

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, May 26, 1992

The House met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 26, 1992.

I hereby designate the Honorable G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
*Speaker of the House of
Representatives.*

PRAYER

The Reverend Dr. Ronald Christian, Office of the Bishop, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Washington, DC, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, the seasons of Your good Earth remind us of the passage of time, the shortness of this life, the importance of this moment, the significance of our work, and the promise of a future.

We pray, O God, let our efforts this day be the plantings of a better tomorrow for those who follow us.

Let us all recognize in our own good deeds this day the growth that has come from someone else's sowing.

And may the truth which frees, the hope that never dies, the love which casts out fear, visit us and redeem us all from a spirit of selfish gain or from the vanity of pride in authorship. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY). The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will ask the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. CLEMENT] if he would kindly come forward and lead the membership in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. CLEMENT led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 5132. An act making dire emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster assistance to meet urgent needs because of calamities such as those which occurred in Los Angeles and Chicago, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 5132) "An act making dire emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster assistance to meet urgent needs because of calamities such as those which occurred in Los Angeles and Chicago, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes" and requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BYRD, Mr. INOUE, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SASSER, Mr. DECONCINI, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. REID, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. FOWLER, Mr. KERREY, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. GARN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. KASTEN, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. RUDDMAN, Mr. SPENCER, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. BOND, and Mr. GORTON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1216. An act to provide for the adjustment of status under the Immigration and Nationality Act of certain nationals of the People's Republic of China unless conditions permit their return in safety to that foreign state;

S. 1731. An act to establish the policy of United States with respect to Hong Kong, and for other purposes;

S. 2245. An act to authorize funds for the implementation of the settlement agreement reached between the Pueblo de Cochiti and the United States Army Corps of Engineers under the authority of Public Law 100-202;

S. 2743. An act to deter and punish aggression against the newly independent countries of the defunct Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and to promote human rights within the newly constituted Republic of Yugoslavia;

S. 2780. An act to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to remove certain easement requirements under the conservation reserve program, and for other purposes;

S. 2783. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to medical devices and for other purposes;

S. Con. Res. 122. Concurrent resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the Battle of the Coral Sea, paying tribute to the United States-Australian relationship, and reaffirming the importance of cooperation between the United States and Australia within the region; and

S. Con. Res. 123. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the East Front parking lot of the Capitol for an exhibit by NASA during the period beginning on June 1, 1992 and ending June 5, 1992.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 22, 1992.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on Friday, May 22, 1992 at 2:25 p.m.: That the Senate agreed to the House amendment to S. 870; agreed to the House amendments to S. 2569; and agreed to the Conference Reports on H.R. 4990 and H. Con. Res. 287.

With great respect, I am,

Sincerely yours,

DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to Rule XLIX, as a result of the adoption by the House and the Senate of the conference report on House Concurrent Resolution 287, House Joint Resolution 494, increasing the statutory limit on the public debt, has been engrossed and is deemed to have passed the House on May 21, 1992.

THE FLIGHT OF THE HAITIAN BOAT PEOPLE

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, for the past couple months, we have not heard much about the situation in Haiti.

The boat people stopped leaving. The professional activists moved on to other subjects. And the media turned to Ross Perot and the riots in Los Angeles.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

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

But those are not the only reasons we stopped hearing about the Haitian exodus. We stopped hearing about the Haitian exodus because the people we returned to Haiti were not being persecuted.

In short, the President's policy was right. Nobody wanted to waste time talking about a rational policy decision that was working well.

The President has made the right decision again on Haiti.

We cannot allow Haitians to get on boats to make an unsafe journey across the open seas when they do not qualify to enter the United States as refugees.

We no longer have the capability to process them in Guantanamo Bay, but we are accepting refugee petitions in Haiti. And any Haitian is free to apply.

Today's Washington Post said the flow of Haitians has already slowed.

It will be interesting to see and hear what the media has to say in a couple weeks when it is evident that President Bush was right once again with Haiti.

WOMEN'S SOCCER SHOULD BE AN OLYMPIC MEDAL SPORT

(Mr. MORAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, during the past 50 years, we have witnessed tremendous improvements in women's equality, however a few areas still exist in which women are given unequal and unfair status. Sports competition is one such area.

I was pleased that on February 26 of this year the Washington Post ran an article about the U.S. women's national soccer team and an editorial on the new era Olympics, the latter pointing out that most of America's medals from Albertville were won by women. The athletes described in both these articles are fine role models for today's young people, both boys and girls. They also serve as tremendous examples of the great American competitive sports spirit.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. women's national soccer team is probably the best in the world. They won the first women's world soccer championship besting 64 other nations' women's soccer teams. Therefore, I was dismayed to learn from a report in the December 16 issue of Soccer America that Joao Havelange, president of the International Football Association, wrote to Juan Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, suggesting that women's soccer wait until the year 2000 to be made a gold medal sport since the schedule of events for 1996 in Atlanta had already been drafted.

The many thousands of soccer fans in my district and around the Nation are disappointed and frustrated that the rescheduling for women's soccer would

require such a delay. Considering that President Samaranch was able to incorporate so many new nations and sports into the 1992 games, a delay in gold medal status in women's soccer because a schedule of events has been drafted does not seem to be an adequate, let alone compelling, justification.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to recognize the popularity of women's soccer in their own districts and support my resolution proclaiming that women's soccer should be an Olympic medal sport in 1996.

OVERREGULATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take just a few minutes again to talk about what I think is one of the most difficult and perplexing problems that we have, and that is the question of overregulation. We seem to talk about it a great deal. Most of us agree we have a problem. Our constituents come to us constantly with the problem, and yet we seem not to do much.

I think there is great impact, and we have talked about the impact of overregulation. We spend a great deal of time, and properly so, talking here about the economy, what we might do to provide jobs, what we might do to stimulate small business. One of the things that keeps those from happening most often is overregulation.

Overregulation affects all industries, but particularly in my home State, and I have just come from there last night. In banking and energy, particularly in energy extraction, we find that there is really no interest in doing things and moving on into new jobs and new small businesses because of overregulation.

I have talked a little bit about the cost. The national cost is recognized to be about \$450 billion a year, the cost of regulation. That is more than the deficit. That is more than defense. That is more than interest on the national debt, \$450 billion per year.

We talk about that purely abstractly, because it is not coming out of our pocket directly. But some of it is, the cost to us as individuals. Federal receipts, taxes, Federal income averaged roughly \$10,000 per household in 1988. Regulatory costs, on the other hand, for households in this country for your family and mine are an additional \$4,500 per year. If this component, another 50 percent, was factored into Tax Freedom Day, which was May 8 this year, it would fall somewhere around July 15 before your family would be earning money for itself.

Some say this is not excessive. I say it is. A good portion of that money could go to pay for health costs that

your family has or to invest in a home or to invest in new jobs.

□ 1210

Is this regulation worth \$4,500 a year? I think really the issue is what is the role of Government? Certainly there is a role for Government. Certainly there is a role as a referee when we have a private sector, and that is proper.

The question is, What level of Government can do it best? I think most of us would adhere to the notion that the closer to the people, the better we can do.

If our effort is to eliminate all risk, we certainly can do this. Each time you give up all risk, you give up all opportunity as well.

We have a market system which provides us choices. The more we take those choices away, the more freedom is reduced.

It just seems to me that what we ought to seek, Mr. Speaker, is a balance, a balance between regulation and the opportunity for the private sector to work. We seem to be intimidated about doing something about it. We can do something about it. We can provide that each bill that we pass has some indication of what it would cost for regulation. We could have a private sector group that takes a look at regulation and its costs and reports to us.

In my own legislature in Wyoming when I was there, we had a legislative body that looked at agency regulations to see if they were done in the spirit and in keeping with the law. We can do something about it.

We seem to be intimidated by things like balanced budgets and seeking to balance them. We should not be intimidated about overregulation, Mr. Speaker. We can do something about it if we would address ourselves to that chore, and I suggest it is one that we ought to get on with.

IN HONOR OF JOAN ELLISON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. STARK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Joan Ellison, who is retiring this year after 36 years of teaching. Joan is an outstanding teacher who brings her love and experience into the classroom each morning to enrich the lives of the children at the Lorenzo Manor School.

As a first and second grade teacher, and now with her kindergarten classes, Joan is a role model for her colleagues. She works hard to give children a solid foundation as they begin the adventure of learning. At their early age, Joan's students are well prepared to begin reading, the gift that lasts a lifetime. Through experience, skill, and dedication, as well as a recognition of the important role of parents and families in the education process, Joan creates an environment in which every child in her classes feels important and loved.

We can have a little more faith in American education knowing that teachers like Joan have helped to build a better future for our children. She is dedicated to her work and will be missed by the teachers and students she has worked with over 36 years. Those friends will gather on Saturday, May 30, to share their appreciation. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Joan Ellison and wish her the best in retirement.

THE ASIA-PACIFIC AND THE UNITED STATES: ENTERING INTO THE PACIFIC CENTURY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order to the House the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, along with my esteemed colleagues from Hawaii, the Honorable PATSY MINK, and the Honorable NEIL ABERCROMBIE, to commemorate the deep and rich legacy of Americans who have come from Asia and the Pacific Islands. Due to prior commitments in their districts, our distinguished colleague from Guam, the Honorable BEN BLAZ, and the respected delegation from California, the Honorable ROBERT MATSUI and the Honorable NORMAN MINETA, were not able to be present. Their thoughts and hearts are with us today, however, and I submit their statements for the RECORD.

This month, as many of you know, is a special month. President Bush has honored and recognized the contributions of our people by proclaiming May as Asia-Pacific American Heritage Month. The President's action is welcome, overdue, and only fitting, as our Nation prepares for the 21st century, the dawning of the Pacific century.

It has always bothered me that our Presidents visit Europe so often that they qualify for frequent flier status, yet they have rarely travelled to the Asia-Pacific region. I believe this has sent the wrong message to the countries of the Pacific, that our friends there continue to take a backseat to Europe and the Middle East when it comes to U.S. foreign policy.

It was thus noteworthy to see President Bush make his first trip abroad to our part of the world. As the President declared early after taking office—America, too, is a Pacific nation and we must renew our determination to strengthen ties and relationships with our allies and partners in the Pacific. Since then, the President and Vice President have attempted to make good on this commitment by coming to the Pacific on four separate occasions.

It is a beginning, yet, still, not enough attention is being paid by our Government to the Asia-Pacific region. The evolving events of the world make it imperative that this change.

In this decade and into the next century, the countries of the Pacific shall

play a more crucial role in the economic, political, strategic, and security needs of the United States and the world. As has been often-stated, the 21st century—the Pacific century—shall truly be an era marked with miraculous economic advancement by this the world's most dynamic and rapidly developing region.

As many of you know, I was born and raised in the Pacific and my love and interest lie in this part of the world. Although I do not claim to be an expert, my years of travel throughout the Pacific, followed by years of service as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, have given me a perspective which I would like to share with you.

The economy of the Asia-Pacific region today is staggering in size and breathtaking in growth.

Last year, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, our Nation did just shy of 325 billion dollars worth of total trade with the region—easily matching United States trade with Europe, and throwing in another \$135 billion in excess of our trade relationship with Europe.

Since 1981, United States trade with the Asia-Pacific region has expanded by 148 percent, and is expected to increase to \$400 billion by the end of this decade.

Almost two-thirds of the world's population resides in Asia and the Pacific, which perhaps accounts for the Pacific Basin's production of two-thirds of the world's gross national product.

Japan and America—key trading partners—alone, accounted for 40 percent of the world's GNP last year.

Also, in 1991, according to Commerce Department figures, the Asia-Pacific countries purchased close to \$125 billion worth of United States products. It is significant to note that American exports to the region have increased by 130 percent since 1981.

South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore—known in Asia as the "Four Tigers" for their astoundingly rapid economic growth, have been joined by a new wave of "Little Dragons," Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand, as the economic miracle has spread in the Asia-Pacific region. All of these countries have vigorously expanding economies, some up to 11 percent annually, placing them among the fastest growing in the world.

These facts paint a picture that has many experts in international finance and economics predicting that the Asia-Pacific region will shortly replace the North Atlantic as the center of world trade. My feeling is that this has already occurred. Yes, my friends, the Pacific century has indeed begun.

And during this month for celebration, it is only fitting that we honor our fellow Americans of Asian-Pacific descent—both from the past and the

present—that have blessed and enriched our Nation. I submit that Asian-Pacific Americans have certainly been an asset to our country's development, and it is most appropriate that our President and Congress have proclaimed May as Asian-Pacific Heritage Month.

The people of the Pacific have contributed much to America's development in the sciences and medicine. For example, in 1899 a Japanese immigrant arrived on the shores of this Nation. After years of study and work, this man, Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, isolated the syphilis germ, leading to a cure for this deadly, widespread disease. For decades, Dr. Makio Murayama conducted vital research in the United States that laid the groundwork for combating sickle cell anemia. In 1973, Dr. Leo Esaki, an Asian immigrant to our country, was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics for his electron tunneling theories. And, in engineering, few have matched the several architectural masterpieces created by the genius of Chinese-American, I.M. Pei.

Major contributions to United States business and industry have also been made by Asian-Pacific Americans. Wang Laboratories, the innovative business enterprise in computer research and development, was founded in 1955 by Chinese-American, An Wang. This Nation's largest tungsten refinery was built in 1953 by industrialist K.C. Li and his company, the Wah Chang Corp. And, in 1964, an immigrant from Shanghai, China, Gerald Tsai, started from scratch an investment firm, the Manhattan Fund, which today has well over \$270 million in assets.

In the entertainment and sports fields, Chinese-American martial arts expert Bruce Lee entertained the movie audiences of this Nation, while destroying the stereotype of the passive, quiet Asian male. World-class conductor Seiji Ozawa has led the San Francisco Symphony through several brilliant performances over the years.

A native Hawaiian named Duke Kahanamoku shocked the world by winning the Olympic Gold Medal in swimming seven decades ago; followed by Dr. Sammy Lee, a Korean-American who won the Olympic Gold Medal in high diving. Then there was Tommy Kono of Hawaii, also an Olympic Gold Medalist in weightlifting. And, yes, perhaps the greatest Olympic diver ever known to the world, a Samoan-American by the name of Greg Louganis—whose record in Gold Medals and national championships will be in the books for a long time. This year, Japanese-American Kristi Yamaguchi's enthralling Gold Medal ice-skating performance at the Winter Olympics continues the legacy of milestone achievements by Asian-Pacific Americans.

In professional sports, of course, we have Michael Chang blazing new paths

in tennis, Pacific Islanders Brian Williams and Michael Jones of World Rugby, and the tens of dozens of Asian-Pacific Americans who have made their mark as professional football players in the National Football League.

We also have an Asian-Pacific American who is making his mark on history, not in our country, but in Japan. Samoan-American Salevaa Atisanoe is a 578-pound Sumo wrestler in Japan who goes by the name of Konishiki. Salevaa, or Konishiki, incidentally, also happens to be a relative of mine.

Konishiki is the first foreigner in this centuries-old sport to reach the rarified air of Sumo's second-highest rank. More importantly, though, he is on the verge of attaining the exalted status of grand champion or yokozuna. No foreigner has ever been permitted to fill this position, as the Japanese associate the yokozuna with the essence of Shinto's guardian spirits. The ascendancy to grand champion status goes to the heart of the Japanese religion and culture.

Although Konishiki has defeated the only existing yokozuna and has an excellent tournament record, a controversy has erupted as to whether he has the necessary character to become a grand champion. By merit and skill, it is uncontested that Konishiki qualifies as a yokozuna. Many commentators speculate it is because he is not Japanese that he is being denied promotion. For the benefit of my cousin and relations between the United States and Japan, I hope that this situation does not escalate into a burning issue of racism.

In honoring Asian-Pacific Americans that have served to enrich our country, I would be remiss, as a Vietnam veteran, if I did not honor the memory of the Asian-Pacific Americans who served in the United States Army's 100th Battalion and 442d Infantry Combat Group. History speaks for itself in documenting that none have shed their blood more valiantly for America than the Japanese-Americans that served in these units while fighting enemy forces in Europe during World War II.

The records of the 100th Battalion and 442d Infantry are without equal. These Asian-Pacific American units suffered an unprecedented casualty rate, and received over 18,000 individual decorations, many posthumous, for valor in battle. With so much blood spilled warranting the high number of medals given, it is disturbing and unusual that only 1 Medal of Honor, 24 Distinguished Service Crosses, and 60 Silver Stars were awarded. The great number of Asian-Pacific American lives lost decreed that more of these ultimate symbols of sacrifice should have been awarded. Even so, the 442d combat group emerged as the most decorated combat unit of its size in the U.S. Army.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege that I share with my colleagues a little bit of information concerning the famous 100th Battalion, 442d Infantry. It is interesting to note, Mr. Speaker, that the 100th Battalion is the only battalion in the U. S. Army that has its own shoulder patch. This is a mark of distinction that no other unit of its size can claim, and was awarded because of the courageous feats and accomplishments of the Japanese-American soldiers who fought for our Nation against our enemies in Europe during World War II.

Mr. Speaker, in further recognition of these two famous units, the 100th Battalion and the 442d Infantry Combat Group have now been incorporated as a U.S. Army Reserve unit operating out of Fort Derussy, Honolulu, HI, under the command of Lt. Col. Michael Wong.

I am especially proud that Company B and Company C of the 100th Battalion, 442d Infantry are both assigned as Ready Reserve units in my district. It is with great pride, Mr. Speaker, that I report that the former U.S. Army commander of all Army Reserve units, Maj. Gen. William Ward, at a national military veterans convention last year, stated that this U.S. Army Reserve Infantry unit in American Samoa, as part of the 100th Battalion, 442d Infantry, was the best infantry Reserve unit in the United States.

And I want to pay a special tribute to the officers and enlisted men of Hawaii's U.S. Army Reserve organization for their outstanding leadership and confidence in the ability of our Samoan men and women in the U.S. Army Reserve to promote and maintain the highest standards and traditions of the 100th Battalion, 442d Infantry.

Mr. Speaker, I want to especially commend the following gentlemen: former Maj. Gen. Walter Tagawa of Honolulu for his leadership and initiative to organize a Reserve unit for the 100th Battalion, 442d Infantry in American Samoa; former command Sgt. Maj. Thomas Miyashiro for his tremendous faith and confidence in the Samoan soldier to perform well under combat conditions and to maintain the fine traditions of the 100th Battalion, 442d Infantry; and, former Brig. Gen. Edward Hirata and Maj. Gen. Paul Lister of the U.S. Army IX Corps Headquarters, Honolulu, for their outstanding contributions which have sustained the presence of our Reserve units in Samoa.

I also want to commend Col. Robert Fishman, Chief of Staff, IX Corps Headquarters, and Maj. Mapu Jamias, G-3, IX Corps Headquarters, for their concern, service, and assistance provided during the past 10 years for the Reserve unit in American Samoa.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to recognize and thank the following individuals for

their contributions and keen interest in promoting and enhancing the status of our Reserve unit in Samoa—Brig. Gen. Calvin Lau, Commanding General of IX Corps Headquarters, Fort Derussy, Honolulu, retired Lt. Col. Herbert Oyama, Col. Shogiro "Sho" Arakawa, Col. Walter Ozawa, Lt. Col. Robert Lee, Mr. S. Gibbs, Mrs. Sarah Kiaaina, Maj. Ernest Logoleo, Capt. Kyle Keomalua, Capt. Cedric Wingate, 1st Lt. Peleti Mauga, and 1st Lt. Tauapa'I Laupola.

Also, Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the contributions of one of our finest noncommissioned officers, whose untimely death caught all of us by surprise a few months ago—Company B 1st Sgt. Nation Tilo. He was loved and revered by all of his peers for his leadership and devotion to his family and fellow soldiers. Our hearts go out to his wife and parents, High Chief Tilo Eliga and wife, Mulimuli, all of whom are from the village of Aua.

I am also proud to say that we can count the Honorable DANIEL K. INOUE, a recipient of the Distinguished Service Cross, and the late highly respected Senator Spark Matsunaga, both from Hawaii, as Members from Congress that distinguished themselves in battle as soldiers of the 100th Battalion and 442d Infantry.

These Japanese-Americans paid their dues in blood to protect our Nation from its enemies. It is a shameful black mark on the history of our country that when the patriotic survivors of the 100th Battalion and 442d Infantry returned to the United States, many were reunited with families that were locked up behind barbed wire fences, living in concentration camps. You might be interested to know, my colleagues on the Hill, Congressmen ROBERT MATSUI and NORMAN MINETA, were children of the concentration camps.

The wholesale and arbitrary abolishment of the constitutional rights of these brave Americans will forever serve as a reminder and testament that this must never be allowed to occur again. It was outright racism and bigotry in its ugliest form. I pray that this will never happen again in America.

Which brings me to the increasingly volatile and complicated subject of our country's state of relations with the nation of Japan.

With Japan leading the way amongst democratic countries of the Asia-Pacific region—being the world's greatest creditor nation, the world's largest donor of foreign aid, and America's strongest financial partner and ally in the defense of our strategically important sea lanes of the Pacific Basin—I am concerned with the hostility mounting in the United States against our longtime friend and ally.

Many have said that with the recent collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war, Americans just

have to find someone or something to worry about. Numerous polls verify that Japan is the new public enemy No. 1.

The myth of the voracious, Japanese economic machine that plays by unfair rules, consumes anything in its path and gives nothing back in return, has been set upon by certain politicians needing a quick public relations fix, corporate America facing sagging sales, and workers running out of unemployment checks. Jumping on the Japan-bashing wagon is fashionable and easy, and a good way to absolve responsibility for the state of our Nation's ills. Unfortunately, it does little to improve our situation but sets loose a Pandora's box of hysteria, nonsense, and outright bigotry, compounding the already difficult period of development our country faces.

When you look at the facts—the statistics of our own Department of Commerce—Japan is actually one of America's best customers, buying over \$48 billion of United States goods in 1991. The Japanese buy more United States goods than any nation in the world, except for our neighbor, Canada. Since 1987, Japan has increased imports from our country by 70 percent, and in the same period reduced its trade surplus with the United States by 30 percent.

Taking a longer look back over the last decade, Commerce Department figures reveal that United States exports to Japan rose by 117 percent, which is more rapid growth than our exports to the rest of the world over the past 10 years.

It is significant to note, also, that the latest figures on Japanese investment in the United States show that \$130 billion was added to our economy in 1990. The Department of Commerce estimates for 1990 that Japanese investment produced 897,000 jobs for America's labor force. I would be interested to know how many Americans lost their jobs that year as a result of U.S. corporations and companies deciding, for cheaper labor costs, to set up factories and operations in foreign countries.

Rather than mindlessly point the finger of blame at Japan, perhaps we in this country should look inward for the cause of America's economic malaise. Many experts in the field suggest that Americans must address fundamental problems with our society that lead to problems with the economy. In short, we must put our house in order.

The first job is to rigorously renovate our educational system, from kindergarten on up. America's present system is not producing enough skilled workers, managers, and leaders that can compete effectively in the international marketplace.

We must also concentrate on producing engineers and specialists in math and the sciences, vocations that produce actual products and tech-

nology. Too many of our brightest minds are diverted to professions that deal with nonproductive paper shuffling for profit. As an attorney, I know a little about this.

The second major task is to rid the public and private sectors of the tremendous debt incurred in the 1980's. In the span of one decade, the United States went from the world's greatest creditor nation to one of its worst debtors. The American people, on the Federal, State, local, and personal levels, must resolve to rid ourselves of this heavy anchor, and start saving. Only then can we hope to compete freely and unburdened, with sufficient capital, as a creditor nation.

Returning to the phenomenon of Japan-bashing, this mindless behavior has precipitated all over the United States increasingly ugly and sometimes violent action against Americans—our Americans of Asian-Pacific descent. Distinction as to ethnicity, let alone nationality, seems not to be evident. Asian features alone have provoked attacks and beatings against Japanese-Americans, Chinese-Americans, Thai-Americans, and Korean-Americans, where the assailants thought the victims were Japanese nationals.

As the U.S. economy has remained stagnant, documented incidents of racist graffiti, name calling, verbal threats, fire bombings, and physical assaults have spread like wildfire from California to Colorado to Michigan to North Carolina and to New York. The pattern of Asian-American killings, such as Jim Loo's beating death last year in Raleigh, Vincent Chin's clubbing murder in Detroit in 1982, the machinegun massacre of five Indochinese kids in 1989 at Stockton, and the unexplained murder of a Japanese businessman in Ventura County a few months ago, underscore that these are not isolated incidents.

Taken as a whole, this is clearly a crisis of national dimension brewing for our Asian-Pacific American communities. Even survivors of the Japanese-American concentration camps and World War II hysteria have commented—it is happening all over again.

So, how do we stop the wholesale destruction of our birthrights as U.S. citizens that occurred in the 1940's from becoming the same nightmare for us today?

I believe Stewart Kwoh of the Asian-Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California has some good ideas.

He recommends that we not remain complacent about Japan-bashing but that we should take a very active stance. Our Asian-Pacific communities must come together for protection, and not remain isolated, fragmented, and thus vulnerable.

Our communities must also aggressively articulate a position against

scapegoating, and monitor and hold responsible those elements that make inflammatory anti-Asian statements.

Furthermore, the Asian-Pacific communities must reach out and establish ties with other ethnic groups. With the shocking experience of the burning of Koreatown during the Los Angeles riots fresh in our minds, it is clear that we must work harder to further understanding, compassion, and mutual respect between people of the Asia-Pacific and all other races. Another lesson to be learned from the Los Angeles riots is that during hard economic times, all people of color and low income are in the same predicament. Let us learn not to feed on each other. As Rodney King said, "Can we get along?"

We must also learn to trust and work with law enforcement authorities. Even in the wake of the King beating and legal travesty, and the recent manslaughter mistrial of a Compton, CA, police officer who shot down in cold blood two unarmed Samoan-Americans, shooting them 19 times with 13 bullets in their backs—the vast majority of our men and women in blue are good, honest people, professionals that ensure the peace and stability of our communities. We must use this resource to protect us by religiously and quickly reporting all incidents of hate crime.

Finally, our Asia-Pacific communities must be prepared to network with other associations in the Nation to provide a unified response to combatting racial violence and hostility against anyone, regardless of race, color, or creed.

In concluding, let me say that although Mr. Kwoh's points for protection of our communities are well-taken, I believe that the repulsive Japan-bashing America has witnessed is a temporary affliction.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation has the strength of character, the resilience of ingenuity, and the depth of resources necessary to resolve any problem before her, including our present economic woes. When you see young, upstart entrepreneurs like Bill Gates create a computer software giant like Microsoft—which, incidentally, is worth more on the market than Honda and Sony combined—you know that the United States has the right stuff. So do Motorola, Intel, Merck, Emerson Electric, IBM, Corning, and many other U.S. companies that are thriving in the international marketplace. America has done it before and we will do it again.

Meanwhile, recent events have shown the world that Japan is, as the Wall Street Journal put it, not the invincible economic terminator of our imaginings. In the past several weeks, Japan's stock market has crashed by 50 percent from its peak 2 years ago, and her real estate values in financial centers like Tokyo and Osaka have plum-

meted drastically. With this unprecedented economic instability, a tremendous amount of Japan's wealth—tens of billions of dollars—has amazingly vanished overnight, and she may be facing for the first time—a recession.

With the dismantling of the Evil Empire, the birth of numerous new democracies from Communist ruins, a victory over a dictator in the gulf war, and a vibrant stock market that portends a strong economic recovery, indeed, the United States is still strong, and remains the most powerful country on the face of this planet.

Against this backdrop, our fellow American citizens of Asian-Pacific descent can take pride, especially this month, for being Americans.

As our Nation enters into the Pacific century, Asian-Pacific Americans can hold their heads high, knowing the contributions of our people have ensured America is, despite her problems, the greatest democracy in the world.

□ 1230

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. I yield to the gentlewoman from Hawaii.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and pleasure that I join my colleagues in recognition of Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month. As an Asian-American I am proud of the rich and unique heritage that has served to enhance the strength of this Nation.

Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month is a time to recognize the achievements of Asians and Pacific islanders, and to reflect upon the culture, traditions and values that have been the foundation of our success. Americans of Asian and Pacific island ancestry have gained national and international prominence in the fields of science, business, and the arts, leaving a distinctive mark in virtually every aspect of American life.

But it is also a time to reaffirm that we do not endanger America, or the American way of life. We are part of it. Abroad and here at home we are often seen as threats to jobs, threats to higher education, threats to job security, and threats to American technological superiority. But to view us this way is painfully misguided.

The recent riots all over this country are a testament to the fact that too many people see the Asian community as a problem, and not a strength. And that people believe that when we move forward we do so at the expense of others in our society. But nothing could be further from the truth. Like other minority groups, Asians are victims of racism and misunderstanding, and we have severe problems stemming solely from our appearance.

As America continues to confront its troubled legacy of racial disharmony it is imperative that all minority groups recognize that nothing is gained if we

single each other out as scapegoats. This is a time when we must pull together and benefit from each others' strengths.

It is important for Asians and Pacific islanders that we are accepted as no less American than any other group in this society. If one of us makes it to the top, why should it be seen as a threat to others? Certainly, when a white person makes it, nobody regards it as a threat. It must be no different when the success is achieved by Asian-Americans.

Let us recognize the successes of the Asians and Pacific islanders in the past and look forward to even greater achievements from these Americans as they contribute to the improvement of our Nation, and our world community.

Mr. Speaker, I call on my colleagues in the House to join me in honoring the remarkable and inspiring efforts that have made the Asian-Pacific island legacy a proud one.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK] and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, my home State of Hawaii is widely known for its aloha spirit. The warm and gracious hospitality of our people has left an indelible mark on those who have touched our islands' shores. In our State of aloha, people of all races, creed, and religion live in harmony. There is more than a sense of tolerance for differences in our State, there is pride in our diversity.

Throughout our islands' rich history, we know that the Hawaiians opened their arms to welcome those of Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Filipino ancestries. These first groups were later joined by Koreans, Vietnamese, Laotians, Micronesians, and many other groups from different parts of the globe. As a representative of this diverse State—the 50th State in a nation of immigrants—I am proud to recognize Asian-Pacific Heritage Month.

Asians and Pacific islanders are the fastest growing group in the United States and play an increasingly influential role in American life. Like other immigrant groups before them, Asians and Pacific islanders have continued the proud American tradition of furthering the greatness of this country. They have contributed much in the areas of education, business, and government. Out doubt, they too have strengthened the fabric of our society.

Mr. Speaker, as we recognize Asian-Pacific Heritage Month, let us also turn our attention to the alarming acts of violence aimed at the 7.3 million Asian-Americans in the United States. Let us not close our eyes and ears to the report of the Federal Civil Rights Commission, which found that Asian-Americans "face widespread discrimination in the workplace and are often victims of racially motivated harassment and violence."

As our country faces these times of recession, it seems that there are those who have found Asian-Americans to be a convenient target for their frustrations. Scapegoats for these troubled times.

The first wave of attacks included the 1982 brutal death of Chinese-American Vincent

Chin in Detroit by two laid-off autoworkers who were reported to have made obscene remarks about Asians and Japanese cars. Today, nationally syndicated columnist Clarence Page notes that attacks against Asian-Americans are less random and include specific targets like community centers, senior citizen facilities, and private homes.

Mr. Speaker, this ugliness shakes the very foundation our country was built on. This great Nation was founded on the principles of justice, equality, freedom, respect.

As Members of Congress in these United States, we must take a strong stand against bigotry and discrimination. Let us not forget how our country, only 50 years ago, slipped into a moment of darkness when we interned our fellow Americans because of their Japanese ancestry and our suspicion of their loyalty to a nation they have never visited.

Mr. Speaker, America was built by immigrants. Immigrants from the Western and Eastern Hemispheres. The fabric of American society burst with a rainbow of vibrant hues. A strike against one group is a strike against us all. We cripple ourselves by tolerating any act of violence against any group. As Abraham Lincoln once said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

As we recognize Asian-Pacific Heritage Month, let us be reminded that Asians and Pacific islanders have joined other Americans in making America a great nation. A nation where people of all races can live with dignity and respect.

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month refocuses the attention of the Nation on the many contributions to the common good made by those of Asian and Pacific Island ancestry.

No country is more sensitive to the contributions of its minorities than the United States. This is as it should be for we are a nation of minorities. Yet, the sensitivity did not come about by accident. Rather, it is the result of hard work by many individuals and organizations which bring about such observances as the Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month.

As a native of Guam, I know that in a nation of such diverse ethnic origins, these times of recognition are important to remind us of where we came from and to give us a period of reflection on where we're going.

I salute the people of my part of the world—Asia and the Pacific Islands—who now call the United States their home, and I congratulate you on your many fine contributions to our great Nation.

At the same time, I wish to remind all Americans that the building blocks of our greatness are our mosaic of many cultures and many ethnic origins.

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague, Congressman FALEOMAVAEGA, for organizing this time on the floor of the House of Representatives to recognize the achievements and future of Asian-Pacific Americans. I am pleased to be able to offer my reflections and high hopes on this occasion.

Asian-Pacific Americans have a rich and diverse history that we can look back on with pride. We all owe a great deal to the first generation that struggled to make a life for themselves and their families here. As a relatively

recent group of newcomers to this country, we have the blessing of being closer in touch with our roots. Not only can we celebrate our customs and traditions, we can count the generations of our families going back centuries, and also remember the stories of our families' struggles.

We are all descendants of pioneers who sacrificed a great deal to provide an opportunity for us to succeed in our schooling and careers. But we must also realize that the mentality that led that generation to survive in America is keeping second, third, and fourth generation Asian-Americans from reaching their full potential. Our parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents had a survivalist mentality: they wanted to succeed but didn't want to rock the boat. They didn't want to make a difference or reform society. And maybe they couldn't. But we can. Each and every one of us have a responsibility to provide leadership for the community.

I exhort Asian-Pacific Americans across this great land to look beyond ourselves and see what we can contribute to this country. We must overcome the survivalist mentality and be less conservative in taking on challenges. Clearly, we are up against many obstacles: language barriers, stereotypes, and anti-Asian bigotry. But foremost, Asian-Americans must overcome their apathy in their community and in politics. We cannot sit back and wait for others to come to our aid and assist us. It will require that each of us invest some time and energy to take care of others around us.

I applaud our accomplishments in many diverse fields. Schoolteachers, athletes, scientists, actors and actresses, medicine, police officers, and the small business owners have demonstrated to the world that we can be leaders in any field. We must continue to strive for excellence: to make ourselves, and our community, be the best. Let their be no doubt that this in turn will help make our country strong. Asian-Pacific Americans have an indomitable spirit to work and build, our future promises to be as rich and accomplished as our past.

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] for organizing this special order today.

And I think all Americans of Asian and Pacific Islands ancestry owe a debt of gratitude to our friend from New York, Congressman FRANK HORTON.

The gentleman from New York has taken the lead, first with legislation establishing Heritage Week, and now with the ongoing observation of May as Asian Pacific American Heritage Month.

We should make no mistake about it. This annual celebration is important.

A recent report by the United States Commission on Civil Rights found, as we all know, that Asian Pacific Americans are frequently the victims of discrimination, and all too often victims of violence, because of our heritage.

There are many contributing factors to this problem, but the Commission identified one that underlies every other problem we face: ignorance.

To many Americans, an Asian face still means "foreigner."

I remember several years ago when I gave a speech at the opening of a United States-Japan trade center in California.

After the ceremony, one of the U.S. trade officials who was attending came up to me.

He said, "Gee, Congressman. Your English is excellent. What part of Japan are you from?"

I don't know whether he thought he heard an accent, or simply saw a face that fit his definition of "foreigner."

I still don't know. But I do know this: there is no such thing as a foreign face in America.

This is a fairly benign example, but that lack of understanding has had devastating consequences both for Asian Pacific Americans, our Nation, and our Constitution.

That was brought home to me by my experience, and those of 120,000 other Americans of Japanese ancestry, during World War II.

When the Empire of Japan launched an unprovoked surprise attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, our Government decided that Americans of Japanese ancestry were a categorical threat to the United States.

No matter that these threats were unproven, or that we were either American citizens or permanent resident aliens. The search for scapegoats was on, and we were all tarred with the same indiscriminate brush of racial hatred and fear.

America quickly saw little value in distinguishing between the attackers that Sunday morning and loyal Japanese-Americans who were every bit as much the target of that dawn air raid in Hawaii.

Within months, Japanese-American communities along the West Coast began disappearing one by one: removed into stark, barren camps scattered throughout some of the most inhospitable regions of the United States.

In all, more than 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry had their most basic constitutional and human rights stripped away.

Despite this treatment, Japanese-Americans served this country well in the war effort.

The all-Nisei 442d Regimental Combat Team and its 100th Battalion were volunteers from the camps, enlistees fighting Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy while their families remained behind barbed wire. These men became the most decorated Army fighting force in American military history.

In the Pacific, a top-secret war was fought by Japanese-Americans in the Military Intelligence Service—a story that went untold for decades.

But it was they, these volunteers, who cracked code after code—saving countless American lives.

The stories of these dedicated Japanese-Americans volunteers were living proof that the brand of disloyalty was undeserved. Educating our colleagues here in the Congress, and educating the American people about their contributions was central to the successful effort to win redress for the injustice of the internment.

When the Congress passed the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, we reaffirmed our commitment to the principles of our great Constitution. We finally acknowledged that Americans are not defined by the color of their skins, or the shape of their eyes. They are defined by a commitment to the ideals of justice and

equality that are the true measure of what it means to be an American.

Today, Asian Pacific-Americans are one of the fastest growing populations in this country. Our contributions in the sciences, in business, in medicine, the arts, and in Government are helping to move this Nation into the 21st century.

But we know that the forces that brought about the oriental exclusion laws of the 19th century, and that brought about the internment in the 20th, will follow us into the 21st unless people of conscience continue to bear witness and to fight injustice.

As we learned in the 10-year fight for redress, the most powerful weapon we have is education. The annual observance of Asian Pacific-American Heritage Month is a central part of that effort.

By educating our fellow Americans about our experiences in this country, and about the experiences that brought us or our ancestors to these shores, we are building the ties that will continue to bind us together as a community.

Many people refer to this country as a melting pot, where cultures and histories are somehow blended into a homogenous whole.

I reject that analogy. To me this country has always been, and should continue to be, a tapestry. It is a tapestry woven of diverse threads of different colors and different textures. Each of those threads alone is easily broken. But when they are woven together, those individual threads become a thing of beauty and their diversity becomes our greatest strength.

The recent events in Los Angeles were unmistakable examples of the danger we face should we fail to build those ties.

When we allow ignorance to stand unchallenged, it will lead inevitably to suspicion and fear. As each of us knows, it is but a small step from there to discrimination, anger and violence.

Observances like Asian Pacific-American Heritage Month provide us with an opportunity to fight that cycle of ignorance and anger. By proudly declaring who we are, and by educating our fellow Americans about our history and our accomplishments, we are working to strengthen the American tapestry.

Once again, I would like to thank my good friends, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA for arranging today's special order, and Mr. HORTON for his continued leadership and dedication to Asian Pacific-American Heritage Month.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from American Samoa?

There was no objection.

□ 1240

LEGISLATION TO ENSURE SAFETY STANDARDS FOR ABOVEGROUND OIL TANKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CLEMENT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, across this country hundreds of aboveground storage tanks are leaking. Because of a loophole in the law, operators of these tanks, unlike operators of underground storage tanks, are not even required to install the most basic mechanisms to prevent a leak or detect a leak once it has begun. The Environmental Protection Agency recently estimated that it will cost taxpayers and industry \$35 billion nationwide to clean up leaky tanks. Unfortunately, without requirements for basic prevention and detected systems, the problem will only get worse.

In Fairfax, VA, residents of a once beautiful, serene community have seen their neighborhood turn into an environmental nightmare overnight because of leaking oil tanks. A tank farm, located nearly 1,000 acres across the woods from the community, may have been leaking for as long as 20 years. Recent estimates indicate that 350,000 gallons of oil have spread through underground water systems, contaminating the water, endangering public health, and causing the property values of nearby communities to plummet.

To make matters worse, hazardous levels of oil vapors have been detected in the basements of nearby residences forcing two families to abandon homes where they have lived for over 25 years. Still, this oil leak is only the beginning of the nightmare for nearby residents. Many more expected to leave because of health and safety hazards. The irony is that the tank farm is still operating today, despite demands from citizens and local leaders that it be shut down, because there are no clear cut laws mandating that such tank farms be closed and the area be cleaned up.

The leak in Fairfax is only one example of this nationwide dilemma. In Senator TOM DASHLE's home State of South Dakota, a leaking tank farm in Sioux Falls contaminated soil and water and resulted in the condemnation of a residence and grade school. Now, more than 5 years after the leaks were discovered, the Federal Department of Health and Human Services issued a report stating that the area is still a public health hazard, and recommended various actions to reduce the chances of human exposure.

And the list continues. In Brooklyn, NY, millions of gallons of oil was discovered that had been underneath the city for decades. In Whiting, IN, more than 16 million gallons of petroleum

leaked into ground water surrounding the Amoco Oil refinery. In Port Everglades, FL, hundreds of thousands of gallons of oil leaked over a period of 50 years, through broken hoses, leaky pipes, and cracked tanks, making its way into the underground water supply.

Basic regulations must be put in place to stop these disastrous leaks from continuing. Senator DASCHLE recently introduced legislation in the U.S. Senate to establish comprehensive above-ground tank standards. Today I am introducing companion legislation in the House that would ensure that: secondary containment systems are put on all new and existing tanks; that specific standards for installation and testing are required; regular inspection is required; appropriate enforcement is required; and clear financial responsibility is prescribed by law.

This is a very modest proposal in terms of regulation—but had any of these measures been in effect in recent years, leaks like the one in Fairfax City, Sioux Falls, Brooklyn, and others would not have occurred.

I urge my colleagues to lend their support to this critical legislation and bring an end to leaking tanks which endanger our environment and public health.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MILLER of Washington, for 60 minutes each day, on June 3 and June 9.

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ABERCROMBIE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MORAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STARK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, for 5 minutes, on May 27.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ABERCROMBIE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. MAZZOLI.

Mr. STARK.
Mr. PANETTA.
Mr. GUARINI in two instances.
Mr. MORAN.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.) under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 27, 1992, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3567. A letter from the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting recommendations for coordination of Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities for 1991, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5616(c); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

3568. A letter from the Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's 1990 annual report on progress in implementing requirements concerning the Nation's worst hazardous waste sites, pursuant to Public Law 99-499, section 120(e)(5) (100 Stat. 1669); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3569. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting notification that Turkey has transferred United States-origin spare parts for C-130 and T-37 military aircraft to Pakistan without United States Government consent; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3570. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the Department of the Navy's proposed lease of defense articles to Korea (Transmittal No. 14-92), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3571. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting two entries in the price and availability report for the quarter ending December 31, 1991, dated January 15, 1992; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3572. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1995 resulting from passage of H.R. 3337 and H.R. 2454, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 1310(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3573. A letter from the International Boundary and Water Commission, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1991, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

3574. A letter from the Public Printer, Government Printing Office, transmitting the annual report of the U.S. Government Printing Office for fiscal year 1991; to the Committee on House Administration.

3575. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the High Plains States Groundwater Demonstration Program Act of 1983 (98 Stat. 1675) to authorize additional appropriations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

3576. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled, "New Mexico Public Lands Wilderness Act"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

3577. A letter from the President and CEO, Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting the status report for the month of April 1992 (the 1988-89 FSLIC Assistance Agreements); jointly, to the Committee on Appropriations and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

3578. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting calendar year 1993 Medicare physician fee schedule update and fiscal year 1993 Medicare volume performance standards recommendations, and our calendar year 1992 report on monitoring utilization of and access to services for Medicare beneficiaries; jointly, to the Committee on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

JOINT RESOLUTION ON DEBT LIMIT PASSED UNDER RULE XLIX

Under clause 1 of Rule XLIX, the following joint resolution was engrossed and deemed passed:

[Submitted May 21, 1992]

H.J. Res. 494. Joint resolution increasing the statutory limit on the public debt.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of the rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. WISE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mrs. MINK, Mr. THORNTON, and Mr. SANDERS):

H.R. 5259. A bill to authorize payments to units of general local government for fiscal years 1992 and 1993; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI (for himself and Mr. DOWNEY):

H.R. 5260. A bill to extend the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program, to

revise the trigger provisions contained in the extended unemployment compensation program, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Government Operations.

By Mr. FAWELL (by request):

H.R. 5261. A bill to extend and amend the programs under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act and the program for runaway and homeless youth under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988; to consolidate authorities for programs for runaway and homeless youth; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JONTZ:

H.R. 5262. A bill to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 relating to diversion of water from the Great Lakes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY (for himself, Mr. STUMP, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. PICKLE, and Mr. GEREN of Texas):

H.R. 5263. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a demonstration project to determine the cost-effectiveness of certain health-care authorities; jointly, to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs, Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MORAN:

H.R. 5264. A bill to regulate aboveground storage tanks used to store regulated substance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H. Con. Res. 324. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that women's soccer should be a medal sport at the 1996 centennial Olympic games in Atlanta, GA; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of May 21, 1992]

444. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to providing Federal Housing Impact Aid Funds for infrastructure development, construction, and maintenance for military dependents; to the Committee on Armed Services.

445. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to

the New Jersey Medicare DRG waiver and share uncompensated care payments to New Jersey hospitals; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

446. Also, memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Virginia, relative to the extension of daylight savings time; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

447. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, relative to amending the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

448. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to line item vetoes for the President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

449. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Alabama, relative to ratifying the original proposed second amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. MORAN introduced a bill (H.R. 5265) for the relief of Terrill W. Ramsey; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 25: Mr. GILMAN, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. WILLIAMS.

H.R. 1495: Mr. BUSTAMANTE.

H.R. 2838: Mr. EDWARDS of Texas and Mr. BORSKI.

H.R. 3258: Mr. KOSTMAYER.

H.R. 3612: Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 4399: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 4419: Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 4954: Mr. GUARINI, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MFUME, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. WEISS.

H.J. Res. 411: Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. STOKES, and Mr. TRAFICANT.

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 Nations Trusteeship Council affair which calls for the United Nations 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 States 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 Palau'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

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. 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 EN-
VIRONMENT 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-

ricified 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-Moremen 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 hipped 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-Moremen 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 Moremen will soon graze in adjacent pastures. When a visitors' center opens in winter 1992, the Farnsley-Moremen 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 Loyanne 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,

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 Loyanne 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.

IN HONOR OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 26, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to pay tribute to the members of the Women's International Zionist Organization. This year, the members of this international organization are celebrating their 10th anniversary in the United States.

WIZO, a nonprofit voluntary organization with 280,000 members in 56 countries, was founded in 1920. This organization is directly involved with the social welfare, education, and integration of all people, and their work has touched the lives of many across the globe.

One of the projects the women of this WIZO U.S.A. have taken on is the Miami Beach Community Center, located in Ramat Gan, sister city of Miami Beach. Serving as a model for similar facilities in Israel, this vital center serves as a catalyst for education, cultural and social services for all who visit it.

I would like to acknowledge the president of World WIZO, Raya Jaglom; president of WIZO

U.S.A., Evelyn Sommer; and the members of the Women's International Zionist Organization Florida executive board which include Mercedes Ivcher, president; Rosita Retelny; Sonja Igra; Beverly Koplowitz, Jana Falic; and Lesley Kruger.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the members of this organization for their terrific work and leadership in our community. Together, through their constant change and adaptation to current needs, they have made a considerable difference in the growth of our city. I commend them for their commitment and dedication to others and for their wonderful success as an international organization.