

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

OPENING THE DOOR TO
CITIZENSHIP

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I am proudly introducing a bill to help a man who has proven his love for and loyalty to the United States obtain his greatest wish: the ability to become a citizen of our country.

Mr. Speaker, you and many of our colleagues may have read the article on Charlie Tsui which appeared in Parade magazine on January 24, 1993. Within days of the story's publication, my office began receiving hundreds of letters from people all across the Nation who said that Charlie's story touched their hearts. A copy of this article follows my remarks, and I urge those who have not to take the time to read it.

Mr. Speaker, while various legal actions have permitted Charlie and his family to live and work in the United States without the threat of being deported, these same actions also prevent Charlie and his family from becoming lawful permanent residents [LPR's], the first step in realizing their dream of becoming full citizens of the United States. Charlie is essentially a man without a country. Without private legislation, the only means currently available to Charlie for securing LPR status is to go before an immigration judge and request a suspension of deportation. To do this, however, he would have to declare himself deportable and rely on the mercy of the judge to rule in his favor. If the judge were to rule against him, Charlie would face immediate deportation to one of the most repressive countries in the world as well as possible separation from his family. To require Charlie—a man who spent 7 years in a Chinese prison because he would not denounce his former Marine friends—to make this impossible choice seems unfair and unreasonable.

During the 102d Congress, the Senate voted unanimously in favor of a bill granting Charlie and his family the ability to apply for LPR status. Likewise, the International Law, Immigration and Refugee Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee unanimously endorsed the bill. Unfortunately, as this approval came during the waning hours of the 102d Congress, the full Judiciary Committee did not have time to meet on this bill—although every indication pointed to its approval. I am resuming this effort in the 103d Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the response I have received from people who have read the Parade magazine article on Charlie is simply amazing. I have heard from many of Charlie's former Marine buddies as well as former Marines who had heard of Charlie while serving in China but who have never met him. I have heard from sixth-grade students from Liberty Middle School in Liberty, GA, and seventh grade students from East Cobb Middle School in Mari-

etta, GA. I have heard from people from almost every State, including New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Florida, Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, Utah, California, and Alaska, not to mention from my own State of North Carolina. These people agree that Charlie has proven his love for and loyalty to the United States, and that it is entirely appropriate for our Nation to acknowledge his loyalty and faith and grant him and his family the right to begin the process of becoming U.S. citizens.

HIS GREATEST WISH—TO BE A CITIZEN

(By David Perlmutter)

In the coming weeks, a private bill will be introduced in Congress to grant citizenship to one remarkable Chinese man and his family. This is his story:

The Chinese boy was pressed and spit-shined, like a good Marine should be. On this bitterly cold day in February 1948, he followed a group of U.S. Marines to an airstrip outside Tsingtao. For more than three years, they had treated the boy like a brother: feeding him, sending him to school—in short, making him one of them, a Marine. Now they were leaving.

"Bullard!" the boy shouted to PFC William Bullard as the two hugged. "You send for me, won't you? You bring me stateside, won't you?"

"Oh, yes, Charlie—someday we'll come back for you," Bullard told his young friend. As their plane roared down the runway, the Marines looked from the windows at the 13-year-old boy who stood at attention, saluting. He was crying.

So were the Marines. It would be 35 years before William Bullard and his fellow Marines, could keep their promise. By then, the boy had paid a high price for his loyalty.

Today, he is 58 and calls himself Charlie Tsui (pronounced "tway"). The Marines called him Charlie Two Shoes. Even now, they are awed by his devotion to them and to the United States. Because he refused to denounce the U.S., he endured seven years in prison and 10 years under house arrest before finally entering this country in 1983.

All Tsui wanted in exchange for his loyalty was to be a U.S. citizen. Dozens of his former Marine buddies, most now in their 60s and 70s, pushed for passage of a bill that would have granted citizenship to him and his family. In October, the bill failed to get to the floor of the U.S. House, effectively killing it. Tsui and his wife, Jin Mie, 54, now run a Chinese restaurant in Chapel Hill, N.C., with their three children. They own a five-room house and are not in jeopardy of being sent back to China. By all appearances, his family is living the American Dream. Still, Tsui says, without citizenship, he feels rootless.

"A lot of people tell me, 'A citizen doesn't make any more money than anybody else,'" he says. "It's not the money. It has to do with the honor, the integrity of being a citizen. I feel that I should have been a citizen 47 years ago. Because, when I first became a Marine, I felt: 'I'm a Marine, and a Marine is from the United States. So I'm a part of the U.S. too.' I don't understand why Congress turned its back on me after all I went through."

That is the real story—all that Tsui endured to become a U.S. citizen. It began in 1949, after the last Marines left China.

They had come to China in October 1945. World War II had been over for two months, but word of the Japanese surrender had yet to reach the mud-hut villages surrounding the city of Tsingtao. The Marines' mission: to disarm the Japanese and send them home.

As the Chinese had fought the Japanese, they were destined to fight among themselves—peasants under the Communist leader Mao Tse-tung rising up to overthrow the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek.

In a village near an air base 15 miles from Tsingtao lived a frail 10-year-old. When the Marines asked his name, he said, "Tsui Chi Hsii." "Sounds like 'Charlie Two Shoes,'" said one Marine, and the name stuck. Charlie stoked their fires and brought eggs from his parents' farm. He took home K-rations—Spam, tuna, beans.

"All he was doing was trying to help his family," says Don Sexton of Greensboro, N.C., a former Marine corporal. "He wanted food, not money. The Japanese had deprived his village of what little it had."

The unit received permission from Charlie's parents to take him in. Soon he was one of them. He slept in their tents and, later, in the barracks at the Marine compound. He wore uniforms cut to his size—wool greens in winter, khakis in summer. He hiked and paraded with the Marines. They sent him to a school run by nuns, who led him to Christianity.

As Marines left, their replacements welcomed Charlie. Then suddenly, in January 1949, just after he turned 14, the Marines' mission was over. By February, they were gone. The Communists took control of China. Charlie was sent home.

Charlie's parents were frightened to see him. "Being with the Marines for four years, I could barely speak my language," he explains. "My parents know the Communists may kill me, and they are scared for themselves." His mother hid him in a hole in the backyard, covered with hay. After two weeks, Communist soldiers came to his house to see the boy. They assured his mother they meant no harm. Charlie appeared, still wearing his Marine greens. The soldiers told the boy the Americans were his enemies.

After they left, Charlie's mother began burning his Marine possessions: first, books and papers; then, piece by piece, his uniforms. "This is evidence they will use against you," she said. Finally, she came to his fatigue trousers. "You are not going to destroy these," he said. Instead, she dyed them black.

For 13 years, the Communists didn't bother Charlie. He went to school and to church, until the Communists boarded them up. After that, he prayed to himself—always in English, for practice. In 1960, he married Zhu Jin Mie. He found a job as a silk researcher. Then, in 1962, after refusing to sign a statement that the Marines had mistreated the Chinese, he was arrested, found guilty of "suspicion of espionage" and refusing to cooperate with the government, and sentenced to seven years in prison and 10 years under house arrest.

Tsui's son, Jeff, was 2 months old when he left for prison. Jin Mie, a teacher, was fired

● 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.

for refusing to divorce her husband and forced to work in the fields.

"Those seven years were easy," Tsui reflects about prison. "In my country, there wasn't much freedom anyway."

When Tsui was released, his son was 7. Still under house arrest, Tsui could work only at the dirtiest jobs—carrying manure to the fields and digging wells. Another son, David, and a daughter, Susan, were born. By 1979, the year Tsui regained his freedom, the United States and China had established diplomatic relations.

Tsui decided to write the Marines, but it took months to get permission. Relying on faith, he prayed: "Lord, thank you for keeping me alive. But you've got to help one more time. Help me remember addresses." Before long, he sent letters to three he'd committed to memory some 30 years earlier. One made it through: On a bright day in April 1980 in Autreyville, N.C., William Bullard reached into his mailbox and fished out a battered letter:

Dear Bullard,

How are you and your family? Do you remember your old buddy in China? . . . I hope you will be willing to help me as you did before to create success.—Charlie

Bullard cried. He'd long wondered if Charlie was alive. Bullard phoned his old Marine friends. All flooded Congress with letters.

On May 10, 1983, Charlie Two Shoes flew into Cleveland. "Semper Fi," he told Bullard and four other weeping ex-Marines—short for "semper fidelis" (Latin for "always faithful"), the Corps' motto. For 2½ years, Tsui lived in Tallmadge, Ohio, with former Marine PFC Roy Sibit, who, with Bullard, had led the effort to bring him to the U.S.

Tsui came on a six-month visa, which his Marine friends managed to have extended twice. The third time—in 1985, with Tsui just days from deportation—U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese stepped in, arranging for him to stay indefinitely. Charlie sent for his family.

Not long after, says Tsui, his friendship with Sibit soured. So his family moved to North Carolina—first to Greensboro, where Charlie and Jeff installed carpet; then, in late 1986, to Chapel Hill, where they opened Tsing Tao Restaurant, decorating it with photos and mementos of Charlie and the Marines.

Though permitted to remain here, Charlie had not been given residency status—necessary to apply for citizenship. Last September, a bill to grant citizenship to Tsui was introduced by then U.S. Sen. Terry Sanford (D., N.C.). Many Marines wrote to Congress in support. But Roy Sibit has a different view. "Charlie already has the privilege of coming and staying in the U.S.," he says. "I don't feel he is deserving of getting citizenship by going through a special process."

It sailed through the Senate but, even after a background check confirmed Tsui's story, the bill died in the House. In the coming weeks, Rep. David Price (D., N.C.) will reintroduce it. "We hope to get the bill passed quickly," he says.

The men who fought to make their old friend from China a citizen hope so: "What you have in your midst," says former Marine Cpl. Jack Hutchins of Hazel Green, Ky., "is a true American hero."

HONORING RUSSELL AND ELIZABETH SIMMONS

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, all of us are blessed with special constituents who take a serious and concerted effort at trying to improve the quality of life for all of our people back home. One such couple who has made a tremendous contribution to the citizens of New Mexico is Russell and Elizabeth Simmons of Raton.

Russell and Elizabeth moved to New Mexico in 1975, and have been writing to our State's political leaders ever since. In 1988, they founded a local chapter of the American Association of Retired People. They are a fixture at my town meetings and are a constant source of information for me.

I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to this wonderful couple who were recently profiled in the Raton Range. The article follows:

STILL ACTIVE—RUSSELL AND ELIZABETH SIMMONS DIDN'T SLOW DOWN WHEN THEY RETIRED TO RATON

(By Todd Wildermuth)

For Russell and Elizabeth Simmons, retirement isn't for sitting home quietly. Not that it has taken retirement to get them involved in community activities or to express an opinion on a national topic of concern. They've been doing that for a long time now.

"We've been brought up and worked in things that mattered to the community," explains Elizabeth. "I think if you don't do it, democracy's going to go down the drain."

Elizabeth spent 20 years on the county commission in St. Paul, Minn., and was a member of the League of Women Voters. While a librarian there, she was involved in fighting censorship in the 1970s.

Russell has done a bit of everything—the ministry, the army, the law field—on his way to Raton, where he and Elizabeth have lived since 1975. At their house just outside the city limits, Russell sifts through books and all sorts of information he has requested from government agencies and other sources. If he comes across a news item or another piece of interesting information, he'll file it away as a possibility to be referred to in one of his frequent letters to the editor or perhaps in his weekly "Leisure Hour" introduction. Russell has been opening the Wednesday morning senior citizen get-together at the library for years. His remarks on issues ranging from local to worldwide have become such a crowd-pleaser that it has become almost impossible for Russell to even think about ever discontinuing his weekly opening. A couple years ago, Russell tried to announce his "resignation."

"A new year started and I kept my word and didn't do it, and all hell broke loose down there," he remembers.

So Russell remains a Leisure Hour fixture. And his letters remain a fixture in The Raton Range, as well as occasionally in the state's larger metropolitan papers.

But those are just the letters most of us see. Even more letters have been shipped off to whomever Russell thinks may have an answer for him. Or may need an answer from him. Be it the governor, a congressman or anybody else with the authority to take some action on an issue.

"I should get a federal grant to cover my postage," jokes Russell, whose pet subject is social security.

"When (State Representative) Bill Richardson was here a couple of town meetings ago, somebody asked a question about social security," Elizabeth says, "and Bill turned and said, 'Ask Russell Simmons. He knows more about social security than I do.' Because he does."

Elizabeth focuses her attention these days on the local AARP chapter she and Russell organized in 1988. They added AARP—a national organization for retired people—to the list of 92 formally organized groups and clubs already existing in Raton. They wanted to provide a group "just for fun" that wouldn't "obligate" its members to doing too much.

About 45 or so people are now involved in AARP, which holds its regular meeting the second Monday of each month at the Sweet Shop. All the other Mondays, about 20 folks will show up at the restaurant of the week to meet in Koffeeklatch. And those who like to do needlework while chatting come to the Stitch, Knit and Chatter club. The Koffeeklatch varies in numbers depending on the restaurant it's being held at each week, but it has become a much looked-forward-to feature for many AARP members.

"We have a really nice group," Elizabeth says. "One lady told me, 'I wouldn't miss it for anything. I get up in the morning and start the week right.'"

"We're supposed to have dues," says Russell, "so we have the minimum we could think of, we have a dollar a year. And I've always told them if it's too hard you can pay it quarterly. They manage to dig up a dollar."

And Russell and Elizabeth have managed to dig up a few retirees who thought they wanted no part of any more groups, causes, clubs, or other activities.

"People have done things through their church and they've done things through the Kiwanis Club and they've done things even through the business women (organizations)," Elizabeth says. "And by the time they get retirement age, into your 70s or 80s, they're pretty well burned out. One man told us, 'I'm retired. I'm not going to do another thing.' Well, he has come around in the last few years."

The Simmons came around to Raton in 1975 when Russell retired. A few years earlier, he had written to the secretaries of state in Arizona and New Mexico, inquiring about their state with the thought of moving from his home state of Minnesota. Arizona did not respond, but Russell's letter apparently got passed around to New Mexico communities. Numerous chambers and retirement groups sent him material.

In 1973, a trip home from Mexico doubled as a fact-finding mission through all the towns that had sent information. It wasn't an encouraging first look at the state.

"We were very discouraged because we could buy 1,500 acres or 500 acres, but you never could buy five," Elizabeth explains. "And we thought we just wanted to be on the outside of a city on just about five acres."

Raton was the final New Mexico stop before pointing the car back to Minnesota, where they already had 40 acres to retire on.

"Russell was very discouraged," Elizabeth says. "He didn't even want to stop."

"This was our last chance," Russell says. The best had been saved for last. They looked at some land and purchased it when they got back to Minnesota. Two years later, they were back in Raton as residents.

And as active ones. They have no intentions of becoming couch potatoes as retirees.

"You find them all over, not just before the television set," Russell says. "There's couch potatoes all over, they sit and just absorb and don't do anything."

"Put your money where your mouth is," Elizabeth says in no uncertain terms. "Get involved or don't criticize. If you don't like something, don't just tell yourself and all your friends. Tell the guy who has some power to something about it."

NATIONAL SCHOOL-TO-WORK AND YOUTH APPRENTICESHIP ACT OF 1993

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining with my good friend and colleague from Wisconsin, Mr. GUNDERSON, in introducing legislation we feel will go a long way toward addressing a critical need in the U.S. educational system. Our bill, the National School-to-Work Transition and Youth Apprenticeship Act of 1993, will encourage the development of State and local programs to provide education and employment opportunities for our Nation's youth who do not intend to go on to college after graduating from high school—often known as the forgotten half.

It has become a well-known statistic in recent years, that only about 50 percent, or approximately 1.4 million of this Nation's youth enter some form of postsecondary education the fall after they graduate from high school. Of these, only about half successfully complete a B.A. or B.S. degree. For the other half, representing 3 out of every 4 youth, a rough and often painful transition to a career begins.

Our legislation is designed to provide positive career-related options for these noncollege-bound youth—helping them to make successful transitions from high school either into the work force, or into further education or training which is directly related to an occupation. The bill builds on positive initiatives begun under the Bush administration in the areas of skill standards development and youth apprenticeship. The bill is also written as but one part of a comprehensive national work force policy which we are in the process of developing, that will benefit American youth, workers, businesses, and will make the United States truly competitive in the years to come.

There are many models of successful school-to-work transition programs in the United States, such as tech prep, high school career academies, and cooperative education that our bill indirectly encourages through grants to States for school-to-work transition systems. While no one approach is the answer, the youth apprenticeship approach to learning provides key elements leading to successful transitions for noncollege-bound youth. Therefore title IV of our bill focuses specifically on the development of a U.S. youth apprenticeship system, building on successful models of youth apprenticeship in the States—such as the technical prep youth apprenticeship program that is currently underway in my district in York, PA.

The York program, which this year is limited to metalworking, but is expanding in the 1993-

94 school year to Allied health, business office management, mechanical engineering technology, and metal trades technology, is operated out of the York County Area Vocational Technical School, and Pennsylvania's Department of Commerce. Students who might otherwise take what is normally known as the general track, are enrolled in a program that will provide them with a coordinated 4-year technical preparatory curriculum—with an emphasis on applied instruction and intensive worksite training.

Upon completion of the program, the students in the York Youth Apprenticeship program will have earned a high school diploma, valuable experience, and up to 2 years of college credits toward an associate degree. As a vital part of the program, business stakeholders are integrally involved in the entire program—even to the point of having business personnel review students' report cards with them. Teachers, who teach in terms—stressing the relevance of academic subjects to the technical portion of the program—are energized. Students are energized.

It is this type of innovative program that we are trying, through this legislation, to replicate nationwide. We believe the Federal Government has a proper role in assisting States and local areas to develop school to work transition and youth apprenticeship systems that meet their local economic, demographic, and labor market needs.

Specifically, title I of our bill requires the U.S. Departments of Labor and Education to form a compact to develop and implement U.S. work force preparation policy in the areas of skill standards development, broad-based school-to-work transition, and development of a U.S. youth apprenticeship system.

Title II of our legislation builds on current efforts undertaken by the Departments of Education and Labor—begun under the Bush administration that facilitate the development of voluntary, national industry-recognized skill standards. These skill standards are to be voluntarily developed through partnerships of business and industry, labor, and experts in the fields of education and training tied to work force development. Once developed, these partnerships are to recommend methods by which to assess such standards, recommend curricula for achieving the standards, and ensure that skill standards can be utilized by employees, employers, and the education and training community.

Title III of the bill provides grants to States for systemwide education reform and building of infrastructure that will result in programs and services that provide youth with the education, competencies, and skills necessary to make a successful transition from school to work or into further education and training which are directly related to an occupation.

Title IV of the bill provides grants to States and local consortia of business and education providers for the development of local youth apprenticeship programs. These grants will expand the range of skill training options for young people through immediate entry into a skilled occupation upon graduating from high school, entry into technical postsecondary education programs, entry into technologically oriented programs at colleges and universities, or entry into registered apprenticeships.

There is growing consensus in this country that U.S. competitiveness is directly dependent on the skills levels of our work force. This legislation goes a long way toward moving our Nation into the 21st century in the area of work force development. I encourage my colleagues to join us in cosponsorship of this important legislation.

ARTICLE EXPOSES TAX-AND-SPEND NATURE OF CLINTON BUDGET

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the American people are starting to get wise to the Clinton budget, and many of them don't like what they see.

That includes reporters, commentators, and other shapers of public opinion who finally have had the time to scrutinize the budget.

One of those commentators is J. Craig Crawford of the Orlando Sentinel, whose excellent analysis of the Clinton budget I gladly place in today's RECORD. The article speaks for itself and I urge all members to read it.

WAITING FOR THE NITTY-GRITTY

(By J. Craig Crawford)

WASHINGTON.—Imagine that on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in a year divisible by four the citizens of the richest nation on Earth give you the power to spend their money.

If you can imagine that, then you might grasp what faces President Clinton after his 1992 election.

By April 5 the new president will tell the nation how he would spend its money next year.

You might say he won the world's richest lottery: \$1.5 trillion for the 1994 budget year, which starts Oct. 1.

That's enough money to buy a swimming pool for every U.S. homeowner and have enough left over to send every American to the Caribbean for a week.

In one year the U.S. government spends more than twice as much as the estimated cost of rebuilding the former Communist East Germany during the next decade.

As Clinton sits in the Oval Office, pondering the magnitude of spending so much money (it equals a 70-mile-high stack of thousand-dollar bills), he might be forgiven a moment of wonder. He might even recall the words of one of the nation's first politicians to discover such joy.

"It's that most delicious of all privileges—spending other people's money," Virginia congressman John Randolph said in 1799.

But wait. Hasn't Clinton already announced his economic plan? Didn't the House approve his budget last week?

Not exactly. So far, Clinton has offered only an outline. And last week the House approved its broad spending and tax targets as part of a five-year plan to reduce the deficit, but not the details on what will happen next year. It will take months for Congress to work out the nitty-gritty once Clinton submits his complete 1994 budget.

The president's five-year "Vision of Change for America"—unveiled to the nation in his Feb. 17 speech to Congress and approved Thursday in the House—was not a budget. Not even close.

Only when Clinton submits his detailed budget will the nation find out exactly how he would spend its money next year. We're talking numbers, statistics, concrete stuff. Visions and rhetoric won't do.

But there are enough hints in Clinton's 145-page vision of the next five years for economists to get the hint about his 1994 plans.

If you think the kind of change that Clinton seeks involves less government, or tough cutbacks in federal overspending, you might be surprised by his 1994 budget.

"The rhetoric and the numbers in the president's proposals move in very different directions," Brookings Institution scholar Allen Schick said. "His rhetoric promises revolutionary change, but the reality is much closer to business as usual."

In Washington, business as usual means higher taxes and more spending every year.

And so far, Clinton's 1994 plans appear to be no different.

To see how, you'll need a budget microscope for your mind's eye.

First, set your imaginary microscope on the broadest level of resolution. Our first laboratory dish contains the overall tax and spending changes in Clinton's 1994 plans.

Taxes go up more than \$100 billion. And spending increases nearly \$40 billion.

That doesn't jibe with the rhetoric about sacrifice in the growth of government.

Let's tighten the focus on that mental microscope and see what's going on.

Next year the president would have the Internal Revenue Service collect another \$107.3 billion in taxes, nearly a 10 percent increase over this year's \$1.1 trillion in revenues. The increase is a combination of higher taxes on the wealthiest Americans, the proposed energy tax and a projected increase in overall tax revenues as the economy bounces back.

And his 1994 blueprint shows that federal spending would increase \$38 billion, a 3 percent increase over this year's spending. Not a large percentage increase, perhaps, but far from the fiscal discipline that Clinton championed in his speech to Congress.

"Cuts, not gimmicks, in government spending," Clinton promised.

But twist your microscope knobs another notch and we find something else.

Clinton's 1994 plan claims to cut \$20 billion in spending next year, but nearly one-fifth of his so called cuts actually are tax and fee increases—such as raising the taxability of Social Security benefits for retired couples earning more than \$25,000 a year.

Let's give the president a bit of rhetorical running room on that one. What about his real spending-cut proposals? How far do they go?

Set your microscopes on superfine resolution. The largest budget-cutting specimen is \$16.5 billion taken out of the Pentagon's \$300-billion-a-year budget. That accounts for 80 percent of Clinton's claimed spending cuts.

What's left? The next-largest chunk of cuts is labeled "non-defense discretionary." That is spending on domestic programs that Congress adjusts every year, such as community aid grants or NASA's Space Station Freedom.

Tighten the focus on these cuts and two telling pictures emerge.

First, there is little substance to most of Clinton's domestic spending cuts. Second, all of the cuts are wiped out by spending increases—sometimes in the same programs that were cut.

Floating in our laboratory's budget dish are two items called "administrative cuts" and "streamlining government." Clinton's proposed cuts in these broad categories com-

prise 30 percent of all domestic savings in his 1994 plan.

Yet those cuts mostly are undefined. Perhaps the president's complete 1994 budget will provide the details.

Even so, his proposed cuts are overwhelmed by specific spending increases. He would trim \$4 billion from domestic programs while adding \$27 billion in what Clinton calls economic "stimulus" and "investment."

Here we see a contradiction that illuminates the gap between Clinton's budget rhetoric and reality.

Some programs receive cuts and increases in the same year.

Wastewater treatment projects, for instance, are listed under "program savings" in Clinton's 1994 plan. He would cut \$104 million next year from the Environmental Protection Agency's spending on those projects.

But turn a few pages to "stimulus proposals" for 1994, and wastewater spending get a \$179 million increase, a net gain of \$75 million.

An EPA spokesman explained this budget maneuver as merely a switch in programs but acknowledged that Clinton was not cutting overall wastewater spending.

You might call this budget trick robbing Peter to pay Peter, with interest. And it's replayed throughout Clinton's economic plan in several categories, from highway projects to federal hiring.

All in all, over the next few years Clinton would cut \$150 billion in programs that also receive that much, or more, in proposed increases.

The simultaneous cut-and-add strategy allows Clinton to impress those who want less government, while touting increases in those favoring more government.

So, the nation's new president gets more to spend, while taking credit for spending less. How's that for winning the world's richest political lottery?

"It's ingenious," economist Schick said. "By inflating cutbacks and increases he is playing to contradictory constituencies. Both are satisfied that things are changing, even though the course remains the same: Government grows."

UNDERSTANDING EVENTS IN THE NEW COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL ASIA

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the current turmoil in Russia. But that is not the only region of the former Soviet Union to be experiencing unrest and even chaos. As Co-Chair of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I wish to draw the attention of my colleagues to the situation in the newly independent countries of Central Asia. There were great hopes when these new countries, former republics of the Soviet Union, became independent in January 1992, and join the CSCE, at last able to emerge from under the oppressive cover of first Russian, then Soviet colonization. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, events in a number of the Central Asian countries since that time have shown that some of the regimes there not only have not moved toward democratic and eco-

nomie reform, but have set the clock back to the pre-glasnost days of Soviet-style repression.

In Uzbekistan, the most populous Central Asian country, the government of President Islam Karimov last year instituted a harsh crackdown against all opposition activists, even moving to shut down the only registered opposition party in the country. Reports of beatings, unlawful searches, arbitrary arrests and interrogations, and even abductions of members of opposition movements have become depressingly frequent. That there are fewer such reports from Turkmenistan is due primarily to the fact that Turkmen President Saparmurad Niyazov so tightly controls political, economic and social life in Turkmenistan, that those inclined to opposition activity are barely able even to become operational. During the past year in Tajikistan, the world scarcely noticed a civil war that has proved to be one of the most brutal and bloody clashes in the former Soviet Union. Decades of regional-based resentment, repressed under the lid of Soviet ideology, rose to the surface and exploded after the collapse of the Soviet regime, and thousands have died, and hundreds of thousands made refugees, as a result.

The situation is not so discouraging in the other two countries of the region, however. Though President Nursultan Nazarbayev maintains fairly tight controls over political developments in Kazakhstan, many opposition groups are active, and some are able to publish their own newspapers. Many problems remain, though, and at this point in time it is impossible to determine whether President Nazarbayev will continue down the path of slow, limited, democratization, or whether he, too, like the presidents of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, will assert the need for stability as justification for political repression. Democratic reform has advanced furthest in the small country of Kyrgyzstan, where many opposition groups are registered, and they and numerous opposition newspapers are not prevented from operating. As with Kazakhstan, however, there continue to be concerns that the former Communist Party apparatchiks who remain entrenched in the Kyrgyz government will one day make concerted efforts to roll back the political and economic reforms that threaten their narrow interests.

Mr. Speaker, I offer here only the briefest overview of the situation in the Central Asian countries. It is tragic that so little is known about this part of the world, hidden from view until recently, and I believe that it will be impossible for us in the United States to respond to these complex developments in this relatively unknown region of Central Asia without more information on what is happening there. Recently, a February 28 Baltimore Sun article by William Englund highlighted the human rights difficulties being experienced by Uzbekistan which I would like to share with my colleagues.

THE WORST HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD

(By Will Englund)

TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN.—The mindless pop music thumps away at the "Istanbul" cellar restaurant here; the prostitutes conscientiously ply their trade at the hard-currency hotel; the markets groan with melons, carrots, spices and pistachios—all in all, it doesn't really look like a police state.

But the government is cracking down on its scattered opposition here with a vengeance.

Jailings, beatings and rigged trials are giving Uzbekistan—the largest and most important of the new countries of Central Asia—the worst human rights record of any former Soviet republic not now engulfed in a shooting war.

Uzbekistan's internal crackdown has sharply intensified this month, driving even the moderate opposition nearly to desperation.

"We are pressed to the wall. And we have only one way to carry on," Mukhammad Salikh, leader of the only legal opposition party, said in a recent interview.

"Now is the time of confrontation. The time of dialogue is over.

"We kept silent for a year and a half because we feared bloodshed. But now, even if our blood is spilled, we will go the streets. It's our only course. We have no weapons, we have no regiments, no squadrons, but we will come out with our bare hands."

The day after making that declaration in his office, Mr. Salikh was hauled in for a series of police interrogations, during which, he later said, he was told he would be beaten or killed if he didn't keep quiet.

Since then he has gone into hiding.

Uzbekistan could hold the key to all of Central Asia's future. With 22 million people, fertile farmland and a smattering of natural resources, as well as its central location, it is the natural kingpin of the region.

Clearly the government of President Islam Karimov sees itself as playing a leading role. Uzbekistan has provided the communist forces in Tajikistan with moral and material support throughout the fighting there. The government portrays the Tajik rebels as dangerous Islamic fanatics—and has now taken to describing its own opposition the same way.

Uzbekistan's government casts itself as a bulwark against religious extremism, prepared to use whatever means are necessary to preserve a secular state. Incessantly, it uses the example of war-torn Tajikistan as a hammer with which to pound its opponents.

Leaders of the opposition—most of whom are now in jail or on the run—say they want a democratic state, not a religious one. They portray the struggle in Uzbekistan as one that pits a repressive, holdover regime against the inexorable rise of democracy and freedom that is sweeping across the world.

The government dismisses that argument out of hand.

This month, the government shut down the only remaining independent newspaper. It drove the leadership of the democratically oriented Erk ("Will") Party—the only legal opposition party—underground. A member of parliament was expelled from the legislature and put on trial on charges of "hooliganism" and resisting arrest. Another, also expelled from parliament, was beaten and forcibly evicted from his apartment, along with his wife and three children, even though they own it.

Four leaders of the Birlik ("Unity") movement, are languishing in jail, awaiting trial on charges of anti-government activity. Birlik itself was suspended for three months in January.

And, Thursday, the government began the trial of Vasilya Inoyatova, a Birlik office worker who is accused of "defaming" the president in a poem she wrote last June. If convicted, she could face six years in prison.

"Let them give me six years in jail," she said defiantly. "I will never regret it. I know

very well that I am right. I'm proud of it. I thank God I had the chance to do it."

In fact, though, opposition leaders are flooded by the crackdown. There has never been a strong movement. They are, for the most part, intellectuals—many of whom studied in Russia. They concede that among ordinary Uzbeks the government remains relatively popular.

Why, they ask, are they being hounded so relentlessly?

A foreign ministry official, Akhmadzhan Lukmanov, said that the government was forced to take strict measures against its opponents because their "uncivilized" protests and "lust for power."

And, inevitably, he raised the specter of Tajikistan. Uzbekistan, he said, must not allow itself to slide into civil war. Only a strong hand can prevent it.

"This Tajik lesson teaches Uzbekistan a great deal," said Mr. Lukmanov. "If there are [human rights] violations, you say they are harsh measures, but really they are normal."

Mr. Salikh has promised that the battered Erk Party would not give up. Despite its reputation for cautious moderation, he said, it would be taking to the streets with protests in the next several weeks.

But it's an open question how many will answer the call.

"Politics? We have no politics," said Munira Uldashova, a vendor at Tashkent's open market. Her counter was piled with yellow carrots, a specialty, and her quick broad smile revealed a mouth full of gold teeth.

"God gives good health, We work."

"Life's good here," insisted her friend, Delbar Israilova. "It's because of Karimov, of course. Our leader. If the father is good, the family is good. And he's good in all respects."

"Yes, in all respects," agreed Ms. Uldashova. "And he's working to create order, not only here but in Tajikistan as well. And that's good."

What these women and countless others worry about is not democracy or human rights, but the slipping of the economy and threats to order.

Inflation is as bad here as in any of the neighboring republics, and that hits the agricultural workers with their small private plots the hardest. Cash earned from last year's crop was almost worthless when it came time to prepare for this year's.

As prices went up, Uzbekistan's overall economy fell. Total production declined no more than the average of former Soviet republics last year, but that still meant a 20 percent drop in economic activity, with more to come.

The leaders of Erk and Birlik believe their greatest ally will prove to be the bad economy.

"Karimov had a chance to arrange reforms," said Mr. Salikh. "He had the most stable situation in the Commonwealth of Independent States. But he didn't follow the reforms. He tried consolidate the old regime. But the old regime is gone. Its time has passed. It's a dead-end."

But so far the government has not taken the blame.

In Samarkand, close by the Tajik border, a farmer named Sattar Shamuradov came in from the countryside to sell a load of juicy green melons.

"Yes, things are very bad here," he said. Things went bad with perestroika. Who's to blame?

"Maybe it's Gorbachev. Maybe it's Yeltsin," he said, naming two leaders, Mi-

khail S. Gorbachev and Boris N. Yeltsin, of what is now a very distant Moscow.

We can't blame the government here. It's because Russia and Ukraine don't send us things, the way they used to."

Samarkand, the fabled 14th century capital of the Mongol conqueror Tamerlane, gave rise three years ago to a movement of ethnic Tajiks, who predominate in the city. It was crushed just as thoroughly as Birlik has been.

In a recent interview with the Russian press, President Karimov himself said, "Any country needs strong executive power when it gains its own statehood. Strong executive power is necessary to prevent bloodshed and confrontation and to preserve ethnic and civil concord, peace and stability in our region. It is necessary for democracy's progress."

Sometimes the exercise of that power has been blatant.

Two weeks ago a Dutch reporter, Hubert Smeets, was detained in his hotel room in Tashkent by security agents after he had interviewed opposition leaders. The next day they escorted him to the airport where he was placed on a plane for Moscow.

In December, Uzbek agents kidnapped three dissidents on a street in Bishkek, the capital of neighboring Kyrgyzstan.

Two were later released. The third, Abdumannon Pulatov, was tried in January on a charge of impugning the president's honor, because of a poster he allegedly drew.

The case gained widespread attention, from the U.S. embassy here as well as from human rights groups around the world. That may be why Mr. Pulatov, after being convicted and sentenced to three years in prison, was immediately granted amnesty.

In Moscow later, he said, "International rights organizations saved my life. I could have been killed."

One group that supported him was an American organization called the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, which hired a Russian lawyer to defend Mr. Pulatov, who is not Jewish.

The group's interest in Uzbekistan stems in part from a long-standing Jewish community in the city of Bukhara, which they fear could also face persecution.

At the moment, President Karimov's government is courting Israel, in part to bolster its image as a rampart against Muslim extremism. The Israelis have established several links with Uzbekistan, providing help, for instance, in the construction of an irrigation system.

At the same time, the government is seeking aid as well from both Turkey and Iran. But those two countries, which were expected to be the great Muslim competitors for Central Asian influence, have proved to have relatively shallow pockets as far as investment is concerned.

These past few weeks, though, the government's main focus has been on its scattered domestic opponents.

And it has been resolutely unapologetic about its human rights record.

"First of all," Sadik Safaev, the foreign minister, said in a recent interview, "comes the right to live."

A major accomplishment of the government had been to avoid the bloodshed of neighboring Tajikistan, he said.

"We shouldn't be under the pressure of political feelings or religious, or of ideological beliefs," he said. "And the Uzbeks have a right to some time to develop their society."

"I guess democracy's too serious a thing to be developed in just one year."

H.R. 1438, THE ANTITERRORISM
ACT OF 1993

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of my colleagues to a bill I have introduced today, H.R. 1438, the Antiterrorism Act of 1993.

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war, I believe our Nation has an extraordinary opportunity to strengthen our policies against terrorism.

Over the years, due to the extraordinary efforts of our Nation's law enforcement officials, Customs Service, and intelligence agencies, our Nation has been virtually free of terrorist incidents. However, as the World Trade Center bombing tragically demonstrates, we are certainly not free of this criminal scourge. Clearly, those responsible must be brought to justice. Additionally, while the world was granted a reprieve from terrorism following the gulf war, terrorism has not ceased, it has temporarily gone into remission. Many of the states that previously supported terrorism have only shelved their terrorist infrastructures for temporary storage.

I believe that there are several significant steps that can be taken to strengthen our Nation's fight against terrorism. While democracies must preserve the ideals upon which they are founded, I believe that democracies can and should have a strong response to terrorism. Our Nation, working with other nations, can severely curtail the freedoms under which terrorists have operated during the past decade.

My legislation seeks to impose a complete embargo on imports from nations which continue to support international terrorism. Without the support of the Soviet Union, several of these states are increasingly dependent upon the United States, or our allies. By imposing an embargo on these states, and by encouraging our allies to join us, we will be sending a strong message that support for international terrorism is no longer acceptable. Additionally, the bill contains provisions to prevent the use of nuclear terrorism, and creates a government-business antiterrorism council to seek out additional measures our government and businesses can take to counter terrorist activities. Lastly, the bill calls for the death penalty for terrorists who murder Americans, whether at home or abroad.

Mr. Speaker, I request that the full text of H.R. 1438 be inserted at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this vital measure.

H.R. 1438

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 "Antiterrorism Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. GENERAL POLICY STATEMENT.

The Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) The continued use of terrorism is to be deplored.

(2) With the dramatic changes that have occurred in the world in the late 1980s and early 1990s, the world community has an extraordinary opportunity to further curtail, and possibly eliminate, terrorist activity.

SEC. 3. EMBARGO ON TRADE WITH COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

(a) TRADE EMBARGO.—

(1) PROHIBITION ON IMPORTS.—Goods or services from a country described in subsection (b) may not be imported into the United States.

(2) PROHIBITION ON EXPORTS.—(A) Goods and technology that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, or that are exported by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, may not be exported to any country described in subsection (b).

(B) As used in this paragraph, the term "goods and technology" includes—

(i) any goods or technology (as those terms are defined in paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979); and

(ii) any materials or technology that are subject to export controls under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

(C) Sections 11, 12, and 13 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (relating to violations, enforcement, and administrative procedure and judicial review) apply with respect to violations and enforcement of this paragraph, without regard to the termination date specified in section 20 of that Act.

(3) REGULATIONS.—The President may issue such regulations as are necessary to carry out this subsection.

(b) COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO EMBARGO.—

(1) DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—Subsection (a) applies with respect to a country if the Secretary of State determines that the government of that country has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism. For purposes of this section, support for acts of international terrorism includes a situation in which the government of a country knowingly allows an international terrorist organization to operate or maintain facilities within the country without taking measures to prevent such organization from operating freely.

(2) PUBLICATION OF DETERMINATIONS.—Each determination of the Secretary of State under paragraph (1) shall be published in the Federal Register.

(3) RESCISSION OF DETERMINATION.—A determination made by the Secretary of State under paragraph (1) may not be rescinded unless the President submits to the Congress—

(A) before the proposed rescission would take effect, a report certifying that—

(i) there has been a fundamental change in the leadership and policies of the government of the country concerned;

(ii) that government is not supporting acts of international terrorism; and

(iii) that government has provided assurances that it will not support acts of international terrorism in the future; or

(B) at least 45 days before the proposed rescission would take effect, a report justifying the rescission and certifying that—

(i) the government concerned has not provided any support for international terrorism during the preceding 6-month period; and

(ii) the government concerned has provided assurances that it will not support acts of international terrorism in the future.

(c) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The President may waive, in whole or in part, the applica-

tion of subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2)(A) with respect to a country if—

(1) the President determines that national security interests or humanitarian reasons justify such waiver; and

(2) at least 15 days before the waiver takes effect, the President consults with the Congress regarding the proposed waiver and submits to the Congress a report—

(A) identifying the country concerned;

(B) describing the national security interests or humanitarian reasons which justify the waiver;

(C) specifying the imports and exports that will be allowed by the waiver if the waiver is less than a complete lifting of the embargo required by subsection (a); and

(D) specifying the period of time during which such waiver will be effective.

(d) REPEALS.—

(1) AUTHORITY TO BAN IMPORTS.—Section 505 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (relating to the authorization to ban the importation of goods and services from countries supporting terrorism) is repealed.

(2) LICENSING REQUIREMENT FOR EXPORTS.—(A) Section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (relating to the requirement for validated licenses and notice to Congress for certain exports to countries supporting international terrorism) is repealed.

(B) Any reference in any law to a determination made under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 shall be deemed to be a reference to a determination made under subsection (a) of this section.

SEC. 4. OTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO STATE SPONSORED TERRORISM.

(a) REPORT.—Concurrent with the publication in the Federal Register pursuant to section 3(b)(2) of this Act, section 620A(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or section 40(e) of the Arms Export Control Act of a determination by the Secretary of State that the government of a country has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report describing the measures the United States is taking, unilaterally and in concert with other countries, to pressure, both economically and politically, that government to terminate such support.

(b) EXAMPLES OF SUPPORT FOR ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—

(1) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT.—Section 620A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by adding at the end the following: "For purposes of this section, support for acts of international terrorism includes a situation in which the government of a country knowingly allows an international terrorist organization to operate or maintain facilities within the country without taking measures to prevent such organization from operating freely."

(2) ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.—Section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act is amended by adding at the end the following: "For purposes of this section, support for acts of international terrorism includes a situation in which the government of a country knowingly allows an international terrorist organization to operate or maintain facilities within the country without taking measures to prevent such organization from operating freely."

SEC. 5. INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM CONTROL TREATY.

The Congress reaffirms the policy expressed in section 507 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, which expressed the sense of the Congress that the President should establish a

process by which democratic and open societies of the world negotiate a viable treaty to effectively prevent and respond to terrorist attacks.

SEC. 6. INTERNATIONAL EMBARGO ON IMPORTS FROM LIBYA.

The Congress urges the President to seek the participation of other nations in an embargo on imports from Libya.

SEC. 7. REPORT REGARDING INCREASED INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO COMBAT TERRORISM.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Congress a report on the implementation of section 201 of the 1984 Act to Combat International Terrorism, which urges the President to seek more effective international cooperation in combatting international terrorism and identifies certain cooperative steps that could be taken.

SEC. 8. NUCLEAR TERRORISM.

(a) **REAFFIRMATION OF 1986 PROVISIONS.**—The Congress reaffirms the necessity of the President taking the actions to combat international nuclear terrorism specified in section 601(a) of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986, in particular paragraph (4) of that section which directs the President to seek an agreement in the United Nations Security Council to establish—

(1) an effective regime of international sanctions against any nation or subnational group which conducts or sponsors acts of international nuclear terrorism; and

(2) measures for coordinating responses to all acts of international nuclear terrorism, including measures for the recovery of stolen nuclear material and the clean-up of nuclear releases.

(b) **ADDITIONAL MEASURES.**—The Congress urges the President to seek within the United Nations Security Council whatever additional measures may be necessary to discourage the use of nuclear terrorism.

(c) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Each report submitted pursuant to section 601 of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 shall include a description of the measures the United States is taking unilaterally, bilaterally, or multilaterally—

(1) to curtail the spread of nuclear material and technology to countries whose governments support international terrorism; and

(2) to develop a prompt response to nuclear terrorist threats.

SEC. 9. IMPROVING THE ABILITY OF UNITED STATES BUSINESSES TO COUNTER THE THREAT OF KIDNAPPING AND OTHER ACTS OF TERRORISM.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall establish a Government-Business Antiterrorism Council to study and make recommendations on—

(1) additional steps the United States Government could take to assist United States businesses counter the threat posed by international terrorism; and

(2) measures that could be taken by United States businesses to counter the threat posed by international terrorism.

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The membership of the council established pursuant to this section shall include representatives of the airline industry, the tourism industry, and multinational corporations.

(c) **SPECIAL FOCUS ON KIDNAPPING FOR RANSOM.**—The study conducted pursuant to this section should focus on ways to improve the ability of United States businesses to avoid the kidnapping of business executives abroad

by terrorist groups seeking to obtain, through ransom payments, funds for terrorist activities.

SEC. 10. STATE DEPARTMENT COORDINATOR FOR COUNTER-TERRORISM.

In any reorganization of the Department of State, the position of Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism, with the rank of Ambassador at Large, shall be retained.

SEC. 11. TERMINATION OF IMET PROGRAM FOR MALTA.

Funds made available for fiscal year 1993 or 1994 to carry out chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to the international military education and training program) may not be obligated for Malta.

SEC. 12. STEPS TO ENCOURAGE EXTENDED TOURS OF DUTY FOR GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTIVITIES.

In recognition of the long start-up time required for sensitive counter-terrorism work, it is the sense of the Congress that United States Government personnel, both civilian and military, who are assigned counter-terrorism duties and who voluntarily accept extended tours of duty in order to continue to perform counter-terrorism duties should be accorded beneficial consideration for advancement after completion of such extended tours of duty.

SEC. 13. DESIGNATION OF FBI AS LEAD AGENCY FOR DOMESTIC COUNTER-TERRORISM.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be the lead agency for coordinating the domestic counter-terrorism activities of the United States Government.

SEC. 14. DEATH PENALTY FOR TERRORIST ACTS ABROAD AGAINST UNITED STATES NATIONALS.

Section 2332(a)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, and shall be subject to the penalty of death in accordance with the procedures applicable to the imposition of that penalty under section 903(c) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. Appendix 1473(c)) relating to procedures in respect of aircraft piracy penalties” after “so imprisoned”.

SEC. 15. DEATH PENALTY FOR TERRORIST ACTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 113A of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 2339. Domestic terrorism

“(a) Whoever commits a terrorist act in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce shall be subject to the death penalty, in accordance with the procedures applicable to the imposition of that penalty under section 903(c) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. Appendix 1473(c)) if death results, and in any other case shall be fined under this title or imprisoned any term of years or for life.

“(b) As used in this section, the term ‘terrorist act’ means any crime of violence that appears to be intended—

“(1) to influence or to be in retaliation for the policy or conduct of a government;

“(2) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; or

“(3) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping.”.

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 113A of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“2339. Domestic terrorism.”.

TRIBUTE TO PAT RODDY, JR.

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the leading businessmen in Knoxville, Pat Roddy, Jr., passed away last Saturday at the age of 90. Mr. Roddy had one of the most successful careers possible through his operation of the Coca-Cola distributing company for east Tennessee. Under his leadership, he saw the company grow from a small business into one of the largest companies in our area.

Over the years, Mr. Roddy helped thousands of people in countless ways. His children carry on his community service throughout east Tennessee and other parts of the South even today.

In this country today, unfortunately we sometimes imply, through our words and actions, that only Government helps people. Actually, our Government causes about as many problems as it solves, while businesses like Roddy Coca-Cola Bottling Co. provide jobs and strengthen the economy and supply the tax base that allows the government to do what it does.

This Nation became great because of people like Pat Roddy, Jr., and we should never forget the contributions like he made.

I want to insert the editorial about Mr. Roddy that ran in the Knoxville News Sentinel on March 23, and want to call it to the attention of my colleagues and readers of the RECORD.

A LOSS FOR KNOXVILLE

With the death of J.P. “Pat” Roddy, Jr., Knoxville has lost one of its most prominent businessmen and benefactors.

Roddy, 90, died Saturday at Fort Sanders Regional Medical Center after a fall he suffered last week.

At his death, Roddy was chairman of the board of Roddy Coca-Cola Bottling Co., the family-owned franchise that has bottled soft-drink products in East Tennessee since 1902, the year of his birth.

He started work for the firm when he was 12 and later held a full range of leadership positions, including board member, vice president and secretary, and president. He also served on the boards of the Commercial National Bank and the Hamilton National Bank.

His career with the family firm was interrupted by World War II service in the Navy, which he entered as a lieutenant in 1942.

While a student at the University of Tennessee in the 1920s, Roddy ran track; and his close involvement with UT athletics continued throughout his life. He is believed to be the first person to broadcast a UT football game on the radio.

Roddy's children by his wife of 55 years, the late Mary Lois Wright Roddy, remain active in the business and are civic and community leaders in their own right. In 1991, the Knoxville Roundtable of the National Conference of Christians and Jews recognized the impact of the whole family on humanitarian causes with its annual Brotherhood/Sisterhood Award.

Pat Roddy, Jr.'s life spanned most of the 20th century, and he was witness to and an active participant in the growth and progress of his hometown. The impact of his

abilities and interests will be felt in the region for decades to come.

We join the community in mourning his death, and we offer our sympathies to his family and friends.

THE LONG BEACH NAVAL
SHIPYARD

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, on March 12, Secretary of Defense Les Aspin released his list of military bases recommended for closure. I was pleased to see that the Long Beach Naval Shipyard was not on Secretary Aspin's list—nor was it on the original Navy list.

I salute the Navy and the Secretary for their wisdom and sense of judgment. Yet I also know that this process is not complete. The Base Closure and Realignment Commission has the authority to add any base it may choose to its own list in the months ahead. In fact, this ability to consider additional bases resulted in the Commission's consideration, to the protest of the Defense Department, of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard in the 1991 base closure round. The Commission subsequently voted to retain the shipyard. What I want to lay out today is why the Long Beach Naval Shipyard was not on the 1993 recommended closure list and why it should not be on the Base Closure Commission's list either.

The Base Closure Commission is required by law to consider bases primarily on the basis of military value. Congress explicitly mandated this requirement so that we do not conclude the process with a base infrastructure which is of little use to our military. Second, the Commission is to consider the return on investment stemming from the closure of individual bases. Not only do we mean to draw down our base infrastructure in the most militarily rational manner, but we mean to save money as we do so. Last in priority, Congress stipulated that the Base Closure Commission would consider the economic impact of a particular base's closure.

There are efforts in Congress to place greater emphasis on this last priority of economic impact. As a Member from southern California, from Los Angeles County, I am particularly sensitive to these efforts. While the rest of the Nation is slowly emerging from the recession, southern California is not. My district has been economically devastated by defense cuts, even as traditional economic engines such as the construction industry remain dormant and manufacturing industries flee the State in search of a lower cost climate. Unfortunately, because we face ever deeper cuts in our military forces, the economic pain on my community associated with these cuts will continue for several years to come. Long Beach and the surrounding communities are staggering under an unemployment rate of more than 10 percent, with not a great deal of hope for the immediate future.

Though Los Angeles County could ill-afford the loss of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard and its 4,200 jobs, coming as the closure might on top of the 1991 mandated closure of

the Long Beach Naval Station, I do not believe that we should change the closure priority criteria at this time. I will certainly point out to the Commission the special pain that southern California is experiencing, but I will base my presentation to the Commission for the retention of the shipyard first and foremost on its strong military value. We cannot on one hand argue for deep defense cuts, and an associated peace dividend, and then, on the other hand, become supplicants for protection when the budget knife strikes too close to home.

In this 1993 base closure round, the Navy has finally been forthcoming with deep cuts in its shore infrastructure. The dream of a dispersed homeport structure has disappeared. On the Pacific coast, California has been hit particularly hard. The Long Beach Naval Station is already slated for closure in 1996 and it is clearly the Navy's intention to remove itself from the San Francisco Bay area. What will remain is one Pacific megaport in San Diego, one homeport at Everett, Washington—supported by the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard with its ability to do all types of nuclear work—and a homeport and naval shipyard at Pearl Harbor.

In 1991, San Diego and Long Beach were home to 31 percent of the entire Navy's surface fleet. While I do not have comparable percentages for 1993 or for years into the future, I think that this 31 percent will very likely remain constant. With realignment, the number of ships homeported at San Diego may even remain constant, though overall Navy ship numbers will fall. Certainly, San Diego will remain the center of Pacific surface fleet activity.

Because San Diego has neither a dedicated naval shipyard to support this fleet, nor the drydock infrastructure to repair its largest ships, the Long Beach Naval Shipyard is in a unique position to serve the Navy's most pressing needs well into the future.

As the Navy will shrink to well below 400 ships and submarines, two critical points need to be understood. First, it is clearly the Navy's intent to cut back the nuclear navy to a greater degree than the rest of its fleet. Fast attack submarines will likely fall from over 80 to around 40. That cutback will result in a massive reduction in the workload for shipyards that primarily do nuclear work. While the Navy had been anticipating a spike in nuclear refuelings of submarines late in this decade, those refuelings clearly will no longer be done.

It is also the Navy's intention to increasingly move away from nuclear propulsion systems in its surface fleet and toward gas turbine systems that are easier, cheaper, and faster to maintain. This trend also means the loss of nuclear shipyard work. Second, the Navy means to become a force less focused on a sea control mission and one aimed more at force projection. This is why the Navy has stated its intention to cut its attack submarine force by 50 percent while maintaining a fleet of 12 aircraft carriers. The Navy of the future will be more surface-oriented, more non-nuclear propelled, and made up of larger ships—primarily carriers and amphibious platforms, which can project power, as opposed to smaller ships tasked to an anti-submarine mission.

The trends outlined above will create an environment which logically argues for the retention of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard.

Long Beach is strategically located near the major concentration of the Navy's surface fleet. The shipyard specializes in work—complex and otherwise—on surface ships. In fact, while Long Beach is certified to do nuclear work, it does not do work on nuclear systems.

Long Beach is home to drydock No. 1, the only drydock south of Washington State able to drydock aircraft carriers, large amphibious ships, and the largest class of fleet oilers. Navy policy dictates the availability of two carrier-capable drydocks on the west coast. While the number of ships in the Navy will decline, the Navy anticipated in 1991 that large drydock utilization will fall very little. Without Long Beach, the Navy would be left with a megaport in San Diego, but without the necessary infrastructure to repair and overhaul those ships in the most efficient and timely manner.

Long Beach has a highly qualified and dedicated, strike-free work force. The shipyard embodies a mix of skills and an industrial overhead that private shipyards simply cannot duplicate. As Admiral Horne stated in testimony before the Department of Defense's 1988 Base Closure Commission, "There is no comparable skill base in the private sector on the Pacific coast to support ships with complex combat systems." Long Beach carries the capacity to do emergent repair work which yards in San Diego cannot do. When it comes to shore infrastructure, the Navy and the Commission are compelled to think in the very long term. If the Long Beach Naval Shipyard closes, this piece of land will never be available again to the Navy for reuse.

Long Beach is also the most efficient, cost-effective shipyard in the Navy. While some may claim otherwise, the most obvious indicator of shipyard performance, accumulated operating results, clearly shows Long Beach is the only shipyard which has returned shipwork savings to the Navy over any stretch of time.

Long Beach serves as an important yardstick by which to measure the cost of ship repair work in both private and public yards. The Long Beach Naval Shipyard is an honest broker by which the documented overruns at other Pacific coast yards can be kept in check and millions of taxpayer/Navy dollars can be saved. My colleague DANA ROHRBACHER has passed on to me a letter he received from a constituent in Seal Beach, who recalls that it was routine practice in the Navy to get estimates from Long Beach on ship repair work that was being bid out exclusively to private shipyards in San Diego—all in an effort to keep the San Diego yards from inflating their bids.

If the aim of the Navy is to reduce its shore infrastructure in the most militarily logical manner while generating the possible greatest cost savings, closure of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard does not make sense. The Navy needs two carrier-capable drydocks on the west coast. The construction of another large drydock the size of No. 1 at Long Beach would cost at least \$250 million—the same amount associated with the entire closing costs at Mare Island. In 1991, the Navy's Base Evaluation Committee found the cost to

close Long Beach, less drydock replacement, was \$750 million. Annual cost avoidance was a mere \$9.4 million, while payback of closure would be 79 years. In comparison, the longest payback on the entire 1993 base closure list is 12 years. Clearly, the closure of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard is not a good return on investment.

Ironically, the anticipated closure of the Long Beach Naval Station has strengthened the case for the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. The 1991 base structure committee gave Long Beach Naval Shipyard a lower yellow ranking—as opposed to green—in the land/facilities category because of supposed encroachment from the city. The closure of the Long Beach Naval Station will free up both land and housing for use by the shipyard. Importantly, the city of Long Beach is absolutely committed to a land reuse strategy of shipyard first.

Unfortunately, the base closure process can degenerate into a fight among various communities trying to preserve military facilities. I do not want to enter this fray. The Navy's analysis, the Commission's analysis, and the analysis of those who fervently hope to save their facility should remain objective.

I do feel compelled to make several observations in an effort to deter any finger pointing. First, the Long Beach Naval Shipyard was ranked third among all naval shipyards in terms of military value in 1991. Again in 1993, it ranks behind only Puget Sound and Norfolk in the list of best shipyards. Thus its retention is clearly warranted under this important criterion.

The base closing list is a reflection of the Navy's belated recognition that it cannot refuse to look at eliminating nuclear shipyards in the face of a declining nuclear fleet. In my discussion with Mr. Charles Nemfakos, the civilian head of the Navy's base structure analysis team, he admitted that the nuclear yards had gotten a King's X solely on the basis of their nuclear status. In fact, the 1991 Base Structure Committee [BSC] within the Navy stated that "all nuclear yards provided a unique ability and strategic asset to the Nation. They were then excused under Step 5 of the BSC procedure." The Navy was severely reprimanded for its unsystematic evaluation system in 1991. In this year's round, the Navy has acknowledged that Long Beach plays an invaluable strategic and operational role in the Navy ship repair of the future.

I also argue that the Long Beach Naval Shipyard is an important yardstick by which to keep the good shipyards in San Diego from engaging in a General Accounting Office-documented practice of low balling, with the attendant cost overruns, which makes the cost of repairs to the Navy more expensive. The naval shipyard in Long Beach and the private shipyards in San Diego can coexist. I will point out to the Commission that neither is a good substitute for the other and that their capabilities are different. These yards should not be seen as mutually exclusive. Rather, they are mutually reinforcing. Healthy competition will always benefit the customer, in this case the Navy, in the long run.

I believe that the Base Closure Commission should also take a look at overseas bases. As

the Commission is precluded from doing so under current law, I have introduced legislation to include our overseas base structure in the regular order of the closure process. My particular concern results from the amount of workload which is diverted from our naval repair facilities on the west coast to Yokosuka, Japan. The General Accounting Office has documented that repairs worth approximately \$1.5 billion have been done in Yokosuka. A large percentage of these repairs could very well have been done in the United States by U.S. workers.

While I do not believe we should completely abandon our forward deployed military presence, the long-term trends of U.S. budget constraints and foreign political realities mean we will increasingly need to rely on U.S.-based facilities. In the case of Yokosuka, it is very likely that the long-term will eventually bring the Socialists to power in Japan. With their ascendancy will come a reduced willingness to house foreign bases on their territory. The Navy may save money in the short term by having repairs done at Japanese-subsidized Yokosuka, but if the long term brings our loss of the Yokosuka facility while the Navy has meanwhile allowed its United States-based shipyard infrastructure to wither, then these short-term savings will have placed our strategic capability and overall security posture in jeopardy.

I would point out that being asked to vacate long-held bases in other countries is not as unlikely as many might think. By the end of this decade, we will have left Panama. Spain essentially ordered the closure of the United States airbase in Torrejon. We might remember that we once had a major United States air base in Libya and key facilities in Iran. And most recently, the Philippines renounced our long-held security arrangement by expelling us from Clark Air Force Base and the Subic Bay naval facilities.

Finally, I would remind the Commission and other interested observers of the last minute pleas made in 1991 by the Deputy Secretary of Defense Donald Atwood and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Colin Powell. Both men stated,

Closure of the [Long Beach Naval] Shipyard would seriously degrade drydock capability for all large ships in the Southern California area. Alternatives in Hawaii and Washington simply could not provide the services found at Long Beach.

We have a long road before us. The Secretary of Defense testified before the Commission that his list of base closures was frankly a conservative one, based primarily on a force structure plan issued by the previous Republican administration. It is my firm belief that when all is said and done, the overall weight of the evidence on Long Beach's side will convince the Commission to find the Navy's decision not to recommend closure a justified one. The strong argument of General Powell 2 years ago on behalf of the shipyard's high military value, and in particular, its essential large drydock, is no less compelling today.

HELENE C. MOMBERG, JOURNALIST AND PHILANTHROPIST

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to salute veteran Colorado journalist Helene Momberg, who has just established a scholarship fund for students attending college in her home State. Helene is well-known as the long-time, as in 28 years long, editor of the *Western Resources Round-Up*.

Her philanthropic endeavors are equally famous. Back in the early 1970's, she founded the Achievement Scholarship Program, which provides college and trade school support for Washington-area youths on parole or probation. Most recently, Helene organized the Luther and Helene Denzler Momberg Scholarship Fund, which will support financially needy students attending Colorado schools.

The statement that follows provides more information about this most remarkable woman.

NEW SCHOLARSHIP FUND ANNOUNCED AT AWRA "ROAST" BY VETERAN NEWS WOMAN

WASHINGTON.—Helene C. Momberg, a veteran news woman here, announced on Jan. 28 at a reception given in her honor here by the American Water Resources Association that she is establishing a scholarship fund for students attending college in her home state of Colorado.

The Association "roasted" Ms. Momberg for her long career in writing about natural resource problems, programs and issues that affect the 17 Western reclamation states. She is the editor of *Western Resources Wrap-up*, which she has published for the past 28 years.

Ms. Momberg stated, "I am setting up a scholarship fund in my will in honor and in memory of my parents, Luther and Helene Denzler Momberg, longtime residents of my hometown of Leadville, Colo. Initially annually there will be six starter scholarships of \$5,000 each, two to go to financially needy students attending the University of Colorado at Boulder; two to go to financially needy students attending the University of Southern Colorado at Pueblo; and two to go to two graduating seniors from Lake County High School at Leadville who need financial aid to attend college. All must be highly motivated students with good grades."

Ms. Momberg was the Washington correspondent here for the *Pueblo Chieftain* and *Star-Journal* from 1947-84, while she operated a news bureau here. She is a graduate of the University of Colorado at Boulder and of Leadville High School. She is a native of Leadville, Colo.

The reception raised about \$300 for the Achievement Scholarship Program (ASP), which Ms. Momberg founded in 1973 and operated thru 1989 to provide scholarships for Washington-area youths on parole and probation to attend college and trade school. To assure ASP's future, Ms. Momberg turned the program over to the ARCH Training Center of Washington, DC, to operate.

CRIMINAL ALIENS DEPORTATION
ACT OF 1993

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a bill to expedite the deportation of criminal aliens who have been convicted of aggravated felonies. As a result of this bill, the only aggravated felon aliens who could avoid deportation would be those who have been permanent resident aliens for at least 7 years and who were sentenced to less than 5 years imprisonment.

Our Federal, State, and local prisons are crowded with large numbers of criminal aliens. About one-quarter of the Federal prison inmate population is foreign-born and in some border States more than 40 percent are aliens. State and local jails have similarly large percentages of criminal aliens, many of whom are in the United States illegally.

The burden on the criminal justice system, especially in high-impact States like Florida, New York, California, and Texas, is straining already overstretched budgets. For example, the State of Florida has 2,590 aliens in its prisons. The cost of incarcerating these inmates is \$39.7 million annually.

Deportable criminal aliens who are released from prison may or may not be turned over to INS, which may or may not have the capacity to detain them pending deportation proceedings. If INS does not detain these aliens upon their release from prison, the Government loses control over them and locating and deporting them becomes very difficult.

Even when criminal aliens are turned over to INS and detained, the administrative process for deportation is time-consuming. Criminal aliens can delay the process by raising defenses to deportation, regardless of whether they are eligible for them. This process and repeated appeals can consume several years, further exacerbating the problem of limited detention capacity.

We can help reduce the cost of incarcerating criminal aliens, reduce prison overcrowding, and protect the general public from the danger of repeated offenses by aliens who commit serious crimes by expediting the deportation of criminal aliens.

The bill I introduced today will help address this problem by expediting the deportation of criminal aliens who commit aggravated felonies.

Aggravated felony is defined in the Immigration and Nationality Act as felonies involving murder, drug trafficking, trafficking in firearms or destructive devices, money laundering, or any crime of violence for which the term of imprisonment imposed is at least 5 years. My bill will expand this definition to include three additional classes of alien felons:

First, those who have committed serious immigration-related crimes, such as alien smuggling and trafficking in fraudulent documents.

Second, those who have participated in serious criminal activities and enterprises, but who have not themselves committed murder, trafficking in drugs, trafficking in firearms, or committed a crime of violence, and

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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Third, those who have committed serious white collar crimes.

Under my bill, criminal aliens who are not permanent resident aliens and who have been convicted in either State or Federal court of an aggravated felony would be deportable upon their release without further administrative processing. Federal court review of such cases would be limited to the question of whether the person in question is in fact an alien and has been convicted of an aggravated felony.

This will streamline the process, eliminating administrative hearings and frequently used delaying tactics, including petitions for relief from deportation and time-consuming administrative hearings and appeals.

My bill also provides for judicial deportation of any alien, including a permanent resident alien, who is convicted in a Federal trial court of an aggravated felony. In such a case, the U.S. attorney can request a Federal judge to issue an order of deportation during the sentencing phase of the trial. In cases where judicial deportation is sought, it would replace the current administrative procedure used for determining deportability. Aliens found deportable under this process would continue to have the right to appeal to the appropriate Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

This bill also increases penalties for failing to depart and for reentering after a final order of deportation has been issued. Failure of criminal aliens to depart should be less of a problem under the new deportation procedures because the Government will be able to execute a final order of deportation while it still has control over the alien. However, illegal re-entry will continue to be a major problem. Increased penalties are justified and necessary.

Finally, my proposed bill expands forfeiture for smuggling and harboring illegal aliens. INS currently has the authority to seize and subject to forfeiture conveyances used in or facilitating the smuggling or harboring of illegal aliens. This bill would allow the seizure and forfeiture of all property used in or acquired with the proceeds from such activities.

This bill would increase receipts and meets the pay-as-you-go requirement of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act. The following section-by-section analysis provides additional details. I strongly encourage my colleagues to cosponsor and support passage of this legislation.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE
CRIMINAL ALIENS DEPORTATION ACT OF 1993

Section 1. Short title: "Criminal Aliens Deportation Act of 1993".

Section 2. Expands definition of "aggravated felony" for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Under this definition, aggravated felonies include the current offenses (murder, drug trafficking, trafficking in firearms or explosives, money laundering, and any crime of violence for which the sentence is 5 or more years) plus the following: firearms violations, failure to appear before a court to answer a felony charge, demanding or receiving ransom money, unlawful conduct relating to RICO, immigration-related offenses including alien smuggling and sale of fraudulent documents, child pornography, owning or operating a prostitution business, treason, and tax evasion exceeding \$200,000.

Section 3. Provides for prompt deportation of any alien who is not a permanent resident

alien and whom the Attorney General determines is deportable and has been convicted of an aggravated felony. Section 242(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act provides that an alien sentenced to imprisonment shall not be deported until such alien's release. This new section does not alter this requirement—the alien would still serve his or her prison term. However, a final order of deportation could be issued during such alien's imprisonment and executed upon the alien's release.

This section eliminates the following procedures for non-permanent resident criminal aliens: (1) administrative hearing before an immigration judge, (2) administrative review by the Board of Immigration Appeals of the immigration judge's determination, (3) availability of current grounds of relief from deportation, and (4) federal court review of the Attorney General's determination on any grounds other than whether the person sought to be deported is an alien and whether the alien has in fact been convicted of an aggravated felony. The AG may not execute a final order of deportation until 14 days after it has been issued in order to allow the alien an opportunity seek federal court review.

The expedited deportation proceedings currently included in section 242A and applicable to all aliens would be limited to permanent resident aliens. Current section 242A language allows for the institution of deportation proceedings while the alien is incarcerated, with the intent of completing the process so that the alien can be deported upon his or her release.

Section 4. Allows federal trial courts to issue an order of deportation during the sentencing phase of the criminal trial of an alien convicted of an aggravated felony. This section applies to all criminal aliens, including permanent residents.

Such an order must have been requested by the U.S. Attorney with concurrence of the INS Commissioner. Notice of intent to seek a judicial order of deportation must be given promptly after an adjudication of guilt or guilty plea. The government would still be responsible for showing that the defendant is an alien subject to deportation and that the crime the alien has been convicted of meets the definition of an "aggravated felony," a charge containing factual allegations on these two matters must be filed at least 20 days prior to the sentencing date.

Judicial deportation would replace current administrative deportation procedures in those cases where it is sought. Aliens found deportable under this process would continue to have the right to appeal their deportation to the appropriate federal circuit court of appeals.

Judicial deportation would not be required in every criminal trial of an aggravated felon alien, and the Attorney General would retain his or her right to seek an administrative determination of deportability if the federal court denies a motion for judicial deportation.

Section 5. Restricts defenses to deportation for criminal aliens convicted of aggravated felonies. As a result of amendments made by this section, the only defense to deportation for aggravated felon aliens would be for permanent resident aliens who have lived in the U.S. in such status for at least seven years and who have been sentenced to less than five years imprisonment for such felony.

Currently, a permanent resident alien is ineligible for relief under section 212(c) (for permanent resident aliens who have lived in

the U.S. for seven consecutive years) if he or she has served five or more years for one or more aggravated felonies. This section would amend the language to make aliens who have been sentenced to five or more years ineligible for section 212(c) relief.

This standard is more relevant to judging the seriousness of an offense since dangerous criminals are at times released prematurely due to prison overcrowding or other reasons unrelated to the seriousness of his/her crime. Moreover, the current standard presents a serious logistical obstacle to the speedy commencement of deportation proceedings since it may be unknown until five years have been served whether the alien would be able to seek relief under section 212(c).

Section 5 also makes it clear that aggravated felons may not request or be granted withholding of deportation under section 243(h). The Immigration Act of 1990 unambiguously denied aggravated felon aliens from applying for or being granted political asylum; however, the question of an aggravated felon's ability to request a hearing on eligibility for withholding of deportation was not addressed. Although the Executive Office for Immigration Review has determined that no hearing is possible in such cases, litigation on this issue is likely.

This section does not affect the Attorney General's authority to designate a country other than that of the alien's nationality for deportation. It is consistent with the intent of the UN Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees to permit denial of withholding of deportation in cases of persons convicted of a "particularly serious crime."

Section 6. Enhances penalties for failing to depart or for reentering after a final order of deportation has been issued.

Currently, an alien who is deportable for criminal offenses, document fraud, or security risk is subject to criminal penalties of up to 10 years imprisonment for failure to depart. However, there are no penalties for aliens deportable for other reasons who fail to depart. Subsection (a) retains the current 10 year penalty and provides for criminal penalties of up to 2 years imprisonment for aliens who are issued deportation orders on other grounds and who fail to depart.

Subsection (b) increases the penalties for criminal aliens who reenter the U.S. after being formally deported. Currently, an alien convicted of a felony other than an aggravated felony who re-enters is subject to 5 years in prison and a criminal fine; this subsection extends the penalties to aliens convicted of three or more misdemeanors and increases the maximum prison sentence to 10 years. Aggravated felons who re-enter the U.S. currently are subject to criminal fines and up to 15 years in prison; this subsection increases the maximum prison sentence to 20 years. Language also is added to make it clear that any alien who stipulates to deportation during a criminal trial shall be considered to have been formally deported.

Subsection (c) would allow a court in a criminal proceeding against a deported alien who re-enters the U.S. to re-examine the underlying deportation order only if the alien demonstrates (1) that he/she exhausted available administrative remedies that may have been available against the deportation order, (2) that the deportation proceedings improperly deprived the alien of the opportunity for judicial review, and (3) that the entry of the order of deportation was "fundamentally unfair." This language, taken from *United States v. Mendoza-Lopez*, 481 U.S. 828 (1987), is intended to ensure that minimum due process was followed in the original deportation

proceeding while preventing wholesale, time-consuming attacks on underlying deportation orders.

Section 7. Expands current INS authority to seize and subject to forfeiture conveyances used in or facilitating the smuggling or harboring of illegal aliens to allow seizure and forfeiture of all property in such cases.

Section 8. Responds to two holdings of the 9th Circuit. Subsection (a) makes it clear that deportation proceedings may be conducted by electronic or telephonic media or, where waived or agreed to by the parties, in the absence of the alien.

Subsection (b) makes it clear that nothing in this Act or in section 242(i) (directing the AG to begin deportation proceedings as quickly as possible after a conviction) shall be construed to create a legally enforceable right or benefit.

RACISM PERSISTS AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, too often, too many people act as if this country has successfully resolved the issue of race and now affords all Americans an equal opportunity to succeed based upon their abilities. Sadly, such views do not reflect the reality faced daily by black, Hispanic, Asian, Native, and other nonwhite Americans. The fact that the Congress of the United States has yet to provide equal opportunity even for those it employs reflects the extent to which racism and bigotry continue to blight our country.

On August 14, 1992, the U.S. district court for the District of Columbia found in favor of a class of black plaintiffs alleging discrimination on the part of the Library of Congress. In view of that decision, the Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials of the Committee on House Administration and the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service have recently conducted joint hearings on the Library's employment practices. In order that both my colleagues and the American people may better understand the extent to which black Americans have been denied equal or fair employment opportunities to obtain professional and administrative positions within the Library of Congress, I wish to insert the following statement into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This statement was presented before the subcommittees by Joyce Thorpe, a member of the class of black employees that sued the Library. A graduate of the George Washington University School of Law, Ms. Thorpe has been employed by the Congressional Research Service since 1977. Notwithstanding her long tenure at the Library and her law degree, Ms. Thorpe is not employed as an attorney, but as a paralegal specialist.

TESTIMONY OF JOYCE THORPE

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I wish to express my appreciation for being able to appear before this committee.

I am Joyce Thorpe. I have a law degree from George Washington University, I am a Paralegal Specialist in the American Law Division of the Congressional Research Serv-

ice, and I am a plaintiff in the Howard Cook Class Action lawsuit. I am testifying not as a Library official but as a member of that lawsuit.

My testimony revolves around issues which Mr. Cook—who, unfortunately, will not be able to testify—has already raised and submitted to this committee. My involvement will be simply to summarize Mr. Cook's testimony and then to make myself available for any questions the committee members might have.

Mr. Cook raised twelve issues in his testimony. I am prepared to summarize and discuss, to the best of my ability, those issues relating to the Class Action History, Affirmative Action, Training, Parity in Minority Representation in the Workforce, the Congressional Research Service, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Complaint Office. Dr. Tommy Shaw, a court-designated class action representative, an industrial psychologist, and a Library of Congress employee, will address the issue of employment selection procedure development.

CLASS ACTION HISTORY

The Howard Cook Class Action was filed in November 1975, more than 17 years ago. It took the Library more than 6 years to process the administrative phase of this complaint, finally concluding that discrimination did not exist, resulting in a lawsuit being filed in Federal court in 1982. In April 1987, the Library conceded liability in the 4A Subclass of the Howard Cook class action; and on August 14, 1992, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia issued a decision which concluded that the Library had intentionally discriminated Black employees to an enormous degree in the use of its employment selection procedures.

The Library of Congress has responded to this decision in at least three ways: (1) It has continued to use the procedures that the court found to be discriminatory, (2) It has developed a scheme called "Actions to Ensure Equity in the Competitive Selection Process" to suggest that the selection procedures are being changed, and (3) It has refused to negotiate in good faith toward a settlement.

The Class does not, contrary to the Library's testimony to this committee, foresee an early settlement of this case. In fact, the Class believes that the only way in which this case can reach a conclusion is through the court.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

In spite of the Library's long history of affirmative action, gross underrepresentation of minorities in professional and administrative position remains the order of the day. One of the major weaknesses of the Library's affirmative action program is the placement of emphasis on education, which, in the Library of Congress, means to recycle African Americans through the education mill when they really should be getting relevant training; for they already have enough education. I would like to cite an example of what could happen as a result of this obsession with education. An article which appeared in the Library of Congress February 19, 1993, issue of the Gazette entitled "Library Olympian Recalls Victories," features Mr. James Bradford, who has more than 40 years of employment in the Library; two master degrees, one of which is a Master of Library Science and one of which is a Master of Business Administration; and a technical position as GS-9; that's right! A GS-9.

There are two other dimensions of particular affirmative action relevance for African

Americans. These relate to contractors and promotions based on reclassification. African Americans rarely, if ever, are paid \$300.00 per day as contractors and then subsequently hired as permanent employees at senior level grades. Nor are they assigned to positions with the idea of senior level promotions based on reclassification. These events are common occurrences for whites.

TRAINING

Training for African Americans and other minorities in the Library of Congress is little more than instructions on how to use a word processor or differences among different brands of computer systems. The Library abolished the Training Office in 1990 and reestablished it, with inadequate resources and staff, only two weeks ago.

PARITY IN MINORITY REPRESENTATION IN THE WORKFORCE

A goal of reaching parity of representation of minorities in all grade levels should be established and completed within the next five years. Minorities should constitute whatever their percentages are in the workforce, by grade and occupation.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The Congressional Research Service deserves special attention by this committee because it is, in a real sense, the progeny of Congress. However, it is also grossly underrepresented by minorities in professional and administrative positions. Four of the original seven plaintiffs in the 4A Subclass of the Howard Cook class action were employed in the Congressional Research Service.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMPLAINTS OFFICE

The Employment Opportunity Complaints Office concluded in 1981, in the Howard Cook class action administrative complaint, after a six-year investigation, that the "investigative file does not support the allegations of discrimination." However, the court found in 1992 that discrimination had occurred.

This office refuses to process complaints of discrimination within the 180 days required by law. Cases linger in that office without being processed for two, three, five, or seven years and longer without being completed.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Cook respectfully requests that a copy of a letter he prepared on behalf of the Black Employees Library of Congress, dated July 1, 1974, to the Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library, be included as part of the record of these proceedings, a letter that will serve to illustrate a long history of inappropriate behavior by the Library in general and by the Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints Office in particular.

EDUCATIONAL FLEXIBILITY AND EDUCATION REFORM

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today Congressman DeFAZIO and I are introducing a bipartisan bill to provide States, schools, and school districts with the freedom to create innovative educational reform programs to help our Nation's students meet the National Education Goals.

For too many years we have focused our attention on whether or not schools and school

districts receiving Federal education dollars have complied with every aspect of Federal regulations and not on what is most important: whether or not these Federal programs are achieving their stated goals.

While none of us wants to see the misuse of Federal funds, we also don't want to tie the hands of local educators, those who know best how to provide effective education to school children throughout the United States. Unfortunately, that appears to be what we have done.

Over and over again, I have heard superintendents, principals, and teachers complain that they spend more time filling out forms and justifying how dollars are spent than spending time educating children. Although some of the regulations about which they complain are added at the State and local level, we at the Federal level are responsible for our fair share of this burden.

Pulling children out of their regular class during prime instruction periods in order to remediate existing problems does not help them raise their overall achievement. It can actually put them further behind when they miss important classwork. But this is a common practice and, in most instances, is done to comply with Federal regulations.

The Freedom To Improve Educational Achievement Act will allow States, schools, and school districts to receive waivers from burdensome regulations in return for increased achievement and progress toward goals developed at the State and local level.

It is time we look to raising the educational achievement of all children through the systemic reform of our current system of education. Flexibility is one essential element of this process. We need to trust our local educators to use flexibility wisely. They are on the front lines and have the best interest of their students at heart.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join Congressman DeFAZIO and myself as cosponsors of this important legislation. As a former educator, I assure you it will go a long way towards helping our students meet the national educational goals.

THE BAD BTU TAX

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member encourages his colleagues to read the following important critique of the Clinton administration's proposed Btu tax or, as this Member calls it, the anticompetitiveness tax. The March 24 Journal of Commerce article correctly points out that the Btu tax will hurt the competitiveness of U.S. industries and agriculture by driving up the cost of their production and increasing prices of U.S. exports.

Mr. Speaker, U.S. exporters currently face tax inequities when competing with countries that impose value added taxes. The proposed Btu tax only adds to these inequities by unilaterally and unwisely raising the price of U.S. produced goods without imposing any additional costs on imported goods. Therefore, this

Member believes the Btu tax will, among many other negative impacts, increase U.S. trade deficits and drive domestic manufacturing and production facilities overseas. Clearly, the Btu tax is a bad idea.

THE BTU TAX

The Clinton economic bandwagon, having rolled through the House, now is lumbering through the Senate, squeaky wheels and all. As a deficit reduction plan, it will do far less than advertised. But Democrats, trying hard to preserve party unity and convinced Mr. Clinton's plan is the only deficit-cutting vehicle around, are moving it along.

In the process, some bad ideas are coming closer to enactment. Last week, for example, the Senate narrowly approved one of the plan's biggest clunkers: the president's proposal to tax energy based on its heat content as measured in British Thermal Units, or Btu's.

The administration advertises this tax as a two-fer: a way to raise taxes for deficit reduction while promoting energy conservation. It proposes to levy a tax of 25.7 cents per million Btu's on natural gas, coal and nuclear energy, and 59.9 cents per million Btu's on oil. Hydroelectric power would be taxed at a rate yet to be determined and wind and solar energy would be exempt.

The tax is, indeed, a two-fer, but not in the way the administration says. It allows politicians to soothe both business and consumer groups by telling each the tax will fall mainly on the other. Families, they say, will pay only slightly more because business will absorb higher costs of producing goods. But companies are told a different story: They can pass higher costs along to consumers.

The truth, of course, is somewhere in between. The Heritage Foundation estimates companies will pass along between 60% and 80% of their higher costs. The average family of four will, therefore, pay more of the tax than the administration says. In the Heritage estimate, the average family will pay a tax of \$450 a year, not \$204 as originally claimed.

Not all families will be affected the same. The direct energy tax—higher prices for oil, gasoline and electricity—will fall most heavily on low-income consumers, who spend more of their income on energy. Higher prices for consumer goods would be similarly regressive. Families in the Midwest, South and West, who travel longer distances, would pay more than those in other regions.

And what of the impact on companies? The Btu tax is a tax on production: It encourages businesses to change the way they make goods and services, perhaps substituting other resources for energy or using more energy-efficient machines. Some companies may respond by shifting some production offshore. Others may stay put but make costly changes in their manufacturing processes, spending money they might otherwise invest in expanding capacity.

In either case, higher energy costs will make their U.S.-produced goods more expensive, giving an edge to foreign competitors. It's foolish to argue, as the administration does, that these tax-induced changes will not affect workers. Whatever they decide, companies will reduce output—and employment—in the United States.

Overall, the American Enterprise Institute estimates the Clinton economic plan, including the Btu tax, will subtract more than 1 percentage point from the economy's growth over the next 4 years. That much reduction in output will add \$240 billion to the budget deficit, according to the Congressional Budget Office.

The drawbacks of the Btu tax were not lost even on Democrats who voted for it. Several of the 53 Senators who sided with the administration hinted they will try to whittle away at the tax when it comes up again in the Senate Finance Committee.

One of them, Alabama Sen. Howell Heflin, admitted the energy tax is a loser. Yet, he voted against the amendment to delete the tax because "it was a killer amendment; it would have killed the President's program."

All in all, that's a pretty weak reason for congressional Democrats to put their better judgment on automatic pilot and go along with Mr. Clinton's onerous tax.

THE MEDIA'S SHAME

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a recent editorial in the Philadelphia Inquirer. This editorial condemns the lack of sensitivity in the coverage of Italian-Americans by some members of the media. It criticizes the stereotyping of Italian-American culture and history. This has long caused me great distress, as I am proud of what people of my heritage have accomplished for this country. I wish to enter this article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that others can be made aware of this subtle yet terrible discrimination.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, March 15, 1993]

ITALIAN AMERICANS JUST WANT RESPECT
(By Arthur J. Gajarsa)

To be sensitive is defined as being "susceptible to the attitudes, feelings or circumstances of others." To be sensitive also means to be "quick to take offense; touchy."

Today, all across this country we find the issue of sensitivity at the heart of a growing dispute between Italian Americans and the media. Italian Americans contend that the media are not sensitive in their coverage, treatment and portrayal of Italian Americans. The media counter that the Italian American community is too sensitive. There may be a little bit of truth on both sides.

Is there a happy medium that can be reached? The Media Institute of The National Italian American Foundation (NIAF) believes so. The Federal Communications Commission has banned at least seven words on radio and television for the obvious offense they cause to the general public. We at the NIAF proposed another group of words that should not be seen, heard or printed by the media: "wop," "guinea," "dago." These derogatory words have no place in the modern Americans' vocabulary and no argument can justify their use, whether for humor or historical veracity.

Then we move to certain other overused words applied to Italian Americans. The most common of these is "mafia."

We reject and resent the guilt-by-association principle that the media applies when using this term. It is not because the Italian American community does not recognize the existence of the mafia. We do, and we deplore it. However, we argue that there is absolutely no need for the media to link the mafia with Italian Americans solely. Not even the FBI does that.

In fact, the U.S. Justice Department estimates that less than one-tenth of one per-

cent of the nation's 20 million Italian Americans have anything to do with organized crime.

Other words used in other contexts can and do offend Italian Americans. They are words like "goombah," especially when applied to people of stature such as state Sen. Vincent J. Fumo and State Supreme Court Justice Stephen A. Zappala. Certain images also offend: the gangster character, the loud mother, the so-called neighborhood "guido." They offend because they are all designed to promote negative stereotypes of Italian Americans.

As Italian Americans, we urge the media to think before publishing a story or producing a program. Is it essential that certain terms or images be used when referring to Italian Americans? Does the potential harmful impact it might have on sectors of the Italian American community ever come into play? Aren't the media aware that this constant reinforcement of a negative stereotype has already impacted generations of Italian Americans, some of whom have suffered actual discrimination as a result of this perception?

Isn't this principle of "think before you speak or write" an exercise in sensitivity that is already applied by the media to portrayals of many ethnic and racial groups? Most certainly it is and should be.

But when it isn't, the outcry is usually quick and effective.

Therefore, we call for a new policy of ethnic neutrality by the media. Cover the facts, make your point but do it without resorting to terms, expressions or images that promote unflattering stereotypes and undue ridicule to millions of Americans of Italian descent.

This policy of ethnic neutrality makes undisputable sense. It would reduce tensions between ethnic groups and the media. This approach would demonstrate the media's sensitivity to the concerns of Italian Americans and could lead to a lessening of sensitivity by Italian Americans toward the media. We stress it is sensitivity, not censorship, we advocate. We do not want to restrict the media; all we seek is the kind of respect that comes only when all ethnic, racial and religious groups are treated equally by the media. The era of the double standard when applied to Italian Americans must end.

PRESIDENT CLINTON KNOWS FOREIGN POLICY

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, President Bill Clinton has shown Presidential leadership on the Soviet crisis by backing Boris Yeltsin early and not sending the wrong signal by changing the date of the upcoming summit.

He is right—Boris Yeltsin has been courageous in sticking up for democracy and civil liberties and market reforms, in Russia. Yeltsin is the first elected president in 1,000 years of Russian government * * * and I think most Americans support the President's plan to present an extensive, aggressive, and specific plan for American-Russian partnership at his summit with Yeltsin.

Mr. Speaker, President Clinton inherited an unstable and unpredictable world when he

took office. I think his action regarding Russia and other international issues shows clearly—this President knows foreign policy; this President has great instincts on international affairs, and, most important, this President knows how and when to act.

STD AWARENESS MONTH

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to a proclamation by the Governor of my State, North Carolina, declaring April as Sexually Transmitted Disease [STD] Awareness Month.

Governor Jim Hunt's proclamation is part of a national public awareness campaign which is being launched in April by the American Social Health Association [ASHA] to educate Americans about STD's.

I commend Governor Hunt and ASHA for taking the lead in this critical public health initiative, and I am submitting Governor Hunt's proclamation for the RECORD.

STD AWARENESS MONTH, 1993

(By the Governor of North Carolina)

A PROCLAMATION

Unfortunately, sexually transmitted diseases [STD's] afflict many North Carolinians, and across the country, more than twelve million people contract STDs each year.

In an effort to educate the public and control the spread of STDs, organizations in many states, including North Carolina, are implementing comprehensive public awareness programs.

The American Social Health Association has developed a public education campaign that will begin in April emphasizing the prevention, identification, and treatment of STDs.

Now, therefore, I, James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby proclaim April, 1993, as "STD Awareness Month" in North Carolina, and call upon all the residents of our Great State to observe this period by supporting the aims and goals of this noteworthy campaign to diminish the incidence of STDs.

JAMES B. HUNT, Jr.

CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 24, 1993, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION

The United States once pioneered the use of vaccines to fight childhood diseases. It now faces an immunization crisis. Preventable diseases that were once thought to be largely eradicated in this country—such as whooping cough and measles—have returned. In 1990, nearly 27,000 cases of measles were reported, 17 times the all-time low number in

1983, resulting in 90 deaths; almost half of the cases reported were among pre-school-age children.

Steps must be taken now to reverse this dangerous and costly trend. No one disputes that immunization is a solid investment. Vaccines are safe and effective for most children, keep children healthy, and reduce health care spending in the long run. Every \$1 spent on immunization saves \$10 in later health care costs. The U.S. Government has in the past helped fund successful immunization drives here and abroad, and should now make the same commitment to curb childhood diseases in this country.

Reasons for Outbreaks: More children are becoming ill because many of them are not getting their vaccines in a timely manner or are not fully vaccinated. Many parents wrongly assume that children do not need to be vaccinated until they start school, when in fact children need to be immunized beginning at birth, and should complete most of their vaccinations by the time they reach 2 years of age. Epidemics spread quickly among young children, and diseases like whooping cough and measles can kill the very young.

Only about half or less of 2-year-olds are fully vaccinated, and in some inner-city areas, the rate is as low as 10%. In Indiana, 53% of two-year-olds are fully immunized. The U.S. is the only industrialized nation that does not ensure that every child is immunized.

Barriers to Immunization: There are many factors contributing to the decline in immunization rates. First, vaccines have become very expensive. About half of immunizations in the U.S. are delivered through the public sector, including health care clinics; the other half through private physicians. In 1992, fully immunizing a child in a public health clinic cost \$113.20 compared with the 1982 cost of \$6.69. The 1992 estimated cost in the private sector is now \$464.39, including physician office visits. Federal and state governments buy about half of all vaccines, and can therefore bid down the price of vaccines for public clinics. Drug companies claim that the price increases were caused by a spate of lawsuits in the 1980s brought by families claiming damages for alleged vaccine-related injuries. Others say that many drug companies face little or no competition in manufacturing vaccines and can raise prices at will. They note that concerns about lawsuits were addressed by changes in federal law which created a no-fault compensation program for injured children, and yet prices have still not come down.

Second, insurance coverage for vaccinations is inadequate. Only half of private insurance plans cover the cost of immunization services. Consequently, many parents have to pay for the vaccinations out-of-pocket, or try to get vaccinations for their children at public clinics, which often will charge little or nothing, or choose not to vaccinate their children.

Third, public clinics cannot handle the added caseload. Public clinics primarily serve low-income families, but do not have the resources to keep pace with the rising number of poor and uninsured children, let alone middle-income families seeking vaccinations for their children. A recent government survey found that most public clinics required appointments for immunizations, and about half required complete physical exams and physician referrals. Most were understaffed, and many charged patients an administration fee. Furthermore, in most states, Medicaid (the state-federal health

care program for low-income families) reimburses physicians for only a fraction of the usual fee for immunization services.

Fourth, many parents are not adequately informed about the vaccinations their children should receive and then they should receive them. Guidelines have changed in recent years. In 1973 children were supposed to receive 8 doses of 3 vaccines—DTP (a diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough combination), polio, and MMR (a measles, mumps, and rubella combination). The current vaccination schedule calls for every child to receive 14 or 15 doses of various vaccines, given at birth, 2 months, 4 months, 6 months, and 15 to 18 months of age.

Possible Reforms: President Clinton has made childhood immunization a priority in his health care program. The U.S. Public Health Service has called for increasing the childhood immunization rate to 90% by the year 2000, and President Clinton has made several proposals to achieve that objective. First, he has included an additional \$300 million in his economic stimulus package for childhood immunizations at public and non-profit clinics, for a total of \$641 million. The House passed the measure on March 18, 1993. Second, the President wants to work with drug manufacturers to ensure that any state can purchase necessary vaccines at reasonable prices. Third, he will seek to guarantee vaccination coverage for all children, regardless of whether they use public, nonprofit, or private health providers, and establish an information and tracking system to follow children's vaccination rates and monitor disease outbreaks.

State and local health officials are seeking ways to improve vaccination programs in local communities. Many states, including Indiana, are establishing "Immunization Action Plans" aimed at placing immunization clinics in non-traditional sites, including rural communities. In 1990, Washington state started buying vaccines from the Centers for Disease Control at the federal contract price and distributing them free to private and public clinics. Ten other states have adopted some form of bulk purchase of vaccines, and still others are considering doing so.

Conclusion: The keys to increasing immunization rates are access and education. Some obvious reforms come to mind. Health care insurers could be required to include immunizations in their basic benefits package. Medicaid could increase reimbursement rates for immunizations. The number, staff and type of facilities through which government-supplied vaccines are made available could be increased. In addition, the government could help launch a national education campaign on the importance of immunization for infants. Immunizations reduce the nation's health care bill and allow healthier people to be more productive, and must be encouraged.

THE EQUAL SURETY BOND OPPORTUNITY ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Equal Surety Bond Opportunity Act [ESBOA]. The ESBOA is directed against barriers many qualified small and emerging construction firms encounter in obtaining surety bonding.

Surety bonding is mandatory for bidding on all Federal construction work in excess of \$25,000, all federally assisted construction projects in excess of \$100,000, and most State and local public construction. Surety bonding requirements, however, are not restricted to Government contracting. Increasingly, private construction contracts also require surety bonding. As surety bonding has become a widespread requirement for competition, the inability to obtain surety bonding can cripple a construction firm, especially a small or nascent one.

In 1968, Congress passed the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to prohibit discrimination in credit practices. Modeled after this legislation, the ESBOA will prohibit sureties from discriminating on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, disability, or age—if the applicant is not a minor. In cases where discrimination is proved, the ESBOA provides for civil liability, including actual damages, equitable relief, and attorney's fees to compensate the bond applicant.

Significantly, the ESBOA requires notification of a contractor of the action taken on his or her application within 20 days of receipt of a completed bond application. If the applicant is denied bonding, the surety would also be required, upon request, to provide a written statement of specific reasons for such denial. The need for this provision has been amply demonstrated. According to the National Association of Minority Contractors [NAMC], many minority contractors report being turned down for a bond without an explanation. When explanations are not proffered, a perception of discrimination in the surety industry is created. This perception drives minority contractors to obtain sureties outside the mainstream, often at significant additional expense and fewer protections, placing themselves, their sub-contractors, and the Government at greater risk.

During my research on the subject of surety bonding, I learned that many small businesses—particularly those owned by women and minorities—have consistently and expressly raised concerns about access to surety bonding. The principal source of surety firms is private, for-profit corporate surety firms. The purpose of a surety bond is to reduce business risks by guaranteeing a contractor's ability to perform a contract, but it is clear that some surety companies use criteria that have nothing to do with performance. Both the NAMC and the Women Construction Owners and Executives [WCOE] report discriminatory practices by individual surety agents. Although the reasons agents give for denial, if any are provided at all, are generally more subtle forms of discrimination, WCOE has reported instances in which reasons given for denial of bonding included divorce or death of a spouse who was never a partner in the business, not being married, being a woman, or being an African-American woman. These reasons are undeniably discriminatory, and the ESBOA is focusing on halting this practice.

The ESBOA will help qualified women- and minority-owned businesses to compete in the contracting business by helping them obtain adequate surety bonding. The ESBOA simply requires that surety companies comply with

the same nondiscrimination laws that bind banks and other lending institutions. I urge my colleagues to support this bill and help abolish the artificial impediments to the development and survival of emerging small businesses.

THE FAMILY BUSINESS PENSION RELIEF ACT OF 1993

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, for 20 years, Jim and Susan Richards have operated a small turbine manufacturing business in Connecticut. Like millions of small business owners across the Nation, they have struggled to keep up with changes in technology and the economy, while at the same time offering the best benefits possible in order to maintain a high-quality work force. Among other benefits, their employees enjoy being able to participate in a retirement plan, a Simplified Employee Pension [SEP], designed to encourage small business participation while minimizing paperwork.

Jim and Susan each play a key role in the operation of their business, yet the family aggregation law regarding pensions penalizes them by treating them as one, not two people. They are treated as if they receive one wage and are limited to the amount a single wage earner could contribute to secure their retirements. In other words, if Jim or Susan worked as hard for someone else, they could be twice as secure in their retirement. Is this fair? Supportive of family enterprise? Absolutely not. And furthermore, should any of their children work in the business, they too would be included in the single employee contribution limit, thus prevented from saving for their personal retirement.

The intent of current law is to prevent a business owner from circumventing the limit on tax-deferred pension contributions by putting family members on the payroll who, in reality, do not actively participate in the work of the company. To prevent abuse, however, we impose a great injustice on adults who work together to make a business succeed—and happen to be married or family members.

Therefore, today I am introducing legislation to modify family aggregation requirements and permit spouses and adult children to fully contribute to their own pension plans independently of one another, provided that they are fully contributing as employees of the firm. Thus, their retirement benefits would be the same as if they worked for someone else in similarly paying jobs.

I hope that my colleagues who share my commitment to encouraging small business development will join me in support of the Family Business Pension Relief Act of 1993.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**BRETT GAILEY OF LARGO, FL,
AWARDED EAGLE SCOUT HONORS**

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest pleasures I have as a Member of Congress is to visit with our Nation's youth because they inspire me with their spirit and enthusiasm and their eagerness to be our Nation's next generation of leaders.

Every once in a while, though, I am struck by an especially outstanding student who has taken the calling of community service to new heights. Brett Gailey of Largo, FL and a student at St. Petersburg Catholic High School, is a remarkable young man who has excelled in his studies, athletics, and in his service to our community. The latest honor accorded him was the presentation of his rank of Eagle Scout last week during the ceremonies of Boy Scout Troop 468 in Largo.

The community service project Brett took on as required by the Boy Scouts, was the designing and landscaping of the grounds at St. Petersburg Catholic. After 6 months of work, and 256 hours of volunteer service, he completed the project on his way to earning his Eagle Scout honors.

This was just one of many ways in which Brett has made an important contribution to our community. At age 12 he began his volunteer service at the Largo Medical Center, and since then has devoted more than 800 hours to assisting the patients and staff there in so many different ways. In addition, Brett works with patients at nearby Sabal Palms nursing home.

He also is an outstanding student and through the completion of a number of honors classes has earned a 4.15 grade point average on a scale of 4.0. He is as active in his school as he is in his community, serving as a class officer, treasurer of the Mu Alpha Theta math honor society, a member of the Interact and St. Vincent de Paul service clubs, a cheerleader, and as a top rated middle linebacker on the football team.

Although Brett says that community service is its own best award, he recently was honored with the receipt of the Ricky Bell Community Service Award Scholarship. This is an annual recognition given in memory of the former Tampa Bay Buccaneer running back who died of a rare blood disorder in 1984 after a short but great National Football League career. Ricky Bell touched so many people in the Tampa Bay area that this annual award is given in memory of that spirit of community service.

Mr. Speaker, following my remarks I will include for the benefit of my colleagues a story about Brett Gailey by Bob Chick of the Tampa Tribune. It offers great hope to our Nation as Brett's generation prepares to assume a leadership role at our local, State, and Federal levels.

My best wishes and congratulations go out to Brett Gailey, his parents, and their 8 children, all of whom share the same conviction that through community service they seek to make important contributions to their neigh-

bors in need. For Brett, the next stop after high school is a college education at Princeton, Harvard, or Notre Dame where he hopes to play football. There is no doubt in my mind that Brett will excel in his studies and that we have not heard the last of this newly honored Eagle Scout.

A SALUTE TO BILL MAYHUGH AND THE WMAL LEUKEMIA RADIOTHON

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, history was made this past weekend in the Washington metropolitan area. Local radio personality Bill Mayhugh hosted the annual WMAL-AM 630 Leukemia Radiothon starting Saturday afternoon, March 20, and when the fundraising event ended Sunday afternoon, the tote board read: \$1,635,508—a recordbreaking amount.

That incredible total for the 21-hour radiothon was reached through the generosity of not only Nation's Capital area residents, but also from the outstanding contribution of the United Food and Commercial Workers union. UFCW members, nationwide and in Canada, this year, donated \$1,419,000 to the radiothon to assist the Leukemia Society of America in its fight against the tragic disease.

Bill Mayhugh, in his famous mellow voice, has been encouraging generous WMAL listeners, local businesses, and employee groups for over two decades to call in their pledges to help find a cure for leukemia. His poignant stories of children stricken with leukemia, and their plight, have literally opened the pocketbooks of area residents, and others across the Nation, who have donated close to \$10 million for leukemia research over the 21 years of the WMAL radiothon.

WMAL's nonstop weekend radiothon, held again this year at the Pentagon City Fashion Center in Arlington, VA, annually draws local radio and television personalities and elected officials who stop by to talk on air with Bill, share an anecdote, and urge listeners to phone in their pledges. Satirist Mark Russell, ABC News reporter Cokie Roberts, and, by phone, NBC's Willard Scott were among those who visited with Bill during the radio event.

Mr. Speaker, we salute Bill Mayhugh, WMAL, the United Food and Commercial Workers union and the many, many residents of the Washington metropolitan area whose public spirit and generosity made a difference this past weekend in the effort to find a cure for leukemia.

NISEI ACHIEVED INTELLIGENCE COUPS

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, 1993 marks the mid-point of a 4-year period in which we are marking the 50th anniversaries of significant events in World War II.

Many of those events made headlines at the time. Some, due to the requirements of military secrecy, went unnoticed by the American public. But all of them contributed to America's victory in the Second World War.

I want to take this opportunity to note the achievements of one group of Americans who, because they were the right soldiers at the right place at the right time, were enormously important to the war effort. The accomplishments of the Japanese-American soldiers of the Military Intelligence Service were among the most valuable contributions of any Allied troops during World War II. Their record is summarized in an article by Mr. Bill Wagner entitled "Nisei Achieved Intelligence Coups," which appeared in the January 1993 issue of the VFW magazine. I would like to share that article with my colleagues:

NISEI ACHIEVED INTELLIGENCE COUPS

(By Bill Wagner)

Americans of Japanese ancestry played a vital but little-known role in the Pacific Theater of WWII.

The 6,000 mostly Japanese-American (Nisei) graduates of the Military Intelligence Service Language School (MISLS) of Fort Snelling, Minn., could well be the last unsung heroes of World War II.

They served from the icy tundra of Kiska and Attu in Alaska's Aleutians to the boiling jungles of Burma and India, and on still classified missions with the OSS—Office of Strategic Services, a CIA forerunner. Nisei agents also went on forays into the caves of Yenan to rendezvous with two then obscure Chinese partisans named Mao Tse Tung and Chou En Lai. Nisei MISLS grads played a major, if unheralded, role in nearly every battle in the Pacific during WWII.

Although their contributions have rated little more than a heroic and gallant footnote to the chronicles of the war, Gen. Douglas MacArthur underscored their part when he said: "Never in military history did an army know so much about the enemy prior to an actual engagement."

Despite this accolade, mention of the Japanese-American part in WWII conjures up for most memories of the famed Nisei "Go For Broke" 442nd Regimental Combat Team which fought with distinction in Italy.

SHROUDED IN SECRECY

But the exploits of the other Japanese-Americans, the MISLS grads, so far have been told only in bits and pieces. For one thing, their work was shrouded in secrecy. Some of it was still classified in 1971.

Perhaps the Nisei's biggest intelligence coup was the capture and translation of the Z Plan, Imperial Japan's strategy for defending the Marianas Islands (Guam and Saipan).

Armed with that translation, Adm. Raymond Spruance's pilots destroyed Japanese airbases and scores of aircraft before the landings. American subs sent two Japanese carriers to the bottom. Homefront newspapers dubbed it "the great Marianas turkey shoot." Tokyo was now within range of American bombers.

Another coup was the Imperial Japanese army's ordnance inventory. It listed amounts, types and manufacturers' names and locations on the home islands, providing new targets for B-29s.

Immediately before the American landings in the Philippines in October 1944, Nisei translators learned of Japan's master plan for the defense of the islands.

If many of these disasters could be laid at the door of Japanese commanders' carelessness

with codes, it's hard to fault them. When war broke out, U.S. intelligence officials estimated that only 100 Americans had mastered the complexities of the Japanese language.

SEARCH FOR TRANSLATORS

Gen. John Weckerling, an army intelligence officer, said Japanese could easily be the world's most difficult language. Weckerling and another intelligence officer, Col. Kai Rasmussen, hit upon the idea of using the 4,000 Nisei already in the service before Pearl Harbor. But they found less than 10% could read or speak more than a few words of Japanese.

Even though a lot more than refresher courses would be needed, Weckerling and Rasmussen obtained a budget outlay of only \$2,000 just before Pearl Harbor for the first MISLS school in San Francisco's Presidio. The school was relocated in Minnesota when an executive order required Japanese-Americans evacuate the West Coast.

Once graduated, the Nisei scattered across the Pacific. For some, there was even more training. Charles Tatsuda, originally from Alaska, who returned to the Minneapolis-St. Paul area after the war to study and practice law, was among a handful sent to paratrooper school. Although they never jumped in combat, Tatsuda points out, "We all won Bronze Stars."

Serving as an intelligence sleuth in the Philippines, he said in a letter home: "The fighting has been tough—close combat, picking off a great deal of the enemy with rifles and not with big guns."

Another Nisei who returned to Minnesota after the war, California native Kiyoshi Ishibashi, was a member of the MISLS team in Calcutta, India. The unit broke codes by listening for "one word" signals carefully concealed in routine messages. Later, in Burma, Ishibashi's group "monitored and translated all Japanese aircraft broadcasts. We had to be careful in combat zones of our own soldiers mistaking us for the enemy."

GETTING ON WITH BEING AMERICANS

Whether in Europe or the Pacific, Nisei heroism was displayed while over 100,000 Japanese-Americans were held in detention centers. Many were the parents, brothers and sisters of Nisei GIs.

"It was the Nisei way," says Bud Nakasone, a Hawaii native who also returned to Minnesota to teach, collect and continue his army intelligence work in the Reserves.

"Americans got a better view of us through this kind of bravery," Nakasone says today. After the war, Nakasone says Nisei were primarily interested in putting their wartime glory—and the degradation of the camps—behind them "and get on with being Americans. And we did."

STOP DISCRIMINATION AGAINST OUR SENIOR CITIZENS

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, last week I, along with some of my colleagues in the House and Senate held a press conference to draw attention to the need to repeal the Social Security earnings penalty.

On February 4, 1993, we sent a letter to President Clinton reminding him of his promise

in "Putting People First" to " * * * lift Social Security earnings test limitation so that older Americans are able to help rebuild our economy and create a better future for all." In that letter, we asked him to include language to remove this burdensome and discriminatory limitation in his economic growth package. I am concerned that when his economic growth package surfaced there was no mention of the earnings test.

The purpose of the press conference was to direct the attention of Members of Congress and the President to legislation we have introduced to correct this depression era fossil. This rule was fostered during the depression to take older Americans out of the workplace to make room for the masses of unemployed. Those conditions changed long ago. In fact, the U.S. Department of Labor has warned of pending shortages in the labor market.

At present a senior citizen age 62 to 64, loses \$1 in Social Security benefits for every \$2 he or she earns over the limit of \$7,680. Seniors aged 65 to 69 lose \$1 in benefits for every \$3 over the limit of \$10,560. However, if you reach 70 and still want to work, there is no penalty. Our legislation would eliminate the Social Security earnings limit for people who reach normal retirement age, which is currently age 65.

Mr. Speaker, is a mind a terrible thing to waste only if it is in the body of a 20-year-old? President Kennedy once said, "It is not enough for a great nation merely to have added new years to life—our objective must also be to add new life to those years." The Social Security earnings limitation subtracts from those years. I submit to the Congress and to the President of the United States that through this rule, we have thrown away a generation who mastered fine skills, fought a world war, turned initiative into successful business practices, and invented solutions to problems with the younger generation.

No person should be penalized for being willing to work. I hope that other Members of Congress and the President will see the need to end this unfair discrimination against one of our Nation's most valued resources—our senior citizens.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL-TO-WORK TRANSITION AND YOUTH APPRENTICESHIP ACT OF 1993

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am joining with my good friend and the ranking minority member on the Education and Labor Committee, Mr. GOODLING, and others, in introducing a bill designed to meet the needs of the over 50 percent of U.S. youth who do not plan to seek a 4-year college degree after graduating from high school. Specifically, this legislation, the National School-to-Work Transition and Youth Apprenticeship Act of 1993, is designed to establish high quality work-based learning programs throughout the United States, that train youth for skilled, high wage careers which do not re-

quire a 4-year education. Establishment of such a system in this country, would address a serious inadequacy in this Nation's educational system, as well as significantly improve the quality of the U.S. work force, enabling the United States to better compete in the global marketplace.

At a time when only 50 percent of U.S. youth go on to college after high school, with only 20 to 25 percent of all youth completing 4-year degrees, our U.S. educational system continues to be disproportionately geared to meet the needs of the college bound. There is no question that the United States has an extremely well developed, and well funded infrastructure in place to guide young Americans from high school to college—in fact arguably the best in the world. Federal programs to assist college-bound youth provide combined public and private subsidies of \$5,000 per year, for 4 years, per student. However, according to a 1990 GAO report, while post-secondary students are subsidized with Federal support, those who never enter or who drop out of the higher education system lose out on over \$10,000 of public investment in their future.

In this country, 4-year college is often seen as the route to successful careers, with high school curriculum disproportionately geared to the college-bound. Counselors in high school typically advise about colleges, not careers—with a 1991 survey by ETS finding that almost one-half of all high school students never talked to a counselor about occupations. Job search assistance is almost nonexistent in U.S. high schools. And very few U.S. employers recruit from high school, with even fewer making use of high school academic records or teacher recommendations.

For many young Americans, the years between high school and entrance into the adult work force are wasted years. In large because of the difficulties which noncollege bound youth have in making the transition from school to work, high school graduates are falling further and further behind their college cohorts. Males with only a high school diploma saw wages fall 30 percent since 1973—from \$9.75 to \$6.90. The gap in wages between college graduates and high school graduates has increased from \$3.64 to \$5.03 an hour over the same period.

Moreover, American businesses are confronting an imminent shortage of skilled workers, of crisis proportion in certain high skilled industries, which is directly affecting U.S. competitiveness. Demographic trends, technological change, increased international competition, and to a degree, inadequacy of U.S. education and training systems have resulted in shortages of skilled workers, and an excess of unskilled, hard-to-employ individuals. A significant proportion of youth graduate from high school with inadequate basic skills and lacking in work readiness competencies. An estimated 17 million workers need remedial education each year. Employers are so concerned, they are spending nearly a billion dollars a year, according to some accounts, in basic skills education for their workers. And all of this is occurring at a time when higher skill occupations are growing at 2½ times the rate of lower skill jobs. Yet the United States is the only major industrial nation lacking a formal

system for helping youth make the transition from school to work.

In recent years, numerous commissions have called for schools to improve achievement with longer days, after increased standards for curriculums, graduation, and teachers. However, few have focused on motivation problems that cause poor achievement. This somewhat changed in the late 1980s, with reports: "Workforce 2000" (1987); "Forgotten Half" (1988) and "America's Choice: High Skills or Low Wages" (1990) stressing high academic standards for all youth, tied to skills that workers need for successful careers in workplaces of future. However, a big problem remains. Many students still don't see the relevance of school. They cannot connect the hours of assignments, lectures, drills, tests and books with the real world and its tie to careers.

These realizations have forced States and local areas to undertake reform efforts to meet the challenge in our U.S. educational system as it pertains to the U.S. workplace. Such reforms have resulted in the establishment of State and local youth apprenticeship and other school-to-work transition programs peppered throughout the country.

In Wisconsin, under the leadership of Gov. Tommy Thompson, State Superintendent of Schools Bert Grover, and other key players, tech prep, and youth apprenticeship programs for students interested in technical careers have been developed, and now serve as models for other States and for national legislative efforts in establishing such programs nationwide. Wisconsin's Youth Apprenticeship Program, based in part on successful program designs in European countries, integrates school-based and work-based learning to provide youth with academic and occupational skills leading to both a high school diploma and a certificate of occupational proficiency in a specific industry. Our bill similarly develops a national model for youth apprenticeship, as well as establishing a national system for skill standards development.

Specifically, title I of our bill requires the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor to establish an interagency compact on work force preparation, to be administered according to an interagency agreement between the Secretaries of Education and Labor, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce. The compact is directed to utilize existing staff and resources of the Departments of Education and Labor, and to develop U.S. work force preparation policy and oversee program administration specifically in areas of: skill standards development; broadbased school-to-work transition; and development of a U.S. Youth Apprenticeship System.

Title II of the bill requires the compact to facilitate the development and subsequent endorsement of a national system of voluntary, industry-recognized skill standards, including recommendations for the assessment and application of such standards to education and training programs leading to certificates of mastery for broadly based occupations within major industries or clusters of industries. Under our legislation, industry-recognized skill standards are to be developed through partnerships of business and industry, labor, and education, and training experts in related fields

of work force development—brought together through grants provided by the compact. Our bill also provides for the establishment of an advisory group on workforce skills, composed of experienced individuals from business and industry, labor, education, and training, who are known for their expertise in the area of work force development, a majority of whom are to be representatives of the private sector. The advisory group is to identify workplace readiness competencies which employers agree all students should possess upon completion of high school in order to be effective participants in the work force, and make subsequent recommendations on the incorporation of such competencies into the academic and work-based curriculum in grades K-12, as well as other appropriate education and training programs, taking into account the previous work of the SCANS Commission. The advisory group is also intended to provide expert advice to the compact on the identification of industries and industry clusters for which voluntary industry-recognized skill standards might be successfully developed and utilized. The advisory group is also intended to advise the compact on the subsequent endorsement of such standards.

Title III of our bill, provides competitive grants to States for the development of State plans in States where no such plan exists, and for systemwide education reform, infrastructure building, and implementation of State and local programs and services that will result in the development of broad-based school-to-work transition programs in States with approved plans in place. Under this title, State plans must be cooperatively developed, and grants cooperatively administered by the State's lead agencies for education, including secondary, vocational, and higher education, labor, employment and training, and where appropriate, youth apprenticeship. Grant moneys are intended to result in a reform of school structures, curricula, and instructional methods resulting in: experiential learning; integration of academic and vocational instruction; the availability of career awareness and exploration programs and opportunities in middle school and early high school years; improved and expanded career and academic counseling; the development and expansion of supportive services and a supportive environment for alternative learning opportunities; mastery learning; and expanded the innovative teacher and counselor training opportunities in the area of school-to-work transition, including opportunities outside of the classroom.

Last, title IV of our bill provides competitive grants to States, and States in turn provide grants to local consortia for the development and implementation of youth apprenticeship programs. This title is based in large part on legislation introduced last year by President Bush, the National Youth Apprenticeship Act of 1992.

The youth apprenticeship title of this bill has the goal of expanding the range of skill training and career options for youth through immediate entry into a skilled occupation upon high school graduation, entry into certified apprenticeship programs, entry into technical postsecondary education programs, or technologically oriented programs at colleges and universities. Under this program, State plans

must also be cooperatively developed, and grants cooperatively administered by the State's lead agencies for education, and labor, employment and training, and where appropriate, youth apprenticeship. Local consortia who will actually run youth apprenticeship programs under this act, must include at least one education and one business entity in a partnership. As provided for under the bill, eligible local consortia must be composed of at least one of each of the following: First, local educational agencies, an individual school within an LEA, an area vocational school, or any of these agencies or schools in partnership with institutions of higher education as defined under section 481 of the Higher Education Act of 1965, which includes 2-year public technical or community colleges, and proprietary institutions eligible under the Higher Education Act; and second, local employers or business associations, including private industry councils.

Youth Apprenticeship Programs funded under this title must: Be based on an agreement developed by the school, the employer, the student, and the student's parent; include as a prerequisite, career exploration prior to entry into an apprenticeship; include structured, sequenced classroom instruction linking academic and work-based learning, that complies with state graduation requirements; include integrated classroom instruction and work-based learning that is competency-based, and developed through cooperative efforts of educators and participating employers; include work-based learning, either job-specific or in clusters within an industry, in a skilled occupational area, and provided by a skilled mentor; include guidance and counseling, by staff that are trained and dedicated to counseling youth in youth apprenticeship programs, as well as educators who are trained and dedicated to the teaching of students in apprenticeships; and result in the receipt of a high school diploma, and either the receipt of an approved certificate of mastery, where appropriate, entry into a postsecondary program, or entry into a registered apprenticeship program.

Finally, while funding is of course an important element in the development of comprehensive school-to-work transition and youth apprenticeship legislation, we purposely stayed away from the funding debate, recommending funding in fiscal years 1994 through 1998 at such sums for all of programs established under this bill. This decision was made based on the premise that we wished to focus on policy direction as opposed to battles over the budget at this stage in the development of this legislative package. We feel that through reform of our education system to provide comprehensive school-to-work programs in grades K-12, and more focused programs such as youth apprenticeship for upper level high school students, we will go far to build the necessary bridge between school and the workplace. We feel that this legislation establishes the proper role of the Federal Government in helping States and local areas to develop and expand innovative service delivery programs that meet the needs of local areas, while providing Federal guidance on the establishment of national skill standards, a national school-to-work policy, and a national

youth apprenticeship system in the United States. We encourage others to join us in co-sponsorship of this important legislation.

IN MEMORIAM OF PROFESSOR
EMERITUS ALLAN BURNS COWART

HON. EARL HUTTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, the Small Business Development Centers, I believe, have done some excellent work for the small businesses of our Nation. One of the outstanding citizens of my district, Allan Cowart, was a pioneer of these centers. Mr. Cowart recently passed away and I insert the following statement, delivered by Don Clause, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

IN MEMORIAM: PROFESSOR EMERITUS ALLAN
BURNS COWART

Professor Emeritus Allan Burns Cowart died on March 6, 1993. Born in Pensacola, Florida on October 21, 1921, his first commitment was service with the U.S. Army Air Corps where he became an Air Traffic Control Officer with the first U.S. Fighter wing established in England in 1943—medical limitations having denied him becoming a pilot. Upon returning to the U.S. in 1946, Allan became Director of Music for Butler County High Schools, Alabama, started a music store and was a founder of the Auburn Knights Band Group of his vintage. The next four years were spent in Argentina and Ecuador as Superintendent of Pan American Grace Airways for that area; however, the Korean War forced him back into active duty which only terminated with retirement as a Lieutenant Colonel in 1970. His specializations were in the development of real time air traffic and defense control systems including heading research projects for the FAA. War and peacetime service took him through the Far East, Southeast Asia, India, Polynesia, the Middle East and Caribbean.

A passion for knowledge and pure academic learning was fulfilled through Bachelors Degrees with majors in Psychology (Hawaii) and Social Sciences (George Washington) then a Masters in Government Administration—again at George Washington University. In 1970 he was accepted into the Georgia PhD program, but this coincided with appointment as an Assistant Professor of Management at the UWF Eglin Center.

His strongest sense of mission from the beginning of his time at UWF was to extend University resources to assist small business. On July 1, 1972, President Harold Crosby authorized the start of a UWF Resource Center for Small Business Management funded by UWF resources and a grant of \$43,000 from the MDIA. In October of that year UWF was appointed as one of the 36 original Small Business Institute Schools thereby giving senior and graduate students opportunities to assist small businesses while doing for-credit curriculum courses. In May 1976, the Small Business Administration selected UWF as one of six University Business Development Centers to cooperate in developing a national program to aid small business, and in March 1977, provided \$40,000 towards delivering services. In April of 1977, Allan Cowart testified before the U.S. Senate Small Business Committee to gain support for such programs of management assistance. Later in

1977 the State began to fund the UWF Center and in February 1978, Governor Askew, Senator Childers and Chancellor York formally dedicated the UWF SBDC facility. In October 1978, the Board of Regents approved the SBDC concept as a Statewide program with UWF being appointed as the Florida Host Institution and Allan as State Coordinator.

Allan Cowart's work at the 1980 White House Conference on Small Business contributed to Public Law 96-302 which authorized the nationwide application of the SBDC programs to assist small business. Today, there are some 750 SBDC subcenters across the nation.

As a fully tenured professor, Allan Cowart retired in August 1985 and was appointed Professor Emeritus the following year. In April 1984, he had been back in Washington testifying to the House of Representatives Committee on Small Business. As a material mark of his impact, his encouragement to develop Procurement Assistance for Small businesses in Florida ensured that by the end of 1992 over \$1 billion of contracts had been obtained through FSBDC help.

The characteristics of this former faculty member were of a person with vision, with singleness of purpose, of determination leavened with charm, humanity and understanding. A person of many intellectual attributes—one who spanned both the humanities and the sciences, a musician and a businessman, a teacher and an inspirer—a person who was fully active in community affairs until the last few days of his life.

His legacy is firmly written into the history of this University and through gratitude from thousands of small business owners whose needs he saw and ensured that they could be alleviated through University assistance to the benefit of both teaching and private enterprise.

He was a true pioneer and a major contributor to the development of the University of West Florida and as such he will be ever remembered.

TRIBUTE TO THE REVEREND AND
MRS. EDDIE McDONALD

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to celebrate a milestone in Michigan. On Saturday, March 27, friends, family, and the congregation of the Friendship Missionary Baptist Church in Pontiac, MI, will gather to celebrate the 25th pastoral anniversary of the Reverend and Mrs. Eddie McDonald. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting this remarkable couple and in congratulating them on this momentous occasion.

I am proud to stand here today and say that no one has better and more true values than my friends, the Reverend and Mrs. McDonald. They exemplify all the finest attributes of Christian service and devoted leadership. They have dedicated their lives to spreading the word of God, and have faithfully ministered to the needs of their church and the people of our community. I am truly thankful that our community has been represented strongly through their Christian service, dedication, and hard work.

The McDonalds have spent virtually a lifetime together, forging a true union of partner-

ship in their 42 years of marriage and in their 25 years of service to the Friendship Missionary Baptist Church. Success and devotion are qualities they both possess, and these qualities shine through in their marriage, in their eight loving children, and in their contributions to their church.

On a more personal note, I am deeply grateful to have good friends like the Reverend and Mrs. McDonald. Our friendship extends over more than a decade, and words cannot describe how dear they are to me and how grateful I am to have them as friends.

I am confident that the Friendship Missionary Baptist Church will continue to thrive through their spiritual leadership and through God's abundant blessings. Again, I urge you to join me in saluting this remarkable couple, and in wishing them the best of luck and much happiness and success.

MICHAEL N. COPPOLA: MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today on the floor of this House in recognition of Michael N. Coppola from Buffalo, NY in my district, and to congratulate him for being named Boys' Town of Italy's 1993 Man of the Year.

Mike was trained well by the Jesuits of Canisius High School and Canisius College, where he earned his B.S. degree in marketing.

Today, Mike is corporate vice president of Tops markets. But 29 years ago, in 1964, he began his career with Tops as a part-time stock clerk, and has since risen through the ranks of the organization to the position he now holds. He served his industry as a past president of the Frozen Foods Association of Western New York.

Mike's commitment extends to our entire community. Last year, he served Boys' Town as chairman of the ball of the year. Recently, as chairman of the United Way's Food Division, Mike was awarded the Jacobs Cup for achieving the greatest increase in contributions over the past year. Mike works closely with his staff at Tops to help provide leadership and important fundraising for a number of other western New York community organizations.

That commitment must come from home, for Mike is a true family man. He is the eldest of 10 children, a loving husband, and devoted father. He and his wife, Kathy, who is also very involved in service to our community through a number of organizations, are both lifelong residents of western New York. Here, they have raised their four children: Jennifer, Jill, Michelle, and Jeffrey.

Another inspiration for Mike must have been his great aunt, Eve Nelson, who was named Boys' Town Woman of the Year in 1970 in New York City. She is justifiably proud of her nephew's involvement in this fine cause today.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending congratulations to the Boys Town of Italy Man of the Year—Mike Coppola.

VCU SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK CELEBRATES 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to a momentous day in the annals of the school of social work at Virginia Commonwealth University [VCU]. They are celebrating their 75th anniversary.

The school of social work was established in 1917, as the Richmond School of Social Economy. The name was soon changed to the Richmond School of Social Work and Public Health. One of the major reasons the school was established was to help returning veterans from World War I to be reintegrated back into society as the war concluded.

After being affiliated with the College of William and Mary, the school was one of several components of the Richmond Professional Institute [RPI], which became an independent State University in 1962. RPI and the Medical College of Virginia merged and became VCU in 1968.

The school is the fifth largest school of social work in the country, and is the oldest school of its kind in the South. It is 1 of only 26 schools of social work offering a bachelors and masters degree along with a doctorate. The school's master of social work program is the largest graduate program at VCU. It has 4,666 living alumni who practice social work throughout Virginia, North America, and internationally.

The school has provided both academic and professional leadership and training, and its faculty is considered to be one of the finest in the Nation. Four hundred sixty-two field instructors supervise students doing practical field work throughout the Commonwealth and the District of Columbia, and the faculty is actively engaged in research, writing, and in the development of social work theory.

For the past 75 years, the school has provided leadership and guidance in social policy and social welfare. Its graduates serve on the front lines of both private and public social service organizations as well as in senior administrative positions in Government agencies and the nonprofit sector.

I enthusiastically commend the school of social work for its commitment to our Nation and the betterment of her people. I sincerely hope that their tremendous accomplishments will continue in the future.

TRIBUTE TO MIKE CAMPBELL

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Mike Campbell who is stepping down as president of the Madison County Farm Bureau. This Friday's 74th annual meeting in Edwardsville, IL, will be the last meeting Mike will chair. Mike has been involved in Madison County Farm Bureau since 1974. He

was first elected to the board of directors in 1978 and has served as president since 1984.

However, Mike's involvement in farm bureau activities has not been limited to the Madison County chapter. He is known throughout Illinois for his involvement in bringing issues affecting farmers to the attention of State and national legislators and working with legislators to find logical solutions to these issues. Mike is a founding member of the Illinois Farm Bureau's activator committee and has served as vice chairman of the committee since 1986. He is also chairman of my agriculture advisory board for the 12th Congressional District.

Though he is giving up his presidency of the Madison County Farm Bureau, Mike will continue to serve on the board of directors. I am thankful for his contributions to agriculture in Madison County and throughout Illinois and wish him well as he pursues new opportunities with the farm bureau. I thank my colleagues for joining me in recognition of Mike Campbell.

FIRE PROTECTION IN HIGHRISE BUILDINGS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, communities across the country, including mine in Louisville, KY, are taking steps to prevent the tragedy of fires in highrise buildings. In Louisville, Mayor Jerry Abramson, the Louisville Board of Aldermen, and Louisville Fire Division Chief Russell Sanders are working to enact a city ordinance which will require highrise buildings to be retrofitted with automatic sprinklers.

To advance and complement these local initiatives, I am today introducing legislation which will allow for a 15-percent tax credit for the cost of installing automatic fire sprinkler systems in existing highrise buildings which were erected before State or local building codes required sprinklers.

Building owners who retrofit structures to meet National Fire Protection Association standards would qualify for the credit for work done between December 31, 1992, and January 1, 1999.

Fighting fires in highrise buildings is extremely dangerous, and often it is impossible to extinguish highrise fires using conventional firefighting equipment, techniques, and personnel. As a consequence, lives are lost and millions of dollars of property damage is done. Examples are the recent highrise fires at the MGM Grand in Las Vegas which claimed 85 lives; at the San Juan DuPont Plaza, 96 lives, and at the Peachtree 25th Building in Atlanta, 6 lives.

Technology exists to safely, efficiently, and effectively control and extinguish fires. That technology is the automatic fire sprinkler system. National Fire Protection Association statistics show that the success rate of sprinkler systems in extinguishing fires is more than 96 percent.

The value of an automatic sprinkler system can best be illustrated by the February 1991, Meridian Plaza highrise fire in Philadelphia. In that disastrous instance, eight unsprinkled

floors were completely destroyed before the fire was extinguished at the 30th floor by nine sprinkler heads.

Louisville Fire Division Chief Russell Sanders further describes the importance of automatic sprinklers in the Louisville Courier-Journal article which follows this statement.

Providing an incentive for installing these life-saving sprinkler systems makes economic sense and saves precious lives. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important measure.

SPRINKLERS AND LIVES
(By Russell E. Sanders)

In November of 1980, a fire at the MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas left 85 people dead, over 600 injured and more than \$30 million of property loss. Less than three months later, Las Vegas experienced another disastrous high-rise fire. This time, fire at the 30-story Hilton Hotel involved 22 floors and caused eight deaths, 302 civilian injuries and 48 firefighter injuries.

Then, in December 1986, a fire burned out of control at the Dupont Plaza high-rise hotel in San Juan, Puerto Rico, killing 97 occupants and injuring 140 others.

High-rise office buildings have also been ravaged by fire. In May 1988, a fire at the Interstate Bank Building in Los Angeles destroyed the 12th through 16th floors and killed one security guard, before 383 firefighters gained control. More recently, in February 1991, a fire at One Meridian Plaza in Philadelphia burned out of control for 19 hours, destroyed eight floors without sprinklers, killed three firefighters and caused property damage that is now estimated at over \$1 billion.

Because the Interstate Bank fire occurred after business hours and the One Meridian fire on a Saturday, only a few people were in these buildings at the time. The loss of life would have been much greater had the fires occurred during business hours.

These are only a small sample of the tragic fires that have occurred in unsprinklered high-rise buildings in this country and abroad.

The long list of needlessly destroyed lives and property will continue to grow if we fail to act. I emphasize "needlessly" because the technology to prevent these disasters is available and affordable in the form of retrofitted automatic sprinkler systems.

In fact, the effectiveness of sprinklers was clearly demonstrated in two of the tragic fires described above. At the MGM Grand the fire moved in two directions. In one direction where no sprinkler protection existed, the fire grew uncontrolled; in the other, sprinklers stopped it cold. At One Meridian Plaza fire completely destroyed the unsprinklered 22nd through 29th floors before being extinguished at the 30th floor by nine sprinkler heads.

National Fire Protection Association statistics indicate that the success rate of sprinkler systems is better than 96 percent. In instances when sprinkler systems have failed, the failure with few exceptions was due to burn intervention—the system was shut down either prior to the fire or before complete extinguishment. Further, a multiple fatality fire has never occurred in a high-rise that was protected by a properly installed working sprinkler system.

Computer modeling of the Interstate Bank fire revealed that temperatures on the initial floor of the fire reached 1,100 degrees Fahrenheit within 11 minutes of the fire's start. Then flashover occurred—the smoke

reached a temperature that radiated sufficient energy to raise exposed combustible surfaces to their ignition temperatures.

Major metropolitan fire departments all over the world have proven time and again that once flashover occurs in unsprinklered high-rise buildings, the problems of fire and smoke control become unmanageable. When firefighters are unable to control the spread of fire and smoke protecting the lives of occupants and firefighters becomes difficult, at best, and in many cases impossible.

The Kentucky Building Code defines a high-rise as having floors used for human occupancy more than 75 feet above the lowest level of access for fire department vehicles. Measurement is from grade level to the floor level of the top floor used for human occupancy.

In the City of Louisville we have counted 46 unsprinklered properties that fit this definition; five others are in Jefferson County outside the city limits. There is an approximately equal distribution between office-commercial and residential properties. Five of these properties are apartments for the elderly, managed by the Housing Authority of Louisville (HAL).

Every U.S. city that has experienced one of these tragic high-rise fires has at least one thing in common. Each reacted after the disaster by passing legislation requiring the installation of sprinkler systems in all (or selected occupancy classes of) existing high-rise buildings.

We are a progressive community; let's not wait for a tragedy and then react.

The housing authority recently received approval for a federal grant to retrofit its five high-rises with automatic sprinkler systems. Tenants and residents in the remaining 46 unsprinklered properties need this same protection and your firefighters need this help

THE VETERANS HEALTH CARE
REFORM ACT OF 1993

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

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Veterans Health-Care Reform Act of 1993, a bill that would implement the legislative recommendations of the Commission on the Future Structure of Veterans Health Care, the so-called Mission Commission. The bill would restructure eligibility for VA health care benefits by completely revising chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code. The act contains the following major provisions:

Revises eligibility rules to provide that any veteran deemed eligible for VA care would be eligible to receive all needed care and services. Under the existing system, the rules of eligibility differ depending on the type of care the veteran needs. Currently, a veteran may be eligible for one type of service; for example, hospital care, and be ineligible for another type; for example, outpatient care.

Broadens the number of veterans with so-called mandatory eligibility for VA health-care and health-related services. It would state that VA shall furnish needed care and services to any service-connected veteran and to any nonservice-connected veteran with income below the current "means test" level. In 1993,

the "means test" income level is \$19,408 for a single veteran and \$23,290 for a married veteran, plus \$1,296 for each additional dependent. Under current law, many such veterans are not entitled to all types of care, outpatient care for example.

Broadens the types of health-related services VA shall furnish to eligible veterans to include social support, such as personal care and homemaker services. It would also clarify that VA shall furnish all eligible veterans with needed preventive health care services, respite care, hospice care, medical and prosthetic equipment and devices, and home improvements and structural alterations when appropriate.

Provides that VA shall contact for all needed care and services for eligible veterans if the department is not capable of furnishing the care or services in its facilities, or if VA facilities are geographically inaccessible.

Authorizes VA to establish a system under which veterans ineligible for cost-free VA care, as described above, could still obtain care from VA at a cost determined by the Department. It would provide for VA to be reimbursed by other Federal or State programs for care furnished to veterans with dual eligibility.

Mr. Speaker, this is one of several bills that has been introduced to change eligibility for VA health care. These bills will provide a point of reference as the committee continues to work with the administration on National Health Care reform and the continued role of the VA in such reforms.

CRS REPORT ON MEDICAL INDUSTRY PROFITS SHOWS THAT
DRUG FIRMS ARE UNUSUALLY
PROFITABLE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to a recent Congressional Research Service report, which analyzed the profitability of medical industries. The report shows that between 1987 and 1991, the drug industry's profits were higher than any other medical industries and they more than doubled the profit "benchmark" of the all-manufacturing average as a percent of both equity and sales.

CRS noted that the pharmaceutical industry's ability to remain extremely profitable over the past 30 years is quite rare. The report identified some of the causes for high profitability to be market structure [oligopoly], patent protection, barriers to entry, large staffs of detailmen, and third party payers who were "less than diligent in resisting high prices."

The report hypothesizes that because drug profits are so high, there exists the possibility of "reducing prices without compromising quantity and quality of supply." I strongly agree.

This CRS report further strengthens recent congressional arguments about the practices of the drug industry and the marketplace in which they thrive.

I would like to caution you, Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues about promises currently

being made by the pharmaceutical industry to voluntarily contain prices without any Government oversight. As a headline, it may sound nice. However, we need to know a great deal more.

There is no means to ensure that new drugs are priced reasonably upon their introduction. Chances are, if drug executives know that they will have to contain price increases, they will jack-up the introduction price to increase revenues.

My bill, H.R. 916, entitled the Prescription Drug Prices Review Board Act of 1993, will save money for prescription drug consumers, large and small. By increasing the availability of pricing information, allowing for drug price review and negotiation, and serving penalties on those who excessively price prescription drugs, the board will make sure the American consumer is protected from price gouging. At the same time, it will see that the U.S. pharmaceutical industry remains strong and profitable.

The drug industry continues to resist legislation which will affect their pricing decisions. Consumers and Members of Congress are tired of drug business as usual. That's where we stand today. Roy Vagelos, who has been Merck's chairman and chief executive officer, stated in the Washington Post that "in the long run, the business view must reflect the customers. If the customers start to resent you, you've got a problem." I agree.

Following is a table from the CRS study that makes clear why pricing reform is overdue.

TABLE 1.—PROFITABILITY OF DRUG INDUSTRY VS. ALL-MANUFACTURING BENCHMARKS, 1987-1991

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	5 yr. avg.
As percent of equity						
Drugs	17.56	30.44	29.43	27.12	26.07	26.12
Benchmark—all manufacturing	12.83	16.18	13.85	10.69	6.41	11.99
As percent of sales						
Drugs	10.4	16.0	15.4	15.7	15.2	14.54
Benchmark—all manufacturing	4.9	6.0	5.0	4.0	2.5	4.47

Source.—Commerce Department Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing, Mining and Trade Corporations.

H.R. 1430, A BILL TO INCREASE TEMPORARILY THE STATUTORY LIMIT ON THE PUBLIC DEBT

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced H.R. 1430, a bill to increase temporarily the statutory limit on the public debt.

Mr. Speaker, we have just about run out of room under the current limit. Last Thursday, March 18, I received a letter from Secretary Bentsen informing me that the Treasury Department expects to run out of cash and borrowing authority on April 7. In that letter, Secretary Bentsen requests that the Congress act quickly to enact legislation to increase the debt limit to \$4,370 billion through September 30, 1993. This increase would be temporary. Therefore, after September 30, the debt limit would revert to the current level.

Secretary Bentsen emphasized in his letter the importance of enacting a debt limit increase before Congress departs for the Easter district work period, so that Social Security beneficiaries who try to cash the checks they receive at the beginning of the month will not be left high and dry. In order to comply with Secretary Bentsen's request and to accommodate the need for timely action, the Committee on Ways and Means will report H.R. 1430 to the House as quickly as possible. This will facilitate floor action and final enactment before the Congress leaves for the Easter work period. This will also allow for the smooth functioning of Government without interruption.

TRIBUTE TO THE HEBREW FREE LOAN SOCIETY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Hebrew Free Loan Society, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary.

For the past century, the Hebrew Free Loan Society, which is located in my congressional district, has followed the age-old guiding principle of helping others to help themselves. Following this credo, the Society offers aid in the form of interest free-loans to immigrants from all over the world, and to descendants of immigrants so that they can continue to contribute to the vitality and vibrancy of the United States.

Over 1 million loans totalling more than \$117 million have been granted, no strings attached, since the society was founded in 1892. With these loans, the Hebrew Free Loan Society has contributed to the financial stability and dignity of the people of the New York metropolitan area.

I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the commendable work of this outstanding organization and congratulate the members on its growth and success. I also wish to recognize the hard work of the Hebrew Free Loan Society under the leadership of Society president David M. Durst, vice presidents David Botwinik, Donald Flamm and Stanford Warshawsky, treasurer William Golden, secretary Judah Gribetz, executive director Arnold Teitelbaum and assistant director Michael Novick.

I call upon all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to these dedicated individuals, and in wishing the Hebrew Free Loan Society another 100 years of service.

HEALTH CARE REFORM SHOULD START WITH CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton has demonstrated how serious he is about

health care reform by asking his wife, Hillary Clinton, to head the effort to develop a comprehensive health care proposal. Mrs. Clinton knows how important this issue is, especially to vulnerable populations such as our Nation's children and pregnant women.

Our Nation's health care problems are apparent. Medical prices are rising far faster than the rate of inflation. American families are being priced out of the U.S. health care system because they can't afford their health insurance premiums or the out-of-pocket costs of adequate medical care.

Millions of Americans who do have insurance are only a pink slip away from being locked out of the health insurance market because of preexisting health conditions that would limit their ability to obtain a new policy.

The number of Americans who are uninsured is growing, and children are especially likely to lack health insurance coverage and adequate health care. As many as 12 million children have no health insurance coverage, and two-thirds of them live in families above the poverty level.

Although prenatal care is one of the most critical steps to a healthy start in life, one-fourth of all pregnant women do not get adequate prenatal care. And less than half of American children receive the immunizations they should have by the age of 2.

Health care reform is essential to the well-being of every American citizen and to our Nation as a whole.

We must enact a reform package that ensures that every American has affordable health care coverage as soon as possible, starting with the population where the investment in health care coverage has the most immediate and obvious return—our children.

If we fail to provide health insurance to pregnant women and children as soon as possible, we are being penny-wise and pound-foolish. What little we save by not covering those who are our most vulnerable citizens comes back to haunt us later in preventable childhood illnesses, learning disabilities, and eventually juvenile delinquency, social services, and crime.

Mr. Speaker, we need to put an end to the patchwork health care system we have today, which leaves so many children so vulnerable. We need to enact a health care reform plan that provides coverage to everyone at a price they can afford, starting with the children. I look forward to working with President and Mrs. Clinton to make this goal a reality.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ROBERT J. STEIN ON HIS RETIREMENT AS CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER OF COOK COUNTY, IL

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Robert J. Stein, on the occasion of his retirement after 17 years of distinguished service as the chief medical examiner of Cook County, IL. I ask my colleagues to join me as we recognize his many achievements.

The list of Dr. Stein's accomplishments is long and impressive. He received his medical degree from the University of Innsbruck, Austria in 1932 and his M.Sc. in pathology from Northwestern University in 1952. Since then, he has shared his wide knowledge as a member of the faculties of many distinguished institutions, including the U.S. Army Graduate Medical School and the University of Iowa Medical School. He is currently professor of clinical pathology, Stritch School of Medicine, Loyola University; adjunct professor of pathology, University of Illinois Medical Center; and professor emeritus, Northwestern University.

Dr. Stein is the author of many articles and the recipient of many awards reflecting his landmark research in forensic science and pathology. Yet he is best known to the people of Cook County as a tireless public servant who has never faltered in his commitment to improve and protect the health and well being of people. He has raised public awareness about the social costs of gun and drug related violence. He has been vigilant in his efforts to protect the public from dangerous products and environments.

We honor Dr. Stein the most for his concern for the children. He has been a crusader against child abuse. He has exposed the dangers of lead contamination to children, and he has fought to protect our most vulnerable citizens from dangerous household products. He has saved countless young lives through his efforts.

I am pleased today to honor Dr. Robert J. Stein: scientist, public servant, and humanitarian.

TRIBUTE TO DOROTHY L. DOBSON

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, being an educator is one of our country's most important professions. If you name anything that is vital to our Nation's well being—a prosperous economy, personal opportunity, a sound defense—you will realize that none of these things can be achieved without educators that are effective in teaching the future leaders of our country.

I rise today in honor of Ms. Dorothy L. Dobson, an outstanding educator at the Edith Bowen Laboratory School in Logan, UT. Ms. Dobson received the National Council for the Social Studies [NCSS] teacher of the year award because of her caring attitude and exceptional teaching ability. She is a model for her colleagues and an asset for the students who have the privilege of being in her class.

Motivating and properly preparing our youth is a great responsibility and one that can be very rewarding. With the ever-increasing budget constraints on our current educational system, teachers are rising to the challenge of doing more with less. The youth of today will be better able to contribute to society through the dedicated efforts of Ms. Dobson and the many other fine teachers in our educational

system. I commend Ms. Dobson on this well-deserved achievement and am honored to have such an excellent teacher in the First District of Utah.

HONORING GEORGE ROWE

HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to thank George Rowe, the city of Cincinnati director of public works, for his 42 years of service to the citizens of Cincinnati. George is retiring on April 1, 1993.

George worked his way up from the position of draftsman to hold such positions as superintendent of convention center, Riverfront stadium manager, the director of purchasing, and finally serving 13 years as director of public works. During his tenure as director of public works, George was responsible for implementing the lion's share of the city's infrastructure restoration program, the creation of the stormwater management utility division for correcting the longstanding stormwater drainage problems in the city and the solid waste management division, and implementation of the city's curbside recycling program.

George has been a people-oriented manager who has always encouraged his employees to perform at their best. One motivational method he has championed has been to use a team building program through in-house seminars, cross-departmental training, and regular communications bulletins. George Rowe also implemented the Public Works Employee of the Year Program for recognizing outstanding job performance.

George Rowe has also been heavily involved in professional and community organizations. George is currently the regional director of the American Public Works Association and is president-elect of the association. His service to the citizens of the city has not stopped with his professional duties. He has played a very active role at Gaines Methodist Church, the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America, the American Red Cross, the Fine Arts Fund, and the United Negro College Fund, to name but a few groups that have benefited from his talents.

I am proud to have had the opportunity to work with George and wish him all the best as he retires from city service.

A TRIBUTE TO MORRIS HERSHMAN

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and respect that I rise today to pay tribute to a close friend and an outstanding resident of my district, Rabbi Morris Hershman. On March 30, Rabbi Hershman's

congregation, family, and countless friends will celebrate his 50 years as the spiritual leader of the Joliet Jewish congregation, and, of no less importance, his 50 years of dedicated service to his community.

In 1943, Rabbi Hershman, a recent graduate of the Hebrew Theological College in Chicago, arrived in Joliet. Since then, he has been a leader in his own profession, as he has served on the executive committee of the Chicago Board of Rabbis, the Synagogue Council of America, and the national board of the United Jewish Appeal. He led his congregation in establishing a local memorial to the victims of the Holocaust so that ours and future generations will never forget that terrible period in world history.

Rabbi Hershman saw his role in Joliet as more than that of spiritual leader of the community's Jewish population. He felt that it was his civic obligation to reach across religious lines and work with people of all faiths to better the community that everyone shared.

He has been a teacher, role model, and activist for all children and a champion of educational causes. For years, he has served as a keynote speaker for the United Way Campaign. He has also served on the board of the Joliet Junior College Adult Education Program Advisory Council and the Boy Scouts of America. In recognition of his accomplishments, Lewis University in Romeoville and the College of St. Francis in Joliet have awarded him honorary doctorate degrees.

A champion of health causes, Rabbi Hershman served as president of the Will County Health Planning Council, the Midwest Community Health Service, and on the board of the American Red Cross. He presently chairs the board of trustees of Silver Cross Hospital in Joliet.

A gifted orator, Rabbi Hershman has been at the forefront of making local government work for all the people. He was a founding member of the Joliet Mayor's Commission of Human Relations and was a driving force in the campaign to bring the city manager form of government to Joliet.

The Rabbi has been tireless in his leadership role in civic, charitable, and professional organizations over the years. He is a past president of the Joliet Rotary Club and the Joliet Region Chamber of Commerce.

Rabbi Hershman's partner in life and in his passionate drive to better our community is his wife, Goldie. He and Goldie, a former special education teacher, raised two children who have evidently inherited their parents sense of idealism. Naomi teaches visually impaired children and Josh is an attorney. Perhaps two of Rabbi Hershman's greatest blessings are his grandchildren, Jenny and Ben.

Rabbi Hershman's extraordinary dedication to helping others mirrors the teachings of the Hebrew scholar, Maimonides. According to the teachings of Maimonides, the highest level of charity is to enable another human being to help himself. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my constituents in the 11th District of Illinois, and myself, I am proud to recognize Rabbi Morris Hershman, who has helped not merely one man to improve his circumstances, but has enabled an entire community to become stronger.

LEGISLATION TO INCLUDE THE COUNTIES OF MONTGOMERY, ROANOKE, AND ROCKBRIDGE INTO THE ARC

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support a bill that Representative RICK BOUCHER and I are introducing which would amend the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 to include the Virginia counties of Montgomery, Roanoke, and Rockbridge and the contiguous, independent cities of Roanoke, Salem, Radford, Lexington, and Buena Vista as part of the Appalachian Regional Commission. I believe this legislation is vital to the Appalachian region of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The Appalachian Regional Commission [ARC] was established in 1965 as a Federal-State partnership in economic and social development. ARC's goals have been to encourage the economic development and growth of the Appalachian region.

ARC has the mission to develop an infrastructure that will help Appalachia become economically viable and competitive. It has done so by constructing some 2,100 miles of highways, implementing recycling programs, creating vocational education facilities, and building reliable waste disposal facilities, water and sewer systems.

The three counties which we propose to add are all vital to the ultimate success of the ARC. One of them, Montgomery County, along with the independent city of Radford, is in Mr. BOUCHER's district to the south of Roanoke County which is the southernmost part of my district.

Montgomery County, which has a total population of 74,000 people, is geographically part of the Appalachian Region. Although it is blessed with an abundance of natural resources and creative people, it is plagued with cyclical unemployment. Despite being home to Virginia Tech and possessing the fourth highest concentration of Ph.D's per capita in the Nation, 26 percent of all Montgomery County residents aged 25 and over do not have a high school education. In some areas of the county, that figure exceeds 50 percent.

Rockbridge County, and the independent cities of Lexington and Buena Vista, which occupy the central portion of my congressional district, are bordered on the west by the counties of Allegheny, Bath, and Highland, and the cities of Clifton Forge and Covington. Lexington is home to the Virginia Military Institute and Washington and Lee University. Despite benefiting from these universities and an impressive tourism industry, the area has been plagued by many recent layoffs and plant closings. Just this past summer a bus manufacturer in Buena Vista, which was a major employer, announced that it would close its gates. The area has been crippled as a result.

Rockbridge is bordered by counties that are members of ARC and has been cooperating with its neighbors on a number of projects including a regional landfill. Rockbridge continues to explore the concept of regionalism and

would like to become involved in the Appalachian Regional Recycling Consortium [ARRC]—an ARC project.

However, Rockbridge has been denied involvement in ARRC because it is not a member of ARC. As a result, the recycling effort has suffered because the participating counties are unable to supply a large enough volume of recyclable material to make the program cost-effective. The addition of Rockbridge County to the ARC could help the recycling effort become a reality.

Roanoke County and the independent cities of Roanoke and Salem could well be the linchpin between success of the ARC and its failure. With a population of approximately 200,000, the Roanoke Valley has a history of cooperative agreements and joint ventures with surrounding counties. Some of the joint opportunities the Roanoke area governments have pursued include, the further development of tourism and industrial sites along the I-81 and I-581 corridors, educational/vocational training projects, and the enhancement of water and sewer infrastructure. If admitted to the ARC, Roanoke County could combine its resources and economic vitality with its less urban neighbors to help facilitate much-needed ARC regional projects.

Clearly, if Montgomery, Roanoke, and Rockbridge Counties and the contiguous independent cities are designated as part of the ARC region there will be an enhanced opportunity to pursue these types of joint programs. The potential for combined efforts in tourism, infrastructure projects and strengthening competitiveness in attracting new businesses would be tremendous.

In addition, for the ARC to ultimately succeed in its mission to provide Appalachia with the infrastructure it needs to develop into an economically viable region, it only makes sense that these three important counties be added to its membership. Their addition will provide an essential sense of regionalism with the counties already within ARC, allowing them to work together to solve the many problems of the area. It's time to realize that city, county and even State lines are becoming less and less a barrier to cooperation.

Finally, by designating the Roanoke Valley and Montgomery County as a part of ARC, Congress will be strengthening the partnership between Western and South Western Virginia.

I urge my colleagues to support this urgently needed legislation.

FEDERAL AND POSTAL SERVICE EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT OF 1993

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, on the first day of the 103d Congress, I introduced H.R. 115, the Federal and Postal Service Employees Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1993. This bill will extend to the millions of Federal and postal workers the same protection against unsafe and unhealthy working conditions that now applies to private sector workers.

It is a privilege for me to have introduced H.R. 115. Nothing is more important to me than the welfare and rights of the nation's working men and women. This commitment is demonstrated by my longtime sponsorship of the Family and Medical Leave Act, the Striker Replacement Act and the Hatch Act Reform bill. H.R. 115 deals with the physical welfare of workers. In this day and age there is simply no excuse for the amount of death, injury, pain, and suffering in this country from occupational injuries. When it happens in the private sector, it is inexcusable and unproductive. When it happens in the Federal workplace, it borders on criminal. As a matter of public policy, there is no place for secondhand safety standards and slipshod enforcement in the offices and facilities of the U.S. Government.

For too, too long Federal and postal workers have been not received the same level of protection as workers do in the private sector under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Neither all of the protection nor any of the enforcement mechanisms of the original act apply in the Federal workplace.

The bill has two major thrusts:

First, my bill—like the one that former Representative Sikorski introduced last Congress covering Federal workers—proposes that each agency establish safety and health programs and safety and health committees in each worksite. Federal workers and managers should make workplace safety an important part of their jobs. I hope to accomplish this by requiring every agency to establish and carry out a comprehensive safety and health program to eliminate hazards and reduce occupational illnesses and injuries in each worksite. My bill also requires Federal agencies and the Postal Service to create worksite safety and health committees. With representatives from both the agency and nonmanagement employees, the committees will be the forum for solving workplace safety problems and for identifying and correcting hazards on an ongoing basis.

Second, the bill extend OSHA health and safety standards to Federal agencies and the postal service and authorizes OSHA to enforce them in Federal and postal workplace. This is a major step forward. In essence, the same kind of tools currently available to the Secretary of Labor to enforce safety and health standards in the private sector will be available to the Secretary for enforcement in the Federal sector. While fines and penalties will be an important part of the Secretary's enforcement tools, I am mindful of the effect that fines may have on jobs. Therefore, H.R. 115 contains language expressing the sense of the Congress that agencies should not pay fines out of funds appropriated for salaries. The bill also creates the Federal Occupational Safety and Health training fund. Any fines paid by an agency to the Secretary will be deposited in the fund and used to pay for agency safety and health education programs.

In closing, I look forward to working with the Clinton administration, employee organizations, and other interested parties on this issue. I am confident that working together Federal and Postal Service employee occupational safety and health will get the attention it deserves this Congress.

TRIBUTE TO THE CLINTON
TOWNSHIP POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the dedicated men and women who honorably serve in the Clinton Township Police Department. The Clinton Township Police Department has served the community well in protecting the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens.

Four Clinton Township Constables were organized into a police department in May 1964. The constables patrolled Clinton Township on weekends in an attempt to reduce traffic accidents. In July 1965, a volunteer police department was approved by the Clinton Township Board. The volunteer police department consisted of 20 auxiliary officers.

The community voiced its approval of the police department and its distinguished members on April 1, 1968, by approving a tax increase to form a full-time police department. The police department started operations with one chief of police, 19 police officers, and 22 reserve officers. Their duty was to patrol approximately 30 square miles and protect 40,000 residents. Current Chief of Police Robert Smith was promoted to his position in 1972. In 1975, the police department moved from its original location to its present location.

After starting with four dedicated Constables, the Clinton Township Police Department today consists of 89 sworn officers whose mission is to serve, defend, and protect the approximately 90,000 residents of Clinton Township.

I commend the officers of the Clinton Township Police Department for their years of dedicated service to our community. And I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the accomplishments of the Clinton Township Police Department. We can all feel safer knowing that the valiant officers of the Clinton Township Police Department are always close, always prepared, and always ready to help.

A TRIBUTE TO DOUG BUFFONE

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday night, the Greater Chicago UNICO Chapter will honor a great Chicagoan, Doug Buffone, a father, a businessman, a sportscaster, and of course, a 14-year linebacker for the Chicago Bears.

Doug grew up in Pennsylvania, acquiring an early zest for sports, including baseball, football, and basketball. Upon graduating from high school in 1962, Doug was scouted by Tommy Lasorda to play for the Los Angeles Dodgers. He passed up the opportunity in order to attend the University of Louisville where he earned a degree in marketing. It was at Louisville that Doug's skill on the football field led to a berth on the All America team of 1966. His college career included ap-

pearances in the Senior Bowl, the Blue-Gray Bowl, and the college All-Star game.

In 1966, George Halas, the legendary owner and manager of the Chicago Bears, drafted Doug to play for the team. Little did anyone know that Doug's career with the Bears would last a record 14 seasons. As a linebacker he holds the record for the most interceptions, 24. His teammates include a Who's Who of Hall of Famers including Gale Sayers, Dick Butkus, Alan Page, Mike Ditka, Doug Atkins, Dan Hampton, and Walter Payton.

Since his retirement from football in 1980, Doug has proven to be just as successful in business as he was in football. He is a regular sports analyst and the host of his own weekly sports show. From 1986 to 1989, he was director of development for arena football. He is a member of the Chicago Sports Hall of Fame, and the National Italian Sports Hall of Fame.

Doug is the father of four children and has been married to his wife, Dana, for 7 years.

Doug, let me join you and you many friends in extending my congratulations and warmest wishes for a great career and a brilliant future.

NORTH AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL, LABOR, AND AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS ACT OF 1993 AND THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE ENVIRONMENTAL, LABOR, AND AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS ACT OF 1993

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, in May 1991, the House had a heated debate on whether to grant then-President Bush's request for fast-track authority to negotiate a North American Free-Trade Agreement with Mexico and Canada. By a narrow margin that authority was extended until June 1, 1993. A shift of 20 votes would have resulted in a different outcome on that comparatively narrow process question. But it was crystal clear during that debate that many House Members, fast-track supporters as well as fast-track opponents, have profound concerns about the unfair trade and investment implications and the economic dislocations certain to result from vastly different environmental, labor, agricultural, safety, and other trade-related standards and their enforcement among the three countries.

In a nutshell, the currently negotiated agreement is quite inadequate for meeting these concerns. Yes, former President Bush's negotiators were very willing to conduct general briefings on Capitol Hill and that readiness was appreciated as far as it went. But the key point is that President Bush's negotiators did not take seriously the advice offered by many Members of Congress for tackling our legitimate concerns about this unprecedented trade agreement among countries at dramatically different levels of economic development.

To his credit, President Clinton has committed to negotiating and securing supplementary NAFTA-related agreements on trade-related

labor and environmental standards and on import surges as well as a more open and representative dispute resolution mechanism.

Toward these ends, I am introducing today two companion bills that provide a roadmap for attaining such provisions. The underlying rationale for these two bills, The North American Environmental, Labor, and Agricultural Standards Act of 1993 and the Western Hemisphere Environmental, Labor, and Agricultural Standards Act of 1993, is explained more fully in an article that I authored in the spring, 1992 edition of the World Policy Journal, a copy of which I'd be glad to provide to you upon request.

My bills amend U.S. trade law to provide a framework for intrinsically linking trade-related standards to any NAFTA or future free-trade agreements. They will provide a statutory yardstick by which to substantively measure what progress our trade negotiators are making to secure effective provisions in relation to the impending NAFTA and future trade agreements on the legitimate trade-related labor, environmental, agricultural, and other concerns shared by us and so many of our constituents.

The highlights of the NAFTA bill, and its Western Hemisphere counterpart, are the following:

Proposes enforceable, fundamental worker rights and labor, environmental, and agricultural standards, for example, freedom of association and full public disclosure of toxic chemical and hazardous substance discharges, to be organically linked to any NAFTA;

Proposes that the systematic denial or violation of those rights and standards in any of the three NAFTA countries, as a means of gaining a competitive advantage in trade, be treated as an actionable unfair trade practice;

Provides for the establishment of a trilateral dispute resolution mechanism to enforce the terms of any NAFTA and related agreements and to adjudicate trade disputes arising from those agreements, including unfair trade practice petitions filed by governments or informed nongovernmental parties in any of the three countries, including those involving systematic violation of agreed-upon continental labor, environmental, and agricultural standards; and

Authorizes technical assistance to bring scientific and technological expertise to bear in resolving NAFTA trade disputes and facilitating continental solutions to trade-related environmental and workplace safety and health problems across national borders.

Fundamentally, this legislation seeks to move the NAFTA-related negotiations and the corresponding trade debate within the Congress to a more specific, results-oriented footing that tackles the basic labor, environmental, and agricultural concerns shared by so many of our constituents as well as Mexicans, Canadians, and others throughout the hemisphere. In developing this legislation, I have been in direct communication with knowledgeable people inside and outside of the Mexican and Canadian Governments and elsewhere. It will allow Members of Congress for the first time to chart a specific, positive course of action to take in organically weaving labor rights and environmental, agricultural, and other trade-related standards into any NAFTA or other trade agreement.

**THE NAVAL RESERVE'S
"CAMPAIGN DRUG FREE"**

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues a letter I received from Rear Adm. Tom Hall, Chief of the Naval Reserve, concerning their national antidrug efforts. The letter reads in part as follows:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF
NAVAL OPERATIONS,
Washington, DC, March 15, 1993.

Hon. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MONTGOMERY: I am writing to provide you with some additional information on the Naval Reserve's National Anti-Drug efforts that I briefly presented to you and your colleagues at the Congressional Breakfast on March 9, 1993. On behalf of the Naval Reserve, your interest in this area of major national concern is deeply appreciated. Naval Reservists have stepped forward to defend America since the War for Independence. I am proud to say that they are stepping forward again to help fight another desperate enemy—illegal drugs.

Naval Reserve ships and aircraft have been conducting intensive drug interdiction operations, which attack the "supply" side of the drug problem, for several years. This effort involves the detection and monitoring of the illegal international drug trade on the high seas and in international airspace, as well as the transportation of law enforcement detachments necessary for the boarding of ships, seizure of illegal drugs and arrest of international drug smugglers. More recently, we have begun attacking the "demand" side.

Campaign Drug Free, the Naval Reserve's Anti-Drug Information Program, is completely manned by Reservist volunteers who carry a simple message to a school-aged audience: you don't need drugs to be happy and successful! Perhaps even more than their active duty counterparts, Reservists are extraordinarily well-suited for this grassroots, community program—in addition to being members of the Navy, with its zero tolerance for drug abuse, they are recognized, motivated community members with a personal interest in seeing that their communities are free of illegal drugs.

The Naval Reserve is joined by the Marine Corps and Coast Guard Reserves in this effort, and is also getting a boost from '60's teen idol Frankie Avalon, who has completed a Campaign Drug Free Public Service announcement for television. Another celebrity supporter is Lieutenant Commander Drew Brown, a Naval Reservist whose "stay in school—stay free of drugs" motivational message is known to many thousands of school children around the country. Plans are underway to utilize Lieutenant David Robinson, USNR, Naval Academy graduate and NBA star of the San Antonio Spurs to assist in this effort.

My Campaign Drug Free National Coordinator is Captain Bob Erbetta, telephone (703) 694-8378/695-5588. Thank you for your continued interest in and strong support of our nation's Naval Reserve.

Sincerely,

T.F. HALL,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy, Director of Naval Reserve.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**THE VOTING RIGHTS OF
HOMELESS CITIZENS ACT OF 1993**

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Voting Rights of Homeless Citizens Act of 1993. This bill will protect the voting rights of homeless citizens.

No one should be excluded from registering to vote just because they don't have a home. But in many States they are.

Before the civil rights movement, African Americans were denied the right to vote. There were areas in the South where 50 to 80 percent of the population was black. Yet, there was not a single registered black voter.

On January 4, 1965, President Lyndon Johnson said, "I propose that we eliminate every remaining obstacle to the right and opportunity to vote." Eight months later—after Bloody Sunday—President Johnson signed into law the Voting Rights Act of 1965. As a result, millions of citizens are now able to vote.

The results have been impressive. But, we still have a long way to go to make sure that every citizen is properly represented on Capitol Hill, in the State house, on the city council, and on the country commission.

I commend those of you who are working to make sure that everyone has the right to vote. I urge my colleagues in the House to join me in cosponsoring the Voting Rights for Homeless Citizens Act of 1993.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK NAPIER

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to Frank Napier, Jr., one of New Jersey's finest leaders in education. Mr. Napier has retired from the Paterson Public School System after 35 years of dedicated service.

"I became involved in education because I could not understand why schools should be boring, unexciting, nonmotivating places where young people are sent to spend their growing years," is a statement by Mr. Napier that eloquently illustrates his commitment of creating a positive learning environment for the children of Paterson.

Born and raised in Paterson, NJ, Mr. Napier became it's first African-American superintendent. Being superintendent to New Jersey's third largest school system, with a multicultural student body of more than 25,000 that collectively speaks 30 different languages was a tremendous job that Mr. Napier excelled at.

Mr. Napier was also a teacher. He was an adjunct professor at William Paterson College and an elementary school teacher earlier in his career. As Henry Adams once said, "a teacher effects eternity; he can never tell where his influence stops."

I know for a fact that Mr. Napier has contributed countless hours to preparing individuals

for productive and successful futures. His influence has reached far beyond the borders of Paterson, NJ. I am just one voice of many that is reaching out to say thanks to a man who has given so much of his time and energy to our community.

I wish Mr. Napier the very best in his retirement years. His leadership throughout the community and his commitment to excellence in education shall not be forgotten. I thank my colleagues for joining me in saluting Frank Napier, Jr.

**MINERAL INSTITUTES
REAUTHORIZATION**

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to reauthorize the Mining and Mineral Resources Research Institute Act of 1984.

Under this act, 30 universities and colleges throughout the Nation receive allotment grants through the U.S. Bureau of Mines to support basic research and education in the mining and minerals sciences and engineering fields.

In addition, six generic mineral technology centers comprised of university consortiums receive research grants under the act to promote the advancement of technology in the areas of mine systems design and ground control, comminution, pyrometallurgy, mineral industry waste treatment and recovery, marine mineral technology, and respirable dust. Meanwhile, a seventh generic center, for strategic resources mineral technology, while authorized by Public Law 101-498, has yet to be established.

The authorization for the Mineral Institutes program expires at the end of fiscal year 1994. Under the Mining and Mineral Resources Research Institute Amendments of 1993 the program would be reauthorized for an additional 5 fiscal years at existing levels of budget authority. The legislation also calls for a review of the eligibility and activities of the institutes and generic centers. Finally, the bill would authorize the establishment of two new generic centers in the fields of mine health and safety and metallic/non-metallic mining reclamation.

**DISTINGUISHED TEAM
RECOGNIZED**

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing and congratulating the Rhinelander High School mock trial team for winning their fifth State championship in the last 6 years. The State tournament was held in Madison on March 14 and 15. Rhinelander successfully argued their side of the case in several rounds of competition including the championship round before six

State supreme court justices. Winning the State tournament means that Rhinelander was judged to be the best out of over 150 teams competing statewide. In the 10 years that mock trial has been a high school activity in Wisconsin, Rhinelander has won the State tournament 5 years.

The Hodags will now travel to Atlanta, GA, and represent the State of Wisconsin in the national tournament, where they will try to become the only team in history to win two national titles. Rhinelander won the national tournament in 1989 at Louisville, KY.

Kathy Vick-Martini, a social studies teacher and the coach of this fine group of young men and women, has demonstrated how hard work and dedication can give a small town team the edge over big city, rich suburban powerhouses. Hopefully, they will continue this success in Atlanta.

Congratulations and good luck to the team members and coaches:

Members: Pat Adams, Jason Carriere, Kevin Crumley, George DeMet, Kelly Drayton, Vanessa Newburn, Dane Rasmussen, and Sheila Vanney.

Attorney coaches: Ann Munninghoff, Mike Roe, Jim Jacobi, and Melissa Hilken.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY JAG-
UARS BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. CLEO FIELDS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and pride that I take this opportunity to congratulate an outstanding group of young men from Southern University in Baton Rouge, LA.

The Southern University Jaguars won their first NCAA tournament game in six tries. Last Friday, they beat fourth-seeded Georgia Tech 93 to 78.

It is a great example of hard work and determination. The Jaguars were not expected to get that far. After a season of ups and downs, they were not the favorite going into the Southwestern Athletic Conference tournament.

But they ended up beating Jackson State. As SWAC champions, they headed to Tuscon, AZ, for the NCAA tournament. Many expected them to return home immediately following the game against Atlantic Coast Conference champions Georgia Tech. That did not happen.

In a stunning game, they eliminated that team. Although they did not advance any further, our community is extremely proud and honored to call these young men our own. That was evident by the hundreds who turned out to greet the team at the Baton Rouge Airport.

Once again, I want to congratulate head coach Ben Jobe and everyone associated with the entire basketball program for a fine season.

THE CANYON FERRY RECREATION,
TOURISM, AND ECONOMIC DE-
VELOPMENT ACT

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to implement the agreement between my State and the Federal Government on the future management of the Canyon Ferry Reservoir in Montana. Canyon Ferry is one of Montana's most important recreation attractions, and this legislation will set into motion plans to both upgrade the facilities at Canyon Ferry, and to assure the continuance of recreation opportunities over the long term.

The problem, Mr. Speaker, is that the State has simply not had the resources to properly maintain and improve the recreation sites at Canyon Ferry Reservoir. Reliance on State funds alone to manage this 48,000 acre recreation area is simply not doing the job, and the State has formally notified the Bureau of Reclamation that it will abandon its role at Canyon Ferry unless additional Federal funds and management expertise are brought in. This bill reflects the outcome of negotiations between the State, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Reclamation to solve this problem and to allow BLM to bring its considerable expertise in recreation management to Canyon Ferry. It also provides an avenue for Federal funds to be applied to the maintenance of the recreation sites at the area.

Under this legislation the Bureau of Land Management will become the lead agency at Canyon Ferry, overseeing management of the public lands and the recreation facilities, with the cooperation and assistance of the State of Montana. The Bureau of Reclamation will continue its historic role in managing water flows through the reservoir.

This agreement, and this bill, enjoys strong, broad based support in Montana. This bill is supported by the Lewis and Clark and Broadwater County Commissions, the Helena and Townsend Chambers of Commerce, the Canyon Ferry Recreation Association, Trout Unlimited, Ducks Unlimited, and Good Sam Club, the Prickly Pear Sportsmen's Association, and the Broadwater Lake and Stream Improvement Commission.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation could provide real economic benefits for Montana as well. About one-fourth of the 200,000 visitors to Canyon Ferry were from out of State, and these visitors are believed to have spent \$5 million on Montana goods and services. Canyon Ferry is the State's most heavily fished reservoir; with the improvements that could accrue with this bill, the reservoir could be one of the best water recreation sites in the Northwest. But we need to maintain roads, put in water wells, upgrade toilet facilities, build docks, boat launches, and parking lots, and much more. This legislation makes the Federal Government an appropriate partner in the management of this important resource, and so I urge its passage.

IN HONOR OF LOUIS JOHNSON, JR.

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a selfless community leader and constituent, Mr. Louis Johnson, Jr., who has provided 50 years of service to the commercial, social, civic, and religious community of Orland.

A retired shoe merchant, Mr. Johnson began his career in 1945 at Johnson's Family Shoes, a business started in 1914 by his father as a shoe repair shop on Walker Street in Orland. The business, moved in the early 1940's to its present location on Fourth Street in Orland, is one of the few firms with over 50 years of activity in Orland.

There are now 22 Johnson's Family Shoes stores in California, as well as stores in Oregon, Nevada, Iowa, and Nebraska. However, Orland remains the home base for the entire operation—a testament to Mr. Johnson's community loyalty.

Presently, the business is under a third generation of family leadership in Mr. Johnson's sons: Don, Marty, and Scott. In daughter Barbara and his eight grandchildren, Mr. Johnson is assured that the business has a large cast of support.

Mr. Johnson joined his father in the shoe business after returning from Army Air Force service. It was while on company business in Chicago 46 years ago that Mr. Johnson met his bride-to-be, Ann, who remains loyal to his side today. At the time they met, shoes were selling for as much as \$5.95 and there was talk that they would be as much as \$10 by 1950. Today, as an example of change, tennis shoes sell for as much as \$200.

Outside of his business, Mr. Johnson was and continues to be involved in the Orland community. He is a charter member, foundation benefactor, Paul Harris fellow and past president of the Orland Rotary Club; past chairman of the local chapter of the American Red Cross; a board member for the area Salvation Army; and he served for 10 years on the Orland City Council. Mr. Johnson also holds membership in the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Currently, he is chairman pastor of the parish relations committee for the Orland Federated Church, and is vice chairman of the board of directors for Glenn General Hospital.

Mr. Johnson has a life-long relationship with the Boy Scouts of America [BSA], having been a Cub Scout and Master, chairman of membership enrollment for the Hamilton City/Orland Area and Mt. Lassen Area BSA, and was the recipient of the Scout's Silver Beaver Award, which is the highest-ranking award presented by the Scouting organization in the north State area. He is presently chairman of a fundraising campaign to benefit scouting.

I join my colleagues today in honoring Mr. Johnson for his many years of service to the Orland community and I wish him much happiness and continued success in all his future endeavors.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF LACONIA, NH

HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, today is a special day in the city of Laconia, NH, for it was on this day, 100 years ago, on March 23, 1893, that Laconia was granted a charter by the New Hampshire State Legislature to become a city.

Laconia, the "City on the Lakes," was first settled by native Americans who recognized the value of the area surrounding Lake Winnepesaukee as a source of abundant food, good shelter, and ease of mobility. Weirs Beach in Laconia received its name from the ingenuity of the Indians in constructing the weirs—fences set in a waterway for catching fish—to provide food for their settlement.

While a colonial exploring party visited the Weirs in 1652—leaving its initials on Endicott Rock at Weirs Beach—the French and Indian War prevented a permanent settlement by European settlers until well into the 1700's. Gilmanton, on the east side of the Winnepesaukee River, was incorporated in 1727, and Meredith Bridge, now downtown Laconia, was established in 1761. In 1855, the present Laconia was incorporated when Meredith Bridge and the surrounding communities of Lakeport, Weirs, and a portion of Gilmanton were all combined into the existing township.

In 1893, industry and the town had grown to such an extent that the citizens petitioned the Legislature and the settlement became the city of Laconia.

Laconia grew steadily through the turbulent years of the Spanish-American War, World War I, the Depression, and World War II. Agriculture and timber formed the basis of the economy early on, but were gradually replaced by manufacturing, tourism, and service industries. Heavy industry has declined since World War II, with light manufacturing and high-technology industries taking its place. The tourism industry has maintained a solid foothold in the region, and has been supplemented by financial, professional, and service segments of the economy.

Laconia continues to successfully promote her recreational opportunities and tourist attractions. In the summer, boating, swimming, fishing, waterskiing, picnicking, hiking, camping, golf, and other family activities are a few of the reasons why so many come to Laconia. Of course, Laconia's attractions in the winter are well known to the region's skiers, as are other opportunities to participate in wintertime sports, such as ice fishing, snowmobiling, skating, and sled-dog racing. The World Championship Sled Dog Derby, run by the Lakes Region Sled Dog Club, occurs every February and attracts world-class teams from the across the United States, Canada, and abroad.

Belknap Mill, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Landmarks, represents the major historical point of interest in Laconia. Built in 1832, it is the oldest, most unaltered brick textile mill in the United States. The bell at the mill was cast by George Holbrook, an

apprentice of Paul Revere. The mill's early 1900's wheelhouse, whose water-powered wheels supplied electricity to the city, is the last of its kind in America. The mill was restored and is run by the Belknap Mill Society as a nonprofit civic, educational, and cultural center.

Laconia also takes pride in the many other cultural opportunities supported by the community, including the Laconia Putnam Fund Lecture Series, the New Hampshire Music Festival, and many local theater and musical organizations.

Mr. Speaker, Mayor Fitzgerald and the people of Laconia have good reason to take pride in the rich heritage of their city, and I join with them in paying tribute to the spirit, hard work, and vision of the city's ancestors. And I am confident that when Laconia celebrates its bicentennial 100 years from now—and another Member of Congress stands here in the well to pay tribute to the city—our grandchildren and great-grandchildren will look back upon another 100 years filled with optimism and prosperity.

THE SYRACUSE BLITZ NAMED NATIONAL INDOOR SOCCER CHAMPIONS

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of outstanding individual team performance.

The under-12 boys soccer team, the Syracuse Blitz, has triumphed at the national championships held in Atlanta, GA, March 12–14, 1993. They have truly earned the title "National Indoor Soccer Champions."

These young men have earned the recognition of my colleagues. The team consists of Anthony Habayeb, Michael Spadaro, Gregory Tait, Laurence Franks, Robert Hammer, Darek Popovich, Brian Pilger, Brian Tuttle, Brian Borne, Colby Sill, Ashtian Holmes, Jasin Lord, Matthew Loucy, Brenden Causgrove, and David Keegan.

Their victory is shared by the Syracuse community. I am especially grateful to the adults whose efforts have made this championship possible: Camille A. Habayeb, president of the Syracuse Blitz; Patrick Franks, coach; Vincent Spadaro, assistant coach; and Rick Tait, team manager. They are to be commended for their efforts. The parents of these children are also to be commended for supporting the youth of our community by providing activities which develop teamwork and cooperation, skills which will last a lifetime.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily

Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 25, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 26

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings on the nominations of Terrence R. Duvernay Sr., of Georgia, to be Deputy Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Jean Nolan, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and Lawrence H. Summers, of Washington, D.C., to be an Under Secretary of the Treasury.

SD-538

Governmental Affairs
Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine firearms import licensing and policies.

SD-342

MARCH 29

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

MARCH 30

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the science of global climate change.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance.

SD-G50

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for energy and water development programs.
SD-192

MARCH 31

9:30 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings to examine Federal and State relations in implementing United States environmental laws.
SD-406

Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of AMVETS, the Veterans of World War I, the Vietnam Veterans of America, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Non Commissioned Officers Association, and the National Association of Uniformed Services.
345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Commerce.
SR-253

1:30 p.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the cost and other factors affecting the health care choices of veterans.
SR-418

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for energy and water development programs.
SD-192

APRIL 1

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense, and to review the future years defense plan.
SH-216

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement on the American work force.
SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Highway Administration, focusing

on implementation of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act.
SD-116
Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings to examine proposals to abolish the Council on Environmental Quality.
SD-406

2:00 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To resume hearings to examine corruption in the professional boxing industry.
SD-342

APRIL 20

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance, focusing on sustainable development goals and strategies.
SD-138

APRIL 21

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Transportation.
SD-192

APRIL 22

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, and Competitiveness Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on opportunities and barriers to commercialization of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies.
SD-366

APRIL 27

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine environmental problems in the Federal Government.
SD-342

MAY 4

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine foreign assistance and U.S. international economic and commercial interests.
SD-138

MAY 6

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the Federal Aviation Administration, focusing on procurement reform.
SD-138

MAY 11
2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine foreign assistance and U.S. foreign policy and security interests.
SD-138

MAY 13

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the U.S. Coast Guard, focusing on marine safety.
SD-138

MAY 18

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine foreign assistance and transnational issues, focusing on population, environment, health, narcotics, and anti-terrorism issues.
SD-138

MAY 25

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on foreign assistance and the transition to democracy in the former Soviet Union and eastern Europe.
SD-138

MAY 27

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, focusing on drunk driving.
SD-138

JUNE 8

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance.
SD-138

POSTPONEMENTS

MARCH 30

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 447, to facilitate the development of Federal policies with respect to those territories under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.
SD-366