

report shall not include the name of any individual employee.

Section c(2)(C) states that the reports filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission shall be public information. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission may publish any information or data it obtains through the reports. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is also authorized to use the information and data for statistical and research purposes, and to compile and publish such studies, analyses, reports, and surveys based thereon as it may deem appropriate.

Section c(2)(D) states that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission shall by regulation make reasonable provision for the inspection and examination by any persons of the information and data contained in any report filed with it pursuant to subparagraph (B).

Section c(2)(E) states that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission shall by regulation supply copies of the report filed to anybody upon payment of a charge; charge depends on the cost of the service.

Section c(2)(F) authorizes the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to issue rules and regulations prescribing the form and content of reports required to be filed under subparagraph (B) and such other reasonable rules and regulations as it may find necessary to prevent the circumvention or evasion of the required report. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission may prescribe by general rule a simplified report for those employers for whom it finds that by virtue of size a detailed report would be unduly burdensome.

SECTION 7—RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM; REPORT TO CONGRESS

Section 7 amends section 4(d) (29 U.S.C. 204(d)) by adding the following at the end:

Section 4(d)(4) states that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission shall undertake studies and offer information and technical assistance to employers, labor organizations, and the general public concerning effective means available to implement the provisions of section 6(g) prohibiting wage discrimination between employees performing work in equivalent jobs on the basis of sex, race, or national origin. The studies, information, and technical assistance shall be based upon and make references to the declared policy of such section to eliminate such discrimination. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission must further carry on a continuing program of research, education, and technical assistance including the following:

Subsection (A) states that it shall include undertaking and promoting research with the intent of developing means to expeditiously correct the conditions leading to section 6(g).

Subsection (B) states that publishing and otherwise making available to employers, labor organizations, professional associations, educational institutions, the various media of communication, and the general public the finding of studies and other materials for promoting compliance with section 6(g) is included in the further continuance of the research.

Subsection (C) includes sponsoring and assisting State and community informational and educational programs.

Subsection (D) includes providing technical assistance to employers, labor organizations, professional associations and other interested persons on means of achieving and maintaining compliance with the provisions of section 6(g).

Section 4(d)(5) states that the annual report submitted by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to Congress shall

include a separate evaluation and appraisal regarding the implementation of section 6(g).

SECTION 8—EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 8 states that the amendments made by this Act shall take effect one year after the date of its enactment.

CHABAD HOUSE ANNUAL DINNER

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 7, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, April 30, 1995, the Les Turchin Chabad House at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, will hold its annual dinner in Somerset, NJ.

For 15 years, Chabad House has served as a focal point for students seeking to supplement their educational experience with a deeper sense of culture, faith, and fellowship. By rediscovering and embracing regular observance of the Torah, the Students of Chabad House have gained spiritual insights and a strong sense of values that will be of invaluable support throughout their lives. And for parents who naturally worry about the influences that their children will encounter at college, Chabad House offers the assurance of a positive environment.

I would particularly like to extend my congratulations on the construction of the new Les Turchin Student Center, which will further the good works of Chabad House. Mr. Turchin's tireless dedication to the community serves as an inspiration to us all. The founder, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Tops Appliance City has somehow found time to lead an extremely impressive fund-raising effort to make the Chabad House a reality. The new Chabad House will provide a synagogue, a kosher kitchen, and dining area for 300 students, and housing for 48 students. The Publication Office will house L'Chaim, the university's student-run newspaper, and *The Chabad Times*, the largest Jewish newspaper in central New Jersey with a circulation of 60,000. A unique array of programs for the community will bring Rabbis and volunteers to shut-in, hospital patients, nursing home residents and prison inmates. Family services will be provided and expanded, including family counseling and a drug prevention program.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to pay tribute to Chabad House at Rutgers, to Les Turchin for his hard work and energy in making the new facility a reality, to all the religious leaders and volunteers who make these programs work and to the fine young men and women who, by embracing their timeless and enduring heritage, are working to make their campus and their community a better place.

TRIBUTE TO THE 2506 BRIGADE

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 7, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of a group of courageous men that 34 years ago fought and died for the

cause of freedom. Much has been written about this battle, but most historical accounts only record the event in the context of the cold war. We must not forget the men that landed on that April morning at a remote beach called Giron at the Bay of Pigs.

On that 17th day of April, the battle began. The members of the 2506 Brigade, who sought to liberate their country from the brutal Castro dictatorship, were not military men. They were not professional soldiers of fortune. Rather, these men came from a cross section of Cuban society. They were young, middle-aged, seniors, professionals, farmers, students and factory workers. They were from the ranks of the middle class, the poor, and the upper class. Among them, one could find people who fought alongside Fidel Castro. Some had belonged to the Cuban military. They were representative of all political persuasions, from left to right. But they were united in one quest: Democracy, freedom, and true equality for their homeland, Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recount a few passages from "The Bay of Pigs: The Untold Story," by Peter Wyden, of the events that took place on this remote and lonely bay.

At the traffic circle on the northern outskirts of Playa Larga, the members of the Brigade had dug in for the major engagement of the Bay of Pigs, the Battle of the Rotunda as is now known. Reinforcement had arrived from the main landing at the beach of Giron: Most of the Fourth Heavy Weapons Battalion ammunition, and two more tanks. At 7:45 p.m., four batteries of Soviet-made 122 millimeters howitzers had opened fire on the positions. They kept pounding more than 2000 shells in 4 hours. The concussions were terrible. Many went into shock. They were too dazed to hear orders. But, they did not break. The first three Stalin tanks rumbled into the rotunda about midnight. They were the vanguard of 20 tanks, but these freedom fighters had set a superb trap. With the roads bordered by swamps, Castro's troops were forced to try breaking through the Rotunda.

Tank was pitted against tank. They were firing point blank, twenty yards apart. The first two Stalin tanks were knocked out, one of them by a tiny fighter who used to cut the men's hair in the Guatemalan camps and was known as "Barberito." He ran around the tank and peppered it with shells for his recoilless rifle. They made no dent in the tank but the sound scared the crew into surrendering. The commander of the Brigade later wanted to meet the man who accomplished this feat. By then, "Barberito" has been killed by a machinegun burst.

One Brigade tank ran out of ammunition quickly. The driver, Jorge Alvarez, known as "little egg" blew up an enemy tank with his last shell. Another tank roared up Alvarez hurled his tank at it. The Stalin tank tried to position his gun against the Brigade's tank. Alvarez kept bumping the enemy so furiously that the Stalin gun barrel split. The fighting was so confused and confined that the threads of Castro's tanks ran over their own wounded.

Hour after hour, men fought and fell and died. More Castro tanks rumbled into the Rotunda. The freedom fighters were out of food and water and almost out of ammunition, they began to run. Their commander seized a cannon and a shell and faced the oncoming tank from the center of the road. The fleeing men saw him and stopped. So, amazingly, did the tank. The driver got out and surrendered. The Castro forces had numbered 2100 men. Those who were not dead or wounded were retreating on the run.

Another account that should be told to emphasize the bravery and dedication of these men was the one of Armando Lopez Estrada, a dark-haired, communications officer of the paratrooper battalion. He was one of the last in the group to retreat to the beach. He wanted to "hold until we die." Only when they ran out of ammunition for a second time and it was clear that no more was coming did Lopez Estrada, who was 20, let himself be convinced by his comrades that there was no point in waiting to be captured.

About a mile offshore, Lopez Estrada saw an empty sailboat. On the entire Giron beach, he counted 27 men. Stalin's tanks were machine-gunning them. Castro's artillery pounded in from overhead. In the distance, two American destroyers were moving away.

He swam toward the sailboat that was a 22 foot craft, 20 men reached the boat, followed by Castro's jets and their bullets. Frantically, they tried to move the boat by paddling with their hands. After 15 days at sea, 12 survivors were rescued by an American oiler, the rest of the men died of thirst and starvation.

The above account is but one of many which emphasize the bravery and patriotism of those men in Playa Giron on April 17, 1961. As a Member of Congress of Cuban descent I want to honor the memory of these men. On this April 17th, I join with the freedom-loving Americans in commemorating the death of these men who fought so that Cuba could be free and democratic and independent. May they not have died in vain.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO SIMPLIFY THE FORMULA UNDER WHICH SKI AREAS PAY RENTAL FEES TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE USE OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 7, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to simplify the formula under which ski areas pay rental fees to the United States for the use of national forest lands.

Nationwide, there are 132 ski areas on national forest land occupying 90,000 acres, or a mere one-twentieth of 1 percent of the National Forest System. For this use, the ski industry paid an estimated \$20 million in rental fees in 1994.

This new fee system passed the Senate during the 102d Congress but time ran out before the House could consider the legislation. At that time, a Congressional Budget Office review determined that the new fee system was revenue neutral to the United States. The new fee proposal is intended to return at least the same rental dollars to the U.S. Treasury as the current system created by the Forest Service. It will also guarantee increasing revenues in the future by utilizing ski area gross receipts as the measure for determining rental fees. Therefore, as ski area revenues grow, so will the return to the public for the use of those Federal lands.

Furthermore, this legislation will assist in meeting our goals of reducing the size of the Forest Service by eliminating significant management problems with their existing fee sys-

tem. The existing system is encompassed in approximately 40 pages of the Forest Service manual and handbook. The new system would change that by reducing the fee calculation to a simple formula based on gross revenue from clearly defined sources. This new system will greatly reduce bookkeeping and administrative tasks for both the Forest Service and the ski areas.

This bill enjoys bipartisan support and I hope others will join us in supporting this sensible and efficient proposal which provides fairness to ski areas and the United States regarding rental fees and, at the same time, helps to downsize the Federal Government. This bill is intended to serve as a starting point to begin debate on this issue. I hope to hold hearings on this proposal soon after the recess and anticipate reporting this legislation out of our committee quickly.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to advise the House that I intend to consider a proposal for ski area permittees to purchase the Forest Service land on which they operate. Such a move toward privatization would further our goal of downsizing government and thus reduce the size of the Forest Service budget. If we are going to achieve these goals, we need to consider every aspect of Federal land management. Therefore, the committee is in the process of reviewing a proposal to sell certain ski areas on the National Forest System to the private entities that operate them. While we are developing this proposal, we will be hearing from those ski areas that want to purchase the Federal land they operate on as well as State governments, local governments, and others affected by this proposal.

Presently ski areas have permits from the Forest Service that allow them to operate for up to 40 years. The Forest Service reviewed these areas and designated them as recreation sites utilizing the NEPA process. There is no question that the intention of the Forest Service is to maintain these sites as ski areas and that no other use is intended. This further supports the need for us to review privatization of these lands now dedicated to this recreational use. Many of these sites have been permitted ski areas for 30 years or more. If we have private individuals prepared to purchase the Federal lands that they operate a ski area on, it is logical that we appraise that land and sell it to the operator and remove the Federal management responsibility.

The new fee system legislation that I have introduced today is a first step toward reducing Federal management responsibility and costs associated with ski areas on Federal land. However, I also intend to consider the next logical step of removing all Federal management and costs.

LEGISLATION ON BIF-SAIF ISSUES

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 7, 1995

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing several bills designed to address the serious problems posed for the Savings Association Insurance Fund [SAIF] by the current onerous obligations placed on the thrift industry and the pending disparity between the pre-

miums paid by SAIF- and BIF-insured institutions.

The FDIC, other relevant regulators, the Treasury, and the GAO, in a report commissioned by myself and Senator D'AMATO, have now apprised the Congress quite clearly of the nature, extent, and urgency of the problem. It is my hope that these bills will now move the discussion along and allow us to focus more concretely on the specific requirements of a meaningful solution. There is a multiplicity of options. In my view, the right one is the one which can garner substantial bipartisan support in the near term. Taking no action is not a responsible course if we are to protect the integrity of the deposit insurance system.

There are three key problems: First, the SAIF is seriously undercapitalized just at the point it will newly have to assume responsibility for future thrift failures; second, the premium flow from existing thrifts will be insufficient to continue to pay the interest on the FICO bonds issued to cover the losses of the 1980's over the long term; and third, within the next few months, there will be a substantial premium disparity between BIF- and SAIF-insured institutions which could have a significant adverse impact on the now-healthy thrift industry.

The thrift industry is generally profitable, well-capitalized, and well-managed. But it is impossible for the thrifts alone to adequately capitalize their insurance fund and continue to pay interest on the FICO bonds issued to cover the losses of the 1980's without adverse effects on the industry and possibly depositors and taxpayers.

These problems are not the fault of current industry members who did not cause, and have worked hard to survive and help pay for, the industry problems of the 1980's. There are structural flaws in the mechanisms devised to deal with past problems. As a result, of the more that \$9 billion in assessment revenues from the thrifts paid between 1989 and 1994, only \$7 billion went into the SAIF. The balance was diverted to other uses, primarily to payment of the interest on the bonds.

Congress intended that the thrifts, through the bonding program and otherwise, pay as much of the cost of past industry losses as possible, in an effort to reduce taxpayer costs. That was appropriate. But the amount of the burden placed on the industry was based on certain assumptions which I argued at the time were overly optimistic and which have proved false. Most notably, deposit growth in the thrift industry was estimated at 6-7 percent. Instead, it has declined by 5 percent per year in recent years, reducing far below expectations the premium income which is relied on to pay SAIF and FICO.

There are three possible sources of funds which have been broached by the regulators to solve this problem: the thrifts; the BIF-insured institutions, either through a merger of the insurance funds or otherwise; and some portions of the moneys already authorized and appropriated to the RTC to cover past thrift losses, but which have not been expended. Some of my bills may be criticized as hitting the thrift industry too hard; some may be criticized as hitting the banks too hard. My concern is finding the proper balance to protect the depositor. The best solution may ultimately be one that distributes the pain to the maximum degree possible.