

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

OPENING OF CONGRESSIONAL
HIGH SCHOOL ART EXHIBITION

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, as Chair of the Congressional Arts Caucus, it was my great honor and pleasure this past Tuesday, June 29, to welcome to the Capitol—along with Senator JAMES M. JEFFORDS, Vice Chair of the Caucus, and Speaker THOMAS FOLEY—winning student artists and their families from across the country for the opening of the Congressional High School Art Exhibition.

Now in its 12th year, the exhibition showcases the work of talented young artists who have competed in art competitions sponsored by Members of Congress in their districts. This year, I am proud to say, was the largest and most successful competition held to date, with 262 Members participating. Once again, General Motors was generous enough to sponsor the opening festivities.

We were also pleased to welcome and pay tribute to a gifted young actress, Sarah Jessica Parker, who was presented with the Congressional Arts Caucus Award for her long-standing commitment to the competition and her efforts to involve young people in their country's future. Ms. Parker inspired everyone present with her heartfelt comments and words of encouragement.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues, each staff assistant and every visitor to the Capitol to walk through the Cannon corridor to the Capitol and view these extraordinary artworks. They are impressive testimony to the great reservoir of talent which exists throughout the Nation.

I include the remarks of those who participated in the opening ceremony of the exhibition at this point in the RECORD.

STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN SLAUGHTER BEFORE
THE CONGRESSIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ART COMPETITION,
JUNE 29, 1993

As Chair of the Congressional Arts Caucus, it is my great pleasure to welcome all of you to this particular event—the opening of the Twelfth Annual Congressional High School Art Exhibition.

For what has now been twelve years, Members of Congress have sponsored local high school art competitions, involving talented young people, arts educators, families and local business and community leaders. Each year, we in the Capitol are treated to a panorama of outstanding artworks. The thousands of visitors who view these works are simply awed that the art is created by high school students. Each of us are overwhelmed not only by the talent contained in the works, but by the vision and humanity which they express.

Congress can truly be proud of this bipartisan effort to recognize and encourage the arts and education throughout the country.

Every student benefits from involvement in the arts, for these programs teach our young people self-expression, discipline and creativity. For our part, through this project we are helping to discover the next generation of outstanding American artists.

There are a countless number of people who have worked hard to make "An Artistic Discovery" such a success. Speaker of the House Tom Foley and Minority Leader Bob Michel have been steadfast supporters and participants in this project throughout the years. In addition, the 262 Members of Congress who also conducted contests—the largest number of participating Members to date—and their staffs deserve much praise. We are grateful to George White, Architect of the Capitol, and his staff in facilitating this professional exhibit. We would also like to recognize General Motors for providing both resources and guidance for what has now been a decade.

Special recognition must also go to Patrick Lippert, President of "Rock the Vote," for all of his passion and commitment to this project for many years as well as to Sarah Jessica Parker, who has showed a remarkable loyalty and commitment to this Competition.

Most importantly, though, we wish to thank the student artists themselves for sharing their enormous talent with us. We celebrate you today—your creativity and vision.

It is a privilege now to introduce Speaker of the House Tom Foley, who has once again generously agreed to join us in opening this Exhibition.

AN ARTISTIC DISCOVERY—REMARKS OF THE
HONORABLE THOMAS S. FOLEY

First, let me congratulate all the winners of the twelfth annual competition of the Congressional Arts Caucus, and to welcome each of you to your first "opening".

We should all be grateful to Congresswoman Louise Slaughter, and Senator Jim Jeffords, of the Congressional Arts Caucus, and to my friend, Bob Michel, the distinguished Minority Leader—who has continually offered his support—for their hard work and dedication to this program. We should recognize that this program is a private/public partnership that has brought together not only the Arts Caucus and government leaders, but leaders of corporate America like Jack Smith, CEO of General Motors and Chairman of "An Artistic Discovery". Mr. Smith is represented here today by James Johnston of General Motors, with whom we have proudly shared this occasion in the past. And I especially thank this year's award recipient, Sarah Jessica Parker, for her participation in this program, for her work to register young voters with "Rock the Vote", and for her dedication to American youth.

Every year this "partnership for the arts" encourages young people across America to look beyond the hard facts of mathematics and science to something equally important, to imagination and creativity. In a world that seems to grow more reliant on pragmatic education which is, no doubt, essential in an ever expanding technological world, we

must not forget the timelessness of the arts. We must not forget that art is not a diversion, but an essential part of a well rounded society. We must not forget that, for many of you, art may become your life's craft, your life's skill, your life's science.

This program may be the first opportunity for future artists to realize the importance of artistic imagination to the rest of society. To encourage the arts is to encourage the dreams of young visionaries who, through their art, interpret our world and give perspective to our time.

Let me say, it is not just the visual arts that we must continue to encourage, but all the arts, for in the arts are the lessons of the ages. Civilization will always struggle with life and death, war and peace, love and hate, but, through the ages, the unique interpretations of artists have captured the struggles of civilization for all time. What I mean is that the arts can explain the triumphs and tragedies of history as well as science—sometimes, perhaps, even better.

The Congressional Arts Caucus, the business community, and all those in every state who have participated in this program, have understood the power of your talent and the importance of artistic creativity in a well rounded society. Remember, you are young American artists, and each of you is as much a part of the future of this nation as all the scientists and mathematicians. You are America.

REMARKS BY JAMES D. JOHNSTON, 1993 CONGRESSIONAL ARTS CAUCUS, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1993

General Motors is pleased once again to participate in the 12th Annual Congressional High School Art Competition. And what an exhibition! I'm told it's the largest ever with some 262 works of arts representing the ideas and impressions of some of our nation's brightest and most talented young artists.

As I browsed the exhibition, I was truly amazed at the diversity and vivid expressions depicted in many of the works of art.

I was reminded of the words of one of our world's greatest thinkers * * *

Aristotle said that the goal of art is to represent not the outward appearance of things, but their inward significance.

Someone else said, perhaps more simply—art is much less important than life, but what a poor life without it.

To the 150 students here today, I thank you for your ability to say so much without words and for making the lives of so many rich by your unique abilities of expression.

I, on behalf of General Motors, wish you much success in all you set out to do.

INTRODUCTION OF SARAH JESSICA PARKER/
PRESENTATION OF ARTS CAUCUS AWARD

We are so honored and pleased today to welcome and pay tribute to a special friend of the Congressional Arts Caucus and a truly remarkable young woman, Sarah Jessica Parker. In 1988, Sarah first participated in these opening ceremonies and spoke to the winning students with such eloquence and sincerity. She honored us again in 1989 by attending, so this year marks Sarah's third and most charmed time with us.

● 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.

In a remarkably short amount of time, Sarah has become one of America's leading young actresses. Successful in film, television and theatre, she brings a special presence and exuberance to all of her roles. Best known for her popular motion picture performances, she starred in such films as last summer's hit comedy, "Honeymoon in Vegas," as well as "L.A. Story" and "Footloose." In July, she will be appearing with Bette Midler in "Hocus Pocus" and in the fall will be starring opposite Bruce Willis in the action adventure film "Striking Distance."

On television, she struck a chord with critics and audiences alike starring in several major series, including "Equal Justice," "A Year in the Life" and "Square Pegs" along with a host of made-for-television films. Sarah has carefully honed her talent since starring in Broadway as "Annie." Her theatre performances in Lincoln Center's "A Substance of Fire" and Wendy Wasserstein's "The Heidi Chronicles" demonstrated her enormous range and striking ability.

But, this impressive acting career is only the start. Sarah, literally since childhood, has been what can only be described as an ideal citizen—one who cares deeply about her country and others around her and who has devoted a significant portion of her life to making a difference. She also discovered her love for the arts as a young girl in Ohio and never forgot how important it was that she was given the opportunity to develop her talent in school. As a result, much of Sarah's energies have been to empower younger Americans, to involve them in the arts and to encourage them to dream, to participate and to achieve whatever they desire.

Sarah has worked for many years registering young voters for Rock the Vote and has spoken to students who deal with the daily realities of drugs, crime and poverty through Young Artists United. Of course, her devotion to the Congressional High School Art Competition has been heartfelt and unwavering.

In short, Sarah is a leader and a consummate example of the manner in which these gifted with talent can be a positive force of change and social conscience.

It is our honor, on behalf of all of the Members of the Congressional Caucus to present Sarah Jessica Parker with the Congressional Arts Caucus Award which reads: "Who, by her longstanding dedication to promoting the involvement of young people in the creative life and future of our nation, her commitment to projects such as the Congressional High School Art Competition and by her own example, has inspired a generation of young people to civic participation and artistic excellence."

STATEMENT OF SARAH JESSICA PARKER AT OPENING OF CONGRESSIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ART EXHIBITION, JUNE 29, 1993

I would first like to thank the Speaker for uttering my name. Thank you Congresswoman Slaughter, Senator Jeffords and all the Members of the Congressional Arts Caucus so much for this incredible honor. It means a great deal to me.

It is because of the efforts of two people that I am here today. Patrick Lippert and Rhoda Glickman brought me here for the exhibition for the first time in 1989 and then in 1990. I am proud to call them my friends and I thank them.

I was very excited to come here today and especially thrilled to be invited to take part in the opening ceremony once again. I feel particularly honored to be among so many

exciting young artists. Your work is simply amazing. The talent that each of you possess is a gift, something to be nurtured and treasured by you, your families and your teachers. But your vision, your ability and your talent is also a gift to our country.

With the exception of viewing your work and meeting all of you, the thing that most excites me about the exhibition is that so many Members of Congress from both the Democratic and Republican Parties and every corner of the country are able to join together in this effort to celebrate your talent. As you know, the two rarely agree; however, their unified presence here today and their nonpartisan commitment to this event shows the importance not only of your art but of your perspective, your voice and your vision. That each of you are being encouraged to develop your talent and that Congress is doing the encouraging is extremely important.

From my own experience, I know that not everyone excels in every single academic subject. All of us express ourselves in various ways and have different abilities and talents. The ability to communicate and create through one's art is a special power, something that every student should have the opportunity to take part in.

I cannot articulate how moved and impressed I am by your artwork, how much joy it gives me to see the varied, complicated and beautiful works. Walking through the exhibition has always been an incredible experience, one that has brought me back to the opening for the third time.

Your work speaks for so many of your peers and represents so much—your creativity, your view of the world, your dreams, your passion. Your contribution is a vital and important part of our country.

I truly hope that each of you take this honor and build on it, not only in terms of your talent but in always believing that your views count, that your voice should be heard and that each of you, individually and collectively, are important.

I encourage all of you to pursue your interest in the arts, whether it be your choice of vocation, as a means to express yourself and enhance your life or simply because you enjoy it.

Congratulations to all of you, and thank you so much for allowing me to be part of this celebration.

RIBBON CUTTING REMARKS BY JAMES M. JEFFORDS

Please join me as we cut the ribbon to officially open the Twelfth Annual High School Art Competition. This exhibition of some of our country's most talented young artists is year in and year out, one of the greatest examples of how we in Washington are reminded of the importance of the arts to all Americans, especially the youth.

Whether inspired by the encouragement of an arts teacher, a family member, or from within yourselves, you have expressed your individualism through your paintings and even more, addressed greater themes for us all as well. While some of this year's works portray strikingly realistic, even recognizable, people and settings, others demonstrate the power of art to convey abstract images and ideas. The diversity and creativity of talent in this room alone speaks very strongly to the importance of encouraging our schools and communities to give young Americans the opportunity to pursue the arts passionately.

Through this competition, we in Congress congratulate you for achieving excellence in

the arts. On behalf of my colleagues, I congratulate you all and hope that you will continue to creatively express yourselves through your art.

NORTHERN SACRAMENTO VALLEY RURAL HEALTH PROJECT

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 20th anniversary of the Northern Sacramento Valley Rural Health Project [NSVRHP]. For the past two decades, the NSVRHP has provided medically underserved residents of our northern Sacramento Valley communities with quality medical care.

The NSVRHP began as the Sutter-Yuba Farmworkers Health Project, a medical care project for migrant farmworkers, funded by the Farmworkers Health Service and Migrant Health Act. In 1973, at the suggestion of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the project was incorporated as a non-profit organization—the Northern Sacramento Valley Rural Health Project.

The NSVRHP has come a long way. It has evolved from a night clinic in Sutter County General Hospital to a provider of comprehensive, quality primary and preventive health care for underserved valley residents in five counties. Today, the NSVRHP serves northern California migrant and seasonal farmworkers, as well as other rural populations, to the tune of over 100,000 patient visits per year.

The NSVRHP family has grown to include a network of strategically placed family health centers, including the Oroville Family Health Center, Oroville Family Dentistry, the Orland Family Health Center and Dental Clinic, the Lindhurst Family Health Center and Dental Clinic, the Chico Family Health Center, the Richland Family Health Center, the Gridley Family Health Center, the Hamilton City Medical Clinic, and the Colusa Family Health Center, and Colusa Family Dentistry. Yet, in spite of its growth, the NSVRHP has remained flexible and retained its high responsiveness to the needs of our people. NSVRHP patients continue to receive the superior health care services that they deserve, at reasonable cost.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to have the Northern Sacramento Valley Rural Health Project in my district. I am therefore pleased to have this opportunity to publicly acknowledge the value that we in the Third Congressional District of California place on the presence and contributions of the NSVRHP and its staff.

I, together with the many families of Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Sutter, and Yuba Counties whom the NSVRHP cares for, am proud of its record of public service and dedication to the medically underserved people of our area. I commend the board of directors and staff of the NSVRHP, including its executive director, Adan Juarez, for their commitment to the quality of life of our people and communities.

STATEMENT OF INTRODUCTION
FOR BUSINESS, COMMERCIAL,
AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
SECONDARY MARKET DEVELOP-
MENT ACT

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Business, Commercial, and Community Development Secondary Market Development Act to facilitate the creation of a new, broad, and efficient secondary market for business, commercial, and community development debt and equity investments.

The ability to readily obtain financing for businesses of all sizes is a key factor in promoting the economic growth, full employment, and competitive innovation essential for the United States to make long-term gains in the emerging global economy.

Increased access to funds is a crucial component of the revitalization of the United States economy. This new secondary market can significantly increase the availability of credit at reasonable interest rates for business, commercial, and community development investments and create new opportunities for economic growth and full employment. It will stimulate an increased flow of funds through capital markets and dramatically increase the liquidity of this country's lending institutions.

Under this legislation, all sizes and types of business, commercial, and community development debt and equity products are eligible for trade in this secondary market. No attempt was made to limit the scope of financial instruments allowed into this market. The sheer volume and diversity of products eligible for trade is this market's greatest asset and represents the best opportunity for success on a broad and meaningful scale.

This new secondary market can create investment products attractive to large institutional investors, such as insurance companies and pension funds. The vast financial resources of these investors can, at last, be brought into the business and community development financing market. Creating a successful secondary market for business, commercial, and community development debt and equity investments is the single most important and substantial action we can take to encourage economic growth in this country.

The institution of this secondary market will foster the growth of new industries that can secure the economic future of the United States. Creation of this market will: increase the opportunities for businesses seeking to commercialize emerging technologies or processes to obtain funds needed for their development; diminish the risk to individual investors associated with new lending and greater venture capital investment; and significantly increase the availability of credit for new and expanding minority- and women-owned businesses.

Community and economic development products are also eligible candidates for inclusion in pools of assets for securitization in this market. Without the expenditure of any addi-

tional Federal funds, this market creates an excellent opportunity for State governments, and the Federal Government, if it desires, to actually multiply public funds allocated for the purpose of community development, economic revitalization for underserved areas, and business development loan programs. This market can also be used to increase the capital available to community development financial institutions to help them realize their full potential.

This legislation requires no expenditure of Federal funds. It requires no Government subsidies for the formation of this market, nor are Government funds explicitly or implicitly promised in the form of guarantees or pledges of the full faith and credit of the United States.

The Federal Government will, however, retain effective oversight and regulatory authority over the activities of this new secondary market. The Secretary of the Treasury will be authorized to certify private and public organizations, meeting specific standards, as "secondary market facilitating organizations." This certification will allow secondary market facilitating organizations to receive certain legal treatments and operating benefits they would not otherwise be entitled to without certification.

The granting of certification by the Department of the Treasury in any given instance will also entail the establishment of agreed-upon public policy goals to be met thereafter by the secondary market facilitating organization seeking certification. The goals will address employment enhancement, community development, investment in low- and moderate-income areas, investment diversity, and equal opportunity.

In short, the creation of this secondary market can finally put a massive segment of previously untapped private sector funds to work revitalizing our economy. Active and efficient secondary markets already exist for nearly all forms of investment with the exception of business and economic development lending. Because of this, business lending is now at a competitive disadvantage. It is the only major segment of the financial marketplace without access to a secondary market. Existing secondary markets have proven their ability to increase the availability of funds for investment and to keep interest rates competitive.

The new secondary market can also help stabilize and absorb cyclical downturns in real estate and business activity. Its creation will present the opportunity for banks to develop loan-originating and loan-servicing capabilities, generate additional fee income, and offer the potential for an invigorated banking industry.

Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration has indicated support for economic initiatives that enhance small business lending. I consider this legislation to be a core component of any strategy to increase funds available for business and economic development.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation. For the benefit of my colleagues, I am attaching to this statement a summary of the Business, Commercial, and Community Development Secondary Market Development Act.

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS, COMMERCIAL, AND
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECONDARY MAR-
KET DEVELOPMENT ACT

This legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to certify any public or pri-

vate entity, meeting specified standards, as a "secondary market facilitating organization." A certified organization is then licensed to engage in secondary market operations with respect to business, commercial, and community development debt and equity investments in accordance with the framework laid out in this legislation.

Eligibility standards for the secondary market facilitating organization license will be set by the Secretary, and the following items will be part of the license criteria: minimum operating capital; minimum capital reserves; fulfillment of agreed-upon investment intermediation goals; experience and integrity standards for the entity's operating officers; underwriting, appraisal, and servicing standards; access to books, accounts, and records; loan administration and disclosure standards; reporting standards; and compliance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

In arriving at the agreed-upon targets with respect to intermediation by each secondary market facilitating organization, the Secretary will, in consultation with the secondary market facilitating organization, establish goals for the intermediation of debt and equity investments so that the investments will serve to: enhance employment opportunities; promote community development; direct funds to business and commercial enterprises in low- and moderate-income areas; promote investment diversity; and promote equal opportunity.

When formulating the goals mentioned above, the Secretary will also take into consideration other conditions of the secondary market facilitating organization such as: the need to maintain the sound financial condition of the certified organization; the need to ensure a reasonable economic return to the certified organization; current economic conditions; past performance of the certified organization in meeting or exceeding similar goals; the market availability of debt and equity instruments necessary to meet the defined goals; and other pre-conditions determined by the Secretary to be relevant. These goals, once set, may be adjusted at the discretion of the Secretary.

The Secretary is authorized to revoke certification if it is determined that the secondary market facilitating organization no longer meets the requirements. This legislation provides for public disclosure of the standards established for each secondary market facilitating organization and the performance of each certified organization fulfilling of the goals established.

For purposes of this legislation, the Secretary may waive the application of provisions of Federal or State laws and regulations for the activities of secondary market facilitating organizations, provided that doing so is appropriate to meet essential economic objectives in the public interest. No waiver is to be granted, however, of any law or regulation respecting public or individual health or safety, civil rights and non-discrimination, environmental protection, labor relations, labor standards, occupational health or safety, or pensions. No waiver may be granted that does not first come under scrutiny by the head of the agency or department responsible for carrying out and enforcing the provisions of law affected by the waiver. No waiver will be granted of any law or regulation that would have an adverse effect on the safety and soundness of any federally insured depository institution certified as a secondary market facilitating organization.

Suspension, revocation, modification, or limitation of any waiver may occur if the

secondary market facilitating organization fails to meet any eligibility standard or if the waiver is no longer appropriate. The legislation provides for hearings for any person adversely affected by any suspensions, revocations, modifications, or limitations of waiver rights and specifically limits the suspension, revocation, modification, or limitation of waiver rights only to future inter-mediations.

Nothing in this legislation shall be construed as limiting the authority of the appropriate regulators to supervise and regulate a financial institution which has been certified by the Secretary as a secondary market facilitating organization.

This legislation provides for the Secretary to examine and conduct oversight on the activities of secondary market facilitating organizations and to establish required components of such examinations. The Secretary is authorized to require any reports, in addition to an annual report, that the Secretary may deem necessary from secondary market facilitating organizations. Examinations are required of all secondary market facilitating organization applicants. The Secretary is given the right to assess fees to cover examination and other administrative costs.

The activities of a secondary market facilitating organization and any debt or equity security or other obligation issued or guaranteed by any such organizations shall not be obligations of, nor will be guaranteed in any respect, by the United States. Notification of this fact to the customers of a secondary market facilitating organization is required by this legislation.

This legislation directs the Financial Institutions Examination Council to establish and enforce uniform reporting standards with respect to debt and equity investments for bank examination purposes in order to improve procedures for rating such investments for the secondary market.

SMALL BUSINESS SECONDARY MARKET DEVELOPMENT ACT

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, today I join with the chairman of the Subcommittee on Economic Growth and Credit Formation of the Committee on Banking in sponsoring the Business, Commercial, and Community Development Secondary Market Act of 1993.

This legislation, designed to help expedite the creation of a secondary market mechanism for small business loans, is a good first step toward easing the credit availability problem.

The best way to help stimulate our sluggish economy and create jobs is to find better ways to help provide a steady flow of affordable capital to the small business sector of the economy.

Today, we have secondary markets for home mortgages, student loans, agriculture loans, and others. All have shown what the availability of credit, at reasonable rates, can do to stimulate growth and investment. The small business community has few outlets for

this kind of opportunity and the banking industry has shown a reluctance to make loans which involve risk and for which they would have to hold sizable amounts of capital.

This legislation, I believe, attempts to strike the right balance between Federal involvement and private sector expertise to build an efficient secondary market mechanism for small business loans. The legislation attempts to do this without creating another Government sponsored enterprise and without committing, explicitly or implicitly, the full faith and credit of the United States to the facilitating organization.

This legislation allows the Department of the Treasury to certify or license public or private organizations as secondary market facilitating organizations. It authorizes the Treasury to waive certain unnecessary regulations in the securities, tax and banking sectors in order to facilitate the sale of investment grade securities backed by small business loans.

Is this the perfect solution to the credit crunch problem? Hardly. Many questions have yet to be answered, especially with respect to the exact regulations which could be waived in order to facilitate this effort; the role of banks in the debt and equity market; the question of the role of Treasury versus the Securities and Exchange Commission in regulating the transactions; the issue of the overall safety and soundness of the organizations involved; and whether a new market mechanism can securitize community and economic development loans in distressed communities and neighborhoods.

Nevertheless, this is a good first step in trying to address a credit availability issue which has been well documented and acknowledged. I commend the chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his efforts.

H.R. 2519: COMMERCE-JUSTICE- STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2519, the bill that will fund the Commerce, Justice, and State Departments, the Federal judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal year 1994.

First, I would like to commend Chairman NEAL SMITH, as well as the members and staff of the subcommittee for meeting the challenge that was before them. The subcommittee was able to set its priorities in determining the funding levels for the various agencies and programs that this bill supports, given the fiscal restraints it faced. But, the funding level in the resulting bill is not only below the subcommittee's target, as set by the Appropriations Committee based on this year's budget resolution. It is also less than the amount requested by the President, and \$602 million below last year's funding level.

The Commerce-Justice-State bill supports a diverse number of agencies and programs.

They include law enforcement against organized crime, the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI], and our Federal prisons; the operation of our national fisheries, and our marine, weather, environmental, and satellite programs; the National Weather Service; and the Small Business Administration, known for its direct and guaranteed loan assistance to small businesses.

A key provision in the bill that is of tremendous importance to my district and its surrounding areas, is the provision that funds the Sacramento River Winter Run Chinook Salmon Captive Broodstock Program. This particular program supports efforts to protect and accelerate the recovery of the winter run chinook salmon. As many in my district know, the winter run chinook salmon has been listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act [ESA]. Their precarious status makes a successful recovery program, which will protect and accelerate their recovery, of vital importance to the area. A successful program will improve our local economy by alleviating the stress on the fishing industry and agricultural water diversions, and it will enhance recreational benefits. Ultimately, I hope this program will be successful in removing the winter run from the ESA list as well.

Also important to my constituents is the bill's support of SEARCH, the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics. SEARCH is comprised by Governors' appointees from all States. These appointees are dedicated to assisting State and local criminal justice agencies in building, operating, and improving their computer systems to combat crime, all at no cost.

Just this past year, SEARCH held 16 courses at the National Criminal Justice Computer Laboratory and Training Center in Sacramento, with over 260 law enforcement officials in attendance. SEARCH assisted the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department Crime Analysis Unit in mapping a series of car-jackings that took place at gunpoint in the Sacramento area. This mapped information was then distributed to patrol forces. SEARCH also helped the Sutter County Sheriff's Department examine two computer disks that were suspected of containing evidence in a homicide case.

Last, this bill supports the operation of the Fruit Frost Agricultural Weather Forecast. California farmers rely very heavily upon this program, which employs highly trained agricultural meteorologists, who closely monitor weather patterns which could be potentially devastating to sensitive crops. The information gathered is used to make site-specific forecasts for crop growers within their regions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support final passage of this bill. Its programs safeguard our children, neighborhoods, and communities, and preserve our resources. They protect our industries, both locally and globally, and help us maintain our position as an international leader—economically, socially, and politically. The programs in H.R. 2519 help maintain the quality of our lives as Americans.

TRIBUTE TO THE RESOURCE
RECOVERY STEERING COMMITTEE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Resource Recovery Steering Committee of Arenac County, MI. The steering committee is currently in the process of developing a resource recovery program for the county of Arenac. This cooperative program will organize a network of residents dedicated to the concept of reducing the amount of waste going to landfills from Arenac County.

The committee is committed to developing a team relationship to build bridges and relationships between members of the committee and diverse groups in the county. The committee is attempting to enlist the business sector, local governments, and other community organizations in this efforts.

The committee has committed itself to three goals. The first is the diversion of reusable natural resources from landfills. The second goal is the education of county residents in the need for and techniques of recycling, and lastly the assembly of information for use by businesses considering recycling.

The committee will focus its efforts on recycling options unique to the county, and advocate a program sensitive to future changes and needs of county residents. The steering committee of the Resource Recovery Program for Arenac County, MI is ultimately dedicated to the preservation of the county's environment and high quality of living for its residents.

Mr. Speaker, as we learn more about the impact humans have on the environment and natural resources the need for programs such as this one becomes self-evident. As Alexis De Tocqueville, the young French aristocrat who visited our country in the 18th century, wrote about the American people, "If they want to proclaim a truth or propagate some feeling by the encouragement of a great example, they form an association." The steering committee of the Resource Recovery Program is the embodiment of this ethic.

Again, I wish to express my support of this effort, and a fervent hope that it will be a success.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT
PROGRAM

HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Commerce to conduct the Quarterly Financial Report [QFR] Program. I am pleased to be the sponsor of this legislation, along with the distinguished and ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, Congressman JOHN MYERS.

Under section 91 of title 13, United States Code, the Secretary is required to collect and

publish quarterly financial statistics of business operations, organization, practices, management, and their relation to other businesses. The report includes data on sales, expenses, profits, assets, liabilities, stockholders' equity, and related accounts generally used by businesses to measure their financial condition and progress.

Quarterly Financial Report data are essential for calculating key Government measures of the national economy. The QFR is the primary source of data for current estimates of the gross domestic product and national income accounts. It is a major component of the Federal Reserve Board's flow of funds accounts, and it is the Board's sole source of unconsolidated nonfinancial corporate data. In addition, the Treasury Department estimates corporate tax liability through use of QFR data. The Federal Trade Commission [FTC] uses the series as a basic reference point in analyzing the financial performance of American industries.

The timing of the Quarterly Financial Report Program is structured to meet the specific needs of key economic indicators. However, business analysts and decisionmakers also use QFR data to analyze industry profitability for investment purposes, compare their financial condition with industry trends, and analyze performance of the small business sector.

The Quarterly Financial Report Program was first established in 1947 as a permanent program under the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission. Ten years ago, Congress transferred responsibility for the Quarterly Financial Report Program to the Department of Commerce under Public Law 97-454. The Secretary of Commerce delegated authority for the program to the Census Bureau, the Government's primary data collection agency.

Although the Quarterly Financial Report Program was permanent for 36 years under the FTC, Congress inserted a 7-year sunset on the program in 1983, when it transferred jurisdiction for the QFR to the Department of Commerce. At that time, Congress sought to ensure that extensive changes in regulations required by Public Law 97-454 would produce the outcome it desires. It did. Three years ago, Congress reauthorized the QFR through fiscal year 1993 by unanimous consent.

Permanent authority for the Quarterly Financial Report Program will not require the expenditure of additional funds. The Census Bureau carries out this important data collection program for a modest \$2.1 million a year.

The Quarterly Financial Report Program is structured to minimize the reporting burden on respondents. Nearly 95 percent of the 9,300 companies that are asked to participate in the QFR respond. Small businesses that have participated for eight quarters are rotated out of the survey sample.

The Quarterly Financial Report Program is the most current and comprehensive source of data on corporate financial activity. Making the QFR Program permanent will ensure the accuracy and continuity of principal economic indicators that are the cornerstone of our ability to measure current economic conditions and to plan for our future economic well-being.

IN COMMEMORATION OF 20 YEARS
OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO
OUR COUNTRY BY THE MEN AND
WOMEN OF THE DRUG ENFORCE-
MENT ADMINISTRATION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today is the 20th anniversary of the Drug Enforcement Administration. I would like to commend the dedicated men and women who have so ably served this Nation in this outstanding agency. They are truly our front line troops in the war on drugs.

Our 3,545 Drug Enforcement Administration agents are among the most talented and diligent law enforcement agents in the world. Their struggle is perilous, as they oppose some of the best organized, most dangerous, and ruthless criminals in the world. The men and women who support the work of our DEA agents also put their lives on the line. Many people feel that the war analogy for our anti-drug effort is an exaggeration, but for what these people risk and endure, it is entirely accurate. Forty-five special agents and other DEA personnel have made the ultimate sacrifice for their country.

DEA was created 20 years ago to unify drug investigations, create one Federal drug intelligence data base, and establish clear liaison between Federal drug agents and their State, local, and foreign counterparts. It is the only U.S. agency whose sole mission is to combat drug trafficking.

In 1973, the 1,423 agents arrested about 7,500 drug traffickers. Last year, the 3,545 agents arrested nearly 25,000 traffickers. Over the years they have placed some of the world's most notorious drug criminals behind bars, including Mr. "Untouchable" Nicky Barnes, and Carlos Lehder, the founder of the Medellin drug cartel.

Domestically, DEA has over 120 field and resident offices. They work with State and local authorities in over 100 task forces, which have become a major resource in New York City, cooperation among DEA and the State and local police is excellent and has been very productive. I have heard praises of DEA from local police around the country. Last year, these task forces around the country seized over \$114 million in assets. Since 1984, DEA's asset seizure program has seized over \$6 billion in assets.

DEA has also participated heavily in the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces Program, and plays an active role in about 85 percent of their cases. DEA also has its own Targeted Kingpin Organization Program, which targets the highest level drug traffickers around the world.

DEA has offices in 51 countries around the world, providing invaluable assistance, training, and support to drug enforcement efforts in drug producing and transit nations.

Although a law enforcement agency, DEA has recognized the importance of prevention and demand reduction efforts. Special agents are assigned as demand reduction coordinators in all 19 field offices to work with community groups, schools, local law enforcement, as

well as employers, to develop education and prevention programs that are essential in addressing the drug problem.

Mr. Speaker, the drug problem in this Nation remains at a very serious level, yet I shudder to think how much worse it would be if it were not for the Drug Enforcement Administration. I believe that this Nation owes the DEA a great deal of gratitude and admiration.

Happy anniversary, DEA, and every best wish for continued and increasing success.

CHARITABLE RISK POOLS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to clarify the ability of charities to pool their normal liability risks in a 501(c)(3) organization. Charitable risk pools would provide charitable organizations with a steady source of affordable liability insurance and educate members of the risk pool in ways to minimize their liability risks.

Under this bill, in order to qualify for non-profit status, the risk pool would have to be composed entirely of 501(c)(3) organizations, and must receive its start-up capital from sources unrelated to the charitable organizations insured by the risk pool.

The need to clarify the tax exempt status of charitable risk pools was brought to my attention by an organization called the Nonprofits' Insurance Alliance of California [NIAC] but the proposal would cover risk pools formed by nonprofits in other States that allow charitable risk pools such as Illinois, Michigan, Arizona, and Maryland.

NIAC has almost 800 members, the bulk of them are very small charities. The median annual budget size is \$170,000. NIAC members include day care centers, inner city substance abuse programs and HIV services, homes for severely disturbed adolescents, and centers for children with cancer.

In short, NIAC members are not ideal candidates for low cost commercial insurance coverage.

However, NIAC has been able to provide below cost coverage for these nonprofit members because all of NIAC's implementation costs and start up capital—\$1,600,000 to date—comes from independent private and community foundations such as the Ford Foundation and the Packard Foundation. Foundations provided this low cost capital because they saw charitable risk pools as a way to fill a gap where commercial insurers were not providing an adequate or affordable coverage to nonprofits.

This capital from nonprofit sources unrelated to the risk pool members allows NIAC to pass savings of approximately 30 percent below commercial rates to the risk pool members. This saved NIAC members over \$2 million in 1993, reducing overhead so that charities have more funds available to carry out their charitable mission.

It is questionable whether charitable risk pools such as NIAC qualify for 501(c)(3) status under current law. However, the Treasury

Department testified before the Select Revenue Measures Subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means on June 22, 1993, that "the administration would not oppose a provision under which a charitable risk pool could qualify as a section 501(c)(3) organization, notwithstanding section 501(m), provided that the charitable risk pool receives a substantial amount of contributions from nonmembers that it uses to subsidize the coverage provided to members."

I hope this bill will significantly reduce overhead expenses for small charities so that more of their resources can be devoted to their charitable purpose.

The bill follows:

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. TREATMENT OF CERTAIN CHARITABLE RISK POOLS.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to exemption from tax on corporations, certain trusts, etc.) is amended by redesignating subsection (n) as subsection (o) and by inserting after subsection (m) the following new subsection:

“(n) CHARITABLE RISK POOLS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this title—

“(A) a qualified charitable risk pool shall be treated as an organization organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes, and

“(B) subsection (m) shall not apply to a qualified charitable risk pool.

“(2) QUALIFIED CHARITABLE RISK POOL.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘qualified charitable risk pool’ means any organization—

“(A) which is organized and operated solely to pool insurable risks of its members (other than risks related to medical malpractice) and to provide information to its members with respect to loss control and risk management,

“(B) no part of the net earnings of which insures to the benefit of any member or other person other than through providing insurance coverage (or information) described in subparagraph (A),

“(C) which is comprised solely of members that are organizations described in subsection (c)(3) and exempt from tax under subsection (a), and

“(D) which meets the organizational requirements of paragraph (3).

“(3) ORGANIZATIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—An organization (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the ‘risk pool’) meets the organizational requirements of this paragraph if—

“(A) such risk pool is organized as a nonprofit organization under State law provisions authorizing risk pooling arrangements for charitable organizations,

“(B) such risk pool is exempt from any income tax imposed by the State (or will be so exempt after such pool qualifies as an organization exempt from tax under this title),

“(C) such risk pool has obtained at least \$1,000,000 in startup capital from nonmember charitable organizations,

“(D) such risk pool is controlled by a board of directors elected by its members, and

“(E) the organizational documents of such risk pool require that—

“(i) each member of such pool continue at all times to be an organization described in subsection (c)(3) and exempt from tax under subsection (a),

“(ii) any member which receives a final determination that it no longer qualifies as an organization described in subsection (c)(3) shall immediately notify the pool of such determination and the effective date of such determination, and

“(iii) each policy of insurance issued by the risk pool shall provide that such policy will not cover the insured with respect to events occurring after the date such final determination was issued to the insured.

An organization shall not cease to qualify as a qualified charitable risk pool solely by reason of the failure of any of its members to continue to be an organization described in subsection (c)(3) if, within a reasonable period of time after such pool is notified as required under subparagraph (C)(ii), such pool takes such action as may be reasonably necessary to remove such member from such pool.

“(4) OTHER DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) STARTUP CAPITAL.—The term ‘startup capital’ means any capital contributed to, and any program-related investments (within the meaning of section 4944(c)) made in, the risk pool before such pool commences operations.

“(B) NONMEMBER CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘nonmember charitable organization’ means any organization which is described in subsection (c)(3) and exempt from tax under subsection (a) and which is not a member of the risk pool and does not benefit (directly or indirectly) from the insurance coverage provided by the pool to its members.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1991.

TRIBUTE TO THE EASTSIDE HIGH SCHOOL NATIONAL HONOR SOCIETY

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the National Honor Society of Eastside High School in Paterson, NJ. It is a privilege to have such hard-working youths in my district.

These young adults have achieved a great accomplishment. To be a member of the National Honor Society an individual must possess a strong background in service, character, leadership, and scholarship. Students are interviewed by professors and must present recommendations that confirm their commitment to their community and their schoolwork. Those selected have demonstrated their dedication to excellence and it is important to highlight their accomplishments since they will one day become our leaders.

The following students from the 1993 National Honor Society, graduating class of Eastside High School are: Hewitt Angus, Dion Beckford, Maria Cuadra, Cynthia Flores, Hector Grullon, Sara Gutierrez, Georgia Henry, Betsy Matias, Sherry Ann McKay, Guillermo Negrete, Wade Nembhard, Maria Ramirez, Sonaly Ramirez, George Rano, Burhan Uddin, Karen Virgo, Annalessa Williams.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the students for all they have achieved. They are

an inspiration and give us hope for the future. I have no doubt that each of them will make a major contribution to our society.

**SUPREME COURT RESTORES
MEASURE OF PRUDENCE TO U.S.
IMMIGRATION POLICY**

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the recent Supreme Court decision to uphold the interception of United States-bound Haitian immigrants was an important step in returning a measure of sanity to United States immigration policy. Prior to the Bush administration's decision to return these Haitians while they were in international waters, literally hundreds of thousands of Haitians had fled to the United States seeking a new and more prosperous way of life. Moreover, we have hard evidence that, were the Clinton administration to reverse the repatriation policy, yet another mass exodus would result.

Mr. Speaker, the situation with the Haitian boat people is but the latest demonstration that United States immigration policy is in desperate need of reform. We are witnessing an unprecedented abuse of the political asylum process, and we are seeing unprecedented numbers of illegal aliens seeking ways to avoid detection. We are seeing organized crime becoming involved in the smuggling of human flesh. According to recent studies, legal and illegal immigrants cost the United States some \$45 billion per year. As a June 25, 1993, editorial in the Omaha World Herald recently stated: "Letting immigrants enter the country to apply for asylum has been a disaster." The following is that editorial, entitled "Hard but Fair Decision on Haitians":

HARD BUT FAIR DECISION ON HAITIANS

A decision this week by the U.S. Supreme Court should slow the deterioration of America's immigration enforcement. The court sensibly upheld the government's authority to intercept U.S.-bound Haitian emigrants at sea and turn them back to Haiti.

We aren't saying, as do some people, that America should slam shut the doors and extinguish the beacon on the Statue of Liberty. This is still the land of opportunity. America still draws strength from the industry and spirit of its immigrants. A need for political asylum still exists, although it may not be as pressing as it was during the Nazi and Communist eras.

But America can't live up to all the expectations of all the people who would like to become instant American citizens. No country could provide the jobs, the housing, the schools and social programs that would be necessary if it threw open its doors to all the people of China, Russia, Brazil, Kenya and Mexico who want a better life.

Indeed, Donald L. Huddle, a retired Texas professor, has calculated that legal and illegal immigrants cost the United States about \$45 billion a year that it wouldn't spend if the borders were closed.

There must be rules and procedures. There must be differentiation between those who immigrate for political reasons and those whose reasons are economic. The Supreme

Court's decision strikes a blow for an orderly system.

Haiti is among the Western Hemisphere's poorest countries. Its economy all but collapsed after a 1991 military coup and an international boycott against the oppressive government that came to power. Tens of thousands of its people chose to flee the poverty and hunger in their own country. They took to the seas many on makeshift rafts, to seek political asylum in the United States.

The Bush administration said so few Haitians could make the case that they were fleeing political persecution that it ordered all to be turned back. The decision slowed the exodus and encouraged other Haitians not to risk their lives. Those who believed they qualified for political asylum were urged to contact U.S. officials in Haiti. Those wanting a better life were encouraged to wait their turn under U.S. immigration laws.

Bill Clinton criticized the policy while campaigning but reverted himself once in office.

Allowing unrestricted entry into the United States would hardly be fair to those would-be immigrants who follow the rules and apply for legal immigrant status to this country. Letting immigrants enter the country to apply for asylum has been a disaster. A large percentage of them quickly disappear into America's vast pool of illegal immigrants.

Some people accused the court and the administration of lacking sympathy. But an immigration policy must be based on more than sympathy. The court seemed to recognize that in coming to a hard but fair decision.

CLAIMS OF UNITED STATES COMPANIES AGAINST SAUDI ARABIA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I attach for the interest of my colleagues the latest report from the Department of Defense on resolved and pending claims of American companies against Saudi Arabia.

This report lists seven important claims which have been resolved since the last report to Congress dated March 6, 1993. There are still three claims on the list of original claims which are unresolved and three new claims which have been added to the unresolved list.

Enormous progress has occurred in resolution of claims in recent months, and I hope further progress can occur in the coming weeks to try to eliminate this list and to set in motion a mechanism for expediting commercial disputes in the future. It is in both our interest and in Saudi Arabia's interest to move quickly to get these matters behind us.

The Department of Defense letter, submitted pursuant to Public Law 102-396, follows:

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,

Washington, DC, June 30, 1993.

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON,

Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This follow-on report on the status of the process for resolution of commercial disputes with governmental entities in Saudi Arabia and the prognosis for

such disputes which remain unresolved is made in fulfillment of the commitment made in my letter of March 6, 1993, submitted pursuant to Section 9140 of the Fiscal Year 1993 Department of Defense Appropriations Act (P.L. 102-396).

According to information available to the Executive Branch, the following claims identified in the Department of Commerce letter of May 27, 1992, have been satisfactorily resolved since my March 6 report:

Aydin Systems Division versus Royal Saudi Air Force.

Blount International versus King Saud University.

Casey & Glass Inc. versus Saudi Arabian National Guard.

First Chicago National Bank versus Ministry of Public Works & Housing.

First Chicago National Bank versus Ministry of Industry & Electricity.

Westinghouse Saudi Arabia versus Saudi Electricity Corp.

Sanderson & Porter versus Saline Water Conversion Corporation.

Our records indicate that three of the original cases reported by the Department of Commerce remained unsettled: Leo A. Daly versus multiple ministries; National Medical Enterprises versus the Ministries of Interior, Defense and Aviation, and Health; and Harbert-Howard Cos. versus the Ministry of Agriculture and Water.

The Harbert-Howard Cos. case was mentioned in my earlier report as the subject of disagreement between the parties as to whether final settlement had been reached. Both the Saudi Arabian Government and the claimant, Harbert-Howard Cos., have been in contact with me, as they have with other members of the Cabinet and the Congress, to explain their respective positions. Some members of Congress have also taken positions in support of the Harbert-Howard claim and have petitioned the Saudi Arabian Government and me on its behalf. I have conveyed those continued expressions of Congressional interest to the Saudi Arabian Ambassador, HRH Prince Bandar. However, it is not our position in the Department of Defense to sort out the competing claims of the disputants in this or any of the other cases at hand. We have neither the legal authority nor the expertise necessary to adjudicate such claims.

In enacting Section 9140(b), the Congress expressed its sense that the United States and Saudi Arabian Governments should work together diligently and without delay to resolve satisfactorily the outstanding commercial disputes, which I believe we have done and will continue to pursue. President Clinton has said that he is committed to ensuring that his administration works to secure fair treatment by foreign governments for American firms. Today's report brings the total number of original cases satisfactorily resolved thus far to 13. (In addition to these 13 and the three cases remaining, the original Department of Commerce letter also contained a 17th claim by Continental Illinois Bank, which, as I indicated in my earlier report, in the opinion of the Saudi Arabian Government, should have been directed against the private Saudi contractor.)

Prince Bandar has also reported to me that his government has settled claims by Computer Sciences Corporation, the Hartford Graduate Center, H.B. Zachary International, AECOM, and Lockheed Sanders, none of which were included in the original Department of Commerce list. However, the Department of Commerce has advised me that the following three firms have requested that their claims be added to the list of unresolved disputes:

Science Applications International versus the Department of Zakat and Income Tax.

Gibbs & Hill versus the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu.

BMY Combat Systems versus the Ministry of Defense and Aviation.

These additional claims, both settled and unsettled, are outside the scope of Section 9140 and are not included in the statistics cited in the preceding paragraph. We have been assured by the Saudi Arabian Embassy that it will spare no efforts in resolving these additional claims in an expeditious and fair manner.

Prince Bandar has committed to us that his government will proceed with determination and diligence to negotiate satisfactory conclusions to the remaining cases. He has said that they were proud of the success achieved, but that they would not rest until the issue is completely put behind them. You have my assurance that the Department of Defense, together with my colleagues in the Departments of State and Commerce, will continue to follow the situation closely. Secretary Brown raised the commercial disputes issue during his recent visit to Saudi Arabia earlier this month and urged his hosts to resolve the remaining claims promptly and also to adhere to the New York Convention on the Enforcement of Arbitral Awards.

This report was prepared in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce and concludes my obligations under Section 9140.

Sincerely,

LES ASPIN.

TRIBUTE TO REV. WALTER W. SNYDER

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly remarkable religious leader, the Reverend Walter W. Snyder, who is pastor of the Calvary Lutheran Church in my hometown of Flint, MI, and who will be celebrating 35 years of ministry this month.

In recognition of Reverend Snyder's 35 years of service to God, and of his many contributions to our community, the Calvary Lutheran Church will be holding a banquet in his honor on July 25. To the many tributes that he will receive on that occasion, I would like to offer my own here in the U.S. Congress.

Mr. Speaker, as a leader of our vibrant religious community of Flint, Reverend Snyder has served those around him in countless ways—not only since coming to Flint in 1984, but since his ordination in 1958 at Grace Lutheran Church in Denison, TX. Since that day, his deep commitment to God and his compassion and energy have helped those he has served from Texas, Kansas, New Mexico to Michigan, where his own Calvary Lutheran Church in Flint has thrived under his leadership and guidance.

In addition to his ministry, it is a personal tribute to Reverend Snyder that his five children, four sons and a daughter, are active in the church in their own right, including the eldest son, who followed his father's calling into the ministry.

Mr. Speaker, Reverend Snyder has meant a great deal to our community because of his

tireless and selfless dedication and contributions. He does not confine himself to the church or parish house, but walks among the people of Flint, sharing meals with them at the local corner restaurant. I know that I am a better person for having known him, and I know that the Flint area is certainly a better community because of his love.

TRIBUTE TO LT. CLARENCE
"JUICE" GREENE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Lt. Clarence "Juice" Greene, an outstanding leader in my 17th Congressional District in Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, Clarence will retire July 11, 1993, after 28 years of distinguished service to the Youngstown community. He began his noteworthy career as a member of the Youngstown Police Force in 1965; 16 years later, he was appointed lieutenant, and served in this capacity while working with the special task force on several occasions.

Clarence's professional contributions have been many. He rose to the top of the force, and for that he should be commended. But, Mr. Speaker, more importantly, Clarence is an exemplary member of the force because he was deeply involved in the community he served. He has been a member of the Buckeye Elks Lodge No. 73 since 1965, holding the post of past exalted ruler; member of Council No. 15; member of Ohio State Association I.B.P.O.E. of W.; member of the security department of the grand lodge of the I.B.P.O.E. of W.; security officer for the grand daughter ruler, and district deputy of all northern district lodges. Clarence is currently a member of the Black Knights Association and Fraternal Order of Police.

Mr. Speaker, Clarence is a role model for the thousands of young people considering a career in law enforcement. His service in the force and to his community is tireless. I would like to take this special opportunity to join the citizens of my district in congratulating Clarence on an exceptional career. Thank you, Clarence, and God bless.

HAZLETON JR. HIGH SCHOOL'S
ECO-TIGERS AWARDED PRESIDENT'S
YOUTH SERVICE AWARD
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL WORK

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to some remarkable young people from my district, the Hazleton Junior High School Eco-Tigers. The Eco-Tigers are the winners of the President's Youth Service Award for 1993.

The students have been recognized for their work in the Nescopeck State Park. They have

laid out a trail with 15 bluebird boxes and three large nest boxes for wood ducks. They are also spearheading efforts to build an environmental education center so that all students have a chance to learn about the environment.

The Eco-Tigers also are focusing on water quality. They have used water testing kits to test water samples for acidity, dissolved oxygen and sewage bacteria.

The students' advisors, John Evans, their English teacher, and John Turri, their biology teacher, incorporate what the students experienced during their trips to Nescopeck Park with what they are studying in the classroom. The students write papers about their experiences and discoveries and have given speeches to younger students about the birds that use their nest boxes.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of these young people. They realize that improving our environment is instrumental to their futures and the future of our planet. I commend them for their dedication and hard work in trying to make our world a better place.

The following Hazleton Junior High School students are members of the Eco-Tigers:

Tiffany Correll, Leanne Martini, Teresa Snyder, Rebecca, Cerio, Jennifer Sachs, Joseph Tanner, Eric Kostic, Ryan Leib, Steve Zelechowski, Lori Stecker, Melissa Calucci, Robin Cameron, Andrea Cerrito, Jackie Hnasko, Jackie Mondell, Jere Neikum, Katie Matyas, Devin Davis, and Renee Williams.

Also, Kelly Marshall, Lindsay Swirble, Jeff Zola, Carmen Marsit, Jeff Keller, Robert Boock, Louise Rodino, Kristin Sabol, Andrea Goryl, Jill Schiefer, Misty Maurer, Christine Skokowski, Jennifer Veet, Nicole Spishock, Amy Surrnick, Christy Scholtes, and Andrea Lowder.

1993 CROP DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
FOR COUNTIES IN SW MINNESOTA

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, I toured southern Minnesota with Agriculture Secretary Espy yesterday. I spoke earlier today on the floor of the House of Representatives about the visit, and I would like to elaborate by enclosing an assessment of crop damage in southwestern Minnesota compiled by Minnesota Extension Service Educators in the Southwestern District and summarized by Jim Nesseth of Jackson and Cottonwood Counties.

1993 CROP DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FOR COUNTIES
IN SW MINNESOTA

Fourteen counties in southwestern Minnesota may suffer economic losses in excess of 400 million dollars in crop losses and soil erosion due to the excessive moisture and flooding in 1993. Minnesota Extension Educators and County Disaster Committees compiled damage assessment reports this past week indicating significant yield and potential quality reductions in corn, soybeans, forage, and small grain crops.

Farmers in this part of the state continue to plant soybeans on acres previously too wet to plant, but may have to eventually

leave up to 150,000 acres idle due to the excessive moisture in their fields.

Soybeans could possibly be planted through the first week of July; however, yields are greatly reduced due to these late planting dates and producers must decide whether to risk further input costs with no guarantee of break even yields this fall.

Rainfall for these 14 counties is ranging from 150-300 percent above normal. Average rainfall accumulation in some counties is as high as 25 inches with ranges between 20-30 inches. Normal precipitation accumulation for a 12-month period at the Southwest Experiment Station is 26.19 inches. Most counties have reached this level in rainfall accumulation from April to June.

University research indicates late planting dates significantly reduce yield potential and below normal growing temperatures, resulting in less Growing Degree Days (GDD) have set back crop development by approximately three weeks. GDD are a measure of heat units available for crop development. From May 1, 1993 until June 29, 1993, 711 GDD have been accumulated at the University of Minnesota Southwest Experiment Station of Lamberton, Minnesota. This compares to a long term (32 year) average of 877 GDD and a 1992 accumulation of 922 GDD for the May 1-June 29 period. A scenario of above normal GDD accumulation would project maturity at September 20. It should be noted that above normal GDD accumulation following a below normal GDD accumulation spring has not occurred in 78 years of recorded weather data for this area. The more likely scenario according to historic weather data is below normal GDD accumulation for the remainder of the season. In that case, corn would not reach maturity prior to October 20, a date at which there is a 90 percent probability of a killing frost occurring. Frost dates at the Southwest Experiment Station in Lamberton range from early frost September 3rd in 1974 and a late frost on October 31st in 1970 with average frost date of October 6th.

Corn plants are suffering nitrogen deficiencies due to excessive moisture, driving the available nitrates lower in the soil profile. Producers may have to apply additional nitrogen to the corn crop until the root system reaches the nitrates in the soil. Implementing weed control and compaction of the soil have further reduced the yield potential. Soybean root rots have greatly reduced the plant population in many soybean fields this spring forcing producers to replant an estimated 4,000-5,000 acres in each county. Other producers are forced to accept poorer stands and lower yield potential because of continued wet weather and late planting dates.

Livestock producers will also be affected with poor performance in feed efficiency and rate-of-gain, and milk production due to poor quality feed stuffs an outside lot conditions. Estimated losses from counties range from 3-5 million dollars per county. Land owners, ag lenders, ag suppliers, implement dealers, and other agri-businesses will directly feel the effects from this disaster. These losses will have a rippling effect on our rural economy indirectly affecting non agri-businesses.

Producers can now only hope for ideal weather conditions of above normal temperatures and timely rain fall for the crops to catch up and for commodity prices to rally. These producers are currently looking to USDA for disaster relief if conditions do not dramatically improve. 1993 could be a devastating year for producers who have suffered financially because of poor yields and crop conditions since 1991.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN'S
SOLAR CAR TEAM WINS NA-
TIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the University of Michigan is widely known for its achievement of excellence in the areas of academics and athletics. Today I am pleased to recognize Michigan students for outstanding performance in yet another field. Twenty-two undergraduates on the University of Michigan Solar Car Team drove 1,120 miles from Dallas to Minneapolis to collect a first-place trophy and their second national championship in Sunrayce 93.

The University of Michigan's car, Maize and Blue, was one of 34 student-designed, solar-powered cars competing in Sunrayce, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy and General Motors Corp. In November 1993, the U-M Maize and Blue will race from Darwin to Adelaide, Australia, competing in the World Solar Challenge.

The expertise, perseverance, and determination of the Solar Car Team led them to excel in the tradition of Michigan competitiveness. I am proud to pay tribute to these students whose achievement stands as testimony to the depth and scope of their education at the University of Michigan.

TRIBUTE TO MR. DAVID
DICKINSON

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has served his community not only through his career but also in his public service. Mr. David Dickinson has spent a large portion of his life dedicated to making his community a better place.

On July 8, 1993 his friends and neighbors will gather to celebrate his retirement after 38 years and 11 months of employment for the city of Harbor Beach, MI. During this long career he worked for the Department of Public Works as water plant operator, city water clerk, assistant city clerk, city clerk/treasurer, and city administrator/clerk.

Mr. Dickinson also dedicated a large amount of his free time to public service activities. He served on the following city of Harbor Beach boards and commissions: board of review, planning commission, board of appeal, and economic development corp. Another example of his concern for his community was his service on the Harbor Beach Fire Department for 25 years.

Men of this caliber are a rare thing to find. Men who dedicated their lives to not only serving their community but also creating a city friends and neighbors can be proud of being a part of. I wish Mr. Dickinson immense joy and happiness in his retirement.

THE MEDIPLAN ACT OF 1993

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, access to health care should be considered a basic right of every American. Yet, at least 35 million of our fellow citizens are without the basic protection of health coverage. One in four Americans lack basic health insurance at some point over a 2-year period.

While the health care delivery system of which we are so proud ignores the needs of so many Americans, that same system is on track to spend almost \$1.6 trillion in the year 2000 on health care, an amount far in excess of the amount spent by any other nation.

Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. —, the MediPlan Act of 1993. This bill would provide affordable, publicly-financed health insurance to every American.

The MediPlan Act of 1993 combines elements for two prior proposals.

First, the bill incorporates the national health budget and reimbursement systems currently included in H.R. 200. These systems would slow growth in health spending to the rate of increase in the gross domestic product.

Second, the bill would establish universal coverage using a Medicare-for-all model, similar to a proposal I introduced in the 102d Congress, H.R. 650, the MediPlan Act of 1991. This would assure vital health insurance protection to every American, modeled on the demonstrated success of our health insurance plan for the elderly, Medicare. Enactment of this bill would assure every American of his or her basic right to high-quality health services.

Enacting solutions to our health care problems will be the most difficult and complex task faced by this Congress in many years. Success will require our working together as legislative pragmatists, not continuing to debate between philosophical extremes.

At the same time, I believe that the Medicare Program offers important lessons about what does and doesn't work. Medicare is based upon three decades of experience.

I hope this bill will stimulate additional discussions, both within Congress and the administration, that will make a positive contribution to the process of finding viable solutions to the difficult problems we face.

NEED FOR HEALTH CARE REFORM

Over the last several years, the ongoing debates over our health care system have made its deficiencies clear to every Member of this body. Yet while we are poised to begin serious consideration of broad reforms under the leadership of President Clinton, it is appropriate to pause and review our objectives.

First, and most importantly, health care reform must assure all Americans are covered for the cost of basic health services.

For families without adequate health insurance, any encounter with the health care delivery system, no matter how minor or seemingly routine, presents serious financial consequences. The unsurprising result is that these families do not seek appropriate health care when they need it.

Lack of health insurance often means that proper care is delayed until the problem is

more serious. Research shows that uninsured persons are less likely to have their children appropriately immunized, less likely to receive adequate and timely prenatal care, and less likely to see a physician even if they have serious symptoms.

Lack of health insurance places special burdens on pregnant women and on children. Only 11 percent of children without health insurance reported excellent health, while 78 percent of children with private coverage reported excellent health. Perhaps one of the most unfortunate statistics of all is that 26 percent of all women of reproductive age are not insured for basic maternity care.

It is well known that a relatively small investment in healthy children pays large dividends. The Institute of Medicine [IOM] has estimated that as many as one-third of all low birthweight babies could be avoided if all mothers received appropriate prenatal care. According to the IOM, for every dollar invested in prevention, \$3.38 will be returned in immediate reduced care costs for the infant.

Mr. Speaker, universal coverage is one of the most important objectives for health care reform. I know that President Clinton shares this view. Without universal coverage, health care reform will just be empty promises.

There are many different ways to achieve universal coverage. Some approaches are more complicated than others. For example, employer-based systems require special provisions to deal with the issues of part-time, seasonal, and migrant workers.

My preferred model, as represented in this bill, is a single public plan. This approach assures that no person would ever fall through the cracks by the simple expedient of eliminating the cracks.

A second key issue that must be addressed in health care reform is the rapid growth in health spending.

As we all know, health care costs are rising rapidly. By the turn of the century, annual national health expenditures will exceed \$1.6 trillion. According to the Congressional Budget Office, this growth in health care costs has consumed half of all increases in employee compensation. This results in stagnation in real wages that can have crippling effects on an economy that is struggling to emerge from a persistent recession.

As with universal coverage, there are a variety of ways to address the problem of rising costs. Some, like the national health care budget and payment provisions of MediPlan '93, are relatively simple. Other approaches are more complicated, often involve fundamental changes in our health care delivery system, and depend on restricting patients' freedom of choice to achieve their savings.

I believe that successful cost-containment will only be possible under a strategy that takes control over all expenditures.

Leaving the hard work of cost-containment to a system involving multiple payers risks the continuation of our current, ineffective, and patchwork approach to controlling costs. Over the last half century, health care providers have become unparalleled experts in playing the multiple-payer game to their own advantage. By managing their revenues across multiple insurers, providers have been able to continue to demand ever higher prices for

ever increasing numbers of services. Based on their past success in avoiding the hard choices that come with real cost-containment, no one should be surprised to learn that the provider community supports reforms based on the continuation of this multiple payer environment. And why not? They've beaten every cost containment plan our fragmented system of payers has been able to devise thus far.

Only a system that makes all costs subject to uniform tough controls will succeed in slowing real growth in health spending.

MediPlan '93 builds on the demonstrated success of the cost-control policies pioneered in Medicare spending. While some have criticized the growth in Medicare spending, they are ignoring the undisputed fact that Medicare has done a better job of controlling growth in costs over the past 10 years than any other insurance program, either public or private. According to a recent report by the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, Medicare and the American Health Care System growth in Medicare spending per enrollee between 1993 and 1992 was less than the growth in private spending.

To place this success in context, it must be remembered that Medicare covers only the most expensive portions of our population—the elderly and the disabled. Despite its obligation to provide coverage for these beneficiaries, despite the high cost of care in the last years of life, and despite the high cost of technological advances, Medicare has experienced lower growth in spending per enrollee than any other plan.

MEDIPLAN '93

Because I am convinced that a national strategy is necessary to provide all Americans basic health, and to assure meaningful cost containment, I am introducing the MediPlan Act of 1993 to provide publicly financed health insurance to every American. With the enactment of MediPlan, health services will become a basic right of all Americans. All residents of the United States, rich or poor, would be enrolled in MediPlan and eligible for health benefits.

As in the previous version of this bill, MediPlan's basic benefits would be similar to those currently provided to the elderly by Medicare. In addition, MediPlan would cover all children and all pregnant women without payment of a premium and without copayments or deductibles.

MediPlan would be budget-neutral; the proposed legislation raises the revenue necessary to cover its cost. Through a combination of employer and employee-paid premiums plus a new tax on gross revenues on medical providers, MediPlan provides a blueprint of how comprehensive health benefits for every American could be financed.

To finance the basic health benefits, every person with income above the poverty line would pay the MediPlan premium (about \$1,500/person, or \$3,000 per couple) through the income tax system. Every employer would pay 80 percent of the MediPlan premium on behalf of each working American through a payroll tax of about \$0.60 per hour to a maximum of \$1,200/year per employee. Each worker would be responsible for about \$300 of the annual premium (\$600 for couples).

MediPlan would subsidize the premium amounts for children, pregnant women, and low-income persons.

To cover the additional costs of these benefits, revenues would be raised through a new 10 percent tax on gross payments received for MediPlan benefits by health care providers. At \$900 billion per year, current spending on health should be adequate to finance high quality health care for all. The problem is that these funds are not appropriately distributed. Some hospitals and physicians serve more than their share of uninsured patients while others avoid these patients. The revenues from the provider tax would be deposited into the MediPlan Trust Fund. Thus under MediPlan, the same amount of money would be spent on health care, but would be redistributed to insure that all providers are reimbursed for all patients.

In addition to the financing provisions, MediPlan '93 incorporates several other new features.

First, this bill would establish a national health budget for MediPlan expenditures. This budget would be used to establish provider payment rates, and to assure that costs are contained within reasonable limits. The payment system would not reduce payments to any provider. Instead, growth in payments would be gradually reduced to the rate of increase in the gross domestic product.

Second, this bill would encourage States to continue their experiments with their own reforms. H.R. — would permit States, subject to minimum Federal guidelines, to opt out of the national program. States electing to establish their own plans would have to assure universal coverage with benefits at least as generous as under MediPlan. In addition, State plans would have to meet national cost-containment guidelines.

The bill does not specify how universal coverage or cost-containment would have to be achieved within a State that chose to adopt its own plan. States would be free to experiment in any way they chose.

Third, H.R. — would provide Federal regulation of MediPlan supplemental insurance. While MediPlan would provide a minimum level of financial protection, insurers and employers may wish to provide additional coverage in much the same manner as Medigap insurers currently provide to over 75 percent of Medicare beneficiaries. Federal regulation of this market would eliminate the abuses that have been permitted under State regulation of these types of policies.

Mr. Speaker, MediPlan is a comprehensive response to the problem of assuring health benefits to every American. It includes the necessary revenue to finance the coverage it provides. It would control costs through use of a national health budget. It would permit States to continue their ongoing experiments with alternative plans.

It is, therefore, a complete plan in response to the challenges we face.

A summary of the bill follows:

THE MEDIPLAN ACT OF 1993

I. ELIGIBILITY

All residents of the United States would be enrolled in MediPlan for basic health benefits.

II. BENEFITS

A. Basic benefits include Medicare benefits except single deductible of \$350 per individual (\$500 per family) and out-of-pocket limit per person of \$2,500 (\$3,000 per family).

B. Acute care Medicaid benefits are incorporated into MediPlan.

C. Prescription drug and prevention benefits would be added to basic package.

1. Drug benefit would have separate deductible.

D. Low-income persons would have sliding scale deductible and coinsurance requirements, and unlimited hospital care, eyeglasses and hearing aids.

E. Special benefits for children would include: waiver of all coinsurance and deductible requirements; well-child care and preventive care; pre-natal care; inpatient labor and delivery; postnatal care; and postnatal family planning services; all without copayments or deductibles.

III. MEDIPLAN HEALTH BENEFITS PREMIUM

A. Every individual (except lower income Americans) would pay the MediPlan health benefits premium (about \$1,500/person; \$3,000 per working couple) through the income tax system.

B. Employers would pay 80% of the MediPlan health benefits premium on behalf of working Americans through a payroll tax (about \$.60 per hour).

1. Employer-paid tax is credited against employees' MediPlan health benefits premium paid through the income tax, thus reducing each working adult's liability to about \$300.

2. Employers currently providing health insurance to employees would be required to continue providing benefits in excess of the MediPlan basic benefits, to current employees and dependents.

C. Low-income persons (with incomes below \$8,000 and couples below \$16,000) would not pay the premium.

1. Between \$8,000 and \$16,000 for individuals and \$16,000 and \$32,000 for married couples, the premium would be phased in, on a sliding scale basis.

D. Children and Medicare beneficiaries would generally not pay the premium.

IV. REIMBURSEMENT OF PROVIDERS

A. Hospital, doctor and other services would be reimbursed using Medicare's current reimbursement methodologies.

1. Secretary would develop new DRGs and codes where necessary.

2. Pregnancy-related services would be based on global fee, with disincentives for Cesarean sections.

B. Amount of payments would be determined based on MediPlan's national health budget system.

1. After phase-in, there would be single rate for all providers.

2. During initial five years, Medicare rates would be phased up to MediPlan rates.

C. Extra billing would be prohibited.

D. Electronic processing of all claims and other provisions related to administrative simplification and reporting would apply.

1. Administrative simplification provisions would include eligibility verification, electronic remittances, uniform billing forms and coding, uniform provider numbers, etc.

2. Administrative simplification provisions would provide reporting and coordination of benefits between MediPlan and (a) insurance policies that are supplemental to MediPlan; and (b) plans in States that opt out.

3. Supplemental plans and plans in States that opt out would also be required to conform to administrative simplification and reporting requirements.

V. MEDIPLAN TRUST FUND

A. The MediPlan Trust Fund would be established.

B. Revenue would include MediPlan premiums and the provider supplemental tax.

1. Families with incomes below \$16,000 annually would be exempt from the tax.

2. The supplemental tax would be a 10 percent tax on gross revenues from providing MediPlan benefits.

VI. COST CONTAINMENT AND MEDIPLAN BUDGET

A. A MediPlan budget would be set by statute for total MediPlan spending for health services.

(1) Initial budget would be set such that it would be equal to current spending for MediPlan covered services now provided under Medicare, Medicaid, and private health insurance plans.

(2) Growth in MediPlan budget would be set beginning at approximately the current trend minus one percent and phase down to the increase in the Gross Domestic Product over 5 years.

B. The budget would apply to all payments for MediPlan services.

(1) Expenditures relating to qualified group and staff model HMOs would not be included under budget to encourage and support these plans.

C. Secretary would monitor expenditures under MediPlan, based on claims filed and certain other reports.

1. Hospitals would participate in uniform hospital reporting system.

D. HHS would set MediPlan rates of payment for providers at levels estimated to meet the MediPlan budget limit.

E. ProPAC and PhysPRC would study and recommend provider payment policies to the Congressional Committees.

VII. STATE OPT-OUT

A. States would be permitted to obtain a waiver to opt out of MediPlan.

1. The opt out would not affect benefits provided to Medicare beneficiaries.

B. Requirements for State plans:

1. The State plan would be required to guarantee coverage to all individuals.

2. The scope of benefits offered under or through the State plan would have to be no more restrictive than benefits under MediPlan, including the lower cost-sharing benefits for low-income persons and children.

3. The State plan would have to include participation in the Federal administrative simplification system to permit coordination of benefits across State lines, and to permit the Secretary to monitor expenditures under State plan.

C. The Secretary would monitor expenditures in States that opt out of MediPlan

1. If spending in State exceeds amount that would have been paid in State under MediPlan, the Secretary could:

(a) Reduce Federal payments to State, or

(b) Terminate the State waiver.

D. Financing of State programs.

1. The Federal government would transfer to the State funds equal to the amount that would have otherwise been spent by MediPlan in the State.

VIII. FEDERAL REGULATION OF MEDIPLAN SUPPLEMENTAL PLANS

A. MediPlan supplemental insurance policies could not be sold unless the policy has been certified by the Secretary or by an approved State regulatory plan.

B. All supplemental policies would meet minimum Federal standards, with penalties for non-compliance.

C. MediPlan supplemental policy requirements would include:

1. Non-discrimination based upon health status, occupational status or claims history of applicant, and open enrollment.

2. A limited number of benefit packages, as defined by the Secretary.

3. Minimum loss ratio requirements.

4. Restrictions on sale of policies which duplicate MediPlan benefits.

DEA'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise to call the attention of my colleagues to the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Drug Enforcement Agency.

Over the year, many Members, including myself, and in particular, the now defunct International Narcotics Control Task Force and Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, have come to rely on the DEA's expertise, wisdom, and integrity.

The DEA was formed 20 years ago in order to unify drug investigations under one roof, to create an intelligence data base on illicit drugs, and to establish a clear channel of communications between Federal drug agents and their State, local and foreign counterparts.

Some of the DEA's major accomplishments include the conviction of Leroy "Nicky" Barnes, also known as Mr. Untouchable, who was then the biggest dealer of heroin in New York, and the conviction of Carlos Lehder, the founder of the Colombian Medellin cocaine cartel. Furthermore, the DEA has seized over \$6 billion in drug assets since 1984, four times the amount that we have appropriated for this agency.

Additionally, one of the keys to counter-narcotics work today is that of enhancing international cooperation. The dominant theme in our Nation's international narcotics control efforts is that of regional and global cooperation.

The DEA plays an invaluable role, both in providing assistance to nations developing their counter-narcotics abilities, and equally important, also providing role models for young police who may face severe temptations to cave in and accept bribes and look the other way in their work against narcotics. I might add that in this regard, the DEA has been unimpeachable.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join in congratulating the DEA on a job well done, and extending our best wishes to all of the 3,500 DEA agents and personnel, as well as the thousands of DEA alumni over the past 20 years.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE IS CENTRAL TO AMERICAN IDENTITY

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, any nation, if it is to remain a strong and cohesive entity, must have some unifying characteristics. One

of the central characteristics that identify all Americans in the use of English as a common language. It is one of the ties that bind us all together. Regardless of a person's nation of origin, there is an expectation of adoption of the English language as a part of the assimilation process. Thus, it is particularly disturbing when this Member learned that a Federal judge in Arizona recently ordered a Spanish language ceremony for new U.S. citizens.

Mr. Speaker, a Spanish language ceremony sends precisely the wrong message to our newest citizens. It tells them that they do not have to act to learn English so that they can be integrated into the mainstream of the American society. The facts are simply this: people who don't learn English are placed in a position of economic disadvantage in our country. As a June 28, 1993 editorial entitled "English is National Binding Force" in the Omaha World Herald noted, "the more the English language falls into the position of secondary importance, the more America will encounter [wrenching social] problems." This Member would place this important article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to heed the warning.

ENGLISH IS NATIONAL BINDING FORCE

A federal judge in Arizona displayed wretchedly poor judgment when he organized a Spanish-language ceremony for new U.S. citizens.

U.S. District Judge Alfredo Marquez will preside over the ceremony in which 75 immigrants will take the oath of citizenship. He will administer the oath in English. But the rest of the proceedings will be in Spanish. The judge said he believes that the ceremony will be more meaningful if conducted in the immigrants' native tongue.

Thus is tradition diluted and symbolism compromised.

The ceremony of citizenship signifies the transfer of allegiance from the old country to the new. To conduct the proceedings in the language of the old country says, in effect, that the transfer can be a halfway thing. Take it or leave it.

Perhaps if such thinking were isolated, the public could look indulgently at what Judge Marquez has done. But it isn't isolated. America is becoming a nation of quarreling enclaves, jealous of their status and eager to be sure no other group gets ahead. In too many instances, they consider themselves members of an ethnic group first Americans second.

For much of the nation's history, such fractiousness was held in check by the English language, the gateway to the Constitution, the courts, the educational system, the economic system and the national culture. Now English is being devalued by officials who should be the first to know better.

Are we saying that immigrants should give up their culture? That they should fail to pass their heritage and language on to their children? Of course not. Multicultural understanding, including the ability to operate in more than one language, is a gift—some would say a necessity—in these times of global consciousness. Part of the advantage of living in a free and open society is the ease with which people can hold on to their individuality, their cultural identity.

But English must not be neglected if newcomers are to have the full benefits of citizenship—and if America is to avoid the wrenching social problems of a Canada, a Belgium or what was once known as Yugoslavia. The more the English language falls

into a position of secondary importance among immigrants, the more America will encounter similar problems.

The purpose of the proceedings in Judge Marquez's courtroom should be to validate the decision of the immigrants to become citizens, not to encourage them to think of themselves as hyphenated Americans. Judge Marquez may think he is helping them feel better about themselves. It's a distressing example of how trying to help people sometimes hurts them.

DIGITAL PERFORMANCE RIGHT IN SOUND RECORDINGS ACT OF 1993

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, today along with Mr. BERMAN, I introduce the Digital Performance Right in Sound Recordings Act of 1993 in order to advance the debate on the proper legislative solution for protecting the creative contributions of performances and producers of sound recordings. The advent of commercial digital audio subscription services provides an exciting new way for consumers to hear the latest records with compact disc quality sound. At the same time, these services may end up killing the goose that lays the golden egg: The ability to store and download records in digital form may well significantly displace retail sales.

There is, of course, no stopping technology, and if the market of the future is direct home digital delivery of records, the Copyright law should not be used as a Luddite tool to try and prevent the inevitable. Instead, the Copyright law should be brought up-to-date in order to ensure that performers and producers of sound recording will have sufficient economic incentives to create the works that consumers demand.

Based on a hearing the Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration, which I chair, held on March 25, I believe the best way to accommodate digital technology and consumer demand with the constitutional objectives of the Copyright law is to provide a narrowly drafted exclusive digital public performance right in sound recordings. The bill I introduce today takes this approach. I believe an exclusive right is preferable to a right of equitable remuneration—a polite term for compulsory licensing—for a number of reasons.

A recording of a popular group contains two different types of copyright interests. First, there is the copyright in the original musical compositions—The songs. The copyrights in the songs are owned, as an initial matter, by the songwriter. Typically, the songwriter will go to a music publisher, who will obtain a transfer of all copyrights from the songwriter in exchange for a percentage of royalties. The music publisher then has the responsibility for licensing the musical composition. Rights of non-dramatic public performance, as on television, radio, and in clubs and restaurants are sublicensed by the music publisher to performing rights societies—ASCAP, BMI, and SESAC—on a nonexclusive basis. Rights to

reproduce the musical composition on records is then licensed to a record company, subject to the mechanical compulsory license in section 115 of title 17, United States Code.

There is another copyright interest in a record, though, that of the producer of the sound recording, typically the record company. This copyright interest is in the creative manner in which the record as a whole is produced and in the performance of the musical compositions. This copyright in the sound recording is separate from the copyright interests in the musical compositions recorded. In some cases, as in a symphony orchestra's performance of "Beethoven's Ninth Symphony," the only copyright interest is in the sound recording.

Under current law, the copyright owners of the recorded musical compositions enjoy an exclusive public performance right. They have the ability—and exercise it—to license radio stations and digital audio subscription services. However, the copyright owners of the sound recordings do not have that right. Radio stations and digital audio subscription services do not have an obligation under the Copyright law to pay the copyright owner of the sound recording for playing the sound recording.

In the past, broadcasting have argued that they should not have to pay record companies because they are providing valuable advertising. Of course, this argument could also be made about the recorded musical compositions for which payment is made. Whatever the merits of past arguments, we have to accept that the digital world has dramatically transformed the marketplace in which copyrighted works are sold. Digital audio subscription services are entirely new and create entirely new issues. Broadcasters have recognized this changed environment in their future plans for digital audio over-the-air broadcasting and in their apparent willingness to accept a public performance right limited to subscription services. The issue then is not whether to have a digital performance right, but what form that right should take.

Music publishers and the performing rights societies have in the past expressed concern about a public performance right in sound recordings. These concerns appear to be based on what has been called the "one-pie" theory. This theory states that broadcasters have a finite amount of money to spend or that they are willing to spend on public performance royalties. Currently, all of this money goes to the performing rights societies and the music publishers (and to songwriters under their contracts with the music publishers and the performing rights societies' allocation). The theory continues that if another group—copyright owners of sound recordings—is permitted to sit at the table, the size of the pie will remain the same but there will be more people sharing it.

This argument is understandably made with some reluctance, and I note that music publishers and the performing rights societies have recently expressed an interest in extending the term of protection from life of the author plus 50 years to life of the author plus 70 years. Opposition to extension of rights to one group of copyright owners—such as copyright owners in sound recordings—while at the same time asking for increased rights for

themselves—would be an interesting strategy, especially where in most cases we are talking about the same product, a record.

Whatever merits the "one-pie" theory had in the past, it cannot hold up in the digital environment and in an environment when more and more composers are also performers. As the market moves toward home delivery of recorded sound, songwriters and music publishers can ill-afford to cling to the old ways of doing business. The pie will be a different pie and we need to develop different ways to ensure that all creators' contributions are respected.

A compulsory license/right of equitable remuneration is not the best solution. Compulsory licensing works best, if it works at all, in situations where the transactional costs are so high that uses which copyright owners would like to license and users avail themselves of would not take place otherwise. This would not be the case with a digital performance right in sound recordings, since the number of copyright owners is relatively small. Even in the case of the current public performance right for musical compositions, the right is exclusive. It is true that the performing rights societies have only a nonexclusive right and must license on a nondiscriminatory basis, but this is the result of antitrust concerns. Songwriters and music publishers are not subject to an antitrust decree and retain their exclusive rights. They could, if they chose, refuse to permit their works to be performed by a radio station or by a subscription service. I fail to see why copyright owners of sound recordings, wishing to license the same product—recorded sound—should not have the same exclusive right that songwriters and music publishers enjoy today.

The issues raised by a digital public performance right in sound recordings are exciting and I look forward to meeting with representatives of the broadcasting and music publishing industries, the performing rights societies, performers, digital subscription services, and others in order to discuss any concerns they may have.

TRIBUTE TO MR. RONALD W.
KULOVITS

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues the accomplishments of a remarkable citizen from Chicago who gave 32 years of his life in service to the fine city of Chicago. The dedication he showed to both his community and profession should serve as an inspiration to all of us as public servants. It is my pleasure to share with you some of the accomplishments of this exceptional individual, Mr. Ronald W. Kulovits.

Mr. Kulovits began his career with the Chicago Park District in 1960 as a physical fitness instructor. In 1961, he was promoted to the coordinator of all male activities for the Palmer Park area. He also served as one of the founding fathers of the special recreation programs. In this capacity, he was in charge

of the construction and implantation of activities for the mentally handicapped. The success of those programs brought about yet another promotion for Mr. Kulovits. He was assigned to act as the supervisor of playgrounds for three Chicago districts. In 1969, Mr. Kulovits was promoted to supervisor of recreation at Mann Park. He held this position for the next 10 years.

In the latter part of his career, Mr. Kulovits began to move through the elite rankings of the Chicago Park district hierarchy system. He was appointed physical activities supervisor in which he oversaw the running and maintaining of 50 park areas. While holding this office Mr. Kulovits has given the task of being the city-wide senior citizens director. As Mr. Kulovits continued to climb the park district ladder, he reached the title of recreation coordinator. He was responsible for the scheduling of all special events on park district property, being responsible for coordinating the concerts of such performers as Smokey Robinson, Bruce Springsteen, and Madonna. The next step for Mr. Kulovits was to become assistant director of recreation. His 3 years stint in this position allowed him control of all budgeting and administration of 237 park district locations.

The year 1988 brought about many changes for the park district as well as for Mr. Kulovits. As the park district decentralized, the need for individuals to lead the different areas arose. Mr. Kulovits was an immediate selection for regional park manager for the Burnham/Grant area. His final position held with the park district was that of director of program support, planning, and development which he held until his retirement in 1993.

I hope my colleagues will join me in honoring the outstanding career of this man. The story of Mr. Kulovits' career depicts that of the true "American dream"—with dedication and hard work, success can be achieved. For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I am thrilled to share the activities of this model worker. I wish him all the best to come.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL COUNSELING
DEMONSTRATION ACT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, in an effort to address the increasing social, developmental, and educational problems affecting young children, I am joining with my colleague from New Jersey, Congressman DONALD PAYNE, in introducing the Elementary School Counseling Demonstration Act. This legislation would establish professional counseling services at the elementary school level, where they are most needed.

One out of five children entering school last year was living at the poverty level. At least half a million of these incoming children were born to teenage mothers. Many were exposed to drugs and the HIV virus, adding to the already attendant risk affecting the physical and intellectual development of these children.

Child and alcohol abuse, fragmentation of the family, and violence also contribute to the

unprecedented challenges that face many of our Nation's youth at the elementary school level. These challenges often lead to emotional disorders, academic underachievement, juvenile delinquency, and even suicide. According to experts, early intervention can be effective and beneficial in affording distressed youths the opportunity to achieve a measure of success in their personal and academic lives.

The Elementary School Counseling Demonstration Act would combine the services of professional counselors, social workers, and school psychologists in addressing the personal and educational well-being of elementary school children. This legislation would provide demonstration grants to local jurisdictions to expand counseling services by increasing the number of counselors, school social workers, and school psychologists at the elementary level. These professionals, then, would implement a team approach to school counseling programs.

The Elementary School Counseling Demonstration Act would provide for a ratio of 1 professional counselor to 250 students, 1 school psychologist to 1,000 students, and 1 social worker per 800 students. The bill would be authorized at a rate of \$10 million for fiscal year 1994, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998. Grants would be available for 3 years at a maximum of \$400,000 per school per year.

I am pleased to join with Congressman PAYNE in urging our colleagues in the House to support the Elementary School Counseling Demonstration Act. Providing counseling services at the elementary school level will help the classroom teacher, reduce the dropout rate, and raise the standards of educational excellence necessary to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

SISTER CITIES OF YUBA CITY, CA
AND FUJISHIRO, JAPAN

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the sister city relationship between Yuba City, CA, an agricultural community which I represent, and Fujishiro, located in the Ibaraki Prefecture of Japan. At the fifth anniversary celebration in July 1993 in Fujishiro, a Yuba park will be dedicated next to the city hall.

In July 1989, a delegation from Fujishiro came to Yuba City and a declaration of intent to enter a sister city agreement was completed. Other visits ensued, culminating in a signing ceremony in Yuba City in November 1989. In February 1990, a Yuba City delegation traveled to Fujishiro for a similar joint signing. In the ensuing 5 years, there have been several exchange visits. The program has expanded to ties between Yuba City schools and similar schools in Fujishiro.

As president of the Sister Cities Association of Yuba City, Yuba City mayor pro-tem, Dennis Nelson has encouraged the relationship

with Fujishiro to the end that the citizens of each city will have a better understanding of each other and that exchanges which enhance the educational and economic well-being of such city will continue. He will travel to Japan in July for the anniversary celebration. The movement in Japan has been led by three prominent Fujishiro community members.

Yukio Takegasa, a rice farmer, is currently vice president of the International Friendship Association of Fujishiro. As an agricultural exchange student, Mr. Takegasa became acquainted with Sutter County. He developed a knowledge of the area and was instrumental in assuring the success of the Yuba City and Fujishiro City match.

Shin Kawaguchi, president of the International Friendship Association of Fujishiro, provided vision and leadership in the search for a sister city and was the leader of the Japanese delegation to Yuba City. He was named an honorary citizen of Yuba City in recognition of his commitment to furthering the sister city bond.

Mamuro Sakamoto serves as president of the Fujishiro Town Council. He has visited Yuba City on numerous occasions and has brought friendship and honor to the relationship. Mr. Sakamoto has supported the sister city relationship both on a personal basis and as a leader of the council.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating the citizens of Yuba City, CA and Fujishiro, Japan, on their fifth anniversary as sister cities. I extend my best wishes to both cities as they celebrate the happy occasion this month in Japan, and I wish them many more years of friendship, cooperation, and cultural exchange.

ZERO BY 2000

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation aimed at reducing the Federal deficit by the turn of the century. The goal of my legislation, titled "Zero by 2000", is very straightforward: To return the focus of Congress to the necessary goal of eliminating deficit spending and its attendant harm to the economy. Once we start to reduce the deficit, we will begin to see an expansion of productivity, enterprise, and recapitalization, and a road to prosperity that we have not seen in a long time. But we must start now.

Under my plan, Congress would be required to meet specific deficit targets each year, starting with fiscal year 1994, and ending with a zero deficit in fiscal year 2000. If we do not meet the target, we will invoke an across-the-board sequester until we do.

The critics of Gramm/Rudman/Hollings deficit reduction package have been proven wrong. They contended, from the beginning, that the solution to our budget woes relied on the President's willingness to negotiate with congressional leadership. We all know what happened in 1990. Congress increased taxes in the beginning and pushed any spending cuts until later years, and as a result, the

economy took a turn for the worse, and the deficit just got bigger. President Clinton is offering us the same bad plan.

For the sake of the economy, and this Nation's future, I am proposing today a plan for mandatory deficit reduction that will return us to a balanced budget by the year 2000.

Zero by 2000 must be the rallying cry of all Americans. Our future depends on it.

RENEWING AMERICAN CIVILIZATION

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, on June 24, 1993 I spoke on the House floor about a class that I am teaching at Kennesaw State College this fall. During this time I outlined the 10 topics that will be covered in this course. Now, I would like to share the reading material that each student should have in order to make this experience as educational as possible. This material was carefully chosen for this course so each student would be fully prepared to grasp the importance of replacing the welfare state and how to go about implementing the process.

Once again, any ideas that anyone may have regarding the upcoming course on Renewing American Civilization I would thoroughly appreciate. I feel that it is vital that we replace the welfare state that is currently plaguing our country, and I believe that this course can play a vital role in that process.

COURSE MATERIALS

Every participant in Renewing American Civilization will receive a book of readings, published by McGraw-Hill, titled Readings in Renewing American Civilization. This book, designed specifically for this class, provides the minimum background materials each student should have in order to participate effectively in the class, including:

1. A complete syllabus for the course, including a brief summary of each lecture, required readings, suggested readings and additional readings.

2. Ten articles, each designed specifically to serve as background for one of the ten Renewing American Civilization lectures, including:

"The American Ideology" by Everett Carl Ladd: Dr. Ladd is one of America's pre-eminent political scientists and President of the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research at the University of Connecticut. This article outlines the eternal principles of the American idea.

"Personal Strength in American Culture" by Stephen Covey: Stephen Covey's Seven Habits of Highly Effective People has sold over three million copies. Covey's treatment of the "character ethic" reminds us that "getting ahead" is more about more than "making friends and influencing people."

"America's Entrepreneurial Spirit" by George Gilder: George Gilder's Spirit of Enterprise and Wealth and Poverty are the best modern treatments of America's entrepreneurial spirit. This article will remind us why entrepreneurial free enterprise has been a pillar of America's strength in the past and will be a key pillar of Renewing American Civilization.

"The Spirit of Invention and Discovery and the Information Revolution" by George A. Keyworth: "Jay" Keyworth has served as White House Science Advisor and as Director of the Physics Division at Los Alamos National Laboratory. This reading focusses on the coming revolution in digital communications and its centrality to American renewal.

"The 'Quality Movement' and the American Ethic" by Barbara Lawton: Barbara Lawton has worked closely with Dr. W. Edwards Deming for nearly a decade and now serves as a Senior Fellow at The Progress & Freedom Foundation. This article will explain why "Quality" is much more than a management slogan—it is a core pillar of renewing American civilization.

"Twelve Steps to Cultural Renewal" by Arianna Huffington: Arianna Huffington is the leading explainer of the connection between spirituality, culture and the democratic process. This article shows why this connection is a central lesson of American history and is the essential key to applying those lessons to our future.

"Restoring Economic Growth" by John Rutledge: Rutledge's commentaries in the Wall Street Journal and Forbes magazine have offered a menu of cultural and policy changes needed to restore economic growth. This article provides a comprehensive recipe for the changes we need to make to have a vital, growing economy that creates jobs and opportunities for all Americans.

"Transforming Health" by Regina Herzlinger: Health and wellness for all Americans will not be achieved by reforming the current system, but by transforming it into a customer-driven, entrepreneurial system. Regina, a professor at Harvard University, Herzlinger is a leading advocate of such a transformation.

"Saving the Inner Cities by Restoring Civilization" by Keith Butler: Keith Butler is the pastor of one of Detroit's largest churches and a member of the Detroit City Council. In this article, he explains why economic incentives are only one part of a comprehensive program for saving our inner cities.

"Citizenship for the 21st Century" by Newt Gingrich: Active citizenship is essential to making our democratic system work. In this article, Gingrich ties together all the principles taught in Renewing American Civilization into a recipe for active, effective citizenship for the 21st century.

COMMENDING THE PRESIDENT FOR MAKING A BOLD MOVE TOWARD PEACE AND SECURITY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, according to news reports, President Clinton has decided to forgo further U.S. nuclear testing, as long as no other nation tests. I commend the President for making a bold, decisive move that will greatly strengthen U.S. nuclear nonproliferation policy.

There is no military need for further U.S. nuclear testing, but there are large political and diplomatic costs. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty comes up for extension in 1995. Many developing countries have said they will not support a long-term extension of the treaty

if a comprehensive test ban [CTB] is not in place. If we resume testing, then so would, in all probability, the Russians, French, and British, greatly complicating efforts to negotiate a CTB.

The President's decision shows we are serious about ending nuclear testing for good. This will send a loud and clear message to North Korea, Iran, Ukraine, and other countries, that the United States is going to make nonproliferation a national security priority. A CTB is the first and vital step in forging a comprehensive, integrated nuclear nonproliferation policy. I thank the President for his visionary leadership on this issue.

HONORING THE STAGEHANDS OF
LAS VEGAS

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a group of hard working people from southern Nevada, who have contributed greatly in establishing the city of Las Vegas as the entertainment capital of the world.

Although they are not often seen, millions of vacationers over the years have enjoyed the fruits of their labor. They work quietly behind the scenes; in fact they are responsible for the scenes, the stages, the vitally important tasks that go almost unnoticed to put together the type of show that can be seen nowhere but under the flashing lights of the Las Vegas strip.

The stagehands of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, are rarely seen by their audiences. But every producer, entertainer, and hotel operator knows that without their expert abilities the show would not go on.

Behind the glitter and glamour that is Las Vegas, these dedicated men and women set the stage for the dancers, the magicians, and superstar singers of the Las Vegas showrooms that draw audiences from around the world. Without them, the lights of my hometown would not shine as brightly.

On July 19, 1993, in New York City, the IATSE centennial celebration will be marked by the group's 60,000 members. The members of the alliance's locals in every major city—motion picture camera operators and moviehouse ticket takers alike—will gather to celebrate the 100th anniversary of their union.

So in honor of a century of entertainment, I ask my colleagues to stand with me today to recognize the men and women of IATSE and the fine job they do, making the work of the world's best entertainers available for us all to enjoy.

IN HONOR OF EMILE GRIFFITH

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, Madison Square Garden in New York City recently hon-

ored a great American athlete and Virgin Islands native son, Emile Griffith.

During the 1960's and 1970's Emile Griffith was the six-time world welter- and middle-weight champion and after he retired from the ring he continued to dedicate his life to boxing by training others in the skills he practiced so well.

Griffith won the welterweight title in 1961 from Benny "Kid" Paret, defended it against Indian Gasper Ortega, but lost it to Paret in a rematch. In their third bout, Griffith battled to come back from a knockdown when in the 12th round he pounded his opponent into the ropes. Paret lapsed into a coma and 10 days later died.

Though a champion fighter, Emile Griffith is a sensitive man and the death left him ready to quit boxing. He recently told the Associated Press, "I wasn't the same person. I would have quit but I didn't know how to do anything else but fight."

Griffith went on to win the junior middle-weight and middleweight crowns. In 1965 and 1966, he won both the welterweight and middleweight championships. Boxing historian Bert Randolph Sugar said, "Through the 1960's the best fighter pound for pound every year was Emile Griffith." His ex-manager, Gil Clancy, said, "He had every punch in the book, there was nothing he couldn't do in the ring."

Emile Griffith's last fight at the Garden was in 1974, where he had more main card bouts than any other boxer, and he completed his career in the ring 3 years later. He went on to train other boxers including Juan LaPorte and Boncrusher Smith.

Last year, Emile Griffith almost died from kidney damage after he was mugged and beaten on a Manhattan street. He spent months in the hospital recovering and still suffers pain in his back. He also was left with enormous hospital bills.

It has been 16 years since Emile Griffith stepped into the ring, yet today he remains one of the most popular figures in boxing. He was a champion of the sport and remains a champion of the spirit. Emile Griffith is highly respected by the people of his native Virgin Islands where a ballpark is named in his honor. That Madison Square Garden chose to honor him shows the enormous esteem in which he is held.

Mr. Speaker, Emile Griffith deserves the recognition and thanks of this body for his unselfish contributions to boxing and sports and for the genuine sense of compassion for others and fairness for all that he exhibited both inside and outside the ring.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution that will celebrate October 10, 1993 as "National Children's Day." This resolution will give national recognition to all children in America and focus on issues that are so important to their health develop-

ment, and education. Children represent the future of the United States and therefore should be viewed as the most valuable asset to the Nation.

The designation of a day to commemorate the children of the Nation will have positive effects in all areas of our society. It will provide an opportunity to emphasize the importance of family life, education, and spiritual qualities. The constraints of work often prevent many American families from spending quality time with their children. Hard-working single parents are especially hard hit as they strive to make ends meet. Children's Day will give our communities an incentive to set aside a special day to spend with their children and will also promote activities for less fortunate children that do not have families. In this respect Children's Day is also about renewing our commitment to the human service programs that make a difference in our kids' lives.

Mr. Speaker, it only seems fitting that we set aside a special day to honor our children. National Children's Day is a day not only to celebrate our kids who bring so much joy to our lives, but also an opportunity to look at how we can make a difference in our children's lives today in order that they may live better lives tomorrow.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID JENKINS

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the passing of a legend in the San Francisco labor movement, David Jenkins. David Jenkins grew up in an industrial suburb of New Jersey, where his mother was a founding member of the Millinery Workers Union and his father was a Socialist—a family background that prepared him superbly for the radical career he would undertake in his early years.

In fact, he went to work when he was 12 and was, he claimed fired and arrested repeatedly because of his union militancy, even at those supposedly tender years. After working as a maritime organizer along the east coast, he came to San Francisco in 1939 and began working closely with other San Francisco waterfront labor legends, Harry Bridges and Jimmy Herman. Together, they pushed the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union to the forefront of the San Francisco and national labor movement, even in the face of accusations of communism and investigations by the House Un-American Activities Committee. One memorable moment came during a committee hearing, where David told a Congressman who gaveled him down during a hearing, "Let's equalize things around here. Give me one of those gavels so I can bang you down when you interrupt."

From his first voyage as a merchant marine, Jenkins pursued the education he never formally received and fought for educational opportunities for others. In the early days of World War II, David became director of the California Labor School. Recruiting faculty from Stanford and the University of California,

he established branch Campuses in Oakland and Los Angeles. Jenkins taught classes in Jewish history, labor economics, and a pioneering class in black history. He was also a frequent lecturer on labor history at Stanford, UC, and leading think tanks such as the Brookings Institute.

In the 1970's, he helped establish labor studies at San Francisco City College and the labor archives at San Francisco State University. He also completed an oral history on the labor movement at UC-Berkeley's Bancroft Library.

For his lifelong devotion to education, he was awarded an honorary doctorate of humane letters by San Francisco State last year. The university called David Jenkins one of the "rare few who touch many, challenging the complacent, comforting the distressed * * *. A working stiff blue collar, laboring in mines, in ships, in warehouses, Dave * * * has been a profound influence, a reverberating force."

David's passing has been memorialized by former Mayors of San Francisco he advised, and labor leaders who he taught. But perhaps the greatest living testaments to David's zest for life and justice are his wife, Edith, his daughters Becky, Margaret, and Rachel, his son David, and seven grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, July 3d, a memorial service will be held for David Jenkins. On behalf of the Congress, allow me to extend condolences to his family and friends and thanks for his leadership and outstanding work on behalf of working men and women and educational opportunity for all Americans.

VALDOSTA STATE COLLEGE BECOMES A REGIONAL UNIVERSITY

HON. J. ROY ROWLAND

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. ROWLAND. Mr. Speaker, today, Valdosta State College in Valdosta, officially becomes a regional university.

This is an historic moment for Valdosta State, which was established by an act of the Georgia general assembly 87 years ago. In fact, it is an historic moment for education throughout Georgia. Under the "regional university" concept, Valdosta State will substantially expand the educational opportunities it provides for the South Georgia community. This may include many things, including the possibility of offering new advanced degrees, increasing research activities, and expanding continuing education services. What happens at Valdosta State will help define the regional university concept for the entire State.

Valdosta State has served South Georgia since its doors were opened in 1913, 7 years after it was authorized by the legislature. It was then called the South Georgia State normal college and offered 2 years of higher learning to women. It became coeducational in 1950, the year its name was changed to Valdosta State College. As a regional university, Valdosta State now has an opportunity to do even more to enhance the quality of life for people in our State.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to congratulate Valdosta State president Hugh C.

Bailey and the Valdosta State students, faculty, employees and Alumni; chancellor H. Dean Propst and the Georgia board of regents; Governor Zell Miller and members of the general assembly, and everyone who helped make this day possible.

ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address an issue of great concern to me—anti-Semitism in the former Soviet Union. Recent events have clearly indicated that such anti-Jewish activity is on the rise. Although state-sponsored anti-Semitism has decreased with the collapse of the Communist government, there has been a significant growth in popular or street anti-Semitism. This activity seems to be associated with the growing strength of Russian nationalism.

Since anti-Semitism no longer emanates from controlled official government sources, Jews are more concerned than ever. Anti-Semitism is now far less predictable and more volatile. With the serious economic problems, unemployment and financial uncertainty, conditions are favorable for the spontaneous eruption of anti-Semitism.

Mr. Speaker, in order to illustrate the scope of the problem, I would like to list several recent anti-Semitic incidents in the former Soviet Union as cited in the 1993 Governmental Affairs Handbook of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews:

The Lubavich synagogue in Moscow was fire-bombed.

Thirty monuments in an Odessa Jewish cemetery were desecrated with the slogans "beat Russians and Jews."

At least three Jews were killed in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, including one leader of the Jewish community who was killed after his religious possessions were destroyed and his body was covered by his prayer shawl.

A Jewish boy was arrested in Uzbekistan, beaten by the militia, and told by the militia investigator, "you are a Jew, and if we were allowed, we would kill you all."

Another symptom of this surge of anti-Semitism is the fact that the news media has been filled with anti-Semitic propaganda. According to Mikhail Chlenov, president of the Eurasian Jewish Congress, 60 to 70 newspapers with a total daily circulation of more than a million copies publish anti-Semitic material. Other sources claim that there may be as many as 200 anti-Semitic and ultra-nationalist papers published in Russia alone, and even two such publications appear in Armenia, where the Jewish population numbers only 600.

Each of the republics of the former Soviet Union have committed themselves to the principles of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which include respect for human rights and fundamental liberties. By committing themselves to observe these principles, the republics agree to abide by The Charter of Paris

for a New Europe, which states, "We express our determination to combat all forms of racial and ethnic hatred, anti-Semitism, xenophobia and discrimination against anyone as well as persecution on religious and ideological grounds."

It is now time for those former Soviet republics to enforce these commitments and to put an end to the anti-Semitism and human rights abuses within their borders. As long as anti-Semitism violations persist, we must continue to raise our voices in protest. I look forward to the day when this will no longer be necessary, but that day has not yet arrived.

Mr. Speaker, as the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union work to achieve democratic reform, political stability and sustainable economic growth, it is crucial that we continue to insist that they also work toward eliminating obstacles to emigration. We also must continue to place pressure on them to resolve the already existing Refusenik cases. Through this work, we will be able to instill hope in the hearts of the oppressed of the former Soviet Union.

We also must urge the republics of the former Soviet Union to adopt policies to fight anti-Semitism. Many countries throughout the world have not only decried anti-Semitism, but they also have taken steps to eliminate it. For example, in the U.S. numerous government officials have spoken out emphatically against anti-Semitism, and currently the U.S. Congress is considering legislation such as the Hate Crimes Sentencing Act in order to address this issue. In Poland, President Lech Walesa established the Presidential Commission on Anti-Semitism. It is time for the republics of the former Soviet Union to take similar action.

Mr. Speaker, while many of us are relieved at the demise of the old communist regime and hopeful about the prospects for democracy, we must never forget those who still suffer from oppression and persecution due to anti-Semitism and racial bigotry.

HOUSE APPRECIATES SERVICES OF ANNE WALKER

HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of the Members, and the American people, the outstanding service, of a dedicated House employee, who is soon to retire.

I am referring to Anne Walker. Anne, like so many House employees, has labored behind the scenes, serving the Members, staff, House visitors, and the general public.

Anne Walker is retiring as the general manager of the House restaurant system. She has been in service to the House for over 12 years—her first 10 years began in 1971—and more recently, she has worked for the House since March 1991.

Anne's life has been in service to others. She is from my home State of North Carolina, where she managed the Velvet Cloak in Raleigh. She brought her creativity and private sector experience to the House, where she is

credited with having operated the restaurant system, without any appropriated funds, and at no expense to the taxpayer.

Anne Walker is known for her honesty, and for her dedication to the House, to restaurant customers, and to her work force.

In March 1991, the committee determined that House food facilities needed revitalization. On short notice, and at a difficult time, Anne set aside her other activities, and assisted the committee in analyzing the situation. When the decision was made to directly operate House food facilities, Anne stepped in to bring order out of chaos.

Her abilities and hard work have gained her respect from her fellow managers and her co-workers alike. Under her direction, employees were treated with respect and dignity, and on a fair and equal basis.

The House could not have picked a better person to help in the revitalization of the House restaurant system. Anne was dedicated to the success of the revitalization, and represents one of the unsung heroes of this institution, who performed a thankless task, on short notice, and in a time of need.

There are many such individuals, who labor behind the scenes to make the House a more suitable place to work or to visit. I wanted to take a few moments to call her service to your attention, and the attention of the American people, and to thank Anne Walker for her years of dedication to the House.

DEA'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute of the 20th anniversary of the world's finest illegal narcotics control group, the Drug Enforcement Agency [DEA]. By amalgamating the duties of several agencies, the DEA was created in the Department of Justice [DOJ] on July 1, 1973.

DEA has grown from a force of 1,423 special agents in 1973 to over 3,500 agents today. In 1973, DEA special agents arrested over 7,500 drug traffickers, compared to nearly 25,000 in 1992. DEA has been responsible for the convictions of some of the most notorious members of the drug trafficking underworld including Mr. Untouchable Leroy "Nicky" Barnes in 1978 who was the biggest heroin dealer in New York, Griselda Blanco, known as the godmother of cocaine trafficking, and Carlos Lehder, the founder of the Medellin drug cartel.

Expanding their resources to meet today's needs, DEA's State and local task program maximizes Federal, State, and local officers in 101 task forces, which have become a major resource in drug law enforcement across the Nation. In fiscal year 1992, DEA State and local task forces asset seizures totaled over \$114 million.

On the 20th anniversary of DEA's existence, I feel that it is only proper that we as lawmakers pay tribute to the great men and women who, on a daily basis, place their lives in jeopardy to enforce the law.

THE PROFESSIONAL BOXING CORPORATION ACT OF 1993

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today the Professional Boxing Corporation [PBC] Act of 1993. Under this legislation, the Professional Boxing Corporation would be given the power to develop uniform minimum standards and rules for all professional boxing matches held in the United States. I am delighted to be joined in this effort by Senator WILLIAM ROTH, who is introducing the Senate version of the bill today in the Senate.

Efforts to reform professional boxing have been long-overdue. The sport has tried unsuccessfully to regulate itself for years, and it has become abundantly clear to the average sports fan and to the Congress that self-regulation does not work. The Professional Boxing Corporation Act of 1993 will protect the integrity of the sport, and most importantly, protect the health and safety of hundreds of young boxers, most of whom are poor and minority, who never make it to a championship fight.

Part of the problem with professional boxing is the patchwork of regulations and standards that exist in 50 different States. This lack of national uniformity not only penalizes those States that have taken real action to address health and safety concerns but it also places professional boxers at risk in those States that are less vigilant about protecting the welfare of boxers. Absent of Federal legislation, the history of professional boxing shows very clearly that no such unifying, national authority will be created; this legislation will finally establish that much-needed unifying authority over professional boxing.

The Professional Boxing Corporation [PBC] will be completely self-funded and thus will not cost American taxpayers a cent. The PBC will be headed by a strong executive director, and it will also have a seven-member professional boxing advisory board.

Under this legislation, the PBC will be mandated to establish and enforce uniform minimum standards that would cover all aspects of professional boxing matches held in the United States. The PBC does not seek to supplant existing State boxing regulatory bodies. Rather, the PBC will work with the State boxing authorities to ensure that all participants of professional boxing ply by the same rules and that those rules are enforced.

Additional functions of the PBC include: First, the establishment of a central computer professional boxing database to collect, store, retrieve, and disseminate information regarding a professional boxer's medical records, won-loss record, and other relevant information, second, the authority to investigate improper activities in professional boxing, and third, the issuing of licenses and certificates of registration for direct participants in professional boxing such as a boxer, judge, referee, promoter, manager, and sanctioning organization.

Mr. Speaker, I count myself as one of the millions of devoted professional boxing fans. That is why I care so much about the sport

and about the hundreds of boxers whose best interests are not being served by professional boxing's structure as it exists today. I would urge my colleagues to support this important bipartisan effort to reform professional boxing. Mr. Speaker, I ask that a section-by-section analysis of the legislation appear in the RECORD at the end of my statement.

PROFESSIONAL BOXING CORPORATION ACT OF 1993—SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

The Act may be cited as the Professional Boxing Corporation Act of 1993.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

This section sets forth findings that highlight the scope of the problems which professional boxing is currently facing and, accordingly, the need to establish the Professional Box Corporation (PBC). These problems can generally be characterized as exploitation of boxers, conflicts of interest, questionable judging, and corruption, including the influence of organized crime. These problems endanger the health, safety and welfare of boxers and undermine the sport's public credibility and are beyond the scope of the current system of State regulation to prevent for the reasons the findings explain.

SEC. 3. PURPOSE.

While the purpose of the Act is self-explanatory, it should be emphasized that the PBC, while being a federal entity, is intended to work with the existing State boxing authorities to establish and enforce uniform professional boxing standards and not to supplant existing State agencies.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

The Act is only intended to cover professional boxing and does not include amateur boxing matches. "Promoter" is defined to cover all individuals and entities connected with organizing and conducting a professional boxing match.

SEC. 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROFESSIONAL BOXING CORPORATION.

The Professional Boxing Corporation (PBC) is established as a Government corporation. It is to be self-funding and financed out of operating revenues, rather than through tax dollars (except for an initial infusion of start-up capital which will be loaned to the PBC by the Treasury and subsequently repaid—see Section 13).

SEC. 6. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE CORPORATION.

The PBC will be headed by a strong Executive Director—a "professional boxing czar"—to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Establishing a single chief executive is intended to minimize bureaucracy and maximize accountability.

SEC. 7. PROFESSIONAL BOXING ADVISORY BOARD.

This section establishes a seven-member Professional Boxing Advisory Board, appointed by the Executive Director, to consult with and make recommendations to the PBC. Board membership must include three acting State boxing administrators, a neurosurgeon and a representative of the U.S. Amateur Boxing Association (since many amateurs go on to become professional boxers). Members of the Board are prohibited from engaging in any professional boxing business during their tenure.

Subsection (e) authorizes the Board, by unanimous vote, to stay any action of the Executive Director for a period of 30 days by adopting a resolution of disapproval. At the conclusion of the 30-day period, the Executive Director may take or resume such action but must report to the Board regarding the reasons for the final determination.

Board members would be paid on a per diem basis. Staffing and support services would be provided by the PBC.

SEC. 8. FUNCTIONS OF THE CORPORATION.

The PBC is empowered to establish and enforce uniform minimum standards governing all professional boxing matches held in the U.S. The PBC may do so by working through the State boxing authorities to issue licenses and certificates of registration for all participants in all professional boxing matches held in the U.S., ensuring that these individuals comply with the PBC's standards. The licensing requirement would be renewable annually and would apply to direct participants including boxers, judges and referees. All other participants, e.g., promoters, matchmakers, sanctioning organizations, managers, et al., would be issued certificates of registration, renewable every three years. The PBC has authority to impose license and registration fees.

Another significant function of the PBC would be the establishment of a central computer professional boxing database to collect, store, retrieve and disseminate information including a list of professional boxers and their medical records and won-loss records and relevant information on other individuals involved in professional boxing including referees, judges, promoters and managers.

Subsection (d) of this section sets forth additional functions of the PBC. These include:

Prescribing regulations to establish minimum standards for professional boxing matches in the U.S. regarding health and safety (including physical and mental examinations; the presence of qualified medical personnel at ringside; and standards for boxing equipment);

assisting State boxing authorities to ensure State compliance with PBC standards;

prescribing regulations prohibiting conflicts of interest and establishing uniform standards for boxing contracts, including requiring contracts be filed with the PBC or with a State boxing authority for review prior to a bout; and

reviewing the role of and prescribing regulations regarding sanctioning organizations in professional boxing.

Subsection (e) requires the PBC to consult with State boxing authorities prior to prescribing any regulations or establishing any standard under this section.

Subsections (f) and (g) would provide the PBC with the authority to withdraw the licenses and registrations of individuals who fail to comply with Corporation's regulations, as well as to prohibit any boxing matches which are in violation of the PBC's regulations (while affording appropriate due process protection). This would include any individual or any boxing match where there is a reasonable belief that bribery, collusion, racketeering, extortion or other unlawful activity is involved.

Subsection (h) provides the PBC with the authority to conduct investigations it deems necessary to ensure that its regulations are being enforced, including the authority to subpoena witnesses and documents and to obtain injunctive relief.

Subsection (i) grants the PBC the authority to intervene as a matter of right in any civil action filed in a United States district court on behalf of the public interest in any case relating to professional boxing. This subsection also authorizes the Corporation to file a brief in any action filed in a court of the United States on behalf of the public interest in any case relating to professional boxing.

SEC. 9. SUBMISSION AND APPROVAL OF STATE BOXING PLAN TO CORPORATION.

This section provides that, beginning 18 months following the enactment of this legislation, a State regulating professional boxing shall submit to the PBC for its approval a State boxing plan that conforms with the requirements established in subsection (b). These requirements include: establishing a State agency to regulate professional boxing in compliance with the PBC's minimum standards; and establishing registration procedures that are consistent with the provisions of section 8.

Subsection (c) requires the PBC to determine within 60 days whether such a plan is approved.

Subsection (d) authorizes the PBC to withdraw its approval of any State boxing plan that no longer meets the requirements of subsection (b).

Subsection (e) prohibits professional boxing matches, beginning three years following the enactment date of this legislation, in any State which does not have in effect a PBC-approved State boxing plan or in which the State is not complying with the PBC's minimum standards or in which the PBC has withdrawn its approval of a State boxing plan.

SEC. 10. POWERS OF THE CORPORATION.

This section provides the PBC with the general authority to carry out the functions of the Corporation, including the contracting of outside personnel to conduct certain functions such as medical or scientific research.

The PBC is not intended to micromanage professional boxing. Therefore, subsection (b) of this section specifically prohibits the Corporation from promoting boxing matches or from ranking professional boxers. This subsection also prohibits the PBC from providing assistance to States which do not comply with the minimum standards established by the Corporation.

Subsection (c) gives the PBC exclusive rights to its name, acronym and any other emblem or trademark of the Corporation.

SEC. 11. NONINTERFERENCE WITH STATE BOXING AUTHORITIES.

This section makes clear that States are free to continue to regulate professional boxing to the extent those regulations are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Standards established by the PBC are to be minimum standards for professional boxing. The states are free to promulgate regulations which exceed the PBC's standards.

SEC. 12. ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER AGENCIES.

This section would generally permit the PBC to seek and obtain the assistance of other Federal agencies in the course of conducting its operations.

SEC. 13. PROFESSIONAL BOXING CORPORATION TRUST FUND.

This section would establish a PBC Trust Fund at the Department of the Treasury and is based on the language used to establish many similar trust funds for Federal entities currently in operation. Subsection (d) authorizes the PBC to borrow from the Treasury the necessary start-up capital as "repayable advances", to be repaid with interest. After five years (from the effective date of the Act), no additional advances would be permitted and all previous advances must be repaid. All PBC revenue would be deposited in this Trust Fund, which would be managed by the Treasury and the Secretary would report annually to Congress on the condition and operations of the Trust Fund.

SEC. 14. AUDIT AND REPORT.

The Act would require the PBC to submit an annual report to Congress describing the

State boxing authorities in each state and the results of an annual required audit conducted by the Comptroller General.

Subsection (c) requires the PBC to issue an annual public report addressing progress made at the Federal and State levels in the reform of professional boxing and commenting on issues of continuing concern to the Corporation.

SEC. 15. PETITION TO REPEAL BEFORE EFFECTIVE DATE.

This provision would permit a majority of the State boxing authorities from all States to submit a petition, with supporting evidence, to the Senate Government Affairs and House Government Operations Committees, respectively, showing that the PBC is unnecessary because the State boxing authorities have established an organization capable of effectively carrying out the purposes of this Act, and therefore requesting Congress to either delay the effective date of our repeal this Act. This provision is intended to allow the opportunity for the creation of a non-federal entity to address the problems which would otherwise be addressed by this Act. The establishment of such an entity would be long overdue; professional boxing's inability to regulate itself is the genesis for this Act.

SEC. 16. INFORMAL RULEMAKING.

This section provides that, to the extent possible, the PBC will conduct all rulemaking pursuant to the informal rulemaking procedures of the Administrative Procedures Act.

SEC. 17. TERMINATION OF CORPORATION.

This is a "sunset" provision under which the PBC will terminate seven years following the date of enactment unless Congress determines a continuing need exists and extends the PBC's authorization.

SEC. 18. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The effective date shall be one year after the date of the enactment.

BEGA-LITTLETON SISTERS CITIES

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, sister-city relationships are important ways of increasing people-to-people contacts between the United States and other countries. I am happy to note that the cities of Bega, New South Wales, in Australia and Littleton, CO, have had a sister-city relationship since 1961. In commemoration of the upcoming visit to Littleton by a delegation from Bega, I would like to insert a brief history of this remarkably longlasting and vibrant relationship into the record. I wish this exchange many more productive and rewarding visits in the decades to come.

THE BEGA-LITTLETON SISTER CITY EXCHANGE, INC.—A BRIEF HISTORY

In 1951, the U.S. State Department and U.S. Information Agency ordered the making of the motion picture "Small Town Editor," which they wished to use in foreign lands where a rural press was needed to supplement the usually government-controlled news. This film of Littleton, Colorado, featured Houstoun Waring, editor of The Littleton Independent, who had achieved national recognition for his editorials on foreign affairs.

W.B. (Curly) Annabel of the Bega District News in New South Wales, Australia, saw this film which dealt with the people, goals and production of The Littleton Independent. Entranced with the similarity of Bega and his newspaper, with Littleton and its newspaper, Annabel not only began a correspondence, but visited the Warings for a week.

When President Eisenhower urged sister-city relationships, Annabel and Waring decided in 1960 to form a bond between the two cities. This led to an invitation from Annabel for the Warings to attend Bega week in February, 1961. While there, they consummated the association and Bega, 9,000 miles away, became the first Australian town with a sister city in America.

In August, 1961, Annabel brought four young people to Littleton for Western Welcome Week. The early exchanges featured young people in our 4-H clubs and their Bega counterparts in addition to the adults.

Therefore, the custom was established for Littleton to send a delegation every five years, timed with ANZAC Day honoring service veterans of Australia and New Zealand, and for Bega to return the visit two and a half years later during our Western Welcome Week festivities. The delegates are hosted by member families and get a taste of home life in addition to tours of the immediate area. In 1983, the Bega delegation was present at the dedication of the bronze plaque with profiles of Curly and Houstoun in Bega Park, downtown Littleton, between Main and Alamo Streets just west of the railroad. The 1986 Littleton delegation presented an identical plaque to the people of Bega for Littleton Park in front of their civic buildings. The handsome bronze plaque hanging in Council Chambers is a gift from Bega honoring the U.S. Bicentennial.

This high point of each visit is a civic dinner attended by the delegates, government dignitaries representing both countries, members of various civic organizations, clergy and previous visitors. Over the thirty-year span, many have returned unofficially to visit the friends made on previous trips. News received from either city get around rapidly. An extended family has grown from the efforts of these two influential founders of the Bega-Littleton Sister-City Exchange.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE JUDICIARY ACT

HON. DAN GLICKMAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a bill along with my colleagues GEORGE W. GEKAS and PAUL E. KANJORSKI of Pennsylvania, to reorganize Federal administrative law judges. A similar bill, S. 486, was introduced in the Senate by Senator HEFLIN of Alabama, along with Senators SPECTER of Pennsylvania, and DECONCINI of Arizona.

In previous Congresses, Senator HEFLIN and I have introduced bills which would create an independent corps of Federal administrative law judges [ALJ's]. In the 102d Congress these bills were reported out of committee, but for one reason or another, were never considered by either body. This Congress, the bills we have introduced are similar to last year's

bills, but also reflect a careful redefining of the concept of an administrative law judge corps. This year, the bills are focused on how not only to maintain ALJ independence, but how to perform the adjudicatory mission of the Federal administrative judiciary with efficiency, productivity and reduction of administrative functions.

This bill will provide economies of scale and better public service, by organizing ALJ's in a unified corps rather than the inefficient dispersal of ALJ's in all the Federal agencies that require ALJ hearings.

Under this bill, judges in the corps would be grouped in eight divisions according to their expertise: Division of communications, public utilities, and transportation regulation; division of safety and environmental regulation; division of labor; division of labor relations; division of health and benefits programs; division of securities, commodities, and trade regulation; division of general programs; and division of financial services institutions. Under the bill, judges in the corps would be assigned by the corps to hear cases at the request of an agency. The corps may assign judges to cases outside of their division as demand requires.

One advantage to this reorganization is that agencies with little adjudicatory work or uneven work demands would no longer need to maintain a full time staff for occasional use, and judges would be available to help overburdened agencies. Also, the corps would have judges throughout the country, thus saving travel costs for hearings. Another cost savings benefit of the corps would be the elimination of duplicative offices of hearings and appeals found in some 31 Federal agencies. Reorganizing and consolidating all Federal administrative adjudicating functions, with a single management, will better serve the public and will reduce Government costs in the elimination of duplicative activities in every agency.

Unlike previous bills in this area, this year only the administration of the ALJ Corps, the one chief judge and eight division chief judges, will be located in Washington, DC. The dispersal of ALJ's across the Nation as it presently exists and the continuation of Corps ALJ's in their present office locations for at least 1 year will promote cost savings in travel and keep the reorganization at a minimum level of disruption.

Our discussions with constituents, with ALJ's, and the General Accounting Office [GAO] have led us to refine the corps concept to the functional reorganization of ALJ's in order to streamline Government rather than to create a new administrative bureaucracy. Instead of the cumbersome system we currently operate under, with this reorganization we envision an administrative judiciary empowered by new technology which will allow the judiciary as a whole to be more responsive to public and agency demands. The chief judge will be responsible for developing practices and programs that use information technology for automated decision preparation, case docketing and research. The chief judge will have the opportunity to establish innovative programs designed to achieve even further efficiency and productivity, such as the electronic Federal courthouses where claimant and ALJ's will conduct video hearings in full view of each other, again avoiding costly travel-time

and expenses. The chief judge will be charged with developing these procedures and reporting to the Congress prior to operation.

Enactment of this bill is the next logical step in the progression of an independent administrative law judiciary. The current system of Federal administrative adjudications has not changed much since the adoption of the Administrative Procedures Act in the 1950's. ALJ's are housed and managed by the agencies that make the decisions for which the ALJ's are to give independent review and decisions. That means ALJ's have the task of keeping an uneasy distance from the agency policymakers. Predictably, this situation has caused some skepticism about the independence of ALJ decisions, despite the integrity of the system in most agencies. There have been situations in the past where an agency attempted to influence and dictate ALJ decisions by the removal or downgrading of chief and regional ALJ's, and the retraining of ALJ's, all who refused to apply agency policy rather than the law in their case decisions.

I do not believe that support for the creation of an ALJ corps must depend on finding the behavior of agencies toward ALJ's as inappropriate or coercive in some manner. In the affirmative, reasons to support the corps rest in the public perception of possible agency control. Too often we hear of the lack of confidence of an individual who is accused by a Federal agency of serious wrongdoing and is not reassured by the fact that the ALJ hearing the case is an employee of the agency. The realities of the situation indicate that the key to public satisfaction and confidence in the administrative law setting is the independence of the ALJ. The creation of an independent corps not housed in the agency will gain the respect and confidence of the public in the operation of the administrative law system. It is for this reason that we should support this improvement of the adjudication process in administrative agencies.

These circumstances have been well documented by the American Bar Association, which also supports the enactment of the bill. Therefore, this next step in the development of the administrative law system is well overdue. Under the bill, ALJ's will manage ALJ's, and for the first time there can be no question of inappropriate action by the agency. This system will allow for more control of case dockets and productivity as ALJ's set standards for themselves and deliver services responsive to demand rather than form. The bill provides for a claimant complaint review procedure, which does not exist under current law. Agencies attempting to provide such a complaint forum would threaten ALJ independent decisionmaking, but the corps could provide the peer review and counseling needed in some cases without jeopardy to the process or charges of trying to influence the ALJ's.

Let me assure my colleagues that the corps will in no way remove the authority of agency secretaries from making the final decision for the agency where appropriate. The new corps will simply be removed from agency coercion in the management of daily operations of Federal administrative adjudications. Also, this bill is not intended to promote any person who is not now an ALJ into that position. This bill merely consolidates and reorganizes the existing pool of ALJ's.

We need to restructure the administrative judiciary because as said in Reinventing Government by Osborne and Gaebler, "to continue on the present course may often be the most risky one. It may only serve to perpetuate irrelevancy." We must not continue the inefficient system and the conflict between agency and ALJ's, which stands in the way of independence and technological progress and the elimination of waste and duplicative systems in every agency.

TRIBUTE TO DR. WILLIAM
SCHREINER

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Dr. William H. Schreiner, who retired on June 30, 1993, after a distinguished 26-year tenure as principal of Glenbrook South High School.

Today, as we hear reports of declining test scores and increasing school dropout rates, it is even more gratifying to recognize Dr. Schreiner. He has been a consistently bright light in education and has led his school and its students to outstanding levels of achievement.

Instead of believing that more mandates and tighter control from the top would make for a better learning environment, Dr. Schreiner took a refreshing academic approach. He had the ability and foresight to surround himself with outstanding faculty and an enlightened philosophy: infuse teachers with an "esprit de corps" and then get out of their way and let them teach. This approach resulted in students being more committed to learning and thus more serious about their studies. By giving teachers freedom within the classroom, Dr. Schreiner has allowed students to receive creative teaching and a variety of unique programs. As a result, test scores have increased every year of his 26-year tenure. A visiting educator once remarked that Dr. Schreiner has molded Glenbrook South into a "truly happy place for students to study, teachers to teach, and administrators to administer."

Bill Schreiner also had the vision to see beyond academics. As parents have become more occupied with their jobs, he realized that the school must be more involved in the students' lives. His humor, upbeat nature, and dedication to the school has promoted an infectious ethic of student participation in school activities. An incredible 75 percent of the student body is involved in extracurricular activities.

Fortunately, Dr. Schreiner's leadership and accomplishments did not go unnoticed. In 1984, Glenbrook South High School was among the first group of select American high schools to be honored by the U.S. Department of Education for Excellence in Education. Later that year, Dr. Schreiner was honored with the Illinois Principal of the Year award by the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Bill Schreiner was a role model not only within Glenbrook South High School, but

throughout the Glenview community. With participation in numerous community activities, Bill devoted countless hours of service to local organizations and civic activities. For his energy and passion for the community, Glenview bestowed upon Dr. Schreiner its "Citizen of the Year" award.

These are only the highlights, Mr. Speaker, of Bill Schreiner's exemplary record as an educator and community leader. He has distinguished himself as someone of remarkable talents who cared about his school, his students, and his community. His contributions to our area will not be forgotten. He came to the Glenview community nearly a quarter of a century ago and has left it a much better place as a result of his efforts.

It is my pleasure to join the people of our area in saluting Bill for his outstanding career and in wishing him great happiness in all the years ahead.

LEE BROWN BECOMES THE DRUG
CZAR

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, this morning I had the opportunity to join in the swearing in of Dr. Lee Brown as the new Director of the Office of National Drug Control Strategy. I was particularly pleased that in their remarks, both President Clinton and Dr. Brown spoke out forcefully on the crucial issue of illegal drugs.

Earlier this year, I expressed my deep concern over the lack of attention within the Clinton administration to the drug problem. With the downgrading of the International Narcotics Matters Department within the State Department, and the gutting of the Office of National Drug Control Strategy, many Members on both sides of the aisle were justifiably concerned.

However, the Clinton Administration, as a new administration will often do, indicated its desire to take a broad look at our drug policy and review all of our Nation's policies. However, it is now July and we have just sworn in the drug czar, additionally, the Congress still has not received the national drug control strategy, as required by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.

It is important that we in the Congress continue to place a high priority on anti-drug efforts. I would also like to extend my willingness to work closely with the administration on this issue, as it is one that transcends political boundaries.

Mr. Speaker, in order to provide my colleagues with the full text of President Clinton's and Dr. Lee Brown's remarks I request that they be inserted at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[For Immediate Release, July 1, 1993]

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AND LEE BROWN,
DIRECTOR OF OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG
CONTROL POLICY DURING SWEARING-IN
CEREMONY IN THE ROSE GARDEN

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you very much. Thank you. Please be seated and welcome to the Rose Garden. I want to acknowledge the

presence in our audience of Lee Brown's children; the Attorney General; the Secretary of Transportation; the Secretary of Agriculture; General Powell, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; numerous other distinguished Americans and members of Congress, including: Senator Hatch, Senator Dodd, Senator Cohen, Senator Pressler, and Congressmen Rangel, Conyers, Gilman, and Congresswoman Waters. I may have left someone out, and Senator Kennedy just called to say he was on the way. I think that's all a great tribute to Lee Brown.

We are here today to install a uniquely qualified person to lead our nation's effort in the fight against illegal drugs and what they do to our children, to our streets, and to our communities. And to do it for the first time from a position sitting in the President's Cabinet.

When I named Lee Brown to head the Office of National Drug Control Policy, many called that an inspired choice. I would say that is an accurate characterization because Lee Brown brings three decades of experience in highest law enforcement offices in some of the toughest cities in our country: New York, and Houston, and Atlanta. I know if Mayor Dinkins were here today he would want me to say a special word of thanks for the unique partnership they enjoyed in a safe streets program which clearly lowered the crime rate in many neighborhoods and many categories of crime in New York City.

Lee Brown's leadership in the cause of keeping our communities and citizens safe is unsurpassed, and now he must bring those skills and all that experience to deal with the destructive lure of illegal drugs.

We know that successful drug control does not take place in a vacuum. This is a many-headed monster. Drugs violate our borders when smugglers bring them in as illegal cargo. Our jails are crowded and our court system is overloaded with users and dealers. Crime and violence are brought to communities large and small, and random drive-by shootings, and deliberate killings as well.

Too many young Americans are robbed of their future and many, many of their very lives. For all those reasons, fighting drugs requires a multifaceted offensive and the maximum use of the resources we have as a people. That's what we've been trying to do in this administration. With all the budget cuts and with a five-year hard freeze on overall domestic spending, there's a 10 percent increase in the funds in our budget for demand reduction, and a dramatic increase in the funds available for community policing, as well as a clear commitment to include drug treatment in the national health care program that our administration will be advancing in the near future.

But, most important, we now will have an effort that is coordinated as one, pulled together and anchored by Lee Brown. No longer will the Office of the Director of Drug Policy operate separately from the rest of the government, consigned just to being a bully pulpit. Now it will work hand-in-hand with the other Cabinet agencies, and in doing so, our effectiveness will be increased. Our aim is to cut off the demand for drugs at the knees through prevention. That means more and better education, more treatment, more rehabilitation.

At the same time, we want to strangle supplies by putting more officers on the streets, by enforcing the law in our communities, at our Nation's borders and by helping our friends and allies to do the same thing beyond our borders. We pledge to work with other nations who have shown the courage

and the political will to take on their own drug traffickers who destabilize their own societies and their economies.

Our commitment to all these things is personified in Lee Brown. A tough guy might say he's a drug trafficker's nightmare, a cop with a doctorate. (Laughter.) Or, a doctor of criminology with a badge. (Laughter.) But the most important thing to me is, he's got a track record of results. How many law enforcement officers in this country—(applause)—would be proud to look on the record he has amassed of actually reducing the rate of crime in the streets where he has worked.

You know, the insecurity most Americans feel, without regard to income or race, is a truly appalling thing. And anything we can do, not only to give lives back to children who might otherwise become involved in drugs, but to give the streets and the safety of the streets back to ordinary American families of all kinds is a service well done; and it might mean more to them than anything else this government could produce during my tenure in office and for the foreseeable future.

The work that Lee Brown did in pioneering community policing in Houston and New York is now legendary, with officers on foot patrol knowing their neighbors, working to prevent crime as well as to catch criminals.

This is a fight that surely can unite us all, across the boundaries of party and race and region and income. We are fighting for our families, our children, our communities and our future. Each and every American—make no mistake about it—also bears a personal responsibility to play a role in this battle. Anyone who thinks that Lee Brown or anyone else can solve this problem for the American people instead of with the American people has another think coming.

There are people in this audience today whom I know have worked for decades to try to help come to grips with this issue. Parents educating their children, teachers working hard to prevent crime, law enforcement officers going into the schools, working in programs like the DARE program, people who have worked in drug treatment and know, as I do, from our own family's experience, that it works. All these things are an important part of what we have to do. Make no mistake about it—we've got to try to get the streets back for our kids, too. We ought to have a time in this country when children don't have to be afraid to go down to the neighborhood swimming pool in the summertime. (Applause.)

I am thankful that Lee Brown has taken on this challenge. He's made the decision to do so at a time in this life when he might have reasonably been expected, for personal and professional reasons, to take a different course. He could clearly be making more money doing something else, he could have far fewer headaches doing something else. He would not have all of us investing so much of our hopes in him if he were doing something else. The simple fact that at this point in his life he resolved to do this says a great deal about him and his character.

I would like now to ask Judge James Watson of the U.S. Court of International Trade to join his friend, Dr. Brown, up here to administer the Oath of Office, and I would like to invite—James Watson, I'm sorry—and I'd like to invite Dr. Brown's eldest daughter, Torri Clark, up here to hold the Bible for her father.

Judge Watson. I understand he's a relative of yours, General Powell. Is that right? That's good.

Please come up here so you'll be on the microphone.

(The oath is administered.) (Applause.)
DIRECTOR BROWN. Thank you. First, let me introduce my children. My oldest son, my only son, is Patrick from Chicago. (Applause.) and my oldest daughter, Torri you just met, and her husband Tony, and their daughter, my granddaughter, Tyler. (Applause.) And my twin daughters from Houston, Robyn and Jenna. (Applause.)

We're very pleased that my Congressman from Texas, Congressman Washington, was able to join us as well. (Applause.) Let me begin, Mr. President, by expressing my sincere appreciation to you for appointing me to your Cabinet as Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. By elevating the post to Cabinet rank, you have signaled to the nation and the world your resolve to protect and defend the American people at home as unmistakably as your resolve to do so abroad.

And so it should be. For America's addiction to drugs, claiming so many of its victims from among our young, even among our newborns, has shown itself to be an implacable, remorseless enemy. It has vanquished whole neighborhoods and turned streets into free-fire zones. It has robbed America of its vitality and competitiveness and it is plundering our future.

Implacable though the enemy may be, it has a tenacious foe in this administration. And I pledge to you, Mr. President, and the American people to work every ounce of strength I have and with all the time that God allows me to help defeat the enemy. (Applause.)

I also want to thank the Senate of the United States for its vote of confidence in me. Before and since my confirmation I had the great privilege of meeting many of the men and women of that august body, including those assembled here today. And I came away convinced that their concern about the drug problem was surpassed only by their love of country, and the two are irrevocably bound together.

I pledge to work with the Congress and the other members of the Cabinet toward the construction of effective, lasting public policy in the areas of prevention, education, treatment, enforcement, and interdiction. The national drug control strategy I would develop for the President and the American people would put resources where the problems are the most severe. It would support those approaches of demonstrated effectiveness, such as community policing. We will underscore the fact that drug addiction is as much a public health problem as it is a criminal justice one by expanding the availability of treatment and enhancing the quality of same. (Applause.)

We will redouble our efforts to instill in America's youth a set of values to, in effect, immunize them against the allure of drug trafficking and the escape of drug addiction. We will convince the American people that their sobriety and that of their children is as much a part of the American Dream as homeownership or college education. And that home and family are easily lost if ever obtained at all when set adrift in the nightmare of drug addiction.

Although the drug problems appears to have lost some of its hold on the public's imagination, we will ask the American people to make the campaign against drugs a personal crusade. And I'm convinced we will succeed. We will examine past interdiction efforts, abandoning those which have not worked, learning from our failures and moving on.

We will work closely with our friends in the world, particularly our Latin American neighbors, to mobilize international opposition to drug trafficking and its criminal gains. We will do this and more. But one thing we will never do is surrender to those who would have us believe that the drug problem is too widespread, too deeply rooted or too expensive to do anything about. We will resist the siren songs of legalization—(applause)—and send those who deal in drugs a time-honored message of sending them to jail.

We will always treat drug trafficking as a serious crime against society. And we will treat those who want to escape the clutches of addiction with compassion and real support. Our goal will be to reduce drug use in America, not because it is an easily attainable goal, but because the well-being of the nation requires it and the good conscience of every American demands it.

And, finally, I want to thank my family, friends and colleagues who have joined me here today. You have been, and continue to be, a source of strength; and I'll need it now more than ever.

Mr. President, you've honored me with both your trust and with the enormity of the task at hand. And I have no illusions about the difficulties ahead, but I embrace them eagerly and competently, certain that America will rally with us to defend her future. Thank you, Mr. President. (Applause.)

ESTABLISHMENT OF A WETLANDS POLICY CENTER

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to establish a wetlands policy center in Brownsville, TX.

The purpose of this legislation is to develop an innovative, cooperative approach to the preservation, restoration, and study of wetlands. In a move of great generosity and community spirit, the Port of Brownsville has agreed to make available over 7,000 acres of wetlands property for wetlands research, education, and policy program activities. This wetlands center is designed to attract scholars, experts, environmental interests, Federal agencies, businessmen, and economists to enhance our understanding and preservation of wetlands.

The primary mission of this center will be to utilize the unique wetlands property at the Port of Brownsville and adjacent waters of south Texas to focus on wetlands matters for the purposes of protecting, restoring, and maintaining the lagoon ecosystems of the western Gulf of Mexico region. However, it is envisioned that the center will ultimately become a truly international program for wetlands research involving interests from the world over. Furthermore, it is envisioned that this center will become a prototype for the development of graduate degree and career opportunities in the environmental sciences for Hispanics and other minorities in the United States.

The center will be operated and maintained by the Port of Brownsville and a consortium of institutions of higher education, chaired by the University of Texas at Brownsville, a minority

institution with expertise in the area of the environment and environmental technology. The center will be overseen by a board of directors cochaired by the Port of Brownsville, the University of Texas at Brownsville, and a designee of the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Members of the board will be chosen by the cochairs, and, as envisioned, will include representatives from all institutions of higher learning participating in the consortium and representatives of interested Federal agencies.

This wetlands center will be a unique regional and national asset. It may be the only center in the world where researchers, scientists, and students will be permitted to conduct actual, applied research techniques on actual wetlands property contiguous to a heavy industrial enterprise. This will provide a unique opportunity for the country to focus on new technologies and approaches on the issue of wetlands and our national effort to both understand and protect them. Furthermore, this center will help provide educational avenues for minority students to pursue careers in environmental protection, science and engineering. By supporting wetlands research, we not only preserve sensitive ecological habitats, but we encourage academic learning in this important area of study.

Mr. Speaker, in September 1992, just prior to adjournment, the full House of Representatives passed and sent to the Senate, H.R. 5874, the Brownsville Wetlands Policy Act of 1992—a bill that called for the establishment of the center just described in my testimony today. The bill was unanimously supported by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and had the full support of the Secretary of the Interior, Manuel Lujan. Unfortunately, the 102d Congress adjourned without approval of the bill by the U.S. Senate, due to time constraints.

The bill I am introducing today is virtually the same as H.R. 5874. I have included one additional section in the bill outlining the commitments that the port and the university have made in terms of land, educational facilities, personnel, and other costs. This section makes explicit the strength of their commitment to this center and to the purposes it will serve. I am confident that the bill will once again earn the support of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee on which I serve; the full House of Representatives; and hopefully, the U.S. Senate. I have also received every indication that the new administration, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, will support this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I urge you and the Members of the House to support this initiative. To my knowledge, there is no comparable proposal anywhere in the world, where a private, heavily industrial, port facility, has turned over nearly 13 percent of its property for the study of the environment; fragile ecosystems; and how an ongoing, industrial enterprise can co-exist in a wetlands area. This center will provide a unique opportunity to focus on new technologies and environmentally compatible economic policy. It will also serve to provide educational avenues for Hispanic students to pursue careers in environmental protection, science and engineering.

Last, I want to recognize the Port of Brownsville for their generosity and foresight

in recognizing the value of this property and for utilizing this land in such a unique way.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

CAMP COUNSELOR FICA CLARIFICATION ACT

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to extend the existing youth-oriented FICA exemptions to the temporary employment of full-time students as children's camp counselors.

Under current law, numerous types of youth-oriented jobs enjoy the benefit of exemption from FICA taxes. Most of these students work as nurses, newspaper deliverers, domestic servants, or as support staff at their college or university. With respect to summer youth camps in particular, exemption from FICA taxes would provide the industry with improved community youth services, enhanced child development programs, and a greater pool of applicants from which to pick counselors. As one of the few remaining places which afford children with an enriched learning experience, children's camps must have access to resources which will ensure that camp counselors, who have more interpersonal contact with children than any other youth group in the United States, are the most qualified and the most suitable. I would urge my colleagues to support this bill.

FEDERAL FACILITIES CLEAN WATER COMPLIANCE ACT

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, today I'm introducing the Federal Facilities Clean Water Compliance Act.

In December 1991, following a 3-year, billion-dollar start-up effort, the Department of Energy's [DOE] K reactor at the Savannah River site in South Carolina discharged thousands of curies of contaminated cooling water into the Savannah River. As a result, a number of drinking waterplants, food processors and oyster beds on the river had to be shut down until the tritium concentrations diminished.

It was not the first time radioactive pollutants had been dumped into the river. DOE records indicate that more than 3.5 million curies of tritium had been released from the site since 1984.

At the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in the Pacific Northwest, more than 200-billion gallons of liquid wastes have been discharged into unlined ponds and trenches, contaminating over 122 square miles of ground water with radioactive and chemical wastes. At the 800-square-mile Idaho National Engineering Laboratory located directly above the Snake River plain aquifer, the DOE has identified a

40-square-mile plume of radioactive contamination in the ground water with high doses of tritium, plutonium-238, and strontium-90.

In Texas, the DOE has admitted to discharging waste from its Pantex plant into nearby Playa Lakes. In Ohio, the DOE has dumped over a half million pounds of uranium into the air and water from its Fernald plant, located 20 miles northwest of Cincinnati. Drinking wells south of the Fernald plant are contaminated with radioactivity at levels as much as 250 times higher than limits set by the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA].

One startling fact highlighted by all of these tragic spills is that radioactive discharges from federal facilities are not regulated under the Clean Water Act [CWA]. Neither the EPA nor individual states can set or enforce discharge limits for Federal facilities that dump nuclear waste into our streams and rivers.

Although the CWA defines a pollutant as radioactive material and requires DOE and other Federal agencies to comply with the CWA in the same manner and to the same extent as private individuals, the language does not have much backbone. A 1976 Supreme Court decision—*Train versus Colorado PIRG*—ruled that the CWA's definition of pollutant does not clearly indicate whether Congress intended the CWA to apply to radioactive materials regulated under the Atomic Energy Act—namely source, special nuclear, and byproduct materials. These are the chief waste discharges found in tritium and released from DOE and Department of Defense facilities.

In addition, States are virtually helpless to do anything about the dumping, since States cannot assess civil penalties against the Federal Government under the doctrine of sovereign immunity.

Under the CWA, States may assess penalties against individuals up to \$25,000 per day per violation. However, another Supreme Court decision—*State of Ohio versus DOE*—ruled that the DOE and other Federal agencies are immune from civil penalties under the CWA and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA].

This infamous decision ultimately led Congress to pass the Federal Facilities Compliance Act for RCRA in 1992. The exemption for the CWA still remains.

And finally, the EPA cannot issue administrative orders or assess penalties against other agencies for violating the CWA. The EPA may currently assess penalties up to \$10,000 per day against individuals. But it can only issue administrative orders against Federal facilities on a consent basis. The EPA cannot assess unwanted penalties against a Federal agency. This essentially limits the EPA's primary enforcement mechanism to voluntary compliance agreements.

Congress needs to fill this regulatory void by providing independent oversight of Federal facilities that discharge radioactive waste into our waters. That authority already exists for toxics, suspended solids and other nonradioactive pollutants under the CWA. Radioactive material should not be held to a lesser standard.

In addition, we should grant EPA the same regulatory powers it now enjoys under the Clean Air Act. Under this act, the EPA can regulate radioactive air pollutants discharged

from Federal facilities. There is no distinction made between pollutants; a poison is still a poison. We should eliminate the paradox under the Clean Water Act.

The legislation I am introducing today will eliminate the exemption under the CWA for radioactive discharges, empower States to assess civil penalties against Federal agencies, and authorize the EPA to issue unilateral administrative orders and assess penalties against other Federal agencies for violations of the CWA. My bill is supported by the Natural Resources Defense Council, Environmental Defense Fund, Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace, Sierra Club, Government Accountability project, Military Toxics project, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Plutonium Challenge, 20/20 Vision National Project, and the Woman Legislators' Lobby.

At a time when the emphasis on America's nuclear weapons complex is shifting from production to cleanup, it is essential that we close these dangerous loopholes. Independent oversight of Federal facility discharges can prevent future accidents from happening and provide a means of cleanup enforcement when they do occur. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation and join me in this effort.

WILLIS CONOVER: THE VOICE OF FREEDOM

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in its editorial column, the New York Daily News urged President Clinton to award the Medal of Freedom to Willis Conover. Mr. Conover's broadcasts over the Voice of America have for almost 40 years inspired freedom-loving people throughout the world. I want to take this opportunity to state my support of such an excellent idea. I bring this editorial to the attention of our colleagues in the hope they will join with me in requesting President Clinton to make such an award to a distinguished American.

At this point I wish to include in the RECORD an editorial from the New York Daily News, June 30, 1993, "The Voice of Freedom".

THE VOICE OF FREEDOM

You've probably never heard the world's most famous jazz disc jockey, even though his show reaches 100 million listeners. For 38 years, the Voice of America has beamed Willis Conover's "Music USA" around the globe. "I am not trying to overthrow governments," Conover says. "I am just sending out something wonderfully creative and human. If it makes people living under repressive regimes stand up a little straighter, so be it." It did just that, especially behind the Iron Curtain, where jazz was widely viewed as a symbol of Western democracy. Said one Russian listener, in a letter to Conover: "You are a source of strength when I am overwhelmed by pessimism, my dear idol." Says jazz critic Gene Lees: "I think Willis Conover did more to crumble the Berlin Wall and bring about the collapse of the Soviet Empire than all the cold-war Presidents put together."

On June 14, the House of Representatives passed a resolution praising Willis Conover,

a fitting gesture. But he deserves more. In fact, he deserves the Medal of Freedom, not just in his own right but on behalf of the great American art form he has served so selflessly. How about it, President Clinton?

1993 RECIPIENTS OF THE ROBERT C. BYRD HONORS SCHOLARSHIP

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate 13 outstanding scholars in the First Congressional District of New York. These students are all recipients of the distinguished Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship, a tribute to their hard work and academic achievements through their high school careers.

The goal of the Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship is to promote student excellence and achievement, and to recognize exceptionally gifted students who show promise of continued success. The recipients of this year's awards are: Danielle P. Benaviv, Todd F. Braunstein, Steve H. Cho, Sara N. Goldhaber, David Grannis, and Krishna Jayaram, all from Ward Melville Senior High School; Colin S. Desouza, Andrea E. Deutsch, Michael A. Mischna, Michael J. Shurpik, and Stephen Ward, of Smithtown High School; and Giancarlo Dipierro and Robert Gauthier, of Sachem High School North. All are well-deserving of this distinction. As a result of their academic success, the Byrd Scholarship will award each student \$1,500 for the first year of study, which may be used in any approved institution of higher education. The scholarship recipients were the candidates who earned the highest ranking in each congressional district. Each student's ranking was determined by combining their grade point average and highest score on either the American College Testing Program [ACT] Assessment, or the College Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test [SAT].

I am pleased to have such a scholarly group of young men and women in my congressional district. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating these individuals on their fine achievement and wishing them continued success in the future.

PROTECT WE THE PEOPLE AS WELL AS PREROGATIVES

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Clinton administration announced that they were appealing the decision by Judge Richey which requires an environmental review before NAFTA can be implemented.

I am impressed, Mr. Speaker, that this administration was able to come to this decision within 24 hours of the judge's order, but it's been 28 days since a Federal judge ordered America's doors open to HIV-infected Haitians, with no appeal yet by the Clinton administra-

tion. This is the second time since the Haitian court order that the Clinton administration has taken quick appeals. On June 18, I pointed out to the lightning speed at which the administration appealed an order concerning the preservation of White House tapes in order to avoid a contempt citation.

With a tidal wave of illegal immigration and the threat of an incurable, communicable disease, where has the administration stuck its priorities?

The President still has a few days to appeal the order, to bring HIV-aliens to our neighborhoods. The administration should spend as much time protecting we the people as it does protecting its prerogatives.

THE DISTANCE LEARNING INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE ACT

HON. MIKE KREIDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. KREIDLER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation with my colleagues Congresswoman JOLENE UNSOELD and Congressman JIM McDERMOTT to establish an information clearinghouse on distance learning projects at the National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA].

Distance learning is the use of communications technologies by schools and others to enhance access to education. For example, the Washington State University branch campus in my area has a number of classes which are transmitted via satellite to various locations, including students' homes. This technology allows students to receive a high level of education without having to commute to the campus.

These programs are a far cry from the correspondence courses of the past that many members may recall. The technologies used today are mostly two-way, real time technologies, which means that the teacher and student can interact while the lesson is being taught.

Because these technologies are so new, distance learning programs often do not have adequate data on the provision of services, such as which technologies are most useful for given situations. As a result, money spent on distance learning programs may not be spent as efficiently and effectively as possible.

My bill would establish the Distance Learning Information Clearinghouse and would require the NTIA to collect, analyze, and disseminate information about distance learning projects throughout the country. The information will help both providers and Government grant administrators to determine which programs are most technologically feasible and cost-effective.

Distance learning grant recipients under the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program and other Commerce Department programs will be required to submit reports to the clearinghouse. The NTIA shall establish what information should be included in the clearinghouse report.

Mr. Speaker, distance learning brings immeasurable benefit to those it reaches and it

has the potential to benefit millions more. This clearinghouse will help gather much-needed information and allow providers to share their ideas, progress, problems, and successes. Such information will help others design the best, most cost-effective strategies for other distance learning projects. I am encouraged by this administration's support for such programs, and I urge my colleagues to cosponsor and support this legislation.

ENGLISH: OUR COMMON BOND

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, since its conception, our great Nation has drawn immense strength from the diversity of its citizenry. However, without a common link between the many nationalities represented in this vast "melting pot," the very diversity that creates our unique culture would become one of the most destructive and divisive forces in this country. The key element that enables us to transform these destructive forces into national stability consists of our ability to clearly and effectively communicate. Our founding principles of representative democracy utterly depend upon the people's ability to communicate their views on governing this country through the Members of this great body, and the English language has traditionally been and continues to be the tool giving us this ability.

Evidence of the effects of language barriers exists in every point in history and in every geographic location beginning with the Tower of Babel. Every continent on this earth on countless occasions has gone to war over misunderstandings caused by language barriers. We see the evidence in our own time in the ashes of what used to be Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and in the violent prejudice emerging in the newly reunited Germany. Even the United States is not exempt from the problems caused by bilingualism. In the urban areas of southern Florida and southern California where bilingualism is espoused, we have the least amount of understanding between the diverse groups that combine to form those communities. We must be united by an official language, and it must be English.

It has come to my attention that tomorrow afternoon in Tucson, AZ, the Immigration and Naturalization Service intends to perform a parody of the citizenship ceremony. It will be conducted entirely in Spanish except for the pledge of allegiance. Countless American citizens have participated in this service to express their love for and loyalty to this country over the past two centuries. It is intended to symbolize the participants' willingness to cast off their old loyalties and to embrace a new country. All we ask of these potential citizens is for them to know the country's history, the country's system of government, and English. If we require them to learn the English language in order to become citizens and then tell them that once they are citizens that the English they just learned is unnecessary, we can be considered hypocrites at best. All too

often, hate groups as well as individuals use these language barriers to characterize hard-working Americans as second-class citizens. Ceremonies like the one being held in Arizona promote this horrible misconception by marking the participants as different.

Moreover, I fear that the Immigration and Naturalization Service's new practice of conducting these ceremonies in various languages establishes a dangerous and costly precedent. With several hundred different language groups existing in the United States today, providing each of them with their own ceremony will be quite difficult. How can we, the Members of Congress, justify allocating the funds to train and certify judges in languages such as Russian, Swahili, or Urdu—the language of over 70 million Pakistanis—and then transport these specialists to any point in the country where a group requests a special ceremony? We must confront this policy and halt it. To that end, several of my colleagues and I signed a letter to the Acting Commissioner of the INS expressing our strong opposition to the decision to conduct this citizenship ceremony in Spanish.

These people yearn to be citizens of this great Nation, but American citizenship is a privilege granted to those who earn it and not a right extended to the peoples of the world. It requires a degree of give and take on each side. We must give these potential citizens the moral support and knowledge to be able to fully participate in our democratic government as well as day-to-day life in America. They, on the other hand, must strengthen the American culture with elements of their native cultures while sacrificing others. Neither the new citizens nor the old should be the same afterwards, but both should be enriched and improved. The use of English as an official language is a small sacrifice to make. Despite the charges of the proponents of bilingualism, we are in no way trying to prohibit anyone from speaking or learning a different language. On the contrary, we encourage them to preserve that part of their heritage in their homes and churches.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, with all of the difficulties and challenges facing our country today, we owe it to all present and future citizens to foster an atmosphere in this Nation conducive to peace and harmony achieved through effective communication and thorough understanding of each other's perspectives. This great body, alone, holds the ability to bond the diverse cultures and experiences that merged to create the unique American culture. We can easily achieve this feat by making English the official language of the United States of America—by making English the common bond that transforms our vast diversities into exceptional strengths.

TRIBUTE TO DARREL AND JEAN
FYFFE

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Darrel and Jean Fyffe, of Bowling Green, OH.

On July 11, 1993, the Fyffes are being honored by the King's Way Christian Church, in Bowling Green, OH. Darrel Fyffe has recently retired after teaching for 23 years at Bowling Green State University and during that time, has impacted positively on successive generations of students. In addition, the Fyffes have been deeply involved in the King's Way congregation since its beginning, having taught and worked with youth groups. Darrel has also served as an elder of the church.

All too often these days we are deluged with bad news about our society and it is a genuine pleasure for me to call attention to the positive achievements of Darrel and Jean Fyffe. As King's Way Christian Church honors them for their dedication and commitment, I send my best wishes along with my deep appreciation for their hard work on behalf of others. They have set a splendid example for all of us.

INTRODUCTION OF WELFARE
REFORM LEGISLATION

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the American people have made it perfectly clear that they are sick and tired of wasteful Government spending. And what could be more wasteful than paying Federal benefits for a healthy, able-bodied person to do nothing. That's right, I said pay Federal benefits for a person to do nothing.

Currently, our welfare system operates in just that manner. Healthy, capable, able-bodied individuals without any responsibility to anyone but themselves, sit at home and receive checks from Uncle Sam at the taxpayers expense.

While our Government carries the responsibility to provide welfare recipients with a certain level of assistance in times of true need, able-bodied recipients must carry the responsibility to help get their lives back in order by seeking work, education, or job training.

That is why I have introduced H.R. 2557. This bill requires States to implement workfare programs for all able-bodied eligible recipients without dependents or they will lose 50 percent of their AFDC administrative funds. My bill is a starting point for recipients without children. It would give them the self-esteem that comes from earning an income which in turn would help them in their attempt to become self-supporting again.

Welfare was never intended to become a way of life, but it has become that way for far too many people. We need to provide welfare recipients a way to break the cycle of dependency and make their way off welfare rolls. H.R. 2557 gives welfare recipients a place to start and I urge my colleagues to support it.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
REGARDING POW/MIA'S**HON. DAVE CAMP**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, my record on the issue of American POW/MIA's is clear. I believe that this is an issue of the highest national priority. It is important to achieve the fullest possible accounting of our Nation's missing servicemen.

Today, I introduce legislation to ensure that we achieve full cooperation from the Russian Federation regarding American POW/MIA's. My resolution calls upon the President to cease providing economic assistance to Russia from the Freedom Support Act until all pertinent documents relating to the fates of missing Americans have been provided to the United States Government.

Eastern bloc nations and the former Soviet Union, which were once our enemies, now seek United States aid and assistance. In return for our efforts to assist them with their moves toward democracy and a free-market economy, we should demand their help in accounting for our POW/MIA's.

The evidence of Soviet involvement with American prisoners of war is well documented. Russian President Boris Yeltsin has stated before Congress that the Government of the Soviet Union held or knew of American POW/MIA's during, and possibly after, World War II, the Korean war, and the Vietnam era.

In January 1993, the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs concluded that it was possible that some members of the United States Armed Forces remained in enemy hands after the Vietnam conflict had ended. During the 102d Congress, I sponsored a resolution calling upon the President to not normalize relations with Vietnam, at least until the Senate Committee reported its findings. The Committee, while being effective in gaining unprecedented access to American and Vietnamese files and information, still did not provide a final resolution to this issue of national importance.

With the relationship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union being well documented, and with the latest revelations on this issue coming from the former Soviet archives, it is apparent that the next place we must push for access and information is in Moscow, not Hanoi.

Mr. Speaker, the future of relations between the Governments of the Russian Federation and the United States depends on trust and cooperation. This means we must reach a final resolution as to the fates of missing Americans from all of our wars.

I call upon my colleagues to join me as co-sponsors of this resolution that calls for assistance from the Russian Government. Only then may we enter a new era of friendship with our former enemy.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FOR THE PRIVATE RELIEF OF
DAVID LAZAR**HON. CHET EDWARDS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. EDWARDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation for the relief of David Lazar, a commercial fisherman and sport fisherman charter who resides in my District. The legislation I am introducing would authorize the Secretary of Transportation to issue a certificate of documentation enabling Mr. Lazar to use his vessel *Compass Rose* in coastwise trade and fisheries.

After the theft of Mr. Lazar's vessel *It's Only A Loan*, he purchased *Compass Rose*, a 46-foot Bertram sport fishing boat. Mr. Lazar was not able to utilize this vessel for, unbeknownst to him, the vessel, while built in the United States, was originally purchased by a Panamanian corporation. The owner who sold the vessel to Mr. Lazar used it only for recreational purposes. According to the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, foreign-owned vessels cannot engage in coastwise trade.

Mr. Lazar's livelihood has been crippled due to his inability to obtain a proper certificate of documentation. Since this vessel is in the hands of a U.S. citizen, I believe it is appropriate that Mr. Lazar be able to use this vessel in coastwise trade and fisheries here in the United States. I look forward to prompt consideration of this legislation by the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and by the 103d Congress.

H.R.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920 (46 App. U.S.C. 883), the Act of June 19, 1886 (46 App. U.S.C. 289), and sections 12106 and 12108 of title 46, United States Code, the Secretary of Transportation may issue a certificate of documentation with appropriate endorsement for employment in the coastwise trade and fisheries for the vessel COMPASS ROSE (official number 695865).

RECOGNITION OF THE CITY OF
PUEBLO, COLORADO**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of the House I submit for the RECORD the following:

Whereas, Congressman SCOTT McINNIS proudly commends the City of Pueblo, CO.

Whereas, the city of Pueblo in the State of Colorado is in point of fact the only city in America to claim four living recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor;

Whereas, President Dwight D. Eisenhower himself recognized the unusual number of Pueblo, CO servicemen to receive the Medal of Honor by commenting "What is it * * * something in the water out there in Pueblo? All you guys turn out to be heroes!" when he

presented The Medal to 2nd Lt. Jerry Murphy on October 27, 1953;

Whereas, The Medal of Honor is the highest military award that can be bestowed upon a member of the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas, The Medal of Honor is awarded by the President in the name of The Congress of the United States of America;

Whereas, the City of Pueblo in the State of Colorado takes great pride in its many veterans of service to the United States of America;

Whereas, July 4, 1993, has been chosen by the residents of the city of Pueblo, to honor all of its veterans and in particular to render honors to its four living recipients of The Medal of Honor.

Be it hereby resolved that the Congress of the United States of America does hereby congratulate the city of Pueblo, and recognizes its four Medal of Honor recipients William J. Crawford, Carl L. Sitter, Raymond G. "Jerry" Murphy, and Drew Dennis Dix.

Be it further resolved that the Congress of the United States of America does hereby recognize the city of Pueblo in the State of Colorado as "The Home of Heroes".

COMBATING ILLEGAL
IMMIGRATION**HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution which will send a strong message to President Clinton that Congress will no longer accept the uncontrolled flow of illegal aliens to the United States.

State and county governments have been financially devastated by this nation's inability to enforce current immigration laws. As a result, State and local governments are suffering budget shortfalls which limit their ability to fund essential services to American citizens. Without a comprehensive strategy to combat illegal immigration, undocumented aliens will continue to take advantage of local health, welfare, and education services. If we are to have any success in resolving this problem, we must act now before it is too late.

In an effort to combat illegal immigration, I am introducing a resolution which seeks to improve United States-Mexico cooperation in controlling illegal immigration. The resolution urges the Clinton administration to improve bilateral cooperation in controlling illegal immigration during negotiations currently underway with the Government of Mexico on a side agreement to NAFTA addressing labor concerns.

While NAFTA could solve many of Mexico's current economic woes in the future, it is generally acknowledged that even under the best circumstances, it will take years before the Mexican economy can provide the jobs needed to accommodate the expanding labor force. Therefore, in the short term, experts have speculated that illegal immigration will increase as a result of job displacement in Mexico should NAFTA be ratified.

Clearly, illegal immigration is an important component of bilateral relations between the

United States and Mexico. Unfortunately, immigration issues were removed from NAFTA negotiations early in the process.

In light of the devastating impact illegal immigration has on the United States and especially my home State of California, I am hopeful my colleagues will join me in supporting this important resolution which focuses on the problem of illegal immigration.

Mr. Speaker, the combination of continued illegal immigration, increased taxes, and job displacement is too much for the American worker to accept.

LEGISLATION TO REPEAL THE WRIGHT AMENDMENT

HON. DAN GLICKMAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation to repeal a section of law, commonly known as the Wright amendment, which prohibits commercial air carriers from providing service between Dallas Love Field and points located outside of Texas or its four surrounding States. In the past, groups such as the Consumer Federation of America have supported this legislation because the Wright amendment is nothing more than an anticompetitive, unconstitutional section of the law that must be eliminated.

The statute was originally passed as part of the International Air Transportation Competition Act of 1980 to protect then-relatively new Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport [DFW]. It was developed to ensure air carriers moved from the older Love Field to the new primary airport serving the Metropolitan Dallas/Fort Worth area. However, DFW is now the second busiest airport in the United States. Its gates are full and its runways are jammed with planes waiting to take off. DFW no longer needs protection from Love Field's competition. It is time to allow the power of the marketplace, rather than the intrusion of unnecessary Federal law, to dictate who our airports serve.

Inflated airfares are the key reason repeal is needed. Dallas fares are excessively high because the low-cost carrier in that market serves Love Field and cannot quote fares from Love Field to cities outside of the five State area. With no competition in the market, other carriers charge outrageous fares to DFW. Sometimes fares are more than five times as high from cities inside the region, even when the two cities are equidistance from Dallas.

I do want to acknowledge that fares from Dallas/Fort Worth to Wichita, KS, have been much lower in recent months. American Airlines, for one, has made a significant attempt to bring down the excessively high air fares Wichita and other cities shut out by the Wright amendment have experienced over the last several weeks.

The Wright amendment is unreasonable and wholly unfair. By allowing travel to Love Field only from points in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas and New Mexico, it arbitrarily permits service from cities such as Albuquerque to Love Field—595 miles—but does not

allow such service from Wichita—330 miles—to Love Field. The amendment does not even permit connecting service.

Under this antiquated amendment, a passenger traveling from Kansas City to Love Field must purchase two roundtrip tickets—one to a connecting city, such as Tulsa, and a second roundtrip ticket from Tulsa to Dallas. Not even luggage can be checked all the way through to Love Field. The Wright amendment requires the Kansas City passenger to claim his luggage in Tulsa, and then check it back in for his flight to Love Field.

A 1990 study by KPMG Peat Marwick concluded that additional airport capacity is needed in the area. Even a proposed \$3.5 billion expansion at DFW will not solve the problem. The capacity issue could be greatly improved if the now-underutilized Love Field were given the opportunity to provide commercial service to points outside Texas and its contiguous states.

The Department of Transportation last year released a study on the impact of the Wright amendment on air service to Dallas/Fort Worth and surrounding States. The DOT study shows that the Wright amendment restrictions cost air travelers millions of dollars each year. "A change to the Wright amendment will result in more service, more competition, lower fares and more traffic for the Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport," according to the study. "Travelers to or from the Metroplex region will save an estimated \$183 million per year in airfares."

To further prove my point, a recent Federal Trade Commission report about the Wright amendment concluded that "removing the restrictions may result in lower airfares both at Dallas/Fort Worth Airport and at Love Field as well as reduced delays and commuting costs to air passengers."

Under this restrictive law, it is not possible for consumers to have access to the advantages of deregulation and fully competitive airfares. Repealing the Wright amendment will open up competition, reduce airfares to competitive levels, and substantially increase business between markets. That was the goal of Congress in passing the Airline Deregulation Act. It is time to eliminate this special interest section, so that the people of this Nation have competitive access to interstate travel as protected by the Constitution. It's time to repeal the Wright amendment.

TRIBUTE TO CPL. EUGENE JACQUES BULLARD

HON. MICHAEL A. "MAC" COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a fine military veteran, Cpl. Eugene Jacques Bullard. Corporal Bullard born in 1894 in Columbus GA, has the distinction of being the world's first black military pilot. In 1914, Corporal Bullard emigrated to France and joined the French Foreign Legion. He earned his wings in 1917 and became a decorated war hero in World War I, while enduring severe wounds in battle. In Bullard's

hometown of Columbus, GA, the Columbus Airport Commission has unveiled a commemorative plaque in recognition of his pioneering spirit and the gallantry he displayed fighting for freedom. Therefore, I am proud to recognize and honor this aviation hero and great American, Cpl. Eugene Jacques Bullard.

REPORT ON TERRORIST ASSETS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on May 23 of this year, I included in the RECORD the annual report on assets of state sponsors of terrorism which are frozen in the United States prepared by the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control. This week, the committee received an update on such assets. The assets of four of the state sponsors of terrorism which have been frozen in the United States increased by a total of \$540.2 million, primarily from Iraq. I would include this latest report here for my colleagues review.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

Washington, DC, June 24, 1993.

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON,

Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On April 19, we sent you the "Annual Report to the Congress on Assets in the United States Belonging to Terrorist Countries or International Terrorist Organizations." Our attention to the problem of international terrorism did not diminish with the production of that report. Consequently, we are submitting an updated version of Exhibit A which contains new figures recently developed by Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control.

This revised Exhibit A, "Assets in the United States Belonging to State Sponsors of Terrorism," contains more detailed information and higher totals than were reported in our original submission. The amount of blocked funds is increased in the case of four of the six terrorist states: Cuba, Iraq, Libya, and North Korea.

This latest information is provided now, rather than including it in the next annual report, to ensure that the current report will be more useful to the Congress.

Sincerely,

GAIL E. PETERSON,
Deputy Director,
Office of Legislative Affairs.

Enclosure.

TERRORISM ASSETS REPORT—APPENDIX A,
REVISED

ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES BELONGING TO
STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM: AN UPDATE
MAY 19, 1993

The following list contains revised information on the nature and extent of assets in the United States belonging to countries identified as state sponsors of terrorism. It should be noted that assets blocked under the authority of an existing United States economic sanctions program are not subject to attachment by any claimant until such time as a claims settlement process has been established in conjunction with the lifting of sanctions against the target state.

Not all of these blocked assets are literally within the United States. Substantial amounts, identified further below, are in foreign branches of U.S. banks. They are

blocked because, under U.S. law, those bank branches are subject to United States jurisdiction. Consequently, those assets are not blocked at institutions located within the United States. These figures may increase at any time as the Office of Foreign Assets Control identifies and blocks additional assets of sanctioned countries.

The Treasury Department does not compile information on the holdings of private individuals or organizations in the United States, unless those holdings are subject to an assets freeze imposed under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act or the International Emergency Powers Act. The Office of Foreign Assets Control is carefully examining organizations that may fall within the scope of its economic sanctions programs.

COUNTRY, EXPLANATION, AN AMOUNT¹

Cuba—Government of Cuba's blocked assets. Primarily bank accounts. Source: Office of Foreign Assets Control ("FAC"), Treasury, \$113.7.

Iran—Government of Iran's diplomatic properties remaining blocked since 1979-1981 hostage crisis. Primarily real estate. Source FAC, Treasury, \$22.3.

Iraq—Government of Iraq's frozen assets. Primarily bank deposits. Source: FAC, Treasury, \$1,599; Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches, 278; Loaned by the U.S. to the U.N. in compliance with UNSCR 778, -200.

Net Iraqi Assets in U.S. \$1,101.

Libya—Government of Libya's frozen assets. Primarily bank deposits. Source FAC, Treasury, \$958.1; Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches, \$-42.9.

Net Libyan Assets in U.S., \$915.2.

North Korea—North Korea's frozen bank deposits. Source: FAC, Treasury, \$7.4; Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches, -2. Net North Korean Assets in U.S., \$5.4.

Syria—Total liabilities of U.S. banks (\$245) to official Syrian institutions and (\$4) in total liabilities of U.S. nonbanking institutions to Syria. Source: Treasury Bulletin, March 1993, \$249.

Totals: Total state sponsor assets within U.S. jurisdiction, \$2,929.5; Unencumbered assets of Syria, -249.

Total blocked state sponsor assets within U.S. jurisdiction, \$2,680.5.

Total blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches, -322.9.

UNSCR 778 loan [Iraq], -200.

Total blocked state sponsor assets within the United States, \$2,157.6.

RED RIVER VALLEY GIRL SCOUTS DEVELOPING TOMORROW'S LEADERS TODAY

HON. JIM CHAPMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure and honor to recognize the accomplishments of three of my constituents from Paris, TX. Adrienne Bailey, Lear Baker, and Brenda Stellpflug, all of Troop 55 of the Red River Valley Girl Scout Council, have completed the rigorous requirements for Girl Scouting's top achievement, the Girl Scout Gold Award.

The Gold Award is a nationally recognized award presented to girls based on their efforts

and outstanding contribution in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development. These Scouts have made significant contributions to their communities.

If you are looking for leaders of America's next generation, look towards the Red River Valley Girl Scout Council and these Gold Award winners.

I applaud the achievements of these Scouts and the Red River Valley Girl Scout Council and look forward to seeing their future successes.

ADDRESS OF VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE TO DELEGATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, for the past several days, we have been honored to have in our country the delegation of the European Parliament for Relations with the U.S. Congress. The European Parliament, as my colleagues know, is the legislature of the European Community—the 12-nation economic community which includes Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain.

The occasion for the visit of this delegation was the 41st annual meeting between delegations of the U.S. Congress and the European Parliament. I have the great pleasure of chairing the American delegation. Our two delegations held discussions on relations between the United States and the European Community in San Francisco June 25-27. We considered political and economic issues of concern to the United States and the European Community, as well as major international issues that involve both Europe and America.

The delegations include 13 Members of the U.S. Congress and 25 members of the European Parliament. Members of the European Parliament from all 12 countries, representing all political groupings participated in the discussions in San Francisco. The European Parliament delegation is headed by Rt. Hon. Alan Donnelly of Great Britain.

Mr. Speaker, the Members of Congress who joined me as participants in the U.S. delegation included Congressman SAM GIBBONS, co-chairman of the U.S. delegation for meetings with the European Parliament and chairman of the Trade Subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee; Congressman BENJAMIN GILMAN, also a co-chairman of the U.S. delegation for meetings with the European Parliament and ranking Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Congressman GARY ACKERMAN, Congressman DOUG BERLETER, Congressman WILLIAM CLINGER, Congressman STEPHEN HORN, Congresswoman NANCY PELOSI, Congressman TOM SAWYER, Congresswoman LYNN SCHENK, Congressman DICK SWETT, and Congressman ESTEBAN TORRES.

Mr. Speaker, last evening in the Library of Congress, our two delegations and other distinguished Members of the Congress marked the conclusion of the visit of the members of the European Parliament with a farewell dinner. On this occasion we were honored to have as our speaker the Vice President of the United States, the Honorable AL GORE.

Mr. Speaker, AL GORE—our Vice President and our former colleague here in the House of Representatives—is an outstanding leader in the new administration. He has shown outstanding intellectual and political leadership during the brief months that he has served so ably as our Vice President. His address to our delegations was an excellent summary of the issues and challenges we in the United States and our European allies and colleagues face.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the address of Vice President GORE be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I ask that my colleagues give it careful and thoughtful attention.

SPEECH TO THE 41ST DINNER MEETING OF U.S.
AND EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

We come together, my friends, Europeans and Americans, at a unique and challenging moment in history. It has been a time of rapid change all over the world, but perhaps nowhere more so than in Europe.

Many of these changes have given us reason to rejoice: the Iron Curtain lifted, the Berlin Wall crumbled, the Soviet empire fallen. Yet others, like the tragic wars engulfing the former Yugoslavia, have horrified us, have caused incalculable pain and suffering which we must continue to work to relieve and resolve.

It is, however, a world of opportunities and challenges on a scale not seen since the end of the Second World War and the beginning of the Cold War. A little over forty years ago, Harry Truman sat at his desk in front of microphones and TV cameras and summed up his time in office: "I suppose that history will remember my term as the years when the Cold War began to overshadow our lives," he said. "But when history says that my term * * * saw the beginning of the Cold War, it will also say that in those eight years we have set the course that can win it."

Our leaders of that day, in both Europe and America, rose to meet their challenges and to take advantage of their opportunities. Harry Truman, Winston Churchill, Jean Monnet, Konrad Adenauer. And so many others. They gave us vision and purpose. They forged an alliance between the United States and Europe stronger and more mutually beneficial than any peacetime alliance in history. We stood together for democracy against communism, and we won. We linked our security together, and the peace was preserved. We brought our economies closer together, and we prospered.

And so we, like the great leaders who preceded us, must meet the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities of this, the post-Cold War world. And as in the late 1940s, no relationship is more crucial to world peace and prosperity than that between the United States and Europe. Indeed, essential to President Clinton's vision of our future is further strengthening our close political, security, and economic ties with Europe.

Of course our ties to Europe reach back well before the Cold War era, going to the very cultural roots of this country. European traditions and ideas on politics, economics, and jurisprudence, particularly from the period of the Enlightenment, shaped our country's institutions and society. Clearly, the

¹ Amounts in millions of U.S. dollars.

United States is the beneficiary of every culture that has sent its peoples to our shores, but we owe a particular debt to Europe—for the philosophical underpinnings of our political system and for the concept of the rule of law, which are so crucial to protecting the rights of the individual from the power of the government, and the rights of the minority from the will of the majority.

But America's interests in close ties with Europe go beyond the cultural philosophical.

The interests we share today are every bit as vital as those we held during the height of the Cold War. We have an interest in preserving our own democratic institutions and the free-market economies necessary for prosperity. But in order to safeguard democracy and economic well-being at home, we also share an interest in promoting democracy and economic growth abroad. It should be clear from both sides of the Atlantic that our well-being is inexorably tied to political, military, and economic events beyond our borders. Thus, we have a common interest in achieving security and stability not just on our continents but on every continent. Our shared economic interests are equally strong. The volume of trans-Atlantic trade rivals every other trade path in the world. Europe is the largest source of foreign investment in the United States and the United States invests more in Europe than anywhere else.

It is true that with the end of the Cold War, the political, economic, and security dimensions of US-European relations are evolving. They must evolve. Traditional security concerns have become less central to our relationship, while trade and economic issues and a plethora of new political concerns have gained in importance. Let me review for a moment the political, security, and economic dimensions of this evolving relationship.

First, the political side. The United States is encouraged by and supports Europe's efforts to achieve greater political unity. We are prepared to continue to work constructively with the European Community as it both deepens the integration of the Twelve and widens to take in new members. We also welcome new and more vital roles for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Western European Union, and the Council of Europe. They too can be valuable resources for coping with the myriad challenges that Europeans and Americans face. The United States and Europe must take full advantage of the opportunities offered by these evolving bodies.

Our over-arching goal must be—through both existing and new institutions, as well as through bilateral relations—to broaden and deepen trans-Atlantic cooperation. The United States and Europe must expand the scope of their cooperation in the range of institutions and arrangements—NATO, the CSCE, US-EC links—relevant to the new challenges we face. Among our highest priorities must be: To improve cooperation in promoting political and economic reform in Russia, Eastern Europe, and the new independent states; to continue to work together to both contain and resolve the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia; and to promote enhance cooperation of global issues including the environment, counter-terrorism, counter narcotics, human rights, and development assistance.

The US also supports the EC's efforts to become involved in foreign and security policy matters. If it is to do so effectively, however, the EC must prove itself able to take concrete, coordinated, and constructive actions to promote our shared vision of democracy and economic prosperity.

As the EC and other multilateral organizations grow in importance, the United States and Europe must also carefully nurture multiple channels of communication. Bilateral ties must be maintained, as must organizations such as NATO and the CSCE which provide America with institutional links to Europe. At the same time, we must work out how the United States can best deal with those European organizations to which it does not belong and how the various fora can work with each other.

Second, the security dimension will remain critical to our common bond.

We will maintain a significant, effective military presence in Europe of approximately 100,000 troops. The United States continues to regard NATO as the principal transatlantic military-security link. NATO is a unique institution. Because of its unified command structure and military capabilities, NATO can play a security role that no other institution can duplicate. We should work to ensure that NATO it remains effective.

NATO's new strategic concept is an important step in achieving this aim. It focuses the Alliance's attention on new roles and missions—such as peacekeeping and rapid reaction forces—needed to cope with new security challenges. We must ensure that all member nations provide the forces and resources necessary to maintain the military capabilities NATO needs to execute its strategic concept.

But NATO must do more; it must continue to research out to the new democracies in the East to help address their security concerns. We are committed to seeing the North Atlantic Cooperation Council fully develop peacekeeping capabilities that can support the CSCE and the UN in their efforts to meet new security challenges.

It is now more important than ever that the roles, risks, responsibilities, and costs of mutual security be equitably distributed. NATO provides the mechanism for sharing roles and responsibilities. However, in this time of declining defense budgets and other economic constraints, we also must work together to find ways to reduce the cost of maintaining the US military presence in Europe. Americans and Europeans also have a common interest in the evolution of a European security and defense identity that facilitates a greater European role in the Continent's military security.

Finally let me note that the President has called for a NATO Summit meeting this Fall—a proposal that the Allies embraced at the ministerial meetings of the North Atlantic Council earlier this month in Athens. The Summit offers an important opportunity to chart the future of NATO for the remainder of this century. The Summit will be a chance to assess ways to further strengthen the alliance and adapt its agenda to post-Cold War challenges.

The third critical link we share is the economic one. Economic reality is that European and American economies are inextricably intertwined. It can be no other way. It should be no other way. We all have much more to gain from free and fair trade than from trade wars and protectionism.

As we work together to finish the Uruguay Round, we should remember that this effort is demanding sacrifice as well as offering opportunity on both sides of the Atlantic, as well as from all the parties of the GATT. None of us wants to see any of our industries, or our agriculture, or our communities, or our workers worse off. As President Clinton has shown with his bold economic

package, this Administration is not going to ignore our economic problems. We are prepared to face up to them and to deal with them. We see our economic future neither in turning to the past nor in pretending that markets automatically can take care of everything, but rather in being committed to promoting and facilitating constructive adjustment and adaptation in our economy. Free and fair trade must be the core of this. Freer flows of trade, investment, and technology can help all of our societies achieve good jobs with good benefits.

As we work to expand trading opportunities, we should also look for new areas of economic cooperation, such as regulatory convergence or technology sharing. Finally, we must enter into a more extensive dialogue on macroeconomic issues, especially as the European Community gains a greater role in macroeconomic policy making.

There is another very important issue that transcends the political, security, and economic concerns I have mentioned—the issue of minority rights and the peaceful resolution of ethnic disputes. Coming to terms with resurgent nationalism is perhaps the single most difficult problem facing Europe in the post Cold War era. I know I do not have to tell you Europeans about the serious challenges now emerging in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union; no one understands better than you how the dream of a Europe whole and at peace is threatened by aggressive nationalism. However, please permit me to offer a few observations from this side of the Atlantic—and from the perspective of a nation that has struggled to confront its own ethnic and racial problems over the years.

Nationalism can be a constructive force if it promotes peaceful self-determination and respect for one's unique cultural heritage. There is nothing inherently wrong with ethnic identification, and indeed this force has helped many countries gain their freedom from oppressive foreign rule. But nationalism can also be a destructive force if it is aggressive and chauvinistic. This is its darker side, which spills over into exclusion, fear, and hatred. We are witnessing far too much of this kind of nationalism, and it is breeding conflicts throughout Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

The war in the former Yugoslavia is, of course, the tragic example on everyone's mind, but I don't want to talk exclusively about that particular case. Instead, I would like to focus on the broader issue of minority rights throughout the region and examine whether problems such as the bloodshed in Yugoslavia can be prevented before they begin.

The hard truth is that preventing such conflicts altogether may be beyond our powers. In recent years, we have learned a terrible lesson about how deeply embedded ethnic hatreds can be. In Yugoslavia, Tito worked for four decades to forge a broad Yugoslav consciousness out of the disparate groups making up that state. He clearly failed. And in the Soviet Union, an even more massive effort to stamp out ethnic identity and create "New Soviet Man" did not succeed in erasing ethnic dividing lines. As soon as the Soviet structure collapsed, ethnic rivalries re-emerged with renewed strength.

Nationalism has proven itself a fundamental—indeed, almost elemental—force. But even though it may be impossible to eliminate it, there are ways to blunt its destructive tendencies. Through a combination of democratization, economic development, and

international engagement, the worst excesses of nationalism may be minimized.

The key is democracy. It is no accident that ethnic tensions in the democracies of Western Europe are held in relative abeyance. The reason is that in these countries, citizens can affect government policy, ventilate their differences, and squarely address their history. By ensuring a participatory government, the rule of law, and respect for human rights, democracies allow all citizens the fundamental channels and protections that can alleviate ethnic tensions before they erupt into violence. To remain peaceful and independent, states must emphasize citizenship as the foundation of unity and rely on democratic institutions to allocate responsibilities and entitlements of citizenship and to mediate disputes. It is an extremely difficult task, but it is also the only way that diverse peoples can live together successfully.

Clearly, a major responsibility to promote democracy falls to the West, with our democratic experience and culture. We must work together to spread the values of a civic society through democratization programs, rule of law projects, election monitoring, and so on. Ethnic tensions turn violent when minorities become vulnerable to majorities or when groups feel their concerns can only be met through force. Effective rule of law gives minorities something to rely on—a broad architecture to defuse tensions and resolve disputes. We must do all we can to develop legal institutions in the democratizing countries of Eastern Europe.

Economic progress is also as important in slowing the rise of excessive nationalism. The easy arguments of hate-filled strongmen have added resonance among people who are struggling economically. Economic growth, which gives people upward mobility and hope for the future, removes the deprivation and despair that can nourish ethnic grievances. Again, there is a special Western responsibility in the economic area, since our countries have both the experience of running market economies and the general prosperity that has resulted from them. We must continue to assist countries in the East that are struggling with the difficult transition to market-oriented economics. And we must be open to trade and commerce with these countries.

Finally, we need sustained international engagement in Europe. International organizations can play a vitally important role in protecting minority rights and defusing tensions. Promising mechanisms which already exist in the UN, CSCE, and Council of Europe need to be strengthened. Preventative diplomacy and confidence-building measures can help groups step back from the brink of violence, just as international mediation can help halt conflict once it has begun. We should also work together to strengthen international legal mechanisms to give threatened groups an avenue of appeal. Thus far I have stressed the importance of the legal rights of citizens, but those individual rights may not necessarily provide for the recognition of distinct groups. A major intellectual and legal challenge of our time is the search for fair ways to safeguard these general minority rights. A broad, effective legal architecture on such rights could act as a safety valve, resolving disputes well before peace-keepers are ever needed.

Perhaps the heady spirit that prevailed with the collapse of communism was overly optimistic. We have seen that those who thought we would immediately and smoothly enter a "new world order" were a bit premature. But similarly, we must not let the

current problems cause us to lose hope. Despite the many challenges we face, the world is still better off for the end of the Cold War. I am convinced that no one in this room would exchange today's instability for yesterday's grim certainty.

My main message tonight, beyond the specific policies and issues, is the value and importance President Clinton and I place on the European-American relationship. We share many bonds, much history, and fundamental principles. We have been graced with so many leaders who met so many challenges and took up so many opportunities. Today, the responsibility rests with us to strive to continue that great tradition.

Despite the remaining challenges, I believe we now have a real chance to expand peace, security, democracy, and economic well-being across Europe. By working together toward shared goals, as we have so many times before, both America and Europe can enter the 21st century as stronger, more vital societies, contributing to a better future for our people and our world.

DEFENDING SPECIAL RESEARCH GRANTS

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to the Fawell amendment to the Agriculture appropriations bill.

I am pleased that the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee has historically taken great care to ensure that only the most worthwhile projects nationwide receive research funds under this program. The Fawell amendment would replace the subcommittee's careful analysis with a meat cleaver-eliminating questionable projects along with projects of demonstrable value.

The Center for Southern Crop Improvement—which would be created using a special research grant—would be one project that could benefit from this program.

Scientists at the center are seeking Federal assistance in their efforts to improve commercial agricultural crops through genetic research and breeding. Genetic breeding is one of the most innovative and efficient techniques to increase the quality and yield of crops. Information obtained from this research would provide cost-effective approaches to solving many farming problems—for instance, engineering crops which are drought- and disease-resistant.

With so many American farmers requiring periodic Federal assistance, the work to be conducted at the Center for Southern Crop Improvement could well provide solutions to the problems our farmers face.

That, Mr. Speaker, is why I oppose the Fawell amendment.

SALUTE TO THE PORT HUENEME DIVISION NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to salute the Port Hueneme Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center, as it marks its 30th anniversary of protecting America's freedom.

The Port Hueneme Division was established on July 8, 1963, as the Naval Ship Missile System Engineering Station. Despite a couple of name changes along the way, the station is still commonly referred to by a version of its original acronym—NEMESIS—the Greek goddess of retribution.

The engineers, technicians, logisticians, and support staff of NEMESIS support the ships of our surface Navy, traveling around the world to keep the weapons of deterrence operating properly. In addition, they are intimately involved in technical evaluations of newly installed weapons and in upgraded or overhauled weapon systems. Much of that work is done off the coast of California in the Pacific Missile Test Range.

Many of my colleagues may not know that many of the weapons that performed so brilliantly during the Persian Gulf war were tested and refined at Port Hueneme, and that more than 50 people from the station received official certificates for being aboard ships in the zone of operations during the war. In fact, the Tomahawk missiles that were deployed just last month against Iraq following the assassination attempt against former President Bush were among the weapons with a Port Hueneme pedigree.

Thanks to the personnel at Port Hueneme, today's navy is more capable than any fleet in history, and I am confident that the engineering staff will continue to play their role in ensuring the peace as we move into the next century.

I would also be remiss, Mr. Speaker, if I didn't pay tribute to the all-around contributions that the 2,500 military and civilian employees of NEMESIS make to our community. Besides the estimated \$300 million the station pumps into Ventura County's economy, its employees are active in a wide range of organizations that help make our county such an outstanding place to live.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the men and women of the Port Hueneme Division for 30 years of excellence.

DESERT HORIZON STUDENTS CAPTURE FIRST PLACE IN THE NATIONAL HISTORY DAY COMPETITION

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure indeed to congratulate a group of five eighth-

grade students from Desert Horizon School, Phoenix, AZ, who took first place in the National History Day Program. The students are: Melissa Bennett, Stacia Campbell, Airion Smith, Monica Thomas, and Blaine Tucker. Their faculty advisors were Paul Wieser and Leeann Jones.

For the National History Day competition, students research a particular historical topic relative to a yearly theme and present their findings in an entry that can take the form of a historical paper, project, media presentation, or dramatic performance.

Traditionally, Desert Horizon students have entered the group performance category and focused their research on Holocaust-related topics. For 8 consecutive years, students at Desert Horizon School have made Arizonan's proud of their success in capturing the State championship and representing the State of Arizona at the national finals held at the University of Maryland.

This year's national championship performance was entitled "Failed Communication: A Cry that Fell On Deaf Ears." The students' research centered on the American press and their handling of Holocaust-related news items. The students spent considerable time looking into the efforts of Jan Karski, an agent for the Polish Government-in-exile, to bring out the news of Nazi murder to the outside world.

Having met with the participants each year, I know these students to be intelligent, creative, and dedicated. All the Desert Horizon students have worked very hard over the past 8 years.

Congratulations on an outstanding achievement and well-deserved honor.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN EDWARD
FOGARTY

HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Congress to pause for a moment today to pay our respects to the memory of one of the great champions of improving the world's health, and to his legacy. He was my good friend and mentor, Congressman John Edward Fogarty of Rhode Island, who devoted much of his 27 years in Congress promoting the concept of health for peace.

By this, he meant collaboration in matters of health research and scientific exchange among nations—because of its significance both for the solution of health problems that affect all of mankind and as a cornerstone for improving relations between countries regardless of political, ethnic or economic orientation. John Fogarty and his counterpart in the Senate, Lister Hill, were among the staunchest supporters of increased funding for health research, especially at the National Institutes of Health, in those crucial years of growth following World War II.

After Congressman Fogarty's death in 1967, the esteemed minor leader of the health subcommittee, Melvin Laird, proposed that the National Institutes of Health's international activities be consolidated in a new center at NIH,

to be called the John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences. That center, named in honor of the former chairman of the health subcommittee, began operation on July 1, 1968, exactly 25 years ago today.

During the past quarter-century, thousands of scientists from across the world have worked together to share their specialized knowledge for the benefit of all mankind under the Fogarty Center's auspices. During this time, thanks in part to its position as an international crossroad for scientists, the National Institutes of Health has become the world's greatest biomedical research enterprise.

Today, in a time of tight funding for all of our endeavors, some people may question why the American taxpayer supports international scientific research. Why don't we just keep that money at home, they may ask.

Well, they asked the same questions 30 years ago, and John Fogarty had the answer. He knew then, as we know now, and as he stated it so well, "in health, every nation has something to contribute to every other nation, and something to learn from every other nation." This is as true today as when Congressman Fogarty made that statement on the floor of this chamber in 1959.

He also said that "in the health field, our international programs more properly can be characterized as enlightened self-interest, since it can be amply demonstrated that we receive as well as give." He knew that a dollar spent on international research was indeed an investment in America's future.

John Fogarty had a noble dream: of a world without disease; a world without suffering and pain. He knew that such a miraculous new world could come about only by continuing to apply scientific discovery to conquer health problems—and further, that this effort must receive a high priority. He did his best to nourish that dream and as chairman of the health subcommittee, he went to the well time after time to fight for sufficient resources for biomedical research—even during the lean years.

The world without disease is not yet here, despite many scientific advances that seemed almost miraculous at the time. But we in the Congress, and the scientists at the NIH and around the world, will continue to do our best to bring that day closer.

Mr. Speaker, I salute my esteemed colleague, John Fogarty, for his farsightedness in realizing that all men and women—wherever they may live—can do their part to improve the lives of their brothers and sisters, and sons and daughters. And I congratulate the leadership and staff of the Fogarty International Center as they work every day to make John Fogarty's dreams a reality. I wish the John E. Fogarty International Center at the National Institutes of Health a happy 25th anniversary.

A TRIBUTE TO COL. JOHN M. ELLEN ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE U.S. AIR FORCE

HON. LESLIE L. BYRNE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Ms. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Col. John M. Ellen of the U.S. Air Force, an exemplary leader, and most importantly, a loving husband and father.

Colonel Ellen will be retiring July 16 after 26 years of outstanding service to the Air Force and our Nation. He will be retiring from his position as Chief of the Program, Budget and Congressional Division at the Pentagon. He assumed his present position in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Acquisition), Long Range Power Projection, Special Operation Forces, Airlift and Training Directorate in 1990.

Colonel Ellen was born May 30, 1945, in Winston-Salem, NC, and graduated from R.J. Reynolds High School. He was awarded a bachelor of science degree in engineering operations from North Carolina State University in 1967 and received his commission as a second lieutenant from the ROTC Program.

Colonel Ellen is a command missileer with combat crew duty in the Minuteman II system and training in the Minuteman III system. In 1970, Colonel Ellen was assigned to the 490th Strategic Missile Squadron, Malmstrom Air Force Base, MT, as a missile combat crew commander. He also served as an instructor crew commander. Following his operational tour, he was selected for Strategic Air Command's Top Hand Program and was assigned to the 1st Strategic Aerospace Division, Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA. He spent 1 year as a launch director for Minuteman operational test launches and 1 year as the Chief of Development Test Unit. In 1977, he was selected to attend the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, CA. He completed the masters of science degree in systems technology (command, control, and communications) in 1979 as a distinguished graduate. In August 1983, he was assigned as the operations officer in the 509th Strategic Missile Squadron, Whiteman Air Force Base, MO. In February 1984, he assumed the command of the 508th Strategic Missile Squadron. Several years later, Colonel Ellen became the first operational group commander in Strategic Air Command while assigned to Minot Air Force Base, ND. While he was assigned to the 91st Strategic Missile Wing, the Ellens were selected as the Strategic Air Command Family of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure today to recognize Colonel Ellen before my colleagues and to wish him the very best in the future as he brings his long and distinguished career to a close. His exceptionally meritorious service to the U.S. Air Force and our country will be genuinely missed. I also salute his lovely wife, Robbie, and his children, Ryan, Jonathan, Janna, and Rebecca, who have been by his side the whole way. This family has served our Nation well and I wish them God's blessing in the years ahead.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
REGARDING TAX BENEFITS FOR
BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED WITH
JAPANESE SERVICES

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am re-introducing a bill to deny certain tax benefits for buildings constructed with Japanese services.

Ambassador Kantor has formally identified Japan "as a country that maintains, in government procurement of construction, architectural, and engineering services, a significant and persistent pattern or practice of discrimination against United States products or services that results in identifiable harm to United States businesses."

The United States Trade Representatives has been negotiating with Japan since 1986 regarding Japanese construction practices. After 7 years of pressure, there is no improvement.

Maybe this problem is just not amenable to resolution through trade laws. If that is the case, we can at least protect our own architectural, engineering, and construction firms from losing United States business to Japanese competitors. My bill denies certain tax benefits to United States buildings that are built with Japanese services.

Specifically, the bill defers depreciation on buildings constructed with Japanese services for 10 years, defers any losses on these buildings for 15 years and denies the use of tax exempt financing. The amendments in this bill apply to property the construction of which begins after December 31, 1993.

The bill follows:

H.R.

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

SECTION 1. DEFERRAL OF DEPRECIATION DEDUCTION.

Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to depreciation) is amended by redesignating subsection (s) as subsection (t) and by inserting after subsection (r) the following new subsection:

"(s) DEFERRAL OF DEPRECIATION FOR BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED WITH JAPANESE SERVICES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the deduction for depreciation or amortization which would (but for this subsection) be allowable for any taxable with respect to any Japanese-constructed building shall not be allowable for such year but shall be allowable for the 10th taxable year thereafter.

"(2) JAPANESE-CONSTRUCTED BUILDING.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'Japanese-constructed building' means any building if 1 percent or more of the cost of such building (determined as of the completion of its construction) is attributable to services performed by Japanese persons.

"(3) JAPANESE PERSON.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'Japanese person' means—

"(A) any citizen or national of Japan,

"(B) any corporation, partnership, or other entity created or organized under the laws of Japan or any subdivision thereof,

"(C) any instrumentality of Japan or a subdivision thereof, and

"(D) any corporation, partnership, or other entity owned or controlled (directly or indirectly) by 1 or more persons or entities described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C)."

SEC. 2. DEFERRAL OF LOSS DEDUCTION.

Section 1231 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) DEFERRAL OF RECOGNITION OF LOSS ON JAPANESE-CONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, any loss which would (but for this subsection) be recognized for any taxable year with respect to any Japanese-constructed building (as defined in section 167(s)(2)) shall not be recognized for such year but shall be recognized for the 15th taxable year thereafter."

SEC. 3. DENIAL OF USE OF TAX-EXEMPT BONDS.

Section 149 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(h) FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED WITH JAPANESE SERVICES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in section 103(a) or any other provision of law shall be construed to provided an exemption from Federal income tax for interest on any bond issued as part of an issue 1 percent or more of the proceeds of which are to be used to provide Japanese-constructed facilities.

"(2) JAPANESE-CONSTRUCTED FACILITY.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'Japanese-constructed facility' means any facility if 1 percent or more of the cost of such facility (determined as of the completion of its construction) is attributable to services performed by Japanese persons (as defined in section 167(s)(3))."

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall apply to property the construction of which begins after December 31, 1993.

TRIBUTE TO REUBEN SNAKE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises today to pay tribute to the life of Reuben Snake of the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

Reuben Snake passed away on Monday morning, June 28 after a long illness. His life, although it was cut short at the age of 56, was full of distinguished accomplishments. He attended Northwestern College, University of Nebraska, Peru State College and in 1989 received an honorary degree/doctorate of humanities from Nebraska Indian Community College. Reuben was very proud of his Army service, as he was the first member of his tribe and one of the first 12 native Americans to earn the "Green Beret." He worked at both the Greater Omaha Community Action Agency and the Goldenrod Hills Community Action Agency. He was a Head Start director and a program planner working with youth in north-eastern Nebraska. Reuben was a leader in Indian education programs, creating model programs in Nebraska that were copied throughout the Nation. He then became active in Winnebago tribal government, working in several positions until he became chairman of the

tribe, where he served for 10 years as chairman.

Reuben also served in numerous national and international positions. He was president of the National Congress of American Indians for 2 years, national chairman of the American Indian Movement, chairman of the Task Force 11 on Drug and Alcohol Abuse, cochairman of the Trail of Broken Treaties Planning Committee, chairman of the Board-First Nations Development Institute, Coalition for Native Rights Fund, and Native American Religious Freedom project. On the international level, he was involved with the Eighth Congress of Inter-American Indian Institute, the World Assembly of First Nations Speaker, International Native American Economic Development, the United States delegation to Misurasata-Sandinista negotiations, the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, the International Labor Organization and the Council of Churches and the Native American Religious Freedom project.

Not only was Reuben a national and international human rights leader, he also was a spiritual leader. In his role as a member of the Native American Church, he conducted more than 300 Native American Church services throughout the United States, Europe and Australia. Reuben also was recently quite active in his support of legislation would assure that Native Americans would have the right to freely exercise their religion.

I was pleased to have the opportunity to work with Reuben during his tenure as chairman of the Winnebago Tribe. He was a strong and compassionate leader who worked to provide a better life not only for Native Americans but for all people.

Reuben Snake was a truly outstanding man who will be greatly missed by all who knew him and by all who were affected by his life. It is certainly a fitting tribute to his many contributions that he received the World Peace Award just last week. This Member would like to express his sincere and deep condolences to Reuben's family and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

Reuben's survivors include his wife of 32 years, Kathy, two sons, Darren and Michael, four daughters, Elaine Armell, Tammy Baker, Dawn Snake and Serena Snake, and 16 grandchildren, all of Winnebago; and six brothers and two sisters from Black River Falls, WI.

In closing, this Member would like to share with his colleagues a poem written in Reuben Snake's memory by one of my former staff members, Wrexie Bardaglio, who worked closely with Reuben.

The golden, red, and green-grown plains
Hold the bones of those who've passed
Among us, through the rage and pain,
To offer hope for peace at last.

The spirits in this prairie place
Nourish landscapes changed and gentled,
And so descends a state of grace
As this man's soul is counted.

These rolling grasslands comfort here
They cherish and remember,
And of the days beyond the tears
The memories come, in number.

His life was an epiphany
Of teaching and forgiving—
A constant prayer for healing
And a constant zest for living.

And so he goes, and God be thanked
For his strength to be transcendent.

So well did he succeed that way,
He blessed us by example.

**HONORING MRS. MATTIE HOLMES
OF TEXARKANA, AR**

HON. JAY DICKEY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize a wonderful lady from Texarkana, AR—Mrs. Mattie Holmes.

On July 11, 1993 she will join her family in a tradition that has existed for many years in celebrating their love, togetherness and faith. This year the Holmes family will honor their matriarch, Mrs. Mattie Holmes, as she celebrates her 88th birthday at the Holmes family reunion.

The Holmes family has resided in Miller County, AR for seven generations. Mattie Holmes was born in 1905 and married the late Earl Holmes, Sr. in 1922. Earl and Mattie Holmes were successful farmers in Miller County until their retirement in 1965. They shared a wonderful and happy union for 59 years, until Earl's transition in 1981. Together they raised 5 wonderful children and to date Mrs. Holmes shares her love with 24 grandchildren, 38 great grandchildren and 5 great-great grandchildren.

Mrs. Holmes has always been an active member of the New Zion Baptist Church, where she is loved and respected in so many ways. Mrs. Mattie Holmes has been a model citizen in the community for many years and today, it is an honor to extend my best wishes to her and the entire Holmes family as they celebrate this very special occasion.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY CHANNEL 44

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to your attention that today is the eighth anniversary of WSNS-TV, channel 44, as a full-time Spanish television station in Chicago.

Channel 44, "El canal de la Hispanidad," the Hispanic heritage station, has earned the trust and respect, not only of the Hispanic community, but, of the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois as a whole. This is why when their operating license was threatened, everybody coalesced to defend it, until victory was recently obtained. This is why the Illinois Broadcasters Association gave channel 44 the Station of the Year Award for 1993.

Channel 44 has distinguished itself with worthwhile, innovative, and creative public service programming and public service education campaigns on areas such as school reform, education, citizenship, voter registration, antismoking and many others. I wish to congratulate the owners of the station, its employees, and its general manager, Jose Francisco Lamas. Happy Birthday, channel 44. And, I suggest others in the industry look at this very good example of excellence in broadcasting.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**JHOON RHEE LAYS FOUNDATION
OF SUCCESS FOR RUSSIAN LEG-
ISLATORS**

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Master Jhoon Rhee, the world-renowned martial artist and father of American Tae Kwon Do. Master Rhee has brought his highly successful joy of discipline and born to be happy programs to thousands of people, including Muhammad Ali, more than 100 Members of Congress, and most importantly, to thousands of children across America.

Since 1989, Master Rhee has been providing the Russian people with a powerful message pertaining to "knowledge in the mind, strength in the body, and honesty in the heart" through the martial art of Tae Kwon Do.

The power of Master Rhee's system has been demonstrated in the 70 schools and clubs that have opened throughout the Commonwealth of Independent States over the last 3 years.

In honor of Master Rhee's ongoing work, I would like to insert a copy of an article, describing his latest work, that appeared in the May 29, 1993, edition of the Moscow Times into the RECORD.

[From the Moscow Times, May 29, 1993]

GETTING A KICK OUT OF LEGISLATORS

(By Nanette van der Laan)

Arguing, shouting and pounding their fists on the table may be the way Russian parliamentarians communicate with each other these days. But if Jhoon Rhee has his way, the deputies would start their sessions by bowing.

Master Rhee, who over the last 28 years has taught more than 100 U.S. Congressmen the martial art of Tae Kwon Do, is committed to do the same in Russia.

He brings a simple message: "Knowledge in the mind. Strength in the body. Honesty in the heart."

The Korean-born Rhee wants to teach this philosophy to Russia's top legislators. Speaking at a press conference Friday at the White House, he said a new utopia could be built in Russia as long as life's three most important values are respected: truth, beauty and love.

To demonstrate his fitness Rhee, 61, sprawled on the floor during the press conference, pressing his chest and head flat to the floor. He said he does 1,000 push-ups a day to stay in shape for Tae Kwon Do, a Korean martial art resembling karate.

"Flexibility is just as important physically as it is politically," said Rhee, jumping back to his feet. "The same is true for balance. If you kick with one leg, you must make sure you balance your other leg. I'm trying to alert parliamentarians that they must balance the national budget the same way. Presidents Reagan, Bush and now Clinton are all having difficulties."

Rhee, who was honored by President George Bush for his services, said that he is willing to instruct the Russian deputies for as long as they want, free of charge.

He said that 12 Supreme Soviet deputies had taken part in this training class Tuesday, and that this was a fine result.

"The first time I taught U.S. Congressmen only two people showed up," he said with a

July 1, 1993

smile. "So the outcome was six times better."

"The deputies are still beginners and so far we have only done the basics," said Rhee, who moved to the United States at the age of 24. "But they were very enthusiastic."

Rhee said that during his first lesson, he taught the deputies to show respect by bowing to each other. This, he says, is vital in human society.

Rhee, who has taken his "Born to Be Happy" and the "Joy of Discipline" message to seminars around the former Soviet Union, has been appointed an adviser to the State Committee for Youth, Sports and Physical Education.

This was not his first visit to this part of the world; in past travels, he has set up 65 Tae Kwon Do studios across the former Soviet Union. His services were sought by the Russian government as part of a campaign to encourage foreign investment in sport.

Rhee, who counts the former heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali among his pupils, has been training Russians free of charge, saying that his foundation is a nonprofit one.

"I have enough money to finance my work here," Rhee said after the press conference. "I am paid \$2,500 for a three-hour seminar for business executives in the United States."

Asked whether he thought it would be possible that his teachings could become a "tool of the criminal society," Rhee replied: "The border between good and bad is very thin. But if people are directed well, they will use their strength only for good, honest purposes."

**INTRODUCTION OF THE PERFORM-
ANCE RIGHT LEGISLATION**

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, today, the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. HUGHES, introduced important copyright legislation concerning the rights of those to make sound recordings. Although I am not a cosponsor of this legislation at this time I want to commend our Judiciary Subcommittee chairman, for introducing this legislation. This bill seeks to close a gap in the U.S. copyright law to provide a digital performance right for sound recording copyright owners. The introduction of this legislation is an important step in ensuring that U.S. copyright law keep pace with advancing technology and places the United States in a leadership position as the World Intellectual Property Organization considers this issue in the international arena.

As ranking member of the Intellectual Property Subcommittee, I look forward to working with the chairman and other subcommittee members on this critical issue. This matter is not new to me or to this subcommittee. However, the rapid development of digital delivery services and the international trade considerations for this matter have changed the parameters of the debate and demand a speedy resolution.

I recognize that the bill introduced will undergo some change as it works its way through the legislative process. However, I encourage the affected parties to work with the

subcommittee and each other to reach a solution.

CITIZEN SURVEY RESULTS

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, one of the most pressing problems facing our nation is the budget deficit and exploding national debt. Everyone agrees that we must tackle this problem now, but there are many opinions on how best to do it.

Recently, I provided more than 200,000 households in Ohio's 10th District with an opportunity to register their individual opinions on a number of important budget issues. My first "Citizen Survey" featured questions on a proposed constitutional amendment to balance the Federal budget as well as on President Clinton's overall economic plan; including key components such as his proposals for an economic stimulus package and increased taxes on energy and social security benefits.

I'm pleased that more than 15,000 constituents—an unusually high return rate according to opinion research experts—took the time to fill out and mail back their reply cards. I'm also pleased to report that by a margin of nearly 4 to 1, my constituents said they consider these citizen surveys to be an appropriate and beneficial use of the frank.

Mr. Speaker, I'm grateful for my constituents' willingness to share their personal opinions on these important issues, and I'm pleased to report here in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the results of our citizen survey so that my colleagues may have the benefit of this valuable input from the citizens of North-east Ohio.

CITIZEN SURVEY

Do you support the President's proposed economic plan which calls for \$337 billion in new taxes, \$211 billion in spending cuts, and \$160 billion in new spending over the next four years?

Yes—16%; No—84%.

Do you support the President's \$19.5 billion emergency stimulus package?

Yes—14%; No—86%.

Do you support an increase from 50% to 85% in the taxable portion of Social Security benefits received by beneficiaries who earn more than \$25,000 (single filers) or more than \$32,000 (joint filers)?

Yes—20%; No—80%.

Do you support the President's proposed BTU tax—a tax on the energy content of fuel, including coal, natural gas, and petroleum?

Yes—15%; No—85%.

Do you support a constitutional amendment to mandate a balanced federal budget, which if passed by Congress would then be sent to the States for ratification?

Yes—83%; No—17%.

Does this questionnaire constitute an appropriate and beneficial use of the taxpayer-funded franking privilege?

Yes—78%; No—22%.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1993

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Social Security Benefits Improvement Act of 1993. This bill contains Social Security benefit improvements in which a great many Members have expressed interest—it improves both the retirement earnings test and the level of benefits for elderly widows. It also complies with the requirements of the Budget Enforcement Act that all increases in Social Security benefits be balanced with offsetting savings or revenue increases.

I ask that a staff summary of this legislation appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD following these remarks.

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1993

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

SEC. 2. INCREASE IN RETIREMENT EARNINGS TEST FOR AGES 65-69.

The Social Security retirement earnings test is a test of eligibility for retirement benefits. For beneficiaries age 65-69, it withholds \$1 of benefits for every \$3 of earnings over an annual threshold amount. In 1993, this threshold is \$10,560. The bill would double this amount over 5 years, raising it to \$12,000 in 1994, \$14,000 in 1995, \$16,000 in 1996, \$18,000 in 1997 and \$20,000 in 1998.

SEC. 3. IMPROVEMENT IN BENEFITS FOR WIDOWS.

Widows may file for benefits beginning at age 60. However, their benefits are permanently reduced by 28.5 percent, so that the benefit they receive is 71.5 percent of the amount they would have received had they wait until age 65 to claim benefits. The bill would lessen the amount of this reduction to 25 percent, so that a widow who applied for benefits at age 60 would receive a benefit equal to 75 percent of the age-65 amount.

SEC. 4. ELIMINATION OF 7-YEAR RULE FOR DISABLED WIDOWS.

Widows who are disabled may file for benefits beginning at age 50. However, their disability must have begun within seven years after their spouse's death or within seven years after the end of their entitlement to mother's or father's benefits (which are paid to widows caring for children under age 16). The bill would eliminate this "seven-year rule."

SEC. 5. INCREASE IN SOCIAL SECURITY WAGE BASE.

The Social Security payroll tax is imposed on wages up to \$57,600 annually in 1993. This amount is known as the wage base, and it is indexed to rise each year by the rate of growth in average wages. The bill would raise this amount by \$2,100 in 1994, so that the wage base would be \$60,000 in 1994 instead of \$57,900 as projected under current law. The wage base would be indexed annually thereafter.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE TRANSITION RELIEF FOR NONPROFIT STUDENT FUNDING CORPORATIONS

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, there are approximately 21 nonprofit student loan funding corporations which serve as regional secondary markets for lenders originating student loans under Federal student loan programs. These corporations, described in Internal Revenue Code section 150(d), are permitted to issue tax-exempt debt to finance acquisitions of student loans so long as their earnings are reinvested in student loans. Most of these nonprofits have financed student loan acquisitions with both taxable and tax-exempt debt. These organizations are defined as 501(c)(3) organizations by the Internal Revenue Code and therefore, they are not permitted to raise equity capital from private investors.

The modifications to the Federal student loan programs, whether via a direct loan program or otherwise, will cause many lenders to end their involvement in the Student Loan Program. This will occur because many lenders will not continue to devote resources to either a winding down program or to the continuing program if financial incentives are reduced. The loss of capital to the transition phase of the modified student loan programs will result in a substantial need for greater capital support from the private sector.

Nonprofit student loan funding corporations desire to serve this capital need but will need tax law changes to enable them to raise the needed capital. Specifically, they need the ability to transfer their assets and liabilities, including tax-exempt debt, to a for-profit taxable corporation in exchange for a stock interest in such a conversion corporation. This transfer will allow the conversion corporation to raise equity capital.

Chairman MOAKLEY and I are introducing legislation that will amend the Federal tax laws to permit the transfer of the assets and liabilities of a nonprofit scholarship funding corporation to a for-profit, fully taxable conversion corporation. Neither the nonprofit corporation, after the conversion, nor the conversion corporation will be able to issue additional tax-exempt debt and outstanding tax-exempt debt will continue to support the Student Loan Program until that debt is retired.

The legislation provides an efficient means of bolstering the capital base of the secondary student loan market during the transition period and of assuring the maintenance of the expertise and workforce of the nonprofit scholarship funding corporations for their future roles in the Federal student loan programs. I urge this legislation to be reviewed in relation to the transition to a direct loan program.

TRIBUTE TO ANN MERCEDES
ROBERTS ROBINSON

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Ann Mercedes Roberts Robinson who is retiring after 28 years of service with the Veteran's Administration. Her retirement date is July 7, 1993, which is the day Mrs. Robinson will turn 60. Mrs. Robinson has lived in the Fifth Congressional District of Georgia for 22 years. A model citizen, Mrs. Robinson is highly active in her community and church. She is a member of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

Born in Jasper County, GA, Mrs. Robinson was the fourth child of seven children born to Fleetwood and Irene Roberts. Mrs. Robinson is a graduate of Morris Brown College and the Atlanta University School of Social Work. Mrs. Robinson is the mother of two daughters.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Robinson is to be commended for her many years of government service and for dedication to her community and church.

CLARIFICATION OF STATEMENTS
REGARDING BOB RANDOLPH

HON. LF. PAYNE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to correct statements that were made on the House floor on May 19. My colleague, Representative BOB DORNAN, was discussing the nomination of Bob Randolph to be U.S. attorney in Seattle, and stating his view that Mr. Randolph's antiwar record disqualifies him from holding that office. During the course of his remarks, which appear in the May 19 RECORD on page H2570, he made a number of statements about Bob Randolph that are not accurate, and I believe require clarification.

I have known Bob Randolph for 25 years and know him to be a person of honesty, character, and integrity. Although Bob and I chose different paths with respect to military service during the Vietnam era, Bob acted out of conscience. The sincerity of his beliefs is attested by the fact that the Marine Corps gave him an honorable discharge.

According to the RECORD, Mr. DORNAN stated that, while at Quantico, "Randolph begins to organize enlisted recruits to protest against the war in Vietnam * * * in a Marine Corps officer's uniform, goes on national television to condemn the United States * * * 'ho, ho, Ho Chi Minh' aid and comfort to the Communist enemies slaughtering people and slitting the throats of village chieftans."

None of these statements is true.

In addition, the RECORD states "on graduation from Harvard he accepts a position with a British firm in Singapore" and "finds himself drawing big dollars in Singapore as a Rhodes scholar and a VMI graduate." In reality, after

law school Bob Randolph worked for a distinguished Federal judge in Richmond, VA, and then went to Seattle where he practiced law for 13 years before accepting a job as the CEO of multinational public company—with a British parent—based in Singapore.

Because of my personal knowledge of Bob Randolph and my concern about the misimpressions that may remain about Bob's character and integrity, I wanted to take this opportunity to set the RECORD straight.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
REGARDING BILLBOARDS IN
SPACE

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bipartisan piece of legislation, the Space Advertising Prohibition Act of 1993. What will our world be like if Space Marketing, Inc., the Georgia-based company seeking to launch 1 mile-long billboards made from mylar sheets into low Earth orbit, has its way? Children will learn a new nursery rhyme: "hey diddle diddle, the cat and the fiddle, the cow jumped over the mylar." They will make a wish upon a falling billboard. Carl Sagan might even be heard referring to those "billions and billions of billboards in space." And while Bartlett's Book of Quotations lists 144 quotes about "the moon" and 235 quotes about "the stars," there is not one about "billboards." In fact, the only quote ever inspired by a billboard was by Ogden Nash and it is worth thinking about: "I think I shall never see, a billboard lovely as a tree. Indeed, unless the billboards fall, I'll never see a tree at all."

If allowed to happen, this scheme will send square mile-size mylar billboards into low Earth orbit so that every sunrise and sunset would beam down the logo of Coke or G.M. or the Marlboro man, turning our morning and evening skies, often a source of inspiration and comfort, into the moral equivalent of the side of a bus.

We might stand in this Chamber today and laugh about the notion of enormous billboards floating above the horizon or convince ourselves that it just couldn't happen. But if left unchecked it just might happen. Would companies pay \$1 million a day for a single billboard? Already today they might spend half that on a single TV ad. In aggregate, U.S. businesses buy well over \$100 billion of advertising annually to generate demand for their products.

I am relieved that the tidal wave of opposition to this idea has caused Space Marketing, Inc., to back down, for now, from its original intention to put these signs in space. But if there is money to be made then it is just a matter of time until someone, somewhere tries to do it. With the technological capability to put billboards in space already established, the question of whether we want advertising beamed down to us from space needs to be carefully considered by Congress.

That is why, along with my colleagues SUSAN MOLINARI, ANNA ESHOO, CONNIE

MORELLA, ERIC FINGERHUT, FRANK MCCLOSKEY, WILLIAM LIPINSKI, DOUGLAS BERETER, BARNEY FRANK, ANTHONY BEILSON, ROMANO MAZZOLI, MAURICE HINCHEY, BOB FILNER, FRED UPTON, and WILLIAM HUGHES, I am proud to introduce the Space Advertising Prohibition Act of 1993. We are going to work very hard to control this frightful prospect and keep our skies clear to remain a source of inspiration to us all.

H.R.—

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Space Advertising Prohibition Act".

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON SPACE ADVERTISING.

(a) AMENDMENT TO FINDINGS.—Section 2 of the Commercial Space Launch Act (49 U.S.C. App. 2601) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (8), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(10) the use of outer space for advertising purposes is not an appropriate use of outer space and should be prohibited."

(b) AMENDMENT TO PURPOSES.—Section 3 of the Commercial Space Launch Act (49 U.S.C. App. 2602) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and";

(3) by inserting at the end the following new paragraph:

"(5) to prohibit the use of outer space for advertising purposes."

(c) DEFINITION.—Section 4 of the Commercial Space Launch Act (49 U.S.C. App. 2603) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (10) through (12) as paragraphs (11) through (13), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following new paragraph:

"(10) 'space advertising' means advertising in outer space, including the placement of images or objects in outer space that are visible from Earth, for purposes of marketing or otherwise promoting the sale or use of goods or services;"

(d) PROHIBITION ON SPACE ADVERTISING.—The Commercial Space Launch Act (49 U.S.C. 2601 et. seq.) is amended by inserting after section 10 the following new section:

"SEC. 10A. PROHIBITION ON SPACE ADVERTISING.

"(a) SECRETARIAL ACTIONS.—The Secretary shall not—

"(1) issue or transfer a license under this Act; or

"(2) waive the license requirements of this Act,

for the launch of a payload containing any material to be used for purposes of space advertising.

"(b) PROHIBITION.—No holder of a license under this Act shall launch a payload containing any material to be used for purposes of space advertising.

"(c) CIVIL PENALTIES.—Any person who violates subsection (b) shall be subject to a civil penalty, not to exceed \$30,000,000, which shall be assessed by the Secretary.

"(d) REVOCATION AND ISSUANCE OF LICENSES.—(1) The Secretary shall revoke any license held by a person who violates subsection (b).

"(2) Any person who violates subsection (b) shall not be issued a license under this Act for a period of 2 years from the date on which the Secretary finds that such person has violated subsection (b), or if such finding is appealed, the date on which the appropriate court issues a final judgment in favor of the Secretary."

SEC. 3. AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

The President, acting through the Secretary of State, is requested to negotiate with foreign nations for the purpose of reaching an agreement or agreements that prohibit the use of outer space for advertising purposes.

Cosponsors of the Space Advertising Prohibition Act: Ms. Susan Molinari, Ms. Anna Eshoo, Ms. Connie Morella, Mr. Eric Fingerhut, Mr. Frank McCloskey, Mr. William Lipinski, Mr. Douglas Bereuter, Mr. Barney Frank, Mr. Anthony Beilenson, Mr. Romano Mazzoli, Mr. Maurice Hinchey, Mr. Bob Filner, Mr. Fred Upton, Mr. William Hughes.

BILLBOARDS IN OUTER SPACE

Billboards in orbit: On April 12, 1993 a Georgia-based company announced that they have the technology and intention to put gigantic billboards in orbit around the Earth. These billboards will be one mile long, one mile wide and made of mylar. Visible from Earth by the naked eye, they are half as large as the full moon.

The public doesn't want billboards in space: There has been a tremendous public backlash to this proposal. However, if there is the potential for profit, we must assume that there is someone, somewhere, who will try to put billboards in space. Presently there is no regulation preventing their use.

Our bill will put end to billboards in space: The "Space Advertising Prohibition Act" will prohibit the launch into outer space of a payload containing any material which will be visible from Earth which will be used for purposes of marketing or otherwise promoting the sale or use of goods and services.

Prohibition of the United States is not enough: Our bill requests that the President, acting through the Secretary of State negotiate with foreign nations for the purpose of reaching agreements that will prohibit anyone else in the world from invading the skies with advertising.

There is bi-partisan support for this bill: Support for this bill is led by Representatives Edward J. Markey (D-MA), Susan Molinari (R-NY), Anna G. Eshoo (D-CA) and Connie Morella (R-MD), and many other cosponsors.

Opposition to billboards in space is widespread: The Astronomical League, U.S. PIRG, Center for Study of Commercialism, Center for Science in the Public Interest, Environmental Action, Scenic America, National Audubon Society, and renowned astronomer Carl Sagan, among others, have already thrown their support behind this bill. There is no question that more and more scientific, environmental and consumer groups will join us as soon as they get wind of the preposterous idea of advertising in space.

COALITION OPPOSING BILLBOARDS IN OUTER SPACE,

Washington, DC, May 13, 1993.

NANDASIRI JASENTULIYANA,

Director, Office on Outer-Space Affairs, General Secretary, Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer-Space, United Nations, New York, NY.

DEAR MR. JASENTULIYANA: An American marketer, Space Marketing, Inc., is seeking

a commercial sponsor for a mile-long billboard to be sent into earth orbit. The vehicle will project a corporate logo as large as the moon to people on Earth.

The undersigned coalition of consumer, environmental, and scientific organizations condemns Space Marketing's proposal to commercialize the heavens. We urge the United Nation's Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer-Space to issue a resolution against this type of venture.

Such a billboard is an abuse of international space, adding to the debris problem, destroying the serene nocturnal skyline, and interfering with astronomical research. Space Marketing has claimed that the vehicle could help monitor the ozone layer, but that benefit is meaningless because existing satellites monitor ozone levels without polluting the sky with commercials.

We fear Space Marketing's proposal could open the door to other advertising forays in space. We hope that your agency will discourage Space Marketing from launching the billboard and urge the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration not to support the project.

We are also asking Space Marketing to abandon its plans. We hope that your office supports our position and will publicly denounce the commercial pollution of space.

Signed:

Astronomical Society of the Pacific.
Astronomical League.
International Dark-Sky Association.
Scenic America.
Center for Science in the Public Interest.
Center for the Study of Commercialism.
National Consumers League.
National Audubon Society.
Environmental Action.
Earth Day 2000.
U.S. Public Interest Research Group.
Public Media Center.
Center for Media Education.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, CENTER FOR
RADIOPHYSICS AND SPACE RE-
SEARCH,

Ithaca, NY, June 3, 1993.

Representative ED MARKEY,

U.S. Congress, Washington, DC.

DEAR ED: I wonder if you've been following the space billboard issue. I think it's an abomination. It is the thin edge of a wedge which may destroy optical ground-based astronomy, the most ancient of the sciences. In the long run it means that there will be no place on Earth safe from advertisers. It opens the door to political, ideological, and religious sloganeering from the skies. It is an attack on science, an invasion of privacy for everyone, an aesthetic affront, and a misuse of the engineering talent in the national laboratories.

I understand that you've been thinking about this issue and just wanted to encourage you to sponsor a bill putting some real limitations on this brilliant idea.

With warm good wishes,

Cordially,

Carl Sagan.

[From the Boston Globe, May 14, 1993]

ADS IN SPACE? DON'T LOOK NOW, BUT . . .

(By Dianne Dumanoski)

Space. The final frontier. And Space Marketing Inc. wants to boldly go where no one has gone before—to put the first billboard in space. No, this is not a gag from "Saturday Night Live."

The company, based in Roswell, Ga., is serious about launching a giant inflatable billboard into orbit so it can be seen by billions

of people around the world. The mile-long billboard, which would be launched via rocket in 1996 and orbit the Earth for about three weeks, would appear to be about the size of a full moon as it loomed overhead.

Yesterday, consumer activists, environmentalists and astronomers launched a campaign to stop what they see as a commercial insult to the heavens. The coalition, called Save Our Skies, appealed to United Nations officials to pass a resolution condemning the venture and held news conferences and demonstrations at several sites around the country in protest.

"You've got marketers trying to co-opt one of the last ad-free zones on earth," said Karen Brown of the Center for the Study of Commercialism, a nonprofit group in Washington that is organizing the campaign. "It's nothing less than intergalactic pollution."

Astronomer Carl Sagan condemned the proposal, calling it an "abomination." It is the thin wedge which may destroy optical ground-based astronomy, the most ancient of sciences.

A spokesman for Space Marketing said yesterday that the plan was a creative way to fund research in a time of shrinking federal funds.

"It will support environmental sensors that will do readings on the Earth's ozone layer," Mike Jones said. "This is a continuation of ozone monitoring paid for by private industry not private taxpayers."

But what about the billboard?

"We will not allow it to be giant beer cans or giant golden arches," Jones promised. "Our hope is it will be some sort of environmental symbol."

However, the idea of an environmental symbol appears to have surfaced after the plan set off a storm of criticism. In earlier news reports and company news releases, Mike Lawson, chief executive officer of Space Marketing, is quoted as saying that he was seeking a corporate underwriter with a universal recognized logo that could appear on the billboard at a cost of between \$15 million and \$30 million.

The journal Advertising Age described the plan for an orbiting billboard as "the most ambitious marketing endeavor ever contemplated."

Touting the advantage of space advertising in a news release, Space Marketing says: "Aside from merely having a logo or message on the platform, sponsoring companies also have the ability to tailor design the orbit so that it will pass over 'key populations' at the same time during ideal daylight viewing times."

At the end of the three-week period, Jones said, the highly reflective Mylar substance bearing the symbol or logo would disintegrate, and the supporting platform, invisible after the logo was destroyed, would continue to orbit for a full year, monitoring ozone.

What information would this provide that is not already being provided by NASA's ozone monitoring program?

Jones said he was not certain and was unable to provide the name of any scientist working with the company on plans for ozone monitoring. He referred questions to two scientists he said are working on the overall project.

One of those named, Preston Carter of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, referred inquiries to the lab's public relations office.

"What we are doing on this is zero," said Jeff Garberson, a Livermore spokesman. "We are absolutely not sending sensors up on billboards. We are undertaking no work in this

area and have no intention of undertaking work in this area.

Garberson said activists carrying signs protested the proposed space billboard outside the lab yesterday.

Garberson said that Carter is a friend of Lawson, the Space Marketing chief executive officer, and that the two had had phone conversations. "Preston Carter did talk to them but it never got beyond talking," he said.

Brian Dunbar, a NASA spokesman, said he knew nothing about the ozone monitoring being planned by the firm.

He said NASA satellites monitor ozone record data for periods of 18 months to three years and that there are plans for new monitoring systems that could record ozone data for 15 years.

Because of the way ozone varies, "one year's worth of ozone data is not going to do you a whole lot of good," he said.

Federal approval from the Department of Transportation would probably be needed before the project could go forward.

But if Space Marketing proceeds with its plans, opponents are threatening to boycott any company that underwrites the effort.

"Americans' vision of the 21st century does not include corporate logos dotting the sky and sunsets sponsored by your favorite soft drink" said Rob Sargent, of Mass-PIRG, which has joined the national protest. "Any company crazy enough to advertise on a space billboard will be sorry."

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING BILLBOARDS IN SPACE

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation with Representatives MARKEY, MORELLA, and ESHOO that will effectively ban billboard advertising in space. It has come to our attention that a company in Atlanta, GA is developing mylar billboards to be placed in space so that advertisements can be seen from Earth.

These space posters, about the size of a full Moon, will be most visible at dawn and dusk and can even be positioned to appear to target audiences at certain times.

Mr. Speaker, it concerns me that these billboards will not only pollute the heavens and the skies, but that they will force advertisements on the population at large and overstep the boundaries of everyone's right to see a clear sky without a blemished Moon, Sun and stars.

This is clearly a violation on our environment and an encroachment on our daily lives. My caution to all parties concerned is that despite our commitment to technological advancements in our society and the world at large, we should not encourage the commercialism of the cosmos. Where commercials for products like Pepsi and Kodak go first, politicians are sure to follow.

We must ban billboards in space or we as a society will not have the opportunity to choose not to see advertisements. We will not be able to look toward the galaxy for unlitte inspiration. We will effectively pollute the heavens for eternity.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING BILLBOARDS IN SPACE

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today I join with my colleagues in introducing the Space Advertising Prohibition Act. If we allow mylar billboards to be launched into space, not only will the serenity of our sky be threatened but important astronomical research will be jeopardized as well. Just think of the possibility that the billboard fabric could rip into fragments and float off into space. Would the stars you think you see be instead pieces of mylar twinkling erratically? Dr. Derek McNally, a British astronomer, fears: space debris generation with a somewhat obnoxious material—and a very serious challenge to sustained deep sky studies. As a member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, I want to further astronomical research and ensure its safety. These orbiting billboards will damage a fundamental science.

To clarify, we are not objecting to advertisements on the side of space shuttles. These ads are here for a moment and then gone from our sight. Our legislation is aimed at mile-long billboards visible to the naked eye from space. And the best viewing time will be sunrise and sunset. These mylar monstrosities are being marketed as environmental billboards because they will contain ozone reading sensors to monitor the Earth's protective layer. These sensors, however, are unnecessary because of already existing satellites monitoring ozone levels.

As a member of GLOBE, Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment, I have sent copies of this bill to my colleagues in Tokyo, Brussels, and Moscow. I have asked these legislators to consider sponsoring similar legislation. Clearly, orbiting mylar billboards endanger the sky above us all. I ask my colleagues in the House to join Congressman MARKEY, and Congresswoman MOLINARI and ESHOO in supporting the prohibition of space billboards.

A TRIBUTE TO OFFICER MICHAEL MCGARRY

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to pay tribute to Michael McGarry, a Port Authority police officer from Belleville, NJ, who was honored as the 1993 "Cop of the Year" by the New York's Finest Foundation.

Specifically, Officer McGarry was recognized for the courage he displayed after the terrorist bombing of the World Trade Center in February. On that day, Officer McGarry was on duty on the Path train platform inside the building. When the bomb exploded, McGarry was slammed onto the train tracks by the powerful blast. Ignoring his own serious inju-

ries, Officer McGarry risked his own life to attend to others who were in danger. McGarry managed to rescue two people including a firefighter who was also part of the rescue team. As a result of being exposed to the smoke from the fires raging in the building, McGarry collapsed from hypothermia and smoke inhalation.

The "Cop of the Year" award is presented by the New York's Finest Foundation in order to recognize ordinary people who have done extraordinary things. Undoubtedly, McGarry deserves to be honored for saving lives, but his actions have a much greater meaning. He is an ordinary person who has demonstrated through his courage that we all are capable of being heroes if we emulate his example of leading a life characterized by selflessness and bravery.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply honored to have the opportunity to recognize someone who embodies the best in human nature. I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding the rarely paralleled heroism of Officer McGarry.

REGARDING THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2118, MAKING SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the conference report on H.R. 2118, providing supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1993.

This is a modest and good bill, Mr. Chairman. All funds provided in the bill are either offset or within the spending limits set in the fiscal year 1993 budget resolution. Specifically, the bill contains \$2.5 billion in rescissions of previously appropriated funds.

The conference committee approved \$220 million for summer jobs. This assistance will mean that over 160,000 additional disadvantaged youth throughout the country will have an opportunity to better themselves in the coming summer. With this additional infusion of assistance, funds will be available for jobs for a total of 773,000 young people nationwide.

This is urgently needed assistance, Mr. Chairman, particularly to States like California, that are already suffering from unemployment rates which are far higher than the national average. Over 15,000 more of our State's disadvantaged youth will participate in the summer job program, bringing the total of disadvantaged young Californians with summer jobs to over 73,000.

In addition, the bill provides an additional \$150 million to help local and State governments put more cops on the streets. There is an urgent need, particularly in our larger cities, to increase the protection of our neighborhoods and children. It is a wise investment that will pay for itself. California alone will see over \$15 million of this aid to help fight crime.

The funds provided in the bill for the SBA loan guarantee program, Mr. Chairman, are also urgently needed. The \$175 million in the

bill will support over \$3.2 billion in additional SBA guaranteed loans. This is an important investment in one of the most prolific job-creating sectors of our economy—our Nation's small businesses. This additional investment will fund about 13,000 new loans and generate an estimated 325,000 new jobs.

This SBA assistance is particularly important to States like California. In California, in 1992, business failures grew 33 percent, nearly quadruple the average of all other States. And, these funds will support an estimated \$660 million in new loans to small businesses, generating 65,000 jobs statewide.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to express my support for the provision of H.R. 2118 which expands eligibility for disaster assistance originally passed by the 102d Congress. The eligibility for disaster assistance has been extended to crop losses caused by natural disasters in 1993. It is important to underscore that this expansion of eligibility will not cost any more money. Rather, it simply qualifies more people to be eligible to receive already appropriated disaster assistance funds.

This provision is particularly crucial for prune growers in my district. As my colleagues may know, northern California was hit by unseasonal spring rains earlier this year. The rains have decimated the 1993 prune crop. Crop losses are expected to reach 70 percent for most prune growers in the northern Sacramento Valley. H.R. 2118 will help prune growers in my district get through the difficult financial hardship that lies ahead as a result of this natural disaster.

Mr. Speaker, again, this is an important, urgently needed bill, and I urge my colleagues to support the conference report.

TRIBUTE TO THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF LAKE CITY

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize the 125th anniversary of the founding of Lake City, MI. I am proud to pay tribute to the individuals that have given Lake City its unique character—from the Founding Fathers to the citizens that call it home today.

It all began when two Canadian brothers, Daniel and William Reeder, and a group of four others came to search for homes in Missaukee County, MI, in 1867. In 1868, after at first enduring ridicule from their companions, the beauty and allure of the shores of what was then known as Muskrat Lake enticed Daniel and one other member of the group to be the first settlers to construct a building of any kind in the area. Other individuals and family members soon followed, and the area became known as Reeder, named for its founder Daniel Reeder. It was officially established as Lake City on June 3, 1873.

By the late 1880's the population of Lake City was several hundred. The first telephones arrived in the mid-1890's, and Main Street saw its way to accommodate the first automobiles around 1905. Present-day population is ap-

proximately 850 residents, and Lake City is alive with a variety of shops, schools, churches, and small employers, and boasts an active tourist season which lasts throughout the year. It also sponsors one of the best Independence Day parades in northern Michigan—the "Greatest Fourth in the North," as well as the Festival of Pines which pays tribute to the history of logging in Lake City and the vicinity.

Mr. Speaker, I know you will join me in saluting the dedicated individuals that have and continue to make Lake City a prosperous and beautiful place to live and visit. On this, its 125th anniversary, this commitment and dedication is indeed to be commended and celebrated.

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to prohibit capital punishment within the United States. I believe that the death penalty is an act of vengeance veiled as an instrument of justice. Not only do I believe that there are independently sufficient moral objections to the principle of capital punishment to warrant its abolition, but I also know that the death penalty is meted out to the poor, to a disproportionate number of minorities, and does not either deter crime or advance justice.

Violent crimes have unfortunately become a constant in our society. Every day people are robbed, raped, and murdered. We are surrounded by crime and yet feel helpless in our attempt to deter, to control, and to punish. The sight of any brutal homicide excites a passion within us that demands retributive justice. We have difficulty comprehending that which cannot be understood.

Mr. Speaker, we will never comprehend the rationale of violent crime, but the atrocity of the crime must not cloud our judgment and we must not let our anger undermine the wisdom of our rationality. We cannot allow ourselves to punish an irrational action with an equally irrational retaliation: Murder is wrong, whether it is committed by an individual or by the state.

The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that, "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment." The death penalty is torture, and numerous examples exist emphasizing the cruelty of the execution. Witness Jimmy Lee Gray, who was executed in 1983 in the Mississippi gas chamber. During his execution he struck his head repeatedly on a pole behind him and had convulsions for 8 minutes. The modernization to lethal injection serves only as an attempt to conceal the reality of cruel punishment. Witness the execution by lethal injection of James Autry in 1984. He took 10 minutes to die, and during much of that period he was conscious and complaining of pain.

Despite the obvious mental and physical trauma resulting from the imposition and exe-

cution of the death penalty, proponents insist that it fulfills some social need. This simply is not true. Studies fail to establish that the death penalty either has a unique value as a deterrent or is a more effective deterrent than life imprisonment. We assume that perpetrators will give greater consideration to the consequences of their actions if the penalty is death, but the problem is that we are not always dealing with rational actions. Those who commit violent crimes often do so in moments of passion, rage, and fear—times where irrationality reigns.

Rather than act as a deterrent, some studies suggest that the death penalty may even have a brutalizing effect on society. For example, Florida and Georgia, two of the States with the most executions since 1979, had an increase in homicides following the resumption of capital punishment. In 1984 in Georgia, the year after executions resumed, the homicide rate increased by 20 percent in a year when the national rate decreased by 5 percent. There can be no disputing the other evidence—murders have skyrocketed in recent years, as have State executions. The Government cannot effectively preach against violence when we practice violence.

The empty echo of the death penalty asks for simple retribution. Proponents advocate that some crimes simply "deserve" death. This argument is ludicrous. If a murderer deserves death, I ask you why then do we not burn the arsonist or rape the rapist? Our justice system does not provide for such punishments because society comprehends that it must be founded on principles different from those it condemns. How can we condemn killing while condoning execution?

In practice, capita punishment has become a kind of grotesque lottery. It is more likely to be carried out in some States than others—in recent years more than half of the Nation's executions have occurred in two States—Texas and Florida. It is far more likely to be imposed against blacks than whites—the U.S. Supreme Court has assumed the validity of evidence that in Georgia those who murder whites are 11 times more likely to receive the death sentence than those who kill blacks, and that blacks who kill whites were almost 3 times as likely to be executed as whites who kill whites. It is most likely to be imposed upon the poor and uneducated—60 percent of death row inmates never finished high school. And even among those who have been sentenced to die, executions appear randomly imposed—in the decade since executions resumed in this country, well under 5 percent of the more than 2,500 death row inmates have in fact been put to death.

It cannot be disputed that most death row inmates come from poverty and that there is a definite racial and ethnic bias to the imposition of the death penalty. The statistics are clear, as 92 percent of those executed in this country since 1976 killed white victims, although almost half of all homicide victims during that period were black; further, black defendants are many times more likely to receive the death sentence than are white defendants. A 1990 report of the General Accounting Office found that there exists "a pattern of evidence indicating racial disparities in the charging, sentencing, and imposition of the death

penalty. * * * In 82 percent of the studies, race of victim was found to influence the likelihood of being charged with capital murder or receiving the death penalty." Similar statistics can be found in my area of the country with regard to individuals of Mexican-American descent; in fact, similar practices once prevailed with regard to women. The practice was to tell the murderer to leave town if he killed a Mexican-American or a woman, as the feeling was that the murder must have been justified. We may have moved beyond that point, but not by much. It is as much a bias in favor of the "haves" and at the expense of the "have-nots" as anything else.

Racial and ethnic bias is a part of our Nation's history, but so is bias against the poor. Clearly, the ability to secure legal assistance and to avail oneself of the best that the legal system has to offer is based on one's financial status. The National Law Journal stated in 1990, "Indigent defendants on trial for their lives are being frequently represented by ill-trained, unprepared, court-appointed lawyers so grossly underpaid they literally cannot afford to do the job they know needs to be done." The American Bar Association has admitted as much.

The legal process has historically been replete with bias, as well. We have a history of exclusion of jurors based on their race; now, the Supreme Court has sanctioned the exclusion of multilingual jurors if witnesses' testimony will be translated—this is particularly significant in my area of the country, in San Antonio.

Further, we have executed juveniles—children, actually, as well as those with limited intelligence. Only five countries besides the United States are known to have executed juvenile offenders in the past decade: Bangladesh, Barbados, Pakistan, Iraq, and Iran. That's some company to be in, particularly in light of the billions of dollars we have spent, an continue to spend, to stop brutalization by the leader of Iraq.

There are moves on in Congress to speed up the execution process by limiting and streamlining the appeals process. But when the statistics show how arbitrarily the death penalty is applied, how can we make any changes without first assuring fairness? If the death penalty is a fair means of exacting retribution and punishment, then isn't fairness a necessary element of the imposition of capital punishment? There are no "do-overs" in this business when mistakes are made.

The imposition of the death sentence in such an uneven way is a powerful argument against it. The punishment is so random, so disproportionately applied in a few States, that it represents occasional retribution, not swift or sure justice. My colleagues, I implore you to correct this national disgrace. Nearly all other Western democracies have abolished the death penalty without any ill effects; let us not be left behind. Let us release ourselves from the limitations of a barbaric tradition that serves only to undermine the very human rights which we seek to uphold.

Can we continue to condone the sad part of our Nation's history that has been replete with injustice based on the color of one's skin, the accent in one's speech, or the amount of money in one's pocket? Regardless of one's

view in favor or against imposition of the death penalty, we must all reaffirm our commitment to the fair and equal treatment of all men and women under the laws of this Nation. It is time that the words of the Declaration of Independence be words of action, not of mere rhetoric: "We hold these Truths to be self evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuant of Happiness."

HEALTH CARE IN URBAN AMERICA; IMPLICATIONS FOR NATIONAL HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1993

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, on June 7 and 8, it was my privilege to co-host with Columbia University President Michael Sovern a conference on health care reform at Harlem Hospital entitled, "Health Care in Urban America: Implications for National Health Care Reform".

This conference brought together health care experts from around the country to discuss the health care needs of America's inner cities and how those requirements must be addressed in the context of national health care reform if this historic effort is to be successful.

CONFERENCE SUMMARY

The conference concluded that national health care reform will fail if it does not deal with the conditions unique to the inner cities. The conference found that although the extension of insurance coverage is a crucial first step in obtaining universal care for all Americans, greater benefits in the inner city must be accompanied by practical assurances of access to the full range of medical care; by an increased supply of preventive primary care and public health services, and by the development of integrated social service delivery systems in our central cities.

The conference found that prospects for health care reform hold special challenges and opportunities for American cities. The lack of insurance and the inadequate access that are increasingly recognized as problems across the country are of greater concern in the cities, where large concentrations of people with unusually severe health problems create special budgetary and organizational obstacles to delivering preventive, primary care, and public health services. The conference reported that the health status in American central cities falls below the norms of more affluent areas, that access to services is hampered by financial and geographic barriers and that coordination is inadequate among social services, the education system and health care. Poverty makes it difficult for children and families to find and use appropriate health and related services. Preventive services are scarce, and too often the emergency room becomes the health care provider of first and last resort.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROPOSAL

Bruce Vladeck, the new Administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration rep-

resented the Clinton administration at the Conference. He outlined where the administration is in terms of releasing its health care plan.

Dr. Vladeck described the Administration proposals as follows:

Universal coverage—Americans will be issued a health insurance card to access health coverage offered by various competing state health care alliances.

The basic benefit will be based on the Blue Cross standard option.

Americans will be able to choose the plans they wish to participate in.

A global health budget will be the goal in 3 to 5 years. Cost control would be put in place tying the rate of growth in health care costs to the rate of economic growth.

Quality assurance and data collection systems will be put in place.

Tort reform.

Concerning the unique needs of inner-city health care, Dr. Vladeck made the following points:

The Administration recognizes that universal access to health care alone will not address the complex health care needs of inner city residents. Critical improvements are needed for the infrastructure of inner city health care systems. Vladeck stated that the Administration is looking at a separate funding stream to enhance the infrastructure of public hospitals, expand community health centers, and support the growing needs of voluntary health care providers.

The health care workforce in the inner city must be expanded. This would include a proposed doubling of the National Health Service Corps and incentives for primary care medical education.

As part of the effort to make inner city health care more attractive to providers, the Administration would accelerate payment levels toward primary care providers and preventive health services and away from specialties.

Recognizing the large drug and alcohol abusing populations in inner city communities, the Administration will propose significantly expanded substance abuse treatment coverage in the proposed mental health benefit.

To combat discrimination by the various health care alliances from competing to deliver services to inner city residents, all plans in a geographic area would be required to reach a proportion of traditionally medically underserved individuals.

Concerning Medicaid as we know it, Vladeck projected that acute care and basic services presently provided by Medicaid would be rolled into the new system, but that chronic- and long-term care would be provided by a separate funding stream.

Full proceedings from the conference will be available during the summer. I will be sharing the conference proceedings with Members of the House when they are available so that we may all be cognizant of these critical issues as the House considers the President's health care reform proposals later this year. I am attaching to these remarks to the conference agenda.

Columbia officials will soon be requesting to meet with Administration and congressional health policy experts to discuss the conference findings and encourage the inclusion of these recommendations in the national health care reform legislation.

HEALTH CARE IN UNDERSERVED URBAN AMERICA: IMPLICATIONS FOR NATIONAL HEALTH CARE REFORM

Sponsor: Columbia University.

Hosts: Michael I. Sovern, President, Columbia University, The Honorable Charles B. Rangel, Member of Congress.

MONDAY, JUNE 7

8:00—Registration
8:30—Greetings: Herbert Pardes, M.D., Vice President for Health Sciences and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Columbia University; Bruce Goldman, Executive Director, Harlem Hospital Center; Kevin C. Greenidge, M.D., President, Manhattan Central Medical Society; Ruth Messinger, President of the Borough of Manhattan; Allan Rosenfield, M.D., Dean, School of Public Health.

HEALTH STATUS OF CENTRAL HARLEM: A PROTOTYPE OF INNER CITY AMERICA—INDICATORS OF HEALTH STATUS

Moderator: Gerald Thomson, M.D., Professor of Medicine and Associate Dean, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

9:00—The Health of Adults: Harold Freeman, M.D., Director of Surgery, Harlem Hospital Center.

9:15—Children: Margaret Heagarty, M.D., Director of Pediatrics, Harlem Hospital Center.

9:45—Break.

HEALTH CARE IN INNER CITY AMERICA

Moderator: Mary Munding, Dean, School of Nursing, Columbia University.

10:00—A National Problem: Margaret Hamburg, M.D., Commissioner, New York City Department of Health.

10:30—The Social, Economic and Human Services Setting: Molly Coye, M.D. M.P.H., Director, California Department of Health Services.

11:00—The Special Problems of Substance Abuse: Herbert Kleber, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry, Director, Division on Substance Abuse, College of Physicians and Surgeons.

LUNCHEON—HARLEM TEMPLE CORPS, SALVATION ARMY

12:00—Columbia and the City of New York: Health Challenges: President Michael Sovern, Columbia University; The Health of Disadvantaged Urban America: The Challenge and the Imperative—Hon. Charles Rangel, Member of Congress.

INNER CITY HEALTH SYSTEMS

Moderator: Delores Brisbon, Brisbon & Associates.

1:30—The Contribution of Academic Health Centers to Urban Health Care Delivery: Herbert Pardes, M.D., Vice President for Health Sciences and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Columbia University.

1:50—The Future of Urban Hospitals, Public and Private: Larry Gage, J.D., President, National Association of Public Hospitals; Kenneth Raske, President, Greater New York Hospital Association.

Moderator: Dr. Billy Jones, President, Health and Hospitals Corporation.

2:20—Community Based Care Centers: Fernando A. Guerra, M.D., M.P.H., Director, San Antonio Metropolitan Health District.

2:35—Managed care and managed competition in the inner city: Jane E. Sisk, Ph.D., Professor, School of Public Health, Columbia University.

3:00—Practitioners: special problems and needs (matching skills to needs)—Dr. Herbert Nickens, M.D., Vice President, Associa-

tion of American Medical Colleges; Commentator: Dr. Kevin Greenidge.

3:30-3:45—Break.

Moderator: David R. Jones, President and CEO, Community Service Society.

3:45—Special Challenge of Prevention in the Inner City: Jeffrey Koplan, M.D., M.P.H., Director, Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC.

4:15—Children and Homelessness: Irwin Redlener, M.D., President, NY Children's Health Project.

5:30-7:00—Reception—Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8

INNER CITY NEEDS AND HEALTH REFORM

Moderator: Dr. Edward Healton, Associate Dean/Medical Director, Harlem Hospital Center.

8:30-9:15—Keynote: National Plan for Health Reform and the Inner City—Bruce Vladeck, Ph.D., Administrator, Health Care Financing Administration.

9:30—Inner City Needs: Gerald Thomson, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Associate Dean, College of Physicians and Surgeons.

10:00—Financing Health Systems in the Inner City.

10:30—National Health System Reform: Proposals and Expectations in Perspective—Allan Rosenfield, M.D., Dean, School of Public Health.

11:00-11:30—Summary: Lawrence Brown, Ph.D., Professor and Head, Division of Health Policy and Management, Columbia University.