls like to read about fashion, dating, sex and money, in that order.

He also found that 53 percent of the boys who answered thought the magazine was a great idea. That didn't surprise him. But he was surprised when he learned that 86 percent of the girls surveyed wanted to see a guys' magazine.

"I thought that was strange," he said. "But I guess that means there's even more of a market out there than I thought."

Even if he doesn't hear back from any of the publishing companies he wrote to, Rick insists he'll keep trying.

"I really think it will work," he said.

"That's what impressed me most about Rick," teacher Lee said. "He not only had a great idea, but he had the perseverance and drive to follow up on it. That's what sets the leaders apart."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Rick Sage for his effort and wish him the best of luck in finding a publisher, as well as in all his future enterprises.

MERRITT E. SCOVILLE WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN SUCCESS OF ADIRONDACK COMMUNITY COLLEGE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, about a mile north of my home is Adirondack Community College, perhaps the greatest asset in the northern part of our 24th New York District.

Merritt E. Scoville is retiring after 30 years on ACC's governing board. And so an era ends, but the legacy of Mr. Scoville will last forever.

Mr. Scoville was a member of the original action committee in the late 1950's which

called for the establishment of an area community college. He was instrumental in establishing and developing the ACC Foundation, and served as its first president from 1983 to 1990. I am glad to say that he plans to remain on the foundation's board of directors.

Mr. Scoville has been recognized with many awards for his community service in general. Last year the New York State Community College Trustees Association awarded him its most prestigious award, the Anne M. Bushnell Memorial Award for Special Achievement. In 1983, the Glens Falls Rotary Club awarded him its own highest honor, the Charter Day Award, for outstanding service to club and community.

Mr. Speaker, long before President Bush called for a thousand points of light, Merritt Scoville was a pillar in his community. He has served on the governing boards of more than a dozen community organizations, including the Glens Falls Hospital, United Fund, Samaritan Counseling Center, and Glens Falls Methodist Church.

I certainly second the remarks of Dr. Roger C. Andersen, ACC president, who noted that other than ACC's founding president Charles R. Eisenhart, no other person has had more of an impact on the growth of the college.

The benefits our area has derived from Adirondack Community College are beyond calculation. Countless men and women have learned trades or professions or improved their skills in every imaginable way. And that isn't even counting the large percentage who have transferred to 4-year institutions for their undergraduate degrees. The college is truly Mr. Scoville's monument.

Mr. Speaker, the college will host a dinner in his honor on June 5. I would ask you and other Members to join me in paying our own tribute to Merritt E. Scoville, a great American and a man I'm proud to call a friend.

STATEMENT UPON INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 5195

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, on May 18, 1992, I introduced H.R. 5195, a bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States [HTS] with respect to electric toothbrushes and their parts. This bill will bring electric toothbrushes into conformity with international interpretation and preserve the duty rate that applied to these articles under the Tariff Schedules of the United States before adoption of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule.

The need for this amendment arises due to a discrepancy between the classification of electric toothbrushes under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule required by U.S. court decisions, and an explanatory note to the HTS issued by the international Customs Cooperation Council. When Congress approved the conversion from the Tariff Schedule of the United States [TSUS] to the HTS in 1988, we did so with the clear intent that the conversion should be essentially revenue neutral, in particular where the terms used to classify items

under the two systems were virtually identical. With regard to electric toothbrushes and their parts, the conversion was revenue neutral for the first 2 years of the HTS. Under the HTS, as under the TSUS, electric toothbrushes were classified under the subheading for toothbrushes and dutiable at a rate of 3.4 percent ad valorem plus 0.2 cents each. This result was dictated by U.S. court decisions and Customs administrative rulings.

However, in a recent administrative ruling, the Customs Service departed from its longstanding position and judicial precedent that electric toothbrushes are classifiable under the subheading for toothbrushes and is now classifying electric toothbrushes under appliances. That provision carries a higher duty rate of 4.2 percent ad valorem. Customs has indicated that the reason for this change is to conform to an international Customs Cooperation Council explanatory note for the subheading covering "other electromechanical domestic appliances" that identifies electric toothbrushes as electromechanical domestic appliances. The explanatory notes have not been adopted or approved by Congress and are not even generally available in the United States.

While I can appreciate Customs' desire to further the objectives of a common international tariff system by conforming U.S. implementation of the HTS to the Customs Cooperation Council's explanatory notes, we should eliminate the discrepancy and not allow Customs to act in an improper manner that is inconsistent with congressional intent and existing U.S. case law.

This legislation would thus reclassify electric toothbrushes under the HTS subheading for "other electromechanical domestic appliances," while maintaining the 3.4 percent ad valorem plus 0.2 cent duty rate which the Congress intended to apply to electric toothbrushes when we adopted the HTS. Because this bill maintains the status quo prior to Customs recent ruling, it should be considered revenue neutral. Therefore, I urge its adoption.

**DELIA KATZ: A CREATIVE AND
LOVING TEACHER**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Delia Katz, a dedicated teacher from my congressional district. Ms. Katz, a graduate of the University of Miami, teaches prekindergarten students with a number of physical and emotional disabilities. Her energy and love of her profession is apparent in the following article, from the Miami Herald, entitled "Learning Begins With Laughter, Special Ed Teacher Believes":

(By Jon O'Neill)

In Delia Katz's classroom at Tropical Elementary School, the rewards are constant for her kids—and for her.

Katz, 26, teaches a prekindergarten exceptional education class at the school, 4545 SW 104th Ave. She wouldn't want to be doing anything else.

"I can't imagine anyone not wanting to do this," she said. "I really feel like I'm making a difference and helping to build their potential. I have some bad days where I want to pull my hair out, but the next day is usually better."

Of the 680 students at Tropical, about 300 participate in the exceptional education program. Katz has 10 students ages 3 to 5 with a variety of disabilities, some emotional, some physical.

"It's a different challenge for every student," Katz said. "They all learn things in different ways. But that's what makes it so much fun."

Fun is important to Katz and her kids. One of her main goals is to make the children's first experience with school a good one, so they look forward to going on to kindergarten.

The kids learn by playing. In class, Katz lets them choose their own activities. Choices are important to her kids because, with their disabilities, they don't always have as many options as other students.

Once they've settled on something they want to do, Katz and teacher aide Jackie Theriault move in to work on academics, like reading and counting, and social skills. Katz also uses a lot of art and music in her class.

"She is one of the most exciting and innovative teachers I've worked with," said principal Wylamerle Marshall. "She has a real love of life and a commitment to her kids and she's very dedicated. It seems like she stays here late every day."

"Delia is creative and loving," said Theriault. "She's all those cliches you use to describe a great teacher."

By her own admission, Katz is carried away with her job. Most days, she's at the school until 5 or 6 p.m. On weekends, she spends a lot of time shopping for classroom things. She does a lot of cutting, gluing and pasting, making things for her room. It drives her husband Israel nuts.

"At least once a day, he tells me to slow down," Katz said. "But when you love doing something, it's not a chore."

Born in Havana, Katz came to the United States as a baby and her family eventually settled in Miami. She has a bachelor's degree in exceptional education and a master's in early childhood exceptional education, both from the University of Miami.

She worked at a private school for one year before starting at Tropical in 1987. She isn't planning to leave anytime soon.

"This is it for me for a while," Katz said. "I'm very happy here."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Ms. Katz for the devotion and energy she brings to her work. I wish her many more years of fulfilling work.

**SALUTING ARAM "MO" KAZAZIAN
FOR YEARS OF SERVICE AS A
COMMUNITY LEADER AND DEDICATION
TO BAYONNE'S YOUTH**

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me today in saluting a man who embodies the best values of the American spirit. Aram "Mo" Kazazian of Bayonne, NJ, has spent nearly 30 years organizing recreation programs for the

city's youth; teaching children the values of hard work, discipline, and fair play; and building a better future for his community by dedicating himself to its young.

This spring, Mo is retiring from the Bayonne Police Athletic League. During his over 30 years of involvement with the PAL, Mo has served in just about every capacity imaginable. He has been an adviser to the drum and bugle corps, a coach, a director, a referee, an umpire, the director of the basketball program, and program director of the PAL Day Care Center.

In addition to his work with the PAL, Mo served for 25 years as truant officer and director of the Bayonne school system's attendance department.

Throughout his involvement with the community, Mo has put kids first. He has been a member of the Bayonne Board of Education's educational support team, he has served as chairman of the parks, recreation and beautification committee for the Bayonne Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Bayonne Citizen's Advisory Committee under two mayors.

Mo has also been actively involved with the Little League, serving in many roles, including that of commissioner. It was under his direction that the Little League stadium was moved from 2d Street and Lexington Avenue to its present site.

Mo has also had another driving interest, judging drum corps competitions. At one point he was corps director of the Ballantine Corps in Irvington. He was also a volunteer in the PAL Corps. Mo has traveled throughout the country judging contests. And upon his retirement several years ago, he was inducted into the Drum Corps International Hall of Fame and the World Drum Corp Hall of Fame.

Several PAL members have worked closely with Mo throughout the years to help the children of Bayonne, and they deserve mention. While it is impossible to list all of those who have contributed their time and energy to this endeavor, I would like to note Walter Farley, his son Jeff, Stanley Hadyka, and Norman Elam. And of course, no one has helped Mo achieve so much as his wife Ann. She too took an interest in drum corps judging and became a judge.

Such everyday heroes as Mo are often overlooked in America today. Too often we fail to take note of their important contributions. More often than not, we hear of the abandonment and neglect of children. We hear of the lack of attention they receive. We are bombarded with grim statistics.

But in Mo, we see someone doing what many just talk about, putting children first. For nearly three decades Mo has been a mentor for the children of Bayonne. He is a leader who has done his best to make sure that these children did not become part of some grim statistic. Mo is truly a man who makes America work, who builds for a brighter tomorrow. His career is a testament to community spirit and hometown pride. It is the lack of such heroes that goes to the root of many of the problems that we have in America today.

And so it is for this reason, Mr. Speaker, that I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join with me in thanking Mo for helping generations of youngsters to grow to

become responsible members of this great Nation.

VIRGINIA JONES—35 YEARS OF GIVING THE GIFT THAT LASTS A LIFETIME

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, next year the children at the Corvallis School in San Leandro, CA, will have wonderful educational opportunities, but there will be something missing. Like the rest of the schools in my district, Corvallis is home to dedicated teachers who offer students many ways to learn and grow, but this year Corvallis is saying goodbye to one of its finest.

Virginia Jones is one of those we speak of when we mention the unsung heroes of our society. She has spent 35 years investing in the futures of our children. As a Miller/Unruh reading specialist, Virginia teaches her students to be better readers while instilling in them the love of the written word. She gives the children at Corvallis a gift that cannot be lost or broken, a gift of reading that will give back to them throughout their lives.

On Sunday, May 31, Virginia will be honored for her years of service as friends and colleagues show her how much she will be missed. She has touched many lives in the classroom, and I want to take this opportunity to congratulate and wish her the best in retirement.

LOURDES WINS NATIONAL GEOGRAPHY CONTEST

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate students from my congressional district for winning the American Express national geography contest. The five seniors; Lizette Fagundo, Yvette Galliano, Michelle McChesney, Katina Koliniatis, and Maria Gancedo, spent 6 months studying the comparative history of the Miccosukee and Seminole Tribes of Florida. The students achievements were described in the following article that appeared in the Miami Herald:

LOURDES WINS GEOGRAPHY PRIZE

(By Ana Acle)

No matter how many times Lizette Fagundo went to the Miccosukee Indian reservation, she couldn't get used to the alligator pit.

But the experience helped Fagundo and four classmates from Our Lady of Lourdes Academy win a \$15,000 prize in the American Express national geography contest. Their project explored the lives of Miccosukees and how the Everglades has helped the tribe preserve its culture. The students won first place in the geography cultural diversity category.

Lourdes, 5525 SW 84th St., is a Catholic school for girls. It has 800 students in grades

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9 through 12. The winning students are Fagundo, Yvette Galliano, Michelle McChesney, Katina Koliniatis and Maria Gancedo. Each gets \$3,000.

For six months, the five seniors gathered information about the Miccosukees and contrasted it to the Seminoles, who moved from Florida to Oklahoma after signing a treaty with the U.S. government in the 19th Century.

The Everglades swampland is too difficult for modern development and therefore has created a natural barrier between the Miccosukees and the non-Indians, the students found. The barrier isolates the tribe, allowing it to keep to itself and not integrate with Miami's community.

Sometimes the research required firsthand observation.

"They put us in the pit where they feed the alligators. We were about two feet away from them," Fagundo said.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Lizette Fagundo, Yvette Galliano, Michelle McChesney, Katina Koliniatis, and Maria Gancedo for their effort to illuminate the diverse cultural traditions of south Florida. I wish them well in their future academic efforts.

VIRGINIA ANN ANDERSON SERVED LOCAL RED CROSS CHAPTER FOR 23 YEARS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, today I'd like to tell you about a rather extraordinary lady.

As you know, throughout this term President Bush has called for a thousand points of light, which is his way of urging Americans to volunteer in service to their neighbors and community. One good example, in my opinion, is Virginia Ann Anderson, who is retiring after 23 years as executive director of the Adirondack chapter, American Red Cross.

The Adirondack chapter of the American Red Cross serves Washington, Warren, and Hamilton Counties, as well as southern Essex and northern Saratoga Counties. There have been many changes in Virginia Ann Anderson's 23 years, including new programs and new areas of emphasis, such as the Friendly Visitor Program. Much of the credit for the success of these programs must go to Anderson, who, characteristically, has been quick to give the credit to others.

In a recent news story about her retirement, she praised the people she has worked with over the years, both staff and volunteers. But chapter chairman Richard W. Frasier is right when he said Anderson will be "greatly missed by all the people she has worked with over the years."

Anderson studied business and journalism in her native State of Tennessee, to where she'll be returning for her retirement.

Her friends have honored her in a formal ceremony. Mr. Speaker, I would like this body to join me so that we may pay our own tribute to Virginia Ann Anderson, a true point of light whose presence has made our area a better place in which to live.

NATIONAL ALS AWARENESS MONTH

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the 51st anniversary of the death of Lou Gehrig from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis [ALS], the tragic disease which now bears his name. Lou Gehrig was one of the Nation's most celebrated major league baseball players as a member of the vaunted, legendary New York Yankees of the 1920's and 1930's, richly earning membership in the Baseball Hall of Fame.

ALS is a fatal disease that can strike anyone regardless of age, sex, race, or ethnicity. There is no known cause or cure for ALS even though it was discovered over 100 years ago.

ALS is a degenerative disease which afflicts the motoneuron system of the body. The disease causes the deterioration of groups of nerve cells, of the pathway to the brain, and of the spinal cord. This condition leads to paralysis, debilitation, total dependency, and finally death. One of the most tragic aspects of ALS is that victims retain their mental capacities even as their muscles and nerves atrophy until, eventually, they become trapped in their own bodies.

The National Institutes of Health have found that many victims of ALS are being stricken at younger ages, some in their teens and twenties. People diagnosed with ALS can expect, on average, to live 2 to 3 more years. However, in the past decade modern medicine and new technology have helped victims to survive 1 to 2 years past the average life expectancy.

In May 1991 a promising breakthrough in the fight against ALS was reported in the New England Journal of Medicine. Researchers discovered the location and identity of the gene responsible for one of the two types of ALS. This is the first major breakthrough in the fight against ALS and a positive step toward finding a cure.

Mr. Speaker, I was proud to support Senate Joint Resolution 174 which designates the month of May as "National ALS Awareness Month." I hope this recognition raises the public's awareness of ALS and I urge our colleagues to join in the fight to find a cure for this terrible disease.

RANSOM EVERGLADES EIGHTH-GRADER LEADS EARTH WEEK CELEBRATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize a Ransom Everglades Middle School student, 13-year-old Samantha Ibarguen who was recently featured in the Miami Herald. The article, "Energetic Eighth-Grader Got Earth Day Spinning," by Jon

O'Neill, tells how she organized the Miami school's first-ever Earth Week:

Samantha Ibarguen isn't waiting for someone else to take care of the earth. And she isn't letting many of her classmates wait around, either.

The 13-year-old student at Ransom Everglades Middle School is sort of a one-girl environmental dynamo, and her energy and enthusiasm were the driving force behind the Coconut Grove school's first-ever Earth Week celebration, which ended Wednesday.

"No one realizes what's happening to the earth," said Samantha, an eighth-grader. "And a lot of people who want to help don't know how, or they need someone to get things started. I just wanted more people to be aware of the environment."

The celebration, which included guest speakers, assemblies, poetry, recycling contests and a tree planting, was an unqualified success, teacher Don Kappelman said.

"The kids really did it all," said Kappelman, a science teacher at the school, 2045 S. Bayshore Dr. "Since Samantha has been working with ecology for so long, she knew how to get things done. It just caught on from there."

Ransom's Earth Week had roots in a Manatee Club formed by a group of students at the start of the year. The group grew steadily from there into an environmental club, thanks in large part to Samantha's efforts.

In November, members began recycling at the school. In March, Kappelman, Samantha and the 35 other club members began plotting something for Earth Day, which eventually evolved into Earth Week. They got permission from the school headmaster, wrote letters and lined up speakers, trying to spread the word to as many of the school's 260 students as possible.

"I got involved because I want my kids to have a clean planet," said club member Roy Meyeringh, 12. "That means we have to do something about the environment right now."

The celebration began April 15, with the kids tying green ribbons to everything they could think of. That weekend, the kids cleaned up part of the Barnacle, a historic site in Coconut Grove. They capped off the week by planting a mahogany tree they bought with money from a pizza raffle.

"Everything really took off," said B.J. Stieglitz, 14, another club member. It went beyond all our expectations."

"We accomplished a lot," said Heidi Mason, 14. "But we knew something had to be done. We spent a lot of time working on it, and some of my friends even ended up joining the club."

For Samantha, it was the payoff for work she has been doing since elementary school.

"I'm so happy it happened, because there were times when we didn't think it would," Samantha said. "But I know there's more I can do."

Mr. Speaker, in addition to Samantha, I am happy to pay tribute to Ransom Everglades science teacher Don Kappelman and the other staff members and students at Ransom Everglades Middle School by reprinting this article. Samantha Ibarguen and her friends have shown that no matter how young you are, you can still accomplish a great deal for a good cause through hard work and determination.

PUBLIC DISPLAY OF NATIVE ARTS

HON. ENI F.H. FALOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Mr. FALOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188—Senate Joint Resolution 217, House Joint Resolution 342—Congress and the President designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my ongoing series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues an article entitled "Native Arts, Tribal Spirits" published in the May 22, 1992, edition of the Washington Post. The article describes problems associated with the public display of some American Indian artifacts.

NATIVE ARTS, TRIBAL SPIRITS

(By Hank Burchard)

We may safely gaze at the American Indian artifacts that go on view Sunday at the National Gallery of Art, even though some of them have war powers and others are imbued with potential mischief.

We're protected from the hidden magic of the 150 objects because the spirits that inhabit them have been propitiated by a proper tobacco ceremony, leaving visitors free to marvel at the visible magic of one of the finest collections of Native American art in existence, most of it from the 19th century.

The blessing was performed on the high catwalk of the East Building. For half an hour Director J. Carter Brown knelt with collector Richard A. Pohrt and curator David W. Penney while Al Chandler of the Gros Ventre tribe passed the pipe and quietly prayed to the powers above to maintain a benevolent presence at the exhibition.

Aided by fellow tribesman George P. Horse Capture, Chandler told the spirits the aesthetic and educational purpose of the exhibit and explained what some Indian people would regard as the improper public display of such sacred items as war shields and power pipes. It was as eclectic a cross-cultural phenomenon as the museum has ever seen. Brown calls the show "a peek under the curtain at what's coming" with the construction on the Mall of the National Museum of the American Indian.

Horse Capture, a professional student of Native American culture and a former museum director, tried to explain the inherent dilemma involved in showing Indian artifacts. "We are proud of this national recognition that our art is art," he said, "but all of these things were made to be used, not hung on a wall. Some have deep religious power: You may feel a tingle as you come near them. I think it is good to share these things with non-Indians, but at the same time I agree with the feeling of many of our people that these things should be held within our circle."

Horse Capture's association with the collection is both deep and ironic. "I left the reservation at the age of six, and knew nothing of my tribe's history or of the Indian

way," he said. His ethnic interest and pride were sparked by the Indian seizure of Alcatraz Island, and he began to study Gros Ventre history at Berkeley.

"I kept seeing references to the Porht collection, and finally I went to see him in Michigan. He showed me around, and told me many things. He knew more stories about our own people than any of us, because he came out to our reservation as a young man, and talked to the old women and the warriors and the buffalo hunters. He was adopted by the tribe because he is a good man and our good friend.

"Then he handed me an elkskin bag, and said it had been made by Coming Daylight. She was my great-grandmother, and when I touched this I felt I had come back to my people, to my place."

Porht, a retired Detroit factory worker now in his 80s, developed his lifelong fascination with Indians from boyhood reading. He's widely recognized as an expert on Indian art, and is honored by Native Americans for his scrupulously fair dealing and his deep respect for their culture. Many supremely sacred objects, such as war and medicine bundles, have been given to him by aiding Indian friends because they felt he would be a worthy custodian.

"I am grateful for this trust, and have tried to be a good 'pipe keeper,' but it's time now for these things to be placed in other hands," he said. Porht's collection, which includes most of the collection of his mentor, Milford Chandler (1889-1981), is being divided among the Detroit Institute of Arts and the Buffalo Bill Historical Center. Some will also go to the new Mall museum.

One of the Porht and Chandler's contemporaries was known as "The Weasel" because of his rapacious collecting and bullying methods. Porht, on the other hand is called Batho by his Gros Ventre brethren. It's a proud name, associated with a universally respected creature that never provokes trouble nor retreats from it: Skunk.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES E. FORTUNE, SR.

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to pay tribute to Mr. Fortune whose outstanding achievements deserve the utmost congratulations.

Mr. Fortune has lived in my 17th District of Ohio most of his life and has made remarkable contributions to the community. For five terms, Mr. Fortune represented the sixth ward as councilman. In his post, he chaired the city council's finance committee and wielded power for the good of the people. He instituted innovative housing programs and initiated the economic recovery activities along Market Street.

Mr. Fortune's other posts included chair of park and recreation, assistant grievance committeeman, and consultant for Alcohol Anonymous for Youngstown Sheet & Tube, as well as a member of the mayor's human relations board.

I am honored, Mr. Speaker, to discuss the accomplishments of Mr. Fortune. He has displayed outstanding commitment to his commu-

nity and stands as an exemplary representative of the people. During his tenure, the people of the sixth ward were served by his dignity and honor. I wish Mr. Fortune the best and encourage him to continue his outstanding service to people and community.

BLUE LAKES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL MAKES SAVING THE ENVIRONMENT MAIN MISSION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Blue Lakes Elementary School which was recently featured in the Miami Herald. The article "Enthusiasm for Environment Has Grown Like Kids' Seedlings," by Alessandra Soler, tells how the Miami school has made saving the environment a top priority:

For students at Blue Lakes Elementary, discussing the topic of global warming is nothing new. That's because saving the environment has become a schoolwide mission.

Since October, students have dedicated each month to a different environmental issue. January was for trees and plants. All the school's 475 students planted seedlings in milk cartons. On Earth Day, April 22, the seedlings will be replanted on the school grounds.

"The kids are gung-ho about the program," said teacher Angela Tai, who coordinates environmental projects at the school, 9250 SW 52nd Ter. "I think the biggest impact we can make on the lives of these kids is made at an early age."

Tai said the kids love it.

"The kids carry their enthusiasm home with them," said Tai. "I can't even put my bottle of apple juice in the garbage can because my son, who is a first-grader here, won't let me."

Students also designed T-shirts with logos of a tree as part of their "Tall Tree Company." The shirts are sold at the school store in addition to other supplies such as glue, folders and recycled brown paper bags. They use the money to buy trees.

"We're aiming to have all the products which are sold made out of recycled material," said Tai.

In addition to celebrating Earth Day this month, students also will focus on how to keep a nontoxic home.

"I compost my garbage and try not to use spray aerosol," said Colleen Craig, 10, a fourth-grader.

In the classroom, students learn about the environment by watching 10-minute videotapes twice a week.

"The kids are wild about the tapes," said Tai. "It's easy for them to relate to the stars hosting the videos."

After watching the videos, the kids turn in questions that will form the basis for a year-end "Save The Planet Bowl," sort of an environmental version of the TV game show *Jeopardy*.

Aside from participating in hands-on activities, students also take time out to read articles on how to save the planet.

"If we don't conserve our environment as it is, then our grandchildren won't be able to enjoy it or see any of the animals that we see today," said 11-year-old Nory Acosta.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to pay tribute to teacher Angela Tai and the other staff members and students at Blue Lakes Elementary School by reprinting this article. They have done much to help their community and Nation by participating in a wide variety of programs which have done much to preserve our environment for future generations.

IN HONOR OF JOHN S. ALIOTO—21 YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE TO EDUCATION

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of John S. Alioto, a man who has spent the last 21 years as a dedicated teacher, principal, and school district superintendent. At the close of this school year, we will lose John Alioto to retirement, however his impact and contributions to the field of education will be felt by the students and the community for years to come.

John Alioto grew up in Salinas, CA. He received his A.A. degree from Hartnell College in 1956. From 1956 through 1968, John worked for the Salinas Californian as a printer. He received his B.A. in industrial education from Montclair State College in 1972 and then his master's degree in administration and supervision in 1973. He continued his education from William Patterson University, the University of New Hampshire and Boston University through 1976. Throughout the 1970's, John was a high schoolteacher at Hackensack, High School in New Jersey and at Pequannock High School in New Hampshire. He was a teaching assistant principal at Hillview School in Pompton Plains, NJ, and principal at Lisbon Regional High School in Lisbon, NH. After being principal at Middletown School in Middletown, CA, he was superintendent/principal in the Upper Lake Union School District in Upper Lake, CA.

In 1980, John returned to the 16th Congressional District, and took the position as principal of Main Street School in Soledad. Three years later, John Alioto was selected to be superintendent of the Soledad Union School District where he will remain until his retirement in June 1992.

John Alioto has been a motivating force in education for the last 21 years. He has directly and indirectly affected those that were fortunate enough to work with him. He has always welcomed new ideas and has been diligent in applying them to the district. His primary concern has always been the children and has worked hard to improve the quality and conditions of the learning environment. John's leadership and motivation has strengthened already existing programs such as the bilingual program, and has instigated policies that concentrated on the focus areas the community, parents, and staff saw as priorities. He has consistently been involved with the district's master plan for facilities and enrollment projections. His involvement in the many different aspects of education is truly an inspiration to us all.

In addition to his direct involvement with the schools, John Alioto has been equally dedicated in the community. He is an active member of ACSA and is a past president. He is involved with the Rotary Club, and continues to be generous with his time and energy to assist with their many fundraising activities. John presently lives in Salinas with his wife, Patty, and together have raised three sons and one daughter.

John Alioto has truly been a driving force in the community. His achievements are endless and I have only touched on his boundless contributions. He has been a dedicated father to his family. He has been an inspiring teacher and administrator to his pupils and staff, and has been an example of strength and leadership in the 16th Congressional District of California.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me now in congratulating John Alioto for his tireless effort to improving the quality of education. John Alioto has generously dedicated his life to one of the most important industries and those of us in the community are grateful for his services. I would like to recognize John Alioto's selfless performance in education and for his abundant contributions to the Soledad Union School District, the State of California, and the Nation as a whole.

POUGHKEEPSIE TO HONOR WORLD WAR II VETERANS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the ceremonies which will be held on May 30, 1992, in Dutchess County, NY, commemorating the 50th anniversary of World War II, I would like to share my own personal thoughts on the heroes who are being honored.

Anyone familiar with American history knows that Dutchess County possesses a rich and patriotic heritage dating back to our country's earliest days and has been called the home of many distinguished statesmen and national heroes.

This day, we recognize the World War II veterans from this area who served with heroic valor from the very first day of the war when local native Walter Bowe fired the first shot back at the Japanese during the infamous attack on Pearl Harbor.

We salute the leaders who came from this area who inspired our Nation to make sacrifices and fight for the freedoms which we all hold so dear: Hyde Park's native son, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt; Dutchess County resident James Forrestal, who served as Secretary of the Navy during World War II; local Congressman HAMILTON FISH, Sr., who steadfastly led the drive to create a Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery and founded the American Legion in the wake of World War I.

As we take the time to reflect on all these accomplished figures, let us also remember all of America's veterans who risked their lives in defense of their country and those who sac-

rificed their lives. The preservation of our freedom is neither cheap nor easily won. Those before us, who we honor today, answered the call to arms with valor and bravery. We will never forget their sacrifices and the sacrifices of their loved ones will not have been in vain.

LOUISVILLE ARCHITECTURE PRESERVES ITS PAST

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article from the May 1992 edition of *Historic Preservation*. This article describes Louisville's architectural heritage and its many historic sites which will be commemorated during Kentucky's bicentennial celebration beginning June 1, 1992.

Louisville—my birthplace and part of my district—has a proud heritage, preserved through the efforts of people dedicated to the restoration of its unique architecture. Locust Grove, Farmington, Farnsley-Moremén House, and the Louisville Water Tower are just a few of Louisville's architectural gems that have been restored over the years.

Through the efforts of organizations like the Louisville Preservation Alliance, public awareness has been raised about the architectural and artistic treasures of our great city. I am proud to represent a community that continues to remember its past.

LA BELLE LOUISVILLE

(By Eddie Nickens)

"You have to remember," explains Gwynne Bryant, "that in 1790 all but a handful of Louisville's 200 residents lived in one- or two-room cabins." Bryant, the executive director of Louisville's historic Locust Grove estate, gestures toward the floor-to-ceiling walnut closets in an adjoining bedroom. "This was a spectacular place," she says, "a place that most people wouldn't have dreamed they could visit, much less live in."

Times have changed in Louisville since those early frontier days, but preservationists in the city by the Ohio River Falls haven't let progress erase the area's colorful past. And as the state prepares to celebrate its bicentennial on June 1, 1992, the past—historical and architectural—seems a fitting place to begin a visit.

The farm estate of the Major William Croghan family and the residence in which George Rogers Clark, the founder of Louisville, spent the last years of his life, Locust Grove is now surrounded by fifty-five of the original 694 acres on the Ohio River. With its central hall, formal parlor and dining room, and second-floor ballroom, the eighteenth-century mansion was as much a statement by its owners as it was their residence. Yet this is a true Kentucky home. Except for the glass and the hardware, all of the construction materials came from the property itself.

Locust Grove almost didn't survive to see its own bicentennial. In 1961 the Commonwealth of Kentucky and Jefferson County bought the house and acreage when they were put up for auction on the Jefferson County Courthouse steps. The house was then restored to its 1790-1822 appearance under the care of restoration architect Wal-

ter M. Macomber. Windows on the south and west facades, lengthened for Victorian tastes, were rebricked to original Georgian height; original interior doors were duplicated; a front porch was removed; and a bracketed Victorian cornice was replaced with a period version. A four-square garden was replanted with trees and shrubs known to flourish in eighteenth-century Kentucky.

The most exciting element of the restoration came when an upstairs partition was removed in the second-floor ballroom, exposing a swatch of the original wallpaper made in France in 1786. The company—Reveillon—was still in business, and the original wallpaper plates were found and reproduced to re-create the wallpaper for the grand ballroom.

"I think it is the single most important discovery in the house," Bryant says of the wallpaper, on which a cast of classical characters frolic across a field of blue: cherubs bearing platters of fruit and maidens dancing across flower-filled urns. "This was classical design here on the edge of the world in 1790. . . . One look at this house and what we've found here and you realize that these people knew what was going on. . . . They've given us new ways of looking at life in early Kentucky."

Across town another Louisville legacy is undergoing a second phase of restoration. Built in 1820 by John and Lucy Fry Speed Farmington is considered one of the finest Federal homes in the state. That accolade has much to do with the building's designer, Thomas Jefferson, who counted among his legal guardians Luck Speed's grandfather.

The Jeffersonian proportions of Farmington are evident from the front lawn. Stairs above a raised basement ascend to a small Roman portico capped by a simple pediment with a fanlight. Symmetry reigns both inside and out. Identical black-shuttered windows flank the portico, identical chimneys rise from the hip roof. A narrow Jeffersonian staircase opens from the right side of the front hall; its door is balanced by a corresponding door on the left behind which is found a shallow and nearly useless closet. Fanlights between the front and rear halls echo the portico's ornamentation. The mansion's fourteen rooms are designed around the octagonal formal music and dining rooms. Reeded doorways and mantels complement marbleized baseboards and grained woodwork.

The property's summer kitchen is currently being reconstructed on the original foundation behind the carriage house, while downstairs in the manor house floors in what could have been a work room or slave quarters are being stripped, and wooden paneling in place since the 1950s is being removed.

"We have no idea what we'll find underneath all this stuff," says Alexandra Whitman, Farmington's interpretive program director, "and I'm going to be the first one in there with a crowbar."

Bicentennial Grant Fund monies were awarded to the third jewel in Louisville's triple crown of historic properties, the 1820s Farnsley-Moremén House. Restoration of the 1820s Kentucky "I" house was completed in early spring, and preservationists are now reconstructing outbuildings and a ferry landing that was once the centerpiece of this 1,500-acre farm on the Ohio River southwest of town. Community gardens will be planted, and cattle owned by a descendant of Alanson Moremén will soon graze in adjacent pastures. When a visitors' center opens in winter 1992, the Farnsley-Moremén House will interpret the life-style of the common man,

a different kind of early Kentucky life from those celebrated at Farmington and Locust Grove.

Not all of Louisville's noted historic properties are residential. One of Louisville's architectural claims to fame is, in fact, its collection of commercial buildings faced with cast-iron facades. In the late 1960s Louisville's Preservation Alliance raised public consciousness about the city's West Main Street treasures, and now almost four blocks of these structures remain intact, many individual fronts having been fully restored.

Ask Norman Berry about the cast-iron facades, and the energetic architect is off and running. Cast-iron architecture came into vogue in Louisville in the 1870s and 1880s. The increased structural rigidity of the solid-metal facades enabled the design of more and larger windows—no small advantage in an era that predated electricity. Additionally, cast-iron buildings were touted as fireproof, an added—if not altogether true—incentive for merchants.

Builders ordered the facades from catalogs, Berry explains, and embellished the basic designs with bolted-on ornamentation: lions' heads, Corinthian capitals, egg-and-dart molding. Some builders used complete iron facades. Berry says, while others married iron supports and ornamentation with stone and masonry construction. To explore the cast-iron district, stop in at the Preservation Alliance bookstore at 716 West Main and pick up a walking guide to downtown Louisville. And bring along a magnet. The builders of West Main's warehouses took a no-holds barred approach to whimsical design, and lacking Berry's expertise, it's the only way to discern between the made-to-order cast-iron architecture and the traditional ornamentations of brick, stone, wood, and terracotta.

West Main didn't corner Louisville's market on impressive nonresidential architecture. Two of the most intriguing structures are the water tower and the River Pumping Station #1, which pumped drinking water from the Ohio River from 1860 to 1909. But don't visit the riverbank at Zorn Avenue expecting to find gleaming machinery. The engine house designed by Louisville Water Company chief engineer Theodore Scowden and the accompanying 169-foot standpipe have been Louisville landmarks—and architectural enigmas—since their construction. Enormous fluted columns—topped with Corinthian capitals—and pediments distinguish the front of the engine house, which is flanked by matching wings with similar Greek Revival detailing. The water tower itself, designed in 1890 to replace the original, which was damaged in a tornado, resembles a triumphal column complete with a peristyle on which stand nine classical Greek statues and an American Indian and canine companion.

"You have to wonder what inspired Scowden," muses Chris Whelan of the Louisville Visual Arts Association, which is housed in the engine house. "All we know is that we are thankful."

For the next few months, at least, art won't be the only thing on display. Visitors to the galleries this summer will be able to view a detailed restoration-in-progress. At present, all of the terra-cotta decorations are being restored by the Louisville Visual Arts Association with a Kentucky Bicentennial Grant. Additionally, the entire water tower from the cupola down is undergoing restoration by the Louisville Water Company.

Louisville's historic engine house and water tower will have come full circle. Orig-

nally designed to provide residents with water, the tower and pump station will soon, with Louisville's other restorations-in-progress, serve a not-altogether different function: to quench a thirst for architectural and artistic excellence in Louisville citizens today.

TRIBUTE TO JACK AND BETTEJO MURPHY

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Jack and Bettejo Murphy, who will be celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary on June 7, 1992. In order to mark this joyous and noteworthy accomplishment, the Murphy family has arranged for a family gathering on Sunday, June 14. The entire family, including their 4 children; David, Pat, Kathy, and Bettejo, and their 11 grandchildren; John, Joe, Anna, Selina, Sarah, Eric, Danny, Benjamin, Marion, Ryan, and Brandon, will be on hand to join in the festivities.

I would like to share with you a brief history of the Murphy family. Fifty years ago, Jack was serving in the U.S. Army in Stockton CA. He was assigned to serve as drill instructor for a volunteer women's drill team of which Bettejo Kitt, his bride to be, was a member. Three weeks later, and of course 50 years ago, they were married.

While Jack was in Europe serving his country during World War II, their first child, David, was born. After Jack returned to the United States, he, Bettejo, and David moved to Sacramento where daughters Pat, Kathy, and Bettejo were born. The Murphys have lived there ever since and remain extremely active and important contributors to the Sacramento community.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we could all learn something from the Murphy family and the values that have seen them through a half century together. In honor of their 50th anniversary, I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Jack and Bettejo congratulations on this most impressive milestone and all the best in the coming years.

COACH LEIBLIE'S TEAM FLIES HIGH IN NATION COMPETITION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the Miami-Dade Community College flight team for their recent effort at the National Competition in Monroe, LA. Coach Lorraine Leiblie took her young team, consisting of Ed Gregory, Bill Hearn, Omar Amaro, Chuck Ball, David Norgren, and Sam Kuntz, to fly against the best school teams in the country. This year's team brought home Miami-Dade's first medal. That medal was won by Omar Amaro in the flight simulator contest. The following article on the team, entitled "Up,

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Up and Away," was published in the Miami Herald before the competition:

[From the Miami Herald, Apr. 26, 1992]

UP, UP AND AWAY

(By Jon O'Neill)

The blue yonder is likely to get pretty wild for the Miami-Dade Community College flight team this week.

The seven-member team leaves today for Monroe, La., to duel with some of the best college pilots in the country. For the third straight year, the team has qualified for the national competition sponsored by the National Intercollegiate Flying Association.

Twenty-six teams will compete in four days of flying events, as well as a battery of tests and contests on the ground.

"It's a great experience for our team, but things are tough at the national level," said Lorraine Leiblie, coach of the MDCC team. "We're not as big as some of the other teams, so we have to compete in every event."

MDCC, whose flight program has been a staple at the college for 25 years, will fly against schools that have four-year flight programs, such as the Air Force Academy and North Dakota State. That school has captured the national title the past seven years.

The team Leiblie is taking to Louisiana is made up mostly of rookies. Only one, sophomore Sam Kuntz, 26, has been to the national competition before. He was impressed, to say the least.

"It was a real awakening when we went last year," Kuntz said. "It's a very serious competition, not playtime at all. But I'm excited about going. I'm ready to butt heads with these pilots again."

The MDCC team won the right to go to nationals by placing third in a regional contest, held in November at Auburn University. Two other Florida schools, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University in Daytona Beach and Florida Institute of Technology in Melbourne, are also participating.

The team will practice Monday and Tuesday, then start flying for real Wednesday. The pilots will compete in events such as spot landings with no power, flights from one airport to another and the message drop, which involves dropping a balsa wood container into a barrel from 200 feet, an event the MDCC team won at the regional fly-off.

At night, the contestants will face off in the ground events, which include computer tests and quizzes on flight planning and preparation, Federal Aviation Administration regulations, and weather and mechanical systems.

Not exactly a vacation.

"You really have to be prepared," Kuntz said. "The ground tests are really difficult, because it's not multiple guess. It's all essay and fill in the blank, so you either know it, or you don't."

That's why Bill Hearn's first trip to the nationals is consuming most of his attention.

"I'm a little nervous about it, because we've heard how good everyone else is," said Hearn, 19. "But we can learn from them and we feel good about how we work as a team. It will be fun to go because the nationals are big time."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Coach Leiblie and her team for making it to the national competition and wish them the best of luck in the future.

TRIBUTE TO COL. JOSEPH H. WHERLE

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Col. Joseph H. Wherle, commander of the 323d Flying Training Wing, Mather Air Force Base, CA. Colonel Wherle will be leaving Mather to become commander of the Goodfellow Technical Training Center in San Angelo, TX. It is a special honor to salute such a remarkable leader, who made a great contribution to the McClellan Air Force Base and the Sacramento community.

Colonel Wherle represents the finest tradition of military officers and the excellence of McClellan Air Force Base. His distinguished military career began following his graduation from the U.S. Military Academy in June 1970. After navigator training at Mather Air Force Base, in 1971, he entered F-4 training at George Air Force Base. Colonel Wherle has since become a master navigator with more than 1,700 flying hours, primarily in the F-4.

Over the last 20 years, Colonel Wherle has served in numerous positions of increasing responsibility. He first served in the 523d Tactical Fighter Squadron, Republic of the Philippines, and from March 1972 to October 1972, he was on temporary duty at Udorn Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand. From 1974 to 1982, Colonel Wherle served in Florida, South Korea, Utah, and Texas where he was an action officer and a deputy chief of departmental/joint assignment at the Air Force Military Personnel Center, Randolph Air Force Base, TX.

After graduating from Air Command and Staff College in 1983, the colonel was assigned to Ramstein Air Base, Republic of Germany, first as operations officer and later as commander of the 512th Tactical Fighter Squadron. In July 1986, Colonel Wherle returned to Washington, DC, to attend the National War College.

Colonel Wherle began working at Mather Air Force Base on March 1, 1991, as the commander of the 323d Air Base Group and has been the commander of the 323d Flying Training Wing since July of last year. His decorations and awards include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with three oak leaf clusters, the Air Medal with eight oak leaf clusters, the Defense Commendation Medal, the Air Force Commendation and the Combat Readiness Medal.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and enthusiasm that I speak on behalf of Col. Joseph H. Wherle. He has been an invaluable resource to McClellan Air Force Base and the Sacramento community, and his contributions will not soon be forgotten. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him the best of luck in his new position at Goodfellow Technical Training Center and in all his future endeavors.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICE—MAY 26, 1992

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize today an outstanding military organization that has for 50 years kept our American military men and women overseas constantly linked to home with news, sports, and entertainment. That organization—the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service—observes its 50th anniversary on May 26, 1992.

Since its shaky beginnings in World War II with tiny transmitters beaming out programs to troops listening in tanks, foxholes, and barracks, the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service—better known as AFRTS—has grown into a world-girdling system beaming news, entertainment, information, sports, and the sounds of home from satellites or local studios to transmitters located wherever the troops are. And it has done so, in war and peace, since 1942.

At Kodiak, AK, in 1941, newly arrived American soldiers built their own radio station to broadcast 15 minutes a day over a wired speaker system in a dining hall. At first they simply played what phonograph records they had. Then they wrote to radio stations and networks in the States for transcriptions of familiar radio programs. Elsewhere in Alaska soldiers made small but effective camp radio transmitters out of souped-up phono-oscillators. Phono-oscillators were used in those days for wireless transmission of music from a phonograph to a loudspeaker in the same room.

One amateur soldier broadcaster in Alaska wired his phono-oscillator station to a large chunk of copper plate taken from a wrecked ship and threw the copper plate into deep salt water. With the help of the salt water, the station's signal could be heard 700 miles away in Fairbanks, AK, by engineers of the Federal Communications Commission. This brought unofficial radio stations to the official attention of the War Department in Washington.

As American troops arrived in the far corners of the globe in World War II, the need for news and entertainment from home became more and more important. And so it was that on May 26, 1942—just 50 years ago—the War Department created the Armed Forces Radio Service. In 1953 this became the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service or AFRTS.

From its earliest days in World War II, Armed Forces Radio drew talent from the ranks of Hollywood's top writers, producers, and performers. Then as well as now, much of the programming came from the American broadcast industry. When the call went out for experienced broadcasters to form the nucleus of the fledgling Armed Forces Radio Service, many well-known names in the industry became dollar-a-year men and women. They volunteered their expertise to produce radio programs in Hollywood for shipment and broadcast to American troops overseas. Many oth-

ers enlisted in the Army or Navy and donned uniforms for the duration to carry on this vitally important work.

CBS donated office space in its Hollywood studios, and NBC shipped programming to the troops in Panama. San Francisco radio station KGEI broadcast shortwave radio programs to our beleaguered troops on Bataan in the Philippines. Such memorable radio programs as "Command Performance," "Mail Call," and "Yanks" starred Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Judy Garland, Mickey Rooney, and just about every other big star in show business.

Today, trained military broadcasters provide a variety of radio and television services to our Armed Forces and their families in more than 120 countries and aboard Navy ships at sea. AFRTS broadcasters have been shelled, bombed, strafed, killed, wounded, or captured in North Africa, Italy, France, Germany, Korea, Vietnam, Lebanon, Panama, and the Persian Gulf.

AFRTS broadcasters regularly overcome host nation sensitivities, extended logistical lines, complex frequency problems, and harsh climatic operating conditions to get the job done. Through it all, AFRTS broadcasters provide a free flow of uncensored news and Department of Defense internal information to build and maintain the moral and readiness of uniformed Americans overseas. AFRTS broadcasters are often their only link to current news for men and women in isolated, often hostile places. From typhoon warnings on Okinawa to volcano evacuation orders in the Philippines to riot alerts in Panama to Scud missile warnings in Saudi Arabia, AFRTS is there.

AFRTS added color television in the early 1970's and live satellite news and sports in 1977. Today, AFRTS uses seven satellites to provide 24-hour news, sports, and information to 1.3 million U.S. service people and their families overseas. AFRTS pioneered the use of vinyl for records, was the first American broadcaster to use magnetic tape, and pioneered the development of miniaturized and advanced mobile radio-TV vans that have followed American fighting troops since World War II.

Around the world today young AFRTS broadcasters—because of the generosity of the American broadcast industry—continue to provide soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines with virtually all the quality entertainment, sports, and news programs that are available to people back home in the United States.

From the beaches of Normandy to the hills of Korea, from the jungles of Vietnam to the desert sands of Kuwait, the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service has been there when needed. Poll after poll has shown that members of our Armed Forces stationed overseas consider AFRTS—second only to mail from home—to be the most important moral factor.

I know I speak for Members of this House as well as countless other Americans in and out of uniform in saying thank you and well done to the Armed Radio and Television Service on its 50th anniversary. I am also happy to join the Armed Forces Broadcasters Association in expressing special thanks to the thousands of men and women who for five decades have labored so hard and effectively to make AFRTS a continuing success, always equal to the task.

BETTY CAESAR TEACHES THE ART OF CHILD CARE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Betty Caesar, who was profiled in the Miami Herald in its "Super Teacher" series. Ms. Caesar conducts a program on child care at Sunset High School. Her program is an innovative solution to a number of problems. Ms. Caesar's program provides day care for 25 children—many of them are the children of fellow teachers—and a real life setting for her high school students to learn child care and responsibility. Her achievements are outlined in the following article:

[From the Miami Herald May 7, 1992]

KID STUFF

(By Jon O'Neill)

In Betty Caesar's class at Sunset High School, students come full circle.

Caesar teaches the delicate art of child care in a special program, showing her students how to work with little children. They have a day-care center at the school, and Caesar's students teach the younger ones.

It's an eye-opening experience for the students.

"Mrs. Caesar looks after us and we look after the little kids," said Pablo Aguilar, 19. "It teaches us a lot about responsibility and it helps you see a different side of teaching. You look at all your other classes in a different way, because you know what it's like to be at the front of the room."

Caesar, 38, runs the Sunset child-care class, a three-year program that gives the kids who finish it a state certificate. She started the program in 1980 and has watched it grow from three classes a day to a complete day care center with 25 children and 250 students.

"She's an excellent teacher," said Dennis Davis, principal of the school at 13125 SW 72nd St. "You can walk into that room and see what a difference she makes. The students are teaching and the little ones are learning. It's an unreal thing to see."

Caesar loves what she's doing. Not only does she get to spend time with preschoolers, she gets to watch her own students blossom as teachers and parents-in-training.

"You can see them doing things they would never do because being with the children breaks down all their walls," she said. "And you know that no matter where they go from here, this class will give them better parenting skills."

The Sunset day-care center is open from 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. for teachers, and from 7:30 a.m. to 2:15 p.m. for other parents. It costs \$25 a week and the little kids get breakfast and a snack.

The Sunset students work with the preschoolers under the guidance of Caesar, trying to plan activities to keep the kids busy and help them learn. There's a lot of trial and error, and a lot of learning from each other.

"I try to show our students that little kids are people, too," Caesar said. "We stress positive guidance with them, and I want the students to understand how much they can learn from the preschoolers here."

The students learn the little kids are honest and very rarely allow their teachers to forget promises. They learn that the little

ones look up to them, and will often repeat words they hear used in the classroom. They also learn about discipline.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Betty Caesar on being recognized as a super teacher for her warmth and capacity to inspire students. I wish her many more successful years in the classroom.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM D. FORD
ANNOUNCES RESULTS OF 28TH
ANNUAL SURVEY

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues the results of a survey I sent at the end of March to residents of my congressional district in Michigan.

The survey asked 10 questions about some of the most important issues facing the Congress this year, and asked my constituents to list the three areas where they support increased Federal funding as well as three places they would like Federal spending reduced. I have already received 20,000 survey responses with more coming in every day. This is the 28th survey I have conducted since I first came to Congress in 1965. I am truly gratified that so many people took the time to answer and send back the questionnaire. In addition, hundreds of people took the time to make additional comments on the survey questions as well as other issues of concern.

The survey's first question concerned the Trade Enhancement Act, H.R. 4100, a bill I cosponsored to require a 20-percent per year reduction in Japan's trade surplus with the United States. If the deficit is not reduced voluntarily, the United States would limit auto imports into our country; 80 percent of my constituents would like to see H.R. 4100 enacted. The letters and comments that people attached when they returned their surveys show that many of them feel a deep and abiding anger about the damage Japanese trade practices have done to our economy. They know from hard experience that Japan will not act unless its own interests require it to do so.

A slightly higher number, 82 percent, favor passage of a bill I wrote to discourage the relocation of U.S. businesses to low-wage countries. H.R. 3878, the American Jobs Protection Act, would require a company that moves its operations to a country whose average wage is less than half the U.S. average to give 6 months' notice before closing its U.S. facility or laying off U.S. workers.

It would also require the firm to pay 4 weeks' wages and benefits for each year of service to each laid-off employee, along with 12 months' health insurance coverage and up to \$10,000 in retraining and relocation benefits.

The House and Senate Labor Committees have held five hearings on the American Jobs Protection Act, including a hearing I chaired in Westland, MI, and another I chaired in Columbus, OH.

U.S. businesses have moved more than 300,000 jobs to Mexico in the last 10 years in

order to take advantage of its impoverished workforce and the country's poor enforcement of labor and environmental protection laws. If President Bush negotiates a North American Free Trade Agreement removing barriers to Mexican imports, even more United States companies and jobs will be moved south of the border. H.R. 3878 will put a barrier in front of such relocations and, in the event relocations occur, will provide compensation and re-employment assistance to the American workers who are left behind.

The third question concerned another bill I have introduced, H.R. 3160, the Comprehensive Occupational Safety and Health Reform Act. Ninety percent of my constituents believe we should enact H.R. 3160, which would toughen criminal penalties for knowing violations of the act that lead to death or serious injury, speed the process by which the U.S. Labor Department sets health and safety standards, and extend the coverage of the act to all public employees. The Education and Labor Committee's six hearings on the bill have helped us improve its provisions for joint, employer-employee health and safety committees, quick correction of identified on-the-job hazards, and protection against retaliation for employees who assert their rights under the law.

My constituents are aware of the tragic fire at the chicken processing plant in Hamlet, NC, that killed 25 people and injured another 55, and they have read with horror about the stamping plant deaths at American Bumper in Ionia, MI. They know, as I do, that many of the 10,500 workplace deaths each year are avoidable, as are many of the millions of injuries and illnesses. H.R. 3160, by encouraging employee involvement in health and safety issues, and improving the Government's enforcement efforts, can significantly reduce the terrible toll that unsafe workplaces are causing.

In Michigan and throughout the country, Americans all seem to agree that something needs to be done to reform the Nation's health care system. For those who have health insurance, costs continue to skyrocket. More than 35 million Americans do not have access to coverage.

Perhaps no issue drew a more diverse response than the question concerning proposals to address the national health care problems, 41 percent of my constituents said they favored a single-player plan, modeled after the Canadian approach to health care. Another 31 percent supported pay-or-play as the solution to the health care problem, while 28 percent favored a redistribution of the way current health dollars are spent in order to provide coverage for everyone.

In response to these results, I introduced legislation, the "Universal Medical Care [UniMed] Act of 1992"—(H.R. 5050)—which will ensure universal coverage for all Americans, no matter what their station in life. The plan recognizes the historic role of the workplace as the source of health coverage and creates a fully portable system of health benefits, financed through a variety of sources, including premiums based on the ability to pay. Plus, the plan employs a number of cost containment measures aimed at making health care more affordable while protecting

consumer interests in the broad availability of health services.

The diversity of responses from my constituents is very similar to the range of debate throughout the country and in Washington. While there appears to be general agreement on the terms of the problem, lack of access and high costs, my constituents offered a wide range of solutions to the problem. The Committee on Education and Labor, which I chair, will continue to make a contribution toward reaching a consensus in the health care debate and action on a solution.

The survey also asked my constituents to share their views on what they thought would be the best investment for Pentagon savings, the peace dividend generated by the end of the Cold War. Fully 78 percent supported either investing all or some part of Pentagon savings in job creation and education in order to support long-term economic growth in America. 22 percent of those answering the survey supported using Pentagon savings only for deficit reduction.

The people in my district realized that after years of sacrificing important domestic programs in favor of an expensive military buildup, the time has come to make a wise investment of tax dollars to meet the challenges of the future. Consistent with the survey results, I supported legislation in Congress, H.R. 3732, to take down the walls between military spending and domestic spending accounts established in the 1990 budget agreement. This legislation would permit at least some portion of the peace dividend to be used for investment in domestic programs such as education and job training. In addition, I led the way for what I referred to as an "Invest in America Now" budget to target the Nation's resources at education and training efforts necessary to prepare American schoolchildren and workers for an increasingly competitive world.

A major part of our budget deliberations this year will be whether we can continue to fund big ticket items such as the space station. If my constituents were to cast a vote on whether to continue to fund the space station, an overwhelming number would just say NO. Nearly 80 percent oppose any additional funds for the space station. While I don't doubt that some scientific benefits would come from the continued exploration of space, I truly believe that our country can't afford a luxury like this at this time.

I recently voted in favor of an amendment offered to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, which would have effectively killed the space station program.

I hear every day from people in my district who have lost their jobs and can't make their mortgage payments. Only a few months ago, the people of Ypsilanti, MI, learned that 4,000 jobs would be transferred, and their assembly plant closed.

My constituents couldn't care less about living in outer space. Thanks to this administration's economic policies, many of them are having a hard enough time living on Earth. Until we can provide them with more educational and job training opportunities, quality health care, decent housing, and better roads and infrastructure, I will not support additional dollars for this project.

In addition to pushing our foreign trade partners to play fair, most of my constituents believe Congress should pass legislation which encourages Americans to buy American-made goods. I wholeheartedly agree with this view and have added my name as a cosponsor to two pieces of legislation which worked toward this end, H.R. 4194 and H.R. 4086. H.R. 4194 would provide a tax credit equal to 15 percent of the value of the car, up to a maximum credit of \$2,000. H.R. 4086 would restore the deduction for interest paid on loans for American-made automobiles.

My constituents split almost 50-50 on a question which asked whether the United States should provide Russia and the other former Soviet republics with foreign aid. I felt this may have been the most difficult question on the survey. We have spent the last 45 years waging a multitrillion dollar cold war against the former Soviets. Now the American people are being asked to bail out the new countries which have been left in such terrible shape by decades of communism.

There is legitimate concern as to the stability of these nations. An overthrow of the government of one of the republics, particularly the four that house nuclear missiles, could lead to disaster. Aware of this danger, Congress boldly passed legislation last year freeing \$500 million in defense funds to be used to help dismantle the nuclear weaponry targeted at the United States.

Earlier this spring, the President put forward a massive aid proposal. Senator CLAIBORNE PELL has introduced the President's proposal as a bill, S. 2532, the Freedom Support Act. The President asserts that no new funds will be required to put his plan into action. I am skeptical about this claim. He can manipulate budget figures until he is blue in the face, but in the end the American public will be called upon to send their tax dollars to the republics.

Under the President's plan, general economic support will be provided through international bodies, specifically the International Monetary Fund [IMF] and the World Bank. The IMF recently announced that Russia and the other republics would require \$44 billion in loans and grants to finance their needs for 1992 alone.

The role Congress will play in this process is to approve the IMF quota increase agreed to last year. Under the new quota system, the United States is responsible for an additional \$12 billion, swelling our contribution to the IMF to \$36 billion. Last year's foreign aid authorization bill contained the quota increase. The bill, however, failed to pass either the House or Senate. We will be asked again this year to approve this massive increase.

I joined nearly 60 of my colleagues in a recent letter to the President to let him know that we will not support his aid package to the former Soviets until he first addresses the problems right here at home. We specifically called on him to extend his support to an extension of unemployment benefits and an accelerated jobs program. If he wants to ask Americans to foot the bill for the rebuilding of the former Soviet Union, he must take steps that put Americans in decent jobs so that they can afford to help our former enemy.

By a margin of nearly 4 to 1, the constituents who participated in my survey favored

Congress taking action to reregulate cable television service.

I tend to agree with these constituents. Americans deserve a better choice than purchasing cable television from one local company, at prices that resemble a stick-up, or not having access to cable at all.

I frequently hear from people back home who are fed up with the deal consumers are getting from some cable companies. The Senate has already passed a cable regulation bill, and the House is currently considering cable legislation.

While not every cable franchise has taken liberties with its position as an unregulated monopoly, far too many have. Skyrocketing prices, fouled-up billing and poor or nonexistent customer service standards have become the rule, not the exception. Nobody wants to hobble the cable television industry. Many local cable franchises have behaved responsibly, providing a valuable service for a reasonable price. In some parts of our country, however, cable television prices have risen several hundred percent since 1986. This does not reflect a simple recovery of costs and a profit. It is a case of blatant abuse by greedy monopolies.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report that the question that garnered the most support from my constituents related to higher education. Ninety percent of those responding support my efforts to expand Federal programs to provide loans and grants to students from working and middle-class families. For too long, these families have been shut out of Federal aid programs aimed at helping them put their children through college. The House recently approved H.R. 3553, the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1992, by an overwhelming vote of 365 to 3.

It is important for people to realize that the Higher Education Act amendments is also an important job training bill. The financial aid programs authorized by the bill do not serve just students in traditional higher education programs. Whether in a white collar or blue collar career track, everyone has equal access to Federal education funds. Of the approximately \$22 billion made available to students through the financial aid programs—about one-third, or \$7 billion—goes to students in postsecondary occupational and vocational programs. This makes the Higher Education Act the largest source of Federal support for job training. In addition, the student financial aid programs make a vital contribution to employee retraining, since over half of those receiving Federal student aid are working part-time or are over the age of 24.

The access to education and job training provided by the Higher Education Act amendments will enable Americans to compete in today's global economy.

The final section of the survey provided an opportunity for my constituents to list the three areas the Federal Government should spend more on, and three areas on which we should spend less money. I am pleased to report that education was named as my constituents' highest priority for Federal action. As chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, one of my highest priorities has been funding for education. In addition to the higher education bill, I have been working on legislation

aimed at improving our public school system. I have introduced the Neighborhood Schools Improvement Act which responds to the President's education reform proposal.

Last summer, President Bush signed into law the National Literacy Act aimed at improving the literacy skills of our people. In addition, the House has approved an extension of the School Dropout Program.

These education and job training initiatives, along with my health care bill, will continue to be the focus of my committee's work for the remainder of the 102d Congress.

On the other side of the coin, Mr. Speaker, I also asked my constituents where they would most like to see Federal spending reduced. As in years past, foreign aid and military spending topped this list.

On the issue of foreign aid, many of my constituents and I share a simple statement: it just doesn't make sense to give away billions of dollars in aid to foreign countries when Americans are going hungry and homeless. As my colleagues recall, on March 31, Congress approved a continuing resolution to fund foreign aid programs through the end of this fiscal year, September 30. This bill was made necessary by our inability to approve a full 1992 foreign aid appropriations bill last year. The measure, which was signed into law by the President last April 1, was \$14.1 billion below the President's request and \$707 million below last year's funding level. I expect this downward trend in foreign aid spending to continue in this fiscal year.

According to my constituents, the Pentagon should also be accountable for significant budget cutbacks. Earlier in my statement, I discussed my constituents' views on aid for the Republics of the former Soviet Union. Close to half believe we must offer these new nations some monetary and technical assistance. It is only right that while we contemplate channeling taxpayer dollars to the former Soviets on one hand, we begin to scale back the military machine we erected to defend against the Communists on the other.

On March 5, the House debated and voted on the fiscal 1993 budget. During that debate, I supported an amendment which halved military spending within 4 years and channeled savings to important domestic programs. This amendment would have yielded \$20.7 billion in savings for the coming fiscal year. Unfortunately, the amendment was defeated 342 to 77. The budget agreement ultimately reached by the House and Senate conferees called for \$289 billion for defense spending. This amount represents a \$7.1 billion reduction in spending from this year, one-third the cut I recommended.

Mr. Speaker, I have always found the questionnaire to be a useful tool in learning my constituents' thoughts and views on the important issues of the day. I would like once again to thank my constituents for taking the time to participate in this survey.

