

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SOVIET RESPONSE TO WESTERN
ECONOMIC PRESSURE

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a very insightful speech delivered by Mr. Kempton B. Jenkins, regarding Soviet participation in the international economy.

SOVIET RESPONSE TO WESTERN ECONOMIC
PRESSURE

(By Kempton B. Jenkins)

Central to any discussion of the recent U.S. attempts to pressure the U.S.S.R. by trade controls is an evaluation of the effectiveness of U.S. policy decisions. Let me state at the outset, that in my judgment the United States has often pursued ineffective, shortsighted trade policies toward the Soviet Union, based on a serious misreading of the Soviet system.

That tendency is accentuated today and, with the present so-called foreign policy controls directed against Soviet energy development, has reached a particularly counter-productive level. It is especially discouraging because as this Administration came to office, intent on rebuilding America's military capabilities, it also announced that it would pursue a tough but pragmatic, predictable trade policy toward the Soviet Union. Specifically, senior officials of this Administration emphasized their opposition to foreign policy controls, as opposed to national security controls. The former they criticized as costly to the national interests of the United States.

In this article I would like to cover five points:

First, the Soviet economic personality; what is unique about the Soviet economic process and what it offers us in terms of points of influence.

Second, how to measure the effectiveness of an economic initiative or policy directed against the Soviet Union; how best to achieve a cost/benefit analysis.

Third, once launched, how does the Soviet Union and its economy react to a U.S. initiative. What actually happens within the system.

Fourth, what is our overall goal in facing Moscow today and how we can pursue it most effectively.

Fifth, three short recommendations.

THE SOVIET ECONOMIC PERSONALITY

Any assessment or consideration of Soviet performance past and future must consider the personality of the Soviet economy. There are many ways in which Moscow's unique economic profile determines its capacity and instincts in responding to external economic pressures.

The Soviet economic management structure is ponderous, cumbersome, and slow to deal with new economic challenges. In the long run it is clearly more vulnerable to sudden change than more resilient, flexible

free economies. Central direction by definition limits the capacity of any economy to adjust at the lower end of the economic process. It locks in inefficiencies.

The Soviet economy today is in serious difficulty. But the Soviet economy has always been in trouble. The infamous five-year plans have never been met or fulfilled, shortages are a way of life. In fact, specialists on the Soviet economy agree that without the leavening effect of economic corruption and a tradition of extra-legal supply systems, the system might grind eventually to a standstill.

There are many crisis areas in the Soviet economy today. Any one should be enough to lead a Soviet Murray Weidenbaum to resign. Let me arbitrarily focus on four of these problems.

First, the demographic impact of World War II has come home to roost. Surplus labor, long the key fuel in Soviet economic growth, has disappeared. Instead there is a severe labor shortage, not only in numbers, but perhaps more importantly, in the mix which makes up that labor force. The overall shortage is extreme in terms of technically qualified labor. The geographic immobility of labor (a problem in any society) is immense in the Soviet Union. It reflects the geographic dimension of the U.S.S.R. and the historic ethnic differences in its population. The Soviet Union is not a melting pot and truly does consist of several nations, distinct in culture, religion, and language.

It is virtually impossible e.g., to shift any significant number of Uzbek laborers to the Ukraine, or Ukrainians to Kazakhstan. Russian foremen are hampered in their ability to lead and direct the work of Tadjik tribesmen transplanted into a Soviet factory from their 17th century pastoral existence. The labor shortage in the Soviet Union will not go away. The only significant pool of trained labor available to the Soviet Union today is in the Soviet armed forces. A reduction in the size of their standing armies could provide relief. In the absence of the political decision necessary to accomplish this, no relief is in sight.

Even technology is not a full substitute for labor in the Soviet system. It can and does help, but only marginally, because of the limited Soviet capability to introduce technological change into the production line quickly.

In real economic terms, it is essential to look at productivity when considering labor problems. This constitutes a second crisis point in the Soviet economy. For more than half a century Soviet leaders have attempted to substitute political slogans and ideological fervor for material rewards. In the absence of incentives, inhibited and discouraged by the oppressive weight of Marxist-Leninist ideology, Soviet productivity remains among the lowest of any of the developed economies. It's difficult to see how Soviet economic managers can overcome this fundamental flaw, short of abandoning the ideological underpinning of the present regime. In Eastern European countries such as Hungary where tentative steps have been taken in this direction, the economic results have been predictable: Enhanced growth

and increased productivity. But in Moscow brief flirtations with incentive oriented reforms have been consistently crushed by the regime's ideological watch-dogs.

Agriculture is a third fundamental crisis point in the Soviet economy. Much has been written on this subject. It is important, however, whenever we attempt to evaluate Soviet responses to past and future external economic pressure, that we take into account the failed Soviet agricultural experiment and its cost to their overall economic performance. Suffice it to say that today per capital agricultural production in the Soviet Union still remains below the level achieved shortly prior to World War II. Massive amounts of foreign currency are consumed every year to import the basic agricultural needs of the Soviet population. Political careers are broken as promising young Soviet managers attempt to reform Soviet agricultural production. It is true that climate and rainfall conditions in the USSR are difficult, but it's more relevant that the failure to develop incentives, a personal work ethic based on rewards, and a transportation infrastructure dedicated to the consumer have made Soviet agricultural performance inevitable.

A critical lack of hard currency provides the fourth basic crisis in the Soviet economy. This is mirrored in thousands of ways throughout Soviet society. The incredible determination of Intourist to charge New York prices for the most backward facilities, the unbending Soviet negotiating posture in business deals when they discuss the expenditure of foreign currency, the frantic efforts of Soviet economic planners to develop any products which can be sold in hard currency markets, the continuing effort to substitute counter-trade or barter for hard currency payment, the awkward CEMA structure and refusal to join the INF and World Bank are all manifestations of this basic problem.

Recognition of the key role of foreign currency goes back to the very beginning of Soviet power in Russia. Soviet trading missions have consistently placed the development of hard currency at the top of their priority lists. An old colleague of mine in government, General Alexander Barmine, who was one of the Soviet Union's early trade representatives abroad discussed at length with me a decade ago how even in the 1930's the pursuit of foreign currency dominated Soviet trade activities. He was constantly directed to ignore pricing as long as he could sell for Western currencies.

Shouldn't these weaknesses, these economic flaws lead to enhanced responsiveness by the Soviet Union to external pressures?

In a society where economic needs have the priority they enjoy in a free society, the answer would probably be yes. But it's essential to recognize that in the Soviet Union, political control has been, is and likely will continue to be the controlling factor. Therefore, the answer is maybe, sometimes.

● 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.

THE COST/BENEFIT PROCESS FOR US

Any consideration of utilizing the economic instrument to influence Soviet policy must:

1. Determine what we intend to achieve.
2. Assess whether economic pressure can be effective. Above all take account of alternative availability and understand the relative value of political, national security, and economic objectives.

3. Insure that all preliminary steps have been taken to insure the effectiveness of any economic initiative including full consultation with our allies.

4. Weigh the costs to the United States and insure that achievement will outweigh the cost.

We rarely have fulfilled the requirement of doing a complete cost/benefit analysis when turning to the economic option during a crisis. The incredible example of President Carter's response to Afghanistan (grain embargo) will stand in history as an example of how not to proceed. The sudden ill-considered arbitrary disruption of the delicate international grain market mechanism and our position in that market triggered a series of interrelated changes from which our agricultural sector has still not recovered. There are many who attribute the sudden reversal of the fortunes of International Harvester, John Deere, Allis-Chalmers and other agricultural implement producers, savings and loans in the agricultural belt, and hundreds of other agribusinesses to the sudden catalytic effect of the Carter grain embargo on the Soviet Union. The net result of that initiative, was to transfer a key traditional marketplace to new competitors. Not only did we lose business to Argentina and other grain producers, we in fact provided the economic incentives for the Argentines to develop the capacity and infrastructure to export grain on a long term basis and compete effectively with the U.S. farmer indefinitely. Today Argentina's grain sales to Moscow are equal to ours (30 percent of Soviet imports) whereas in 1979 we were the principal supplier, providing 90 percent of Soviet grain imports.

The grain embargo was hardly enhanced by the addition of pin-prick harassment of other economic processes such as the reduction of Aeroflot flights from three to two per week, while no significant military responses were taken such as a defense budget increase or first steps toward universal service.

It is worth noting that the process by which the grain embargo decision was reached was less than scientific. After a heated debate in the National Security Council, the final decision to apply the embargo to the Soviet Union was taken when the Secretary of Agriculture was out of town. His deputy was not allowed to attend on the grounds that the meeting was for "principals only"; a device all too often relied upon to shut out dissenting opinions; hardly a method of a strong, self-assured administration designed to produce a carefully considered balanced judgment as to our national interest.

Any review of the effect of recent ill-starred efforts to apply economic pressures on the Soviet Union must take into account the effect it has on the cohesion of our own alliance. One of the historic foreign policy objectives of the Soviet Union, to erode and splinter the Western alliance, has been advanced by our own arbitrary action. The effect of our economic initiatives on other Western economies, and the costs in terms of our own economic interdependence on

our allies are all essential elements in determining the validity of our policy.

We find ourselves today in the most confrontational economic posture with Europe since World War II. Disagreements, some inevitable, and some results of a worldwide recession, are compounded by our insistence on proceeding with unilateral policies which we now try to impose on our European allies by a questionable legal extra-territorial lunge. Meanwhile, we are negotiating on a continuing basis to resolve the life and death problems of Western steel industries; U.S. agricultural sales in Europe, already inhibited by European protectionism, are threatened by retaliation; expenditures by NATO allies for military investment, so critical to rebuilding the relative military strength of the West after years of neglect, are also threatened by the deterioration of our economic cooperation. In short, we are close to blowing the circuits with our closest allies, not because of the endemic economic problems we face, but because of the arbitrary unilateral introduction of a political effort to use economic pressures on Moscow.

THE SOVIET SYSTEM REACTS

Let's look at the workings of the Soviet economy when faced with external economic pressures. What happens when a unilateral U.S. embargo or theoretically even a multilateral embargo is applied. Interruption and complications crowd the relatively rigid five-year plan process. Carefully husbanded short supply hard currency allocations are upset and Soviet central planners are required to go back to the drawing board. GOSPLAN, the central Soviet economic planning agency, is forced to revamp the intricately interdependent project plan. Allocations of labor, capital, transportation and deliveries all have to be readjusted. Each of the dozens of functional ministries must in turn revise its plans. The Foreign Trade Organizations or "import companies" must revamp their plans and scurry to fill the newly created gaps.

The effect is not unlike a major train wreck on the Amtrak system. The entire system is immediately affected, if no easily available alternative sources exist. The only problem with this impressive scenario is that almost invariably there is an alternative source.

There are other long-range internal impacts. The continuing philosophical efforts by Soviet champions of autarky, those who foster traditional Russian hostility to foreign influences and Stalinists who favor control for control's sake, are reinforced. The modernists, the pragmatic managers in the economic system who seek to make things work, to produce, to deliver, are set back. Careers are affected. Political loyalists, the cautious ones, advance while those who favor greater integration with the rest of the world's economy suffer. At a time of political transition in the U.S.S.R., unilateral economic embargo actions will certainly not enhance the fate of those who promote modernization and economic cooperation.

It is worth reflecting on the decision by the Carter Administration, now reinforced by the Reagan Administration, to move against Soviet energy development as a likely point for political economic pressure. CIA assessments of Soviet energy development have been much debated. The debate has come down to a matter of a few years one way or another, not a question of whether the Soviet Union is encountering a leveling off and an inevitable diminution of their capacity to produce petroleum. Virtually unlimited natural gas supplies can com-

pensate for some of this, but gas and oil are not totally interchangeable. What can we expect if we were to significantly reduce Soviet energy production—a more compliant Soviet policy toward Poland or a more aggressive effort for control over adjacent energy resources. To discourage, inhibit, threaten the development of Soviet petroleum must at best lead to their entrance into the commercial marketplace for Middle East oil and at worse, and not unlikely by any means, to more irrational, dangerous Soviet efforts to expand their influence and control over international petroleum sources.

WHERE ARE WE GOING?

Discussions of this subject must be brought back again and again to the basic question of effectiveness. Only after a searching assessment covering the entire range of the results of political intervention on international trade can an administration make a genuinely toughminded decision in the national interest. It should be recognized, that an arbitrary, ill-considered, hip-shooting reach for the economic instrument is not tough. It is short-sighted with long-range costs which far outweigh any short-term political benefit. It is not the brave, but the cowardly action.

Linkage is not the point of the debate today. All respected specialists in Soviet affairs agree that linkage is a fact of life. Secretary Kissinger understood this point well. Interrelationships between trade and politics are real and permanent. It is in the question of evaluating the relative weight of each and how they interact where we have failed. Kissinger writes in his latest volume, "We did not believe that trade itself could moderate Soviet conduct. Our basic reliance was on resisting Soviet adventures and maintaining the global balance of power; economic incentives could not substitute for equilibrium. We believed however that Soviet restraint would be more solidly based if reinforced by positive inducements including East-West trade." Soviet leaders themselves have never minimized the linkage between political and economic goals.

It is very difficult to review this highly charged question in today's atmosphere in an objective manner. However, it is essential that we not be too intellectually proud to return to the basics and recognize that we are dealing with a question of what our policy toward the Soviets is to be. Do we seek to destroy the Soviet system, to bring the Soviet Union to its knees; or do we pursue a policy of carrot and stick designed to encourage and moderate Soviet policy gradually but steadily. Under the Carter Administration tragically, we practiced the worst of all options, a policy of a diminishing stick and a limp carrot. Now we are taking the essential and urgent steps to revive the stick, but have abandoned the carrot virtually all together.

For the two years I was stationed in our embassy in Moscow I had the honor to serve under one of our greatest career diplomats and, with all due respect to George Kennan and Chip Bowlen, probably the most knowledgeable analyst of the workings of the Soviet system, Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson. It was my good fortune to participate with "Tommy" in our negotiations with the Soviet Union over Berlin at a particularly tense moment in history. One fundamental negotiating principle which I learned is particularly relevant today. Never, never put your adversary in a corner where

there is no way out for him. Incentives are critical to balance pressure.

The Soviet system does not pose an ideological threat to the United States. It is rather a pure power system. It is not the ideas of Marx and Lenin which confront the U.S. national interest, it is Soviet power. It is important to accept that the Soviet Union is powerful, that their people are proud and patriotic, accustomed to sacrifice, longing for creature comforts and freedom in their own terms.

Given these facts we come back to the basic question of effectiveness. How do we influence the Soviet Union effectively. Incentives are central to success. Kissinger recalled the loss of our carrot in 1974. "Our policy toward the Soviets was based on a balance between the carrot and the stick. But we failed to produce MFN; we seemed to be unable to organize the financial mechanism for even such trade as there was—and all this despite Soviet concessions on Jewish emigration that would have been considered inconceivable for a few years earlier. By the summer of 1974 the carrot for all practical purposes had ceased to exist. (The Trade Bill passed with the Jackson amendment at the end of 1974. Emigration from the Soviet Union fell to 13,200 in 1975, down more than 20,000 from the peak of 1973.)"

Trade is an important instrument. It is a long-range fundamental weapon of significant potential if used prudently and understood.

Business with the USSR is only good business if it supports U.S. national interests—let there be no doubt about that. Most major U.S. corporations and all U.S. Administrations dating back to President Eisenhower have recognized that while we must contain or neutralize Soviet military power, we must at the same time seek to draw Moscow into closer contact and achieve increasing confidence and cooperation or we are doomed to inevitable nuclear conflict. Students of the Soviet Union have long emphasized the vulnerability of Moscow's relatively closed society to the pull of Western influence; culture, travel, consumerism, and above all, freedom. You cannot live in Moscow and fail to recognize the appeal of these elements. In short the more contact, over the long run, the less danger of conflict through misjudgment and the better the prospects for genuine change in our relations. In my judgment we have seen progress over the past 30 years. I am convinced that growing trade in non-strategic goods is a prime instrument to continue and accelerate this change.

A FEW RECOMMENDATIONS

First, consultation. Consultation means sharing the development of a policy with our allies and creating a strong vested interest in its success. As congressional leaders were fond of telling me when I represented Secretary Kissinger on the Hill, they want to be in on the take-off, not just notified when the aircraft is about to crash.

As we look back on our economic initiatives directed at the Soviet Union beginning with the Afghan invasion and subsequently in response to the repressive measures of the Polish military regime, we find very little consultation. Instead we have shown a determined go-it-alone, let's-teach-them, attitude which as predictably dissarray and weakened our Western alliance.

The importance of this mistake is not fully appreciated. Our alliance is voluntary. Our allies include modern nuclear weapons in their arsenals and their populations are more or less united in opposition to Moscow.

The so-called Warsaw Pact allies on the other hand cannot be trusted with modern weapons and their populations are fundamentally hostile to Moscow's enforced hegemony. Any action which diminishes the efficacy of our alliance and thereby the value of this strategic advantage must be viewed with skepticism.

Second, I have touched on the criticality of hard currency in the Soviet economic system. Moscow's hard currency shortage does constitute vulnerability. While small in volume, foreign equipment does provide the critical extra element which frequently saves individual Soviet economic projects from failure. It is essential in considering Western credit financing policies to work until we succeed in developing an allied consensus. A common Western credit policy designed to cut back and eventually abolish subsidized financing would force the Soviet Union to pay the true economic price of trade. In fact a good argument can be made and has been attempted by past Administrations to apply that principle to all trade with all nations.

Finally, I strongly recommend that we eschew, once and for all, actions which amount to no more than a sunni rain dance; and event which has no effect on the weather, but brings a certain sense of comfort to the members of the tribe. Empty gestures, unilateral actions which ignore the economic and political realities of the Soviet Union are not the way to influence Soviet policy. In fact they undercut our credibility with Soviet policymakers, with our allies and contribute to the danger of Soviet miscalculation as to our will-power and national determination.

RETIREMENT OF TOM NATCHURAS

HON. JOHN J. LAFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the great honor of attending the retirement dinner of Tom Natchuras, a long-time friend and the regional director of the UAW's region 9, which includes New Jersey and most of New York and Pennsylvania.

Tom, who began as a union welder more than 33 years ago, has a long and distinguished record of service to the labor movement. For many years he worked in the Chevrolet forge plant in Tonawanda, NY, and served there as the president of UAW Local No. 846 from 1959 to 1963.

Having watched Tom's career and having known him as a friend, I can strongly attest to his great record of public service, but I do not have to—Owen Bieber, the president of the UAW, did just that at Tom's retirement dinner. At this point, I would like to share with my colleagues his remarks.

REMARKS OF UAW PRESIDENT OWEN BIEBER AT TOM NATCHURAS' RETIREMENT

I'm very happy that the many friends of Tom Natchuras, both in and out of the UAW, took the time and made the effort to honor him in this fashion.

And I'm even happier that I am able to take part this evening.

I don't have a big speech to make, but I do have some feelings to share about Tom.

Our world needs more people like Tom Natchuras, and let me tell you why.

We have too many people in high-profile positions in our culture—both in public life and in private endeavor—who seem to think that leadership consists of making lots of noise.

Tom's career shows how a leadership style that is quiet but persistent is more effective over the long haul.

We also have too many so-called leaders whose mouths start running before their brains kick in.

But Tom has taught all of us who care to learn from him that the important thing is thinking clearly about an issue or a project before we start to speak.

Finally, we have too many people whose convictions seem to change as fashions change through the years.

They found it easy, for example, to re-think and re-evaluate their former liberal values when the 1980s came along.

But Tom's example shows us that true convictions run much deeper than the fashions of the moment—that if convictions mean anything at all, they shape and inspire an entire lifetime of service and action.

We in the UAW have always liked to claim that there's something special about our organization, but we can't quite define what that special quality is.

Well, let me tell you, I can't either.

But I think if you look at someone like Tom Natchuras, you get a pretty good idea of what's best about the UAW.

As I said, the man's got brains and he's got convictions, but he wears them lightly. He doesn't bear down on you with them; he simply lives them.

Perhaps more to the point, his approach helps us understand what we mean by the UAW's tradition of social unionism.

No one has understood and promoted the workplace agenda of the union more than Tom.

Starting 33 years ago when he hired into Chevrolet Forge in Tonawanda, he has fought and fought hard for what workers need as workers: decent pay and benefits, fair treatment, and a voice in the workplace.

But Tom's union activism and his understanding of what a union exists to do didn't stop here.

He knew perfectly well that a worker's needs and a worker's interests aren't defined by eight hours on the job—that the union must therefore address every area of our life.

And that means taking an active role in the community: in education and housing and health care issues, in improving recreational opportunities and winning a better deal for consumers in the marketplace.

But even beyond seeing this broader role for the union, Tom has profoundly realized and acted upon the realization that real community change only occurs when labor reaches out to its natural allies—that the labor movement is at its best as part of a total movement for far-reaching change in society.

If there's a single insight, a single gift, that the UAW has brought to the modern American labor movement, it's this appreciation of what we must be about.

That's why we marched with Martin Luther King and with the Farmworkers and with the fledgling Hospital Workers before anyone else did.

That's why we entered into dialogue with the early environmental activists and those who were telling us about the perils of the nuclear arms race and the misconceived

nature of our nation's approach to providing health care.

That's why we were among the first to support the movement of public employees—teachers and municipal workers—to demand collective bargaining rights and a greater say over their working conditions.

That's why we have never felt threatened by intellectuals and university people but have treated them as potential allies in the fight for social change.

And it's this sense of where we stand and where we ought to stand in relation to other progressive forces in society that has earned the UAW the abiding respect it continues to enjoy today among many who might otherwise dismiss the union movement as irrelevant.

Twenty-five years ago, there were many inside labor, frankly, who rejected and even ridiculed the UAW philosophy as bleeding-heart do-goodism.

But now it seems we've come full circle. Our movement as a whole obviously needs allies in many quarters.

We're reaching out to find them and to make sure that the cause of labor is identified wherever possible with broad social progress.

I mentioned a moment ago that in pursuing our brand of social unionism, the UAW has given a kind of gift to the entire labor movement.

In that same sense, Tom Natchuras has given a gift to the UAW.

As our decade and our century come to a close, we're finally beginning to learn about the relative value of what is freely given versus what is paid for in cash.

For a while, it seemed like people were finding their role models by watching lifestyles of the Rich and Famous.

It seemed like the good life was defined by lots of getting and spending.

Now the intoxication is wearing off.

We're hearing about a return to volunteerism, to living more simplified lives, to a new-found respect for persons and for the natural environment, and to careers guided to religious and community principles rather than naked individualism.

I hope this is all true, because we desperately need to come to a better appreciation of what it means to be a human being.

It's not about buying and selling. It's about giving.

And so, to one who has given us all so much, I say thank you, Tom.

You have enriched our union family and the entire human family.

We wish you and Evelyn all the peace and satisfaction you can possibly enjoy in a well-deserved retirement.

You will always be an inspiration and a friend.

Thank you very much.

GOVERNMENT ETHICS REFORM ACT

HON. BEN JONES

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. JONES of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Government Ethics Reform Act passed by Congress, but if this bill is signed into law, I will not accept the 1990 COLA adjustments it provides this Congress.

The Government Ethics Reform Act is supported by the President, the House Democrat-

ic Speaker TOM FOLEY, the House Republican Leader BOB MICHEL, and the House Republican Whip NEWT GINGRICH. It is also supported by the citizens watchdog group, Common Cause, and Republican National Committee Chairman Lee Atwater and Democratic Party Chairman Ron Brown. I voted for this package because it will strengthen and clarify existing House rules while imposing new restrictions on outside income and on acceptance of gifts and free travel.

The statutory changes include many of the reforms in conflict of interest laws proposed by the President, and would apply to all officers and employees paid at the GS-16 salary rate or above in all three branches. It would abolish honoraria for House Members in 1991. House Members should not receive large speaking fees from interest groups who have a direct interest in the legislation that we vote on. This practice has contributed to the public perception that this institution is controlled by special interest groups. Although the prohibition would not go into effect until 1991, I will donate all future honoraria I receive to charity.

In addition to the honoraria ban, the package would also prohibit House Members from practicing law or receiving fees for other professional services, ban House Members from receiving compensation for serving on corporate or other boards, impose a limit on all outside earned income equal to 15 percent of Members' salaries, repeal the grandfather clause that has allowed senior Members to convert campaign contributions to personal use after leaving Congress, establish a \$200 limit on gifts other than from family members, and tighten the rules on travel reimbursements from private interest groups.

The reform package includes a 7.7 percent COLA increase in 1990 and a 25 percent pay raise in 1991 for House Members, judges and high-ranking Government officials. It also establishes in permanent law the principle that any salary increase must be voted on and will not take effect until after an intervening election. I am especially pleased with this change because I do not think Members should receive a raise the same Congress we vote on it. However, a COLA increase is still a salary increase, and I will not accept it this Congress. I will donate any salary increase above \$89,500 to charitable causes in 1990.

PERCY H. STEELE, JR.: OVER 26 YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Percy H. Steele, Jr., who has been president of the Bay Area Urban League since January 1, 1964. Mr. Steele will be honored this December for 26 years of dedicated service.

Percy Steele was born in Hopkington, MA on February 4, 1920. He received his A.B. from North Carolina Central University in Durham in 1944, and his M.S.W. from the Atlanta University School of Social Work in 1946.

From September 1945, to June 1946, he was a staff member and organization secretary for the Washington Urban League. In December 1947, he became the program director of the Neighborhood Housing Association and the Urban League Service Council director in Morristown, NJ. From January 1948, to October 1953, he served as the executive director of the Morris County, NJ, Urban League. He also taught sociology part-time at the College of St. Elizabeth Covent Station in New Jersey. In October 1953, he became the executive director of the San Diego Urban League until December 1963, when he took his present job as the president of the Bay Area Urban League.

Mr. Steele has received a number of awards and honors including the Omega Psi Phi fraternity "Citizen of the Year" award for 1972 and 1984, the National Association of Social Workers "Social Workers of the Year" award in 1976, the "Outstanding Community Services" award from the Bay Area Urban League Guild in 1981, the "Distinguished Services Award" from the National Association of Black Social Workers in 1987, and the "Distinguished Services Award" from the Council of Executives of the National Urban League in August 1989.

He is also a member of numerous service organizations including the Bay Area Urban League Guild, the San Francisco Association of United Way Affiliated Agency Executives, the board of directors of the San Francisco Black Cultural Center, the National Association of Social Workers, the Bay Area chapter, of the Association of Black Social Workers, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Oakland and San Francisco Chambers of Commerce, Treasurer of the Alameda County Association of Volunteer Agencies, the board of directors of the Merritt-Peralta Medical Center in Oakland, and, board of directors of the Alameda County Industry and Education Council.

Mr. Steele has been a former member of these organizations over the years: the California Association of Health and Welfare, the National Committee on Human Rights, the board of governors of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the board of directors and trustees of the United Bay Area Crusade, the Mental Health Advisory Board for the City and County of San Francisco, board of directors of the Bay Area Chapter of the Association of Black Social Workers, and the executive committee of the United Way of the bay area.

Percy Steele resides in San Francisco and has a daughter, Loretta Steele Chatmon, and four grandchildren; Larry, Kevin, Renee, and Darryl.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank Percy Steele for his outstanding service. He has served the community with dedication and distinction for 26 years. I would like to wish him and his family a happy and healthy retirement.

A BILL TO ESTABLISH A
COMMONWEALTH OF GUAM

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining my colleague BEN BLAZ, the Delegate from Guam, and other members of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, in sponsoring a bill to establish a Commonwealth relationship with the Territory of Guam.

This legislation was drafted by a commission and it reflects the aspirations of the people of Guam as reflected in a 1987 referendum.

I have sponsored this bill at the request of Congressman BLAZ because it reflects the political status objectives of the people of Guam.

I have strong concerns about several provisions in this bill. My concerns are shared by other sponsors, including Congressmen UDALL and DE LUGO. They have articulated these concerns to Guam's leaders on several occasions and I don't need to repeat them here. I do not want those advocating this bill to be misled by my cosponsorship and to think that I have changed my mind with respect to these concerns.

It is my hope that these reservations can be corrected as the bill is considered by the Congress and that legislation acceptable to all parties can be enacted quickly.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH AND
THERESA MATULA

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as the Thanksgiving holiday draws near, I would like to direct the attention of the Members of the House to two people who may truly be thankful. For, this week marks the 50th Thanksgiving holiday which Joseph and Theresa Matula will spend together as husband and wife, an accomplishment to which we must all pay respect.

Mr. and Mrs. Matula were married at St. Richard's Church on August 27, 1939, and they have lived together in the same house in Chicago's 23d ward for the past 39 years. Mr. Matula has worked for 35 years as a harvester, and both have been active in their community as members of the American Association of Retired Persons. They are also the proud parents of 6 children and the grandparents of 12 grandchildren.

The commitment the Matulas have made to one another is a testament to the strength of the American family. They may serve as an example to all of us the important role the family plays in promoting the values we all hold dear.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to take this moment to wish the Matulas well on their 50th Thanksgiving together and to wish them well for all the days to come.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ISRAEL AND THE ARAB STATES

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, Mike Royko of the Chicago Tribune is one of this country's most well-known and respected newspaper columnists. Writing with wit and style, no subject is beyond the reach of Mr. Royko's pointed pen. You certainly don't have to be from Chicago to enjoy his thoughts on a wide variety of issues.

In recent months, Mr. Royko has written two superb pieces on the Arab-Israeli conflict. The first, entitled "Come on, Arabs, Israel's a Runt," reminds us of some fundamental facts about that conflict which too many commentators choose to ignore; in short, that Israel—in spite of its portrayal by the media—remains a small state surrounded by countries which vowed to destroy her at her birth and which have reiterated that view in word and deed for over 40 years.

The second piece is a response to a reader of Mr. Royko's who criticized one of his columns on terrorism and Israel. It provides an excellent juxtaposition of Israel—a democratic ally of the United States which daily must face terrorist threats—and certain Arab countries, who continue their campaign of delegitimization of the Jewish state and who actively oppose U.S. interests in the Mideast and elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker, both articles are well worth reading and I commend them to the attention of my colleagues.

COME ON, ARABS, ISRAEL'S A RUNT

(By Mike Royko)

When I look at a world map, I sometimes wonder what the insane fuss in the Middle East is all about.

Sure, I listen to the experts the pundits and even Henry Kissinger. But then I look at the map and it still makes no sense.

If I look closely and squint my eyes, I can find a country that has about 8000 square miles. That's Israel.

To give you an idea how small that is, you could take about 40 Israels and put them together and the whole thing would still be smaller than Texas. There may be counties, even ranches, in Texas that are bigger.

Little New Hampshire, where just about everybody gets a handshake from a politician during presidential primaries, is bigger than Israel. So is Vermont. In fact, we have only four states that are smaller.

Then consider the population: about 4.4 million. There are many cities that have more people. New York is much bigger. So are London, Istanbul, Bombay and Tokyo. You could put three times the population of Israel in Mexico City. And Chicago, if you include the suburbs, is almost twice as populous.

So we're talking about a mere speck on the map.

In acreage, Israel isn't as big as Belize, Burundi, Djibouti, and is only slightly larger than Fiji, but a little smaller than Haiti.

People sometimes refer to Japan as being small. But it's almost 20 times as big as Israel, with 30 times as many people.

So when it comes to land size and population, we're really talking dinky. Why, during any really cold winter you can find more

Jews in southern Florida (Seven times as big).

But if you want to talk big, just unsquint your eyes and look at some of the countries near Israel—those that have been trying to squash their tiny neighbor for the last 41 years.

Syria, nine times as big with three times as many people; Iraq, 20 times as big with 17 million people; Iran, 80 times bigger, with almost 50 million people.

Put that part of the world together and there are millions of square miles with a population bigger than that of the United States.

And most of them, at one time or another, in one way or another, with guns, tanks, terrorists or oil money, have tried to squash a country that isn't as big as Vermont.

You would think that with more than 3 million square miles of land—probably more, but I'm not that good at math—and 200 million-plus people, they wouldn't make such a fuss about what amounts to a tiny sliver of real estate and fewer people than live in many of their cities.

But instead, they've spent the last 40 years making themselves look like idiots by unsuccessfully trying to wage war on this itty-bitsy country.

They didn't wait long. The day after Israel was first established as a state, the Arabs invaded. They expected little trouble overrunning so few victims, only 800,000 at the time.

Instead Israel beat them back, making the Arabs look like some of the most incompetent warriors in history.

But they kept trying. Again in 1956, 1967, and 1973. And as Winston Churchill might have said, never have so many had their butts kicked by so few.

Looking back, the Arabs would have been wise to let Israel alone—to let them irrigate, turn arid land into something green, make greasy chicken soup and start some small industries. Who know, if the Arabs hadn't been so warlike, Israel could have turned its energies to peaceful pursuits. And today, instead of watching a Sony, we might be looking at a 36-inch Goldberg.

Now the Arabs are irate because Israel has expanded its borders. Of course it has. It wised up. When the Arabs kept attacking and Israel chased them away, the Israelis decided that if they have to keep going through all that trouble, they might as well keep a few acres. Besides, if somebody is using nearby hills to lob shells at you, you'd be silly not to kick them off the hills.

The way the Arabs act, you would think Israel treated them the way our ancestors treated the Indians. (Actually, my ancestors can't take much credit, not being WASPs). We came here, stomped every which way, conned, cheated and slaughtered, until the whole thing was ours, from sea to oil-slicked sea.

In contrast, the land Israel has seized doesn't amount to much more than Coney Island.

But we keep hearing that the Palestinians must have their homeland. You'd think that with millions of square miles of vacant land, the Arabs could find them a homeland, the cheapskates. Jordan is right next door to Israel. It would make a fine homeland. That was the idea of creating Jordan in the first place. Lots of vacant land. Same climate. If they'd stop spending their oil money on bumbling wars, they could probably turn Jordan into something that looks like Palm Springs.

Instead, we have these vast, and in some cases, wealthy countries now entering their fifth decade of trying to take over a place you can barely find on the map.

It makes no sense. I mean, Israel doesn't even have one really good golf course.

A man named Samir Khalil is unhappy with columns I've written about terrorism and Israel. Mr. Khalil dropped me a line that said: "Your column is a pile of (obscenity). Your true color has shown, racism, close-mindedness and dumbness."

He's not alone in feeling that way. A staggering number of people have written or phoned to call me names, especially because of a column I wrote that, in effect, supports Israel's right not to be destroyed by its large, oil-rich, heavily armed neighbors.

In a way, I enjoy hearing from them because its educational. It tells me how many people in this country have deep streaks of anti-Semitism and how many would enjoy seeing Israel obliterated. Quite a few, quite a few.

But I've also heard from others, including a man named Matthew S. Coyle, who lives in Wallingford, Conn. He said, "My daughter, Tricia, was a victim of the terrorist attack against Pan Am 103. Now, and for the rest of our lives, my wife Janice, and Tricia's sisters, Brenda and Kris (Tricia's twin) and I are victims—victims of inaction by our government, no action by Pan Am security and little action by our allies in dealing with public murderers."

I mention Mr. Khalil's letter, and that of Mr. Coyle, because I'd like to extend an invitation to Mr. Khalil and others who share his views.

If Mr. Khalil can overcome his need to pepper a letter with obscenities, I would like him to explain why it was necessary for Patricia Coyle to be murdered. And the other 258 passengers on that jet.

Miss Coyle was not involved in the conflict between Israel, Palestinians and much of the Arab world. She never wrote books offensive to any ayatollahs. Why, she wasn't even a U.S. Marine taking a snooze in a barracks when a load of explosives went off. She was just a young tourist on an airplane.

So I'd like Mr. Khalil to tell, if he can, by what twist of logic his goals are served by Miss Coyle's being blown out of the air? What has been accomplished by subjecting Miss Coyle's family to the lifelong agony of their loss?

It apparently bothered Mr. Khalil that I advocated this country's taking tough military action against Iran, Syria or any other country that supports terrorism. . . . I do realize that innocent people can be killed. I realize that just as fully as those who blew up that plane realized that innocent people would be killed.

To which some people will answer: But two wrongs don't make a right.

No, two wrongs don't make a right. But that's something the person who commits the first wrong should think about. If those who hate Israel are going to wage war on innocents like Miss Coyle, they shouldn't whine about two wrongs not making a right. Israel is not a perfect ally. At times her leaders can be infuriating in their stubbornness. And there is no way anyone can apologize for or justify Israel's use of brutality.

But if any country has a lot to be paranoid about, it's Israel. And after more than 40 years of being threatened with extermination—and fending off attacks—I find her lapses in judgement more understandable than, say, a decision to murder Miss Coyle.

Israel doesn't kill American travelers. It doesn't videotape Marines dangling from a noose or force American hostages to read pathetic farewells to their wives.

And if we do spend billions on aid to Israel, at least we have a little to show for our money.

At the United Nations last year, the top 50 recipients of foreign aid from this country voted with us 14 percent of the time. The rest of their votes on various issues went with the Soviets.

Israel voted with us 90 percent of the time. Considering that the United Nations is a useless gathering of babblers, that might not be much, but it's more than we're getting from anyone else.

So, Mr. Khalil, and others like you, take up your pen again. But this time tell the Coyle family why Patricia Mary Coyle had to die in her 21st year. Explain, if you can, this form of heroic warfare. Tell me, is it done with chin up and shoulders back? Somehow, I doubt it.—MIKE ROYKO

TEXAS FUND A MODEL FOR REBUILDING

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Democratic infrastructure caucus, it is a pleasure to bring to the attention of Congress an innovative revolving loan fund established in my home State of Texas, that is helping to tackle our growing infrastructure crisis.

In whatever category of infrastructure we examine, the facts are clear and straightforward. America has fallen dangerously behind in highway and bridge safety, in airport modernization, in water treatment capacity, and in the maintenance of our ports, canals, and rivers.

That is why it is especially gratifying to submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the following "success story" printed in the November issue of Constructor Magazine, the Publication of the Associated General Contractors of America.

FINANCING THE REBUILDING—STATE REVOLVING LOAN FUND IS A TEXAS SUCCESS STORY

The first step in solving any problem is recognizing that there is in fact a problem. In solving America's infrastructure crisis, that first step has taken most of the nation more than a decade to make. But even as municipalities, states, and the federal government seem to have at last come to realize the need to rebuild the nation's infrastructure, policy makers from city hall to the halls of Congress must grapple with the next step in the process: how to pay for the rebuilding.

Though the need to improve the nation's wastewater treatment facility was recognized some time ago, the means by which the necessary construction projects should be funded is even now being determined. In 1972, the Federal Construction Grants Program was established under the administration of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In the past 17 years the program has provided more than \$60 billion in direct federal grants to municipalities to build wastewater treatment facilities.

The program had made great progress by the mid 1980s, but the nation soon realized

that the federal government could no longer afford to fund all of these construction projects. To preserve the progress that had been made and to continue the building effort into the next century, the federal government and the states as well determined that the states would have to become involved in the financing of construction, and state revolving loan funds (SRF) were established.

To get these SRFs off to a good start, federal capitalization grants were to be provided, and the states were given a great deal of latitude in establishing their funds. The establishment and administration of the SRF in Texas offers a good example of how a successful SRF works and how such funds might serve as models for plans to fund other necessary infrastructure improvements.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUND

Texas' State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund came into existence June 17, 1987 by an act of the state legislature. Though the program is new, it has worked well in part because of the long experience of those in its administering body, the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB). The TWDB has been providing loans for the construction of water facilities since 1959, and, in 1971, it began issuing loans for construction of wastewater facilities.

The TWDB is also responsible for the administration of federal EPA Construction Grants Program in Texas. The administration by this single agency of both the Construction Grants Program and state loan programs has been a major factor in the efficient operation of the SRF in Texas—specifically in the centralization of management decisions.

WHAT THE SRF IS

The SRF is a perpetual fund through which the TWDB provide low interest loans to Texas communities for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities. The fund is managed by the state with minimal federal oversight. The initial money for the SRF comes from federal capitalization grants, but 20 percent comes from a state match, as authorized by the 1987 Water Quality Act and state legislation.

A city, town, district, river authority, or other public body that has the authority to treat sewage and has been designated a waste treatment management agency can apply for SRF assistance. Projects eligible for SRF loans include the planning, design, and construction of secondary and advanced treatment plants and alternatives to such facilities, the construction of new interceptor sewers, and repairs necessary to reduce inflow-filtration into existing collection systems.

Also eligible are major projects to rehabilitate or replace collection systems where correction is necessary and new collection systems for substantially developed areas where adequate treatment capacity exists or is planned. The construction of reserve capacity, which was not eligible for funding in the old Construction Grants program, is eligible for SRF assistance.

HOW THE FUND WORKS

In essence, the state of Texas has borrowed funds on the bond market to finance water projects. At the same time, money is loaned to municipalities through the SRF. When the payments on the loan come back from the municipalities, the SRF uses the interest portion of the payment to pay on the bond.

These tax-exempt Water Development bonds were issued out of the state treasury to enhance water quality. They are general obligations of the state of Texas.

The state bond proceeds must remain in the Water Development Fund until they are needed for matching federal grant funds to pay a construction loan draw request. This requirement is a result of the necessity to loan state and federal funds at the same time the state bond proceeds are transferred to the SRF to provide sufficient cash flow from interest to repay the interest on the state bonds.

The 1987 legislation creating the SRF provides that the fund consist of "... money derived from federal grants, direct appropriations, investment earnings credited to the revolving fund, and, at the board's discretion, from any and all sources available to provide the required state match ..."

While no "direct appropriations" have come from the Texas legislature, the legislation does:

Permit the use of funds in an existing water quality enhancement financial assistance program and a new revenue bond financial assistance program for state funding of the SRF.

Establish the SRF and its accounts outside the state treasury to allow for the administration of the SRF in accordance with federal law, as certain state laws governing state treasury funds conflicted with federal requirements for the SRF.

The state legislation permits the use of the SRF as a source of revenue for the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued by the state and deposited to the SRF. EPA policy provides that only certain interest may be used to repay state bonds used to provide the required state match. The SRF cash flows have been structured to comply with both the EPA policy and the state law.

To provide evidence to the EPA that the state could match funds for the capitalization grant, the Texas Water Development Board adopts a resolution each year committing to transfer bond funds to the SRF in amounts at least equal to the required match. This is Texas' way of providing its match in a form similar to the Federal Letter of Credit.

The TWDB establishes lending rate scales based on market conditions. The maximum term of SRF loans is 20 years after completion of the project.

WHAT THE SRF MEANS TO TEXAS

Municipalities recognize SRF loans as a solid solution to their infrastructure funding problems. This is evidenced by the increasing number of applications for loans and the desire of some local officials to take out additional loans.

In fiscal year 1989, 24 Texas water projects will receive grants totalling as much as \$65 million. For fiscal year 1990, at least 86 political subdivisions in the state with approximately 120 projects have expressed interest in receiving SRF loans.

Together, the 120 projects will require more than \$643 million. Five of them have either received or will receive SRF loans from prior years, and one city is seeking its third SRF loan.

JOAQUIN G. AVILA, MALDEF AWARDS

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Joaquin Avila, a man who has dedicated his entire professional life to the cause of civil rights. Following his graduation from Harvard Law School, Joaquin Avila joined the staff of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, an organization founded to promote the civil rights of Hispanic Americans. During his 11-year tenure with MALDEF, first as a staff attorney, then as associate counsel and ultimately as president and general counsel, Joaquin Avila has served as the embodiment of the MALDEF mission.

Joaquin Avila's legislative advocacy, management and public relations skills have solidified MALDEF's position as one of the Nation's preeminent civil rights organizations. His powerful advocacy has advanced the civil rights of Hispanics throughout this country, particularly in the area of voting rights. Under Mr. Avila's direction, MALDEF prevailed in a series of voting rights cases, giant steps on the road to opening the electoral process to Mexican-Americans. Since returning to private practice in 1985, Mr. Avila has continued his work on behalf of the civil rights of Hispanics.

Mr. Speaker, I join the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund in honoring Joaquin Avila and ask my colleagues in the U.S. Congress to recognize the outstanding leadership and dedication he has exhibited.

NEBRASKA NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON CONDITIONS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND EL SALVADOR

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the November 21, 1989 edition of the Omaha World Herald contains two particularly interesting editorials on the situations that now exist in Czechoslovakia and El Salvador.

Because of the excellence and timeliness of these editorial comments, I request permission to share both editorials with my colleagues.

CZECH LEADERS OUT OF STEP

The brutal repression of demonstrators in Czechoslovakia was all the more shocking when contrasted with the toleration of demonstrations and public protests in neighboring Hungary and East Germany.

Czechoslovakia, which led the East bloc in the reform of communism in the late 1960s, is now, ironically, one of the most backward in moving toward change.

Czechoslovakia's government may pay a price for its truncheon-wielding violence. The Czech public responded Monday with a huge demonstration of 100,000 people—the largest public protest in the nation in 20 years. East German leader Egon Krenz can-

celed a state visit. The British government summoned the Czech ambassador to officially protest police beatings of British journalists. In a gesture of solidarity, Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Anderson will travel to Prague to present the Olaf Palme award to Czech human rights activist Vaclav Havel.

The police attacked Friday's demonstrators with luncheons and set police dog on them. The march was originally meant to commemorate the killing of a Czech student, Jan Opletal, by the Nazis 50 years ago.

How unnecessary the repression, was. Twenty-one years ago, Czech Communist Alexander Dubcek began a movement for transforming Poland, Hungary and East Germany. His government took tentative steps toward a free press, accountability by the Communist Party, multiparty elections and an end to Stalinist thuggery on the part of the secret police.

In 1968, the Soviets invaded. Dubcek was jailed. Now the non-violent reforms he championed are sweeping Eastern Europe. Czechoslovakia's leaders, considering Dubcek's legacy, should be leading the reform movement, not resisting it.

The brutal response of Czech leaders Gustav Husak and Milos Jakes to sensible demands for reform has backfired. A general strike has been called, larger protests planned and students inspired to organize dissent. Soon the Czech hardliners, too, may be swept aside by the remarkable tide of freedom surging through Eastern Europe.

If they had followed Dubcek's example rather than Stalin's, they could be heroes of the moment. Instead, they seem likely to go down in history as symbols of an outmoded and immoral system.

AN OUTRAGE IN EL SALVADOR

Americans should be pleased that the U.S. government was among the first to demand an investigation of the slaying of six Jesuit priests and two of their household workers in El Salvador. Americans should also be pleased that U.S. leaders haven't let the killings become an excuse to weaken the American commitment to Salvadoran democracy and human rights.

The assassination of non-combatants under cover of battle is never justifiable. But the proper reaction is to support bringing the killers to justice, not to cut off U.S. aid. As President Bush said: "This is not the time to undermine a fragile democracy that is under attack."

Fortunately, a House motion to cut U.S. aid was defeated 215-194 Monday.

Once again a torn and bleeding nation is the scene of a crime that was nearly bestial in its savagery. The priests, who had been considered sympathetic to anti-government forces, were tortured and their brains were cut away.

President Alfredo Cristiani, who attended funeral services for the victims, said those responsible will be punished. U.S. Ambassador William Walker said he was pressuring Cristiani's government to get to the bottom of reports that 30 uniformed government troops took part in the killings.

Bravo, Mr. Ambassador. And bravo to the House members who refused to let this shameful atrocity be converted into another weapon for a Marxist insurgency to use against an elected government.

CONTINUING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA—PRAISE FOR CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM BROOMFIELD'S EFFORTS TO REDRESS THESE PROBLEMS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks we have seen how countries throughout Eastern Europe have initiated unprecedented reforms to safeguard freedoms and protect human rights. There have been only a few exceptions. The Yugoslavian Government has resisted the present wave of change and ensured that human rights violations continue to be perpetrated against its citizens.

Mr. Speaker, in the past I have spoken before the Congress to denounce the human rights abuses inflicted against ethnic Albanians. Today, I speak to you regarding the violations committed against human rights monitors of many different ethnic groups. Specifically, I cite the case of Dobroslav Paraga, an ethnic Croation, a former Amnesty International prisoner of conscience who has been incarcerated 4 years in five Yugoslav prisons for his activities as a human rights advocate.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my distinguished colleague, Congressman WILLIAM BROOMFIELD, who has championed the case of Dobroslav Paraga, and bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent Washington Post article by Jack Anderson and Dale Van Atta that echoes the outrage over the treatment of Paraga and other human rights monitors in Yugoslavia. I urge my colleagues in the Congress to give careful attention to this article, and I ask that it be inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

STATE PLACATES YUGOSLAVIA IN HUMAN RIGHTS DISPUTE

(By Jack Anderson and Dale Van Atta)

Where is Jimmy Carter when you need him?

He was a novice at managing a nation and put the Democratic Party into a hole that is still digging out of. But at least Carter knew a human rights violation when he saw it.

Dobroslav Paraga, a persecuted Yugoslavian dissident, thought that the U.S. Congress would recognize one too, but times, and presidents, have changed.

Paraga came to the United States last summer to plead the case of Yugoslavians like himself who are persecuted, imprisoned, tortured and some even killed for speaking out against their Communist government.

At 28, Paraga has already been in five Yugoslavian prisons for a total of four years—the first time when he was only 19. In 1980, he and his friend, Ernest Brajder, were thrown in jail for circulating a petition opposing torture in Yugoslavia. Paraga came out alive, but Brajder did not. After three days in jail, he was dead in what the State Department admits were "mysterious circumstances."

Paraga made the rounds on Capitol Hill this fall explaining the plight of those who stand up to the Yugoslavian government—a government that poses as a benign Eastern Bloc power in Western clothing. The Senate believed Paraga and passed a resolution

with plenty of "whereas" and "therefore" language that didn't make the Yugoslavian government look very nice. The Senate asked Yugoslavia to investigate Brajder's death, grant amnesty to political prisoners and stop harassing Paraga.

Congressional resolutions have no binding effect on anyone, but that doesn't mean they are harmless. The repercussions of this one were felt immediately in Yugoslavia where the headlines in the state-controlled press pronounced the resolution to be "monstrous," and "direct damage to Yugoslavian and American relations."

The next thing Paraga knew, he had the U.S. State Department in a lather. In State Department parlance, the Yugoslavian leadership may be brutes, but they're our brutes. Why upset friendly relations over a little human rights issue?

By the time Paraga's resolution passed the Senate and a duplicate had been introduced in the House, the State Department was looking for ways to water it down. Rep. William Broomfield (R-Mich.) introduced the resolution in the House and still hopes that it will pass in the original version. But it is mired in the Europe and Middle East subcommittee, whose leadership got a strong talking to from the State Department and the U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia Warren Zimmerman.

The United States and Yugoslavia have peculiar relations—we send ambassadors to the country and they come back converts to the cause. Look at Lawrence Eagleburger, now deputy secretary of state. He was ambassador to Yugoslavia 10 years ago and used his position to sweet-talk American banks into loaning money to Yugoslavia, even though loans to East European countries were not administration policy. When he left the foreign service, Eagleburger became the American representative for Yugo, the mini-cars produced by the Yugoslavian government. And he became a director of the New York branch of a bank owned by the Yugoslavian government.

One congressional aide told our associate Daryl Gibson that when it comes to Yugoslavia, the State Department has a strong case of "clientitis"—a mother-hen attitude toward the country. An ambassador who lets a resolution like this one pass gets blamed for it in the country where he is posted, and an ambassador on the outs doesn't accomplish much. Congress couldn't care less if an ambassador is a pariah abroad, but the State Department does care.

Paraga has spent most of 1989 rabble-raising around Western Europe and the United States about human rights abuses in his country, and he is not eager to go home without the protecting arm of the U.S. Congress around him.

Part of Paraga's problem is timing. He was pressing the House to pass his resolution when the State Department was preparing for the friendly visit last month of Yugoslavian Prime Minister Ante Markovic.

Markovic came to ask for money, but he spent much of his time defending his country against the human rights charges stirred up by Paraga. In a private meeting, Broomfield told Markovic in so many words, "If you want money, you will have to cooperate."

It isn't the first time Broomfield has bumped heads with Yugoslavia. A Yugoslavian immigrant living in his district went back to Yugoslavia for a visit and was jailed, tried and sentenced to 15 years at hard labor. His crime was that he had demonstrated in front of the Yugoslavian Embassy

in Washington, D.C. Broomfield proposed a bill to deny most favored nation trading status to Yugoslavia, and the man was immediately freed.

THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL HONORS FALLEN HEROES

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the opportunity to attend the groundbreaking ceremony for the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial and I want to share this moving experience with Members of the House. Law enforcement officers in the United States risk their lives every day to protect the rest of us. Since the founding of our Nation, as many as 30,000 of these officers have made the supreme sacrifice and given their lives in the line of duty. Today, one law officer is killed in the United States every 57 hours. A memorial in honor of the brave men and women who have served so selflessly is a mere token of our appreciation to all law enforcement personnel.

In 1984, the House and Senate unanimously passed legislation (P.L. 98-534) authorizing the construction of the memorial in Washington, DC, and giving project coordinators 5 years to choose a site, develop a design, and raise the money needed to build the memorial. More than 400,000 individuals rose to the call and donated more than \$4 million to make the memorial a reality.

On October 30, 1989, in Judiciary Square—the seat of our Nation's criminal justice system for more than 200 years—construction of the memorial began. The memorial will sit amid the tranquility of a 3-acre park and will feature the names of the fallen officers engraved in a stone wall along a tree-lined "pathway of remembrance." The highlight of the ceremony was a stirring speech delivered by President Bush and a beautiful rendition of "God Bless America" sung by Lee Greenwood.

Many individuals deserve thanks for the work they have done to make the memorial a reality, including the designer, Davis Buckley, Representative Biaggi and Senator PELL, who sponsored the authorizing legislation, and the memorial fund staff: Kelly Lang, Lynn Lyons-Wynne, Paul Marcone, Jim Peters, Robyn Porter, Don Schaet, and Becky Venaglia. Law enforcement organizations, including the Fraternal Order of Police, the New York City PBA, the National Association of Police Organizations, the Maryland Cop-to-Cop Committee, and the National Troopers Coalition, each of which contributed at least \$100,000 to the memorial fund.

Most of all, however, eternal thanks and respect go to the brave men and women who have given their lives in the line of duty so that the world would be a safer place, the fallen law officers of the United States.

BATTLE OF THE BULGE

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Battle of the Bulge Historical Foundation, and to commemorate the 45th anniversary of the battle on December 16 of this year.

Each year the Battle of the Bulge Historical Foundation holds a commemorative ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery. At this time veterans of the battle, their families, and friends pay tribute to the soldiers who never returned home.

In addition to reminiscing about this historical battle, this year the foundation will be celebrating the progress that has been made in the growth of the Battle of the Bulge gallery. Through the generosity of its members, the foundation has been able to watch the development of this gallery which will become a part of the Fort George G. Meade Museum in Anne Arundel County, MD. The gallery will house various artifacts, documents, and maps that have been preserved from the battle. The foundation will also have the honor of unveiling the patron's fund plaque which lists the names of the Battle of the Bulge veterans.

The contributions that the Battle of the Bulge Historical Foundation has given to the public, so that the memory of the battle may live on as an important part of our Nation's history, are immeasurable. I know that my colleagues join with me in extending congratulations to the foundation for its many accomplishments, and to honor the veterans of the Battle of the Bulge.

TOASTING A SONG-AND-DANCE MAN

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring attention of the Members to an article which appeared in the November 16, 1989, Los Angeles Times, Calendar Section, about Sammy Davis, Jr.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Nov. 16, 1989]

TOASTING A SONG-AND-DANCE MAN
(By Paul Grein)

Mention the name Sammy Davis Jr., to someone under 30, and the first image will probably be of a slick Las Vegas type loaded down with gold chains and oozing show-biz platitudes. Picture: Billy Crystal's wickedly funny impersonation.

That's why the all-star salute to Davis at the Shrine Auditorium on Monday was so valuable. It put the spotlight back on Davis' exceptional talents as an all-around entertainer—dancer, singer, actor and mime—and on his historical importance as one of the first black performers to achieve mainstream popular acceptance. The show was a benefit for the United Negro College Fund.

The best thing about the salute, which was taped for broadcast early next year on

ABC-TV, was its integrity and sense of purpose. The event didn't come across as just another collection of big names brought together to garner a TV rating, but as a group of friends and admirers who wanted to express their affection and gratitude.

Gregory Hines, who starred with Davis this year in the film "Tap," spoke of his longtime admiration for the veteran performer. "When I was a young boy and I'd hear your name or see your name, I would just get so excited," he told Davis, who had front-row seats with his wife, Altovise. "I just idolized you."

Hines then performed a tap routine, and finally coaxed his mentor on stage for a brief tandem routine. Davis didn't speak, however, he is undergoing treatment for throat cancer.

Michael Jackson expressed his gratitude eloquently in a striking performance of the ballad "You Were There" a piece of special material that he wrote with Buz Kohan, the writer of the show.

In a dramatic, semi-spoken style, Jackson sang, "Thanks to you there's now a door we all walk through/I am here 'cause you were there."

Eddie Murphy, Whitney Houston and Anita Baker were among other stars who turned out to thank Davis for blazing a trail for black performers. The Rev. Jesse Jackson, too, spoke of Davis' role in "chipping away at walls" that have held back blacks.

Davis, who has been in show business for 60 of his nearly 64 years, has appeared in 23 films and in numerous Broadway productions, including "Mr. Wonderful" and "Golden Boy." But it was Davis' charter membership in the so-called Rat Pack of the late '50s and early '60s that most vividly symbolized his quest for equality and mainstream acceptance.

Davis' involvement in the Rat Pack (which also included Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, Shirley MacLaine, Joey Bishop and Peter Lawford) was recalled Monday through a film clip of the Pack in concert at the Sands Hotel in Las Vegas—with Sen. John F. Kennedy at a ringside table.

There were also live appearances by three Pack alumni.

Sinatra, leader of the Pack, opened the show with a nostalgic "Where or When" and told Davis, "You're my brother." A frail-looking Martin, who bowed out of a high-profile 1988 reunion tour with Sinatra and Davis because of ill health, read some mock telegrams. And MacLaine sang a tender, intimate version—with specially adapted lyrics—of "If They Could See Me Now," a song from the 1969 film, "Sweet Charity," in which MacLaine and Davis starred. MacLaine also recalled her thoughts the first time she saw Davis perform: "Never had so much come out of something so small for so long."

The show's producer, George Schlatter, made excellent use of video clips highlighting Davis' career. There was the classic 1972 "Sammy's Visit" episode of "All in the Family," with Milton Berle and Jack Benny, and a 1968 appearance with Goldie Hawn on "Laugh-In."

Hawn was also there in person, recalling Davis' kindness on the "Laugh-In" set—and in an earlier meeting when she was a struggling go-go dancer. She also sang a lovely version of the ballad "True Colors."

Eddie Murphy was a gracious and effective host, peppering the proceedings with low-key humor and doing spot-on impressions of guests Bill Cosby and Stevie Wonder. Wonder performed Davis' 1969 hit

"I've Gotta Be Me," and added that the song's message of personal growth through risk meant a lot to him when he was coming of age musically two decades ago.

The show's generous and respectful tone was dramatized when Murphy and Michael Jackson teamed to escort Ella Fitzgerald to the stage. Physically frail but vocally strong, Fitzgerald sang "Too Close for Comfort," a song from Davis' 1956 Broadway hit "Mr. Wonderful."

Other performance highlights: Anita Baker sang a sultry version of "Summertime" from "Porgy and Bess" (Davis appeared in the 1959 film version). Whitney Houston and Dionne Warwick also sang, while Gregory Peck and Clint Eastwood gave personal appreciations. Tony Danza tap-danced amiably to an instrumental version of Davis' 1972 smash "Candy Man." Bob Hope misfired on an ill-advised one-liner about the Ku Klux Klan. Sports stars Mike Tyson and Magic Johnson added their perspectives on Davis.

And, toward the end of the three-hour show, Richard Pryor commented on the "billion dollars' worth of talent" that was gathered backstage. (On this night, that was probably an understatement.)

The most revealing clip was one of Davis on a talk show in the mid-70s talking about "Mr. Bojangles," Jerry Jeff Walker's ballad about a once-great song and dance man who has fallen on hard times. A 1971 hit for the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band, the ballad has since become Davis' signature song.

"That's my fear, that I'll wind up like Bojangles," Davis said in the clip. "One night in Vegas I said, 'Oh my God, that's how I'll be when I'm 70 years old. I'll be working little joints and I'll talk about what I used to be and that'll be the end of it.'"

Which goes to show that, although Davis is a great dancer, singer, actor and mime, he's a lousy prophet.

A TRIBUTE TO DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF DONALD T. DREISBACH

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Deputy Fire Chief Donald T. Dreisbach. Chief Dreisbach is retiring from the Hayward Fire Department in California's Ninth Congressional District after 28 years of dedicated service.

Chief Dreisbach began as a firefighter, then rose through the ranks of the department serving as fire captain, battalion chief, before finally holding his present position of deputy fire chief. Chief Dreisbach also served as fire chief in an acting capacity for 6 months.

Chief Dreisbach's leadership and dedication to the Hayward Fire department and the community of Hayward have been instrumental in the development of the department into the fine organization that it is today.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate and to commend Deputy Chief Donald T. Dreisbach for his outstanding service to the city of Hayward. I would also like to wish Chief Dreisbach and his family a happy and healthy retirement. He certainly deserves it.

SALUTE TO WALLY RALSTON

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I know there are often complaints about mail service, but I feel compelled to call your attention to a unique act of bravery that occurred in my district. It is the story of Wally Ralston of Cooper City, FL, who while serving as letter carrier in my district, saved the life of Arthur Rogge.

With so much hostility in the world, it is refreshing and reassuring that people will go above and beyond what is expected of them to help others. Those who risk so much should be an inspiration to us all.

At the end of my remarks I am enclosing an article from the November issue of the Postal Record which describes the events surrounding Mr. Ralston's achievement. I ask you to join me in a salute to Wally Ralston, a man whose courage deserves this country's admiration.

[From the Postal Record, November 1989]

DISABLED MAN SAVED FROM SWIMMING POOL

Aware that a patron on his Miramar, Florida route uses a wheelchair and walker due to crippling rheumatoid arthritis, Wally Ralston makes it a point to check on Arthur Rogge while making his daily rounds. One day recently, Ralston heard cries for help from Rogge's house.

"Where are you?" he called.

"In the pool," replied Rogge. Hurrying to the back yard, the South Florida Branch 1071 member found his patron clinging to the side of the pool, struggling to keep his head above water. He had lost his balance and fallen from his walker into six feet of water.

Ralston managed to maneuver the man to the shallow end and hoisted him to safety. "He had been going up and down—down for the third time," the carrier recalled. "He was very pale. If no one had found him, he would have eventually drowned."

Paramedics responded to the crisis and praised the letter carrier for his quick thinking and prompt actions.

REVEREND CRUTCHER WILL BE MISSED IN KNOXVILLE

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Rev. William T. Crutcher, of Knoxville, TN, passed away on November 5, 1989. Reverend Crutcher served as the pastor of Mount Olive Baptist Church since 1935.

Reverend Crutcher was a close friend of both mine and my father. He was at one time a legal client of mine. My family will dearly miss Reverend Crutcher.

Reverend Crutcher played a key role in the civil rights movement in Knoxville. Largely due to the efforts of Reverend Crutcher, the integration of Knoxville came about peaceably.

I am saddened by the death of Reverend Crutcher, as are many people whose lives he has touched. He already is greatly missed in

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

east Tennessee. The Knoxville area has suffered a great loss with the passing of Reverend Crutcher.

Reverend Crutcher was one of the finest men I have ever known. I know that his family and many friends will miss him very much.

I ask that the editorials about Reverend Crutcher which appeared in the Knoxville News-Sentinel and the Knoxville Journal newspapers be reprinted in the RECORD.

[From the Knoxville News-Sentinel, Nov. 7, 1989]

REV. DR. W.T. CRUTCHER

Knoxville lost one of its strongest religious and civic voices with the death Sunday of the Rev. Dr. W.T. Crutcher, longtime pastor of Mount Olive Baptist Church and chairman of the Knoxville Transportation Authority.

Crutcher, who was 82, was a native of Stevenson, Ala. He graduated from A&M College in Normal, Ala., and received an honorary doctorate of divinity from Simmons University of Louisville, Ky. He had been pastor of Mount Olive since 1935 and was widely known nationally and internationally for his denominational and civic work.

He was chairman of the National Baptist Sunday School Publishing Board and a trustee of American Baptist College in Nashville. He was a board member of the National Baptist Convention U.S.A., Knoxville Inner-City Churches United for People and the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He also had served as president of the Knoxville Ministerial Association and the Knoxville Round Table of Christians and Jews; he was chairman of the religious task force of the 1982 World's Fair, instructor of the first bus-ministry seminar at the National Baptist Congress, president of the Baptist Pastors Conference of Knoxville and president of the Tennessee Baptist Missionary and Education Commission, which he implemented in the Knoxville area. He also was chosen as speaker of the National Baptist Convention in 1954 and again in 1971.

In addition to his work with KTA, Crutcher's civic role included membership on the Mayor's Committee on Human Relations, the Governor's Civil Rights Commission, the Knoxville Salvation Army board and the Knox County Personnel Commission.

Among his many contributions to the Knoxville area was his involvement in the civil rights activities of the 1960s, especially through his work with the local unit of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He was honored with the Brotherhood Award from that group in 1968, and he was remembered years later for his work toward good race relations during that era.

Knoxville businessman James Haslam II, speaking in 1986, pointed to the efforts of Crutcher and Dr. James A. Colston, former president of Knoxville College who died in 1982, and their work with the NCCJ. "This organization was at the forefront of harmonious relations," Haslam said. "It helped solve our problems in Knoxville. In the tough times, Drs. Colston and Crutcher were there, and we tend to forget that."

Crutcher will be missed by many, but his impact on the religious and civic life of Knoxville will be lasting.

November 21, 1989

[From the Knoxville Journal]

REV. WILLIAM CRUTCHER: RIGHTS CHAMPION FOR ALL

The Rev. William T. Crutcher—pastor, promoter of human rights for all people and lifelong campaigner for the cause of racial equality—has died at age 82.

As perhaps the most effective single leader in the civil rights movement in Knoxville, Crutcher was in on the soup course before the salad days of the 1960's. In many ways, he helped set the menu for the introduction of the changes in federal law that brought racial desegregation to public institutions here.

Crutcher's service to the Knoxville community and its people, both black and white, took many forms. He turned down few challenges and created some for himself as opportunities arose for appointments on agencies, boards and commissions involved in a wide variety of religious, civic and business affairs.

When he became the first black to be elected president of the Knoxville Ministerial Association in 1955, it was also a first for any Southern city. He took good advantage of his broad contacts across what were then distinct racial lines to become one of the chief negotiators of racial issues as they came to the fore.

A staunch advocate of non-violence in the civil rights movement, he often stood in the middle. The firmness of his demands made him the target of abuse from resistant whites. And the growing "black power" factions within his own race accused him of being not radical enough, or worse. It was a tough spot to be in, and he did not shrink from it.

Crutcher always gave white leaders credit for any efforts toward integration or concessions beyond the legal requirements that they helped engineer. He was laudatory of the mayors of the period, Leonard Rogers and, particularly, John J. Duncan Sr., for their important gestures in behalf of civil rights. In return, he helped maintain racial calm when sentiments were high. But he never turned from the struggle.

A native of Alabama, Crutcher came to Knoxville in 1935. He was pastor of the 133-year-old Mount Olive Baptist Church for 54 years until his death. He was a powerful member of the National Baptist Convention USA, serving on its board of directors.

The list of other director- and trustee- and adviserships Crutcher held is a lengthy one. It included schools, church seminaries and hospitals. He was chairman of the Knoxville Transit Authority, a member of the Knoxville Human Relations Commission and the Knoxville-Knox County Community Action Committee.

He was a recipient of the Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Mayor's Minister of the Year and Knoxville Man of the Year awards.

And he gave personal attention and counsel to thousands of people, young and old, black and white, in a lifetime of caring about their spiritual needs and their inviolable rights as individuals. Crutcher's death is an occasion for all Knoxville to mourn.

"We are a poorer city because of his passing, but we are richer and stronger because of the man he was and the many things he accomplished," said Mayor Ashe. Amen.

SALUTE TO CARL H. LINDNER

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to note and share with you and our colleagues the news of the inauguration of a most noteworthy award. It is an award that, in time, will be all the more exalted and coveted by virtue of the example set by the person who has been selected to be its first recipient.

The Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion [HUC-JIR] in Cincinnati, OH, in celebration of the four-decade mission of its Interfaith Graduate School, has established an award which recognizes the contributions of an individual whose work and motivation mirrors that of the school itself. This fine academic organization is ever intent on expanding its role as a cornerstone in interfaith study, training and research. More fundamentally, the fulfillment of that role equates to a broader understanding and cooperation among people of all faiths, for the sake of serving their community and the world, and making them better for all.

The HUC-JIR and Cincinnati Associates have established the Interfaith Award to take special note of an individual whose achievements have touched many sectors of his community in a positive way. The selection process attempted to identify a person who would personify the themes of decency and service to all, and I think that process was rewarded with success.

Mr. Speaker, we would all do well to recognize and become familiar with the First HUC-JIR Interfaith Award winner, Carl H. Lindner, who sets an example worth emulating by all. Carl Lindner is chairman, chief executive officer, and founder of American Financial Corp. He is an active participant and contributor on behalf of many community causes and ecumenical endeavors. His prominence and active participation in the Cincinnati business community is exceeded by his many philanthropic and civic interests.

Carl Lindner's devoted and dependable service on a number of charitable, political, and cultural boards, to which he brings endless energy and enthusiasm, tends to confirm the adage: "If you want something done, assign it to a busy person."

Carl certainly does keep busy, as his previous awards—the Golden Plate Award, the Van Rensselaer Medal, United Jewish Appeal's Man of the Year for 1978, and National Jewish Hospital Honoree—clearly attest. In addition to those notable accolades, I am proud to note his selection as the First Hebrew Union College—Jewish Institute of Religion Interfaith Award.

Wherever this caring citizen goes, he brings a concerned interest in his fellow man, and in those pursuits which enrich our earthly existence: culture, education, employment, and the like. By his example, he has demonstrated how religious faith—far from being an agent for dividing or categorizing the human family—can unite mankind in collective pursuit of goodness and justice.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The city of Cincinnati has already celebrated Carl Lindner's selection for this richly deserved award, and I invite you and our colleagues to join me in following suit. I also wish to append to my remarks the thoughts expressed by those who were most responsible for selecting Carl Lindner for this most distinguished honor:

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE—JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION, FIRST INTERFAITH TRIBUTE AWARD, PRESENTED TO CARL H. LINDNER

Carl H. Lindner, a native Cincinnati, has devoted himself to enriching the quality of life of all sectors of his community. His exemplary sense of community has precipitated a continued commitment to civic, philanthropic, humanitarian and ecumenical interests.

His dedication to the ideals of equality, justice and the perfection of the world has promoted opportunities for education, cultural experience and employment, regardless of race or creed. He has fostered cooperation among religious denominations through his active participation in, and philanthropic contributions to, a wide spectrum of community causes and ecumenical endeavors.

Hebrew Union College—Jewish Institute of Religion pays tribute to Carl H. Lindner in recognition of these notable achievements and his exceptional leadership with the presentation of the first Interfaith Tribute Award.

October 29, 1989.

RICHARD J. SCHEUER, *Chairman*.
Tishri 30, 5749.

ALFRED GOTTSCHALK, *President*.

FIRREA

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, at the time that the House acted on the conference report on the thrift legislation in August, I strongly opposed the conference agreement and urged my colleagues to do the same. In my view, there were a number of substantive problems with the proposal. But my most fundamental objection was a procedural one.

We were forced by circumstance to proceed rapidly. However, I argued at the time that a procedure which often required the conferees to deliberate and make decisions in terms of general concepts, without benefit of statutory language, on such a complex and highly technical matter as the restructuring of the thrift industry was an unduly risky approach to take.

I believe events have borne me out: The legislation has some serious flaws, major changes in policy slipped by unnoticed, and confusion has been rampant regarding basic issues. Let me give you some examples.

FUNDING

It is already clear that the \$50 billion provided is not sufficient—certainly not in the short term because of the RTC's working capital needs, and possibly not even in the long term, if the administration's projections about the ultimate return on assets proves yet another overly optimistic assumption.

It was clear from the beginning that the proceeds from asset liquidation were intended to

provide one source of income with which the RTC could conduct its operations. However, the RTC faces an impossible dilemma. If it sells assets too quickly to procure necessary funds, it risks destabilizing local real estate markets that are already depressed. If it holds the assets, it is faced with the costs of holding and is denied funds it needs to proceed. If it slows the pace of case resolution to match the pace of asset disposition, it incurs additional costs by keeping insolvent institutions in operation longer than is necessary.

Clearly, at least in the short term, more funds are required than the administration has requested and the Congress has authorized. Ignoring that fact in our deliberations has only served to delay badly needed action by the RTC. There are still fundamental issues which remain unresolved regarding how those funds are to be procured.

RTC BORROWING

Predictably enough, the RTC attempted to devise schemes under which it could borrow to meet its working capital needs. One proposal under consideration would have involved the creation of a bridge bank through which the RTC could issue securities to the public, backed by the assets it held, up to 85 percent of the fair market value of those assets. The obligations of that bridge bank were to be guaranteed by the RTC, whose obligations are in turn backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

This proposal, which appeared yet another administration off-budget financing scheme, generated a heated reaction from many of us in Congress. As a result, the RTC has backed away from this approach, and how the RTC will now meet its working capital needs remains unclear. But the debate over this issue points out yet another problem with the legislation. Once again, the Administration was attempting to devise off-budget financing mechanisms to hide real costs, and it was the lack of clarity in the legislation that provided them with the opportunity to do so.

The discussion of the working capital issue is all the more ironic because the provision which the RTC argues gives it the authority to borrow up to 85 percent of the fair market value of assets held through the issuance of securities to the public—a quite expansive authority—results from a provision that the conferees originally conceived as a tight limitation on RTC borrowing authority.

Arguably, there is a limitation, but it is hardly a tight one. In the absence of market transactions, estimating the fair market value of assets held is at best a "guesstimate", at worst, a circumstance fraught with peril for the taxpayer. If the assets are ultimately worth less than the RTC estimates, the taxpayer would be at risk for the difference because of the government guarantee backstopping the RTC's obligations. It is a very real, and a very serious, risk that must not be underestimated.

FULL FAITH AND CREDIT

Which brings me to yet another issue. Where did this guarantee of the Government's full faith and credit come from?

When FSLIC was under severe financial pressure, it issued notes far in excess of its ability to pay. The value of those notes came increasingly into question, and whether or not

those notes had the backing of the U.S. Government became a matter of serious controversy. As a matter of Congressional decision, that issue was never resolved. As a practical matter, the bailout legislation forced the American taxpayer to backstop those notes.

Given that background, surely any decision to extend the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government to RTC obligations would have been expected to be a matter of extensive debate and significant controversy. In fact, it was not. Neither the House nor the Senate bill originally placed the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government behind all RTC obligations. That determination was made at some late point in the conference, with no debate. I suspect the reason for no debate was the lack of knowledge that such a provision, contained in neither the House nor Senate final versions, somehow was placed in the conference report. As was the case with the FSLIC notes, the potential is now there yet again to obligate the taxpayer beyond the \$50 billion authorized by the Congress.

Congress must ensure that any plan the RTC develops for procuring working capital does not create financial obligations for the Government or the taxpayer beyond those contemplated by the Congress and that any additional money beyond the \$50 billion authorized to "fill the hole" must receive congressional authorization and proper budgetary treatment. The situation in which massive taxpayer obligations were incurred in FSLIC's desperate search for liquidity must not be repeated.

Certainly, we want the least cost solution. And that may necessitate the placement of a Government guarantee behind RTC borrowing so the agency does not pay an unnecessary premium. But, if that is the case, we must clearly acknowledge what we are doing—committing government funds and potentially burdening the taxpayer with additional obligations beyond the \$50 billion.

It is not a sufficient safeguard for the American taxpayer to tell him that his obligation is not increased because someday the money his Government has expended in his name will flow back into Government coffers through asset sales. If we are lucky and the administration's current estimates are accurate, yes; if not, the taxpayer may have to ante up even more money. That risk is real and must be treated as such. Every dime for which the taxpayer could be held accountable, however, unlikely that liability may seem now, must be authorized by Congress in advance and must be counted on-budget.

CONCLUSION

I believe there is a good chance that we might have to revisit the thrift issue again next year, and the next bill could well be driven by the need for even larger amounts of money.

Certainly, in the short term, more funds will be required. The question is whether we will address that issue head on or devise off-budget financing gimmicks to hide the real size of the problem. In my view, the choice is clear. One route that should be explored to recognize and fund this obligation is an increase in RTC's authority to borrow from the Treasury. That is the clearest way of minimizing the cost and clearly recognizing the obligation. Optimally, I believe we should not be

relying on borrowing at all, but should fund this bail-out program through new taxes or cost savings realized elsewhere.

Most importantly, whatever the approach, there must be no more surprises for the American taxpayer.

VETERANS BENEFITS AMENDMENTS OF 1989

HON. BEN JONES

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. JONES of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 901, the Veterans Benefits Amendments of 1989.

H.R. 901 provides a 4.7-percent cost-of-living adjustment [COLA] in rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities, and in rates of dependency and indemnity compensation. As a member of the Compensation, Pension, and Insurance Subcommittee, I appreciate the efforts of my colleagues to ensure that this COLA is effective December 1, 1989.

H.R. 901 also establishes a new revolving fund, the Guaranty and Indemnity Fund. I have the privilege of serving on the Housing and Memorial Affairs Subcommittee. The subcommittee received extensive testimony and held field hearings on the establishment of a new fund. The positive result contained in H.R. 901 will give the Home Loan Guaranty Program a more stable funding mechanism, and will ensure that veterans continue to receive the assistance which they have earned.

Mr. Speaker, I can not emphasize enough the importance of the Veterans Home Loan Program to the State of Georgia. Since the program began in 1944, there have been over 325,000 guaranteed home loans in Georgia, worth over \$9 billion.

In the Fourth Congressional District, which I represent, there have been over 96,000 Department of Veterans Affairs [DVA] home loans over the past 45 years, with a total property value approaching \$2.5 billion. So far this year, there have been close to 500 DVA home loans worth \$37 million made to veterans in the Fourth District.

This important program makes home ownership possible for the thousands of veterans in the Fourth District, as well as the millions of veterans across this country.

The Guaranty and Indemnity Fund makes good sense in this period of tight budgetary constraints. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that \$195 million in interest would be generated in the first 5 years following enactment. It is also estimated that the new funding mechanism could save the DVA \$2 billion over a 10-year period.

I am disappointed that more of the original health care provisions of H.R. 901 and H.R. 1199 are not contained in this measure. The DVA is currently experiencing a nursing deficiency greater than 10 percent. While the assistance contained in H.R. 901 is helpful, more must be done to alleviate the nursing shortage.

This legislation increases by 7.5 percent the rates of subsistence allowance for service-

connected disabled veterans participating in rehabilitation programs, as well as a 7.5 percent increase in the rates of educational assistance for survivors and dependents of service-connected disabled veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the members of the Veterans Affairs Committee, and especially Chairman MONTGOMERY, for all of their hard work and dedication on behalf of this important legislation. H.R. 901 will truly benefit the 28 million American veterans, and I urge its favorable passage.

PUBLIC SERVICE FOR EDUCATION: LINDA TANGREN

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to pay tribute to Mrs. Linda M. Tangren who is resigning today after 7 years of service on the Castro Valley Unified School District Board of Education in California's Ninth Congressional District. She is leaving the board in order to serve on the South County Community College District Board.

Mrs. Tangren was a member of the board from 1982 to 1989 and served as president in both 1985 and 1988. At the present time, Mrs. Tangren is the board's representative to the Alameda County School Boards' Association as well as the board liaison with the Hayward Area Recreation and Park District.

At the elementary level, Mrs. Tangren served as the president of Parents Club in Castro Valley and chaired the School Site Councils at both the elementary and high school levels.

Mrs. Tangren has also been involved in a number of other organizations including the League of Women Voters, the chamber of commerce, the Castro Valley Breakfast Club, the Castro Valley Lioness Club, and, the Castro Valley Rotary Club. She has also served as the State chair of the National Women's Political Caucus and was a founding member of the Castro Valley Educational Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate and to commend Mrs. Tangren for her continuing dedication to education in Castro Valley and throughout the East Bay communities.

TRIBUTE TO MILTON AND MYRNA JACOBS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Milton and Myrna Jacobs, who will be honored as recipients of the Jerusalem Award by the American Committee for Shaare Zedek Medical Center in Jerusalem. Founded in 1873, Shaare Zedek is one of the oldest and finest medical facilities providing care in keeping with Jewish traditions. Milton and

Myrna Jacobs are being rightfully honored with this recognition of their outstanding commitment and contribution to the work of Shaare Zedek.

Milton and Myrna Jacobs are both San Francisco natives. They work together in Milt's busy law practice, and also involve themselves in a number of civic activities and community organizations. Among other endeavors, Myrna participates in the drama service of National Council of Jewish Women, presenting productions for handicapped children and adults.

Milt has devoted much of his life to the B'nai B'rith organization. He has served as president of several lodges and as a member of the International Board of Governors for 10 years. He currently serves as Anti-Defamation League National Commissioner and as president of the Regional Advisory Board of ADL, as well as president of Sinai Memorial Chapel in San Francisco. Milt also served as the first president of the Northwest Region of Shaare Zedek.

Mr. Speaker, the Jacobs' dedication to philanthropy, both for causes in the bay area and in Israel, make them most noteworthy recipients of the Jerusalem Award. I invite my colleagues in the Congress to join me in paying tribute to them on this occasion when they will be honored for their outstanding efforts.

RHETORIC WON'T WIN DRUG WAR

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Richard W. Fisher, chairman of the Institute of the Americas, wrote one of the most insightful articles about the current drug war in the Dallas Morning News on October 15, 1989. Mr. Fisher's article skillfully analyzes both the problems with and the solutions to America's war with drugs. Finally, someone else is touching upon the issues that I have been emphasizing for years. I urge all of my colleagues to read the attached article carefully.

[From the Dallas Morning News, Oct. 15, 1989]

RHETORIC WON'T WIN DRUG WAR (By Richard Fisher)

In the past few weeks, we have been bombarded with some remarkable assertions regarding the Latin American drug cartels. Testimony before the Senate has revealed that the narco barons have considered using submarines to smuggle cocaine into the United States. Jack Anderson has reported that narco terrorists are plotting attacks against U.S. nuclear power plants in retaliation for Washington's anti-drug campaign. The president's children have been placed under Secret Service protection. The governor of Florida is rumored to be on the Medellín Cartel's hit list.

Many of these allegations have a chilling ring of plausibility, however lunatic. Others are no doubt evidence of nothing more than panic and fear of the unknown. Yet all are manifestations of a sudden recognition that the Latin narco powers pose a real and dreadful threat to our collective well-being.

There is a pathetic irony in all this. After 40 years and countless billions spent fighting the Soviet threat, we find our national security under frontal attack from an entirely different quarter. On the eve of our victory in the Cold War, we have suddenly realized that we are at risk of losing the Drug War.

To be sure, our newfound enemy does not possess the capacity for nuclear attack. It does not have troops massed along our frontier. Yet it is nonetheless threatening. Indeed, it already has accomplished what the Soviets and the Nazis before them never accomplished. It has invaded our territory, placed armed agents on our soil, taken hundreds of thousands of Americans prisoner and set in motion a frightful challenge to the American way of life.

The president and Congress are close to agreement on a program to combat the narco threat. Much is being made of its domestic components. Little has been focused on its foreign policy content. We cannot expect to overcome this threat by depending alone on "kinder and gentler" approaches to education and treatment and a "tough love" approach to law enforcement and interdiction. Severe measures must be taken on the supply side. We must isolate the enemy, attack with every means at our disposal its production, distribution and financial supply lines, and destroy it outright.

We might start by tightening up some diplomatic initiatives. The United Nations adopted the Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in December of last year. The convention calls for "criminalization of the production, cultivation, transport and trafficking of cocaine, heroin, marijuana and other dangerous drugs." It also lays the groundwork for criminalization of money laundering and trafficking in chemicals used to refine drugs, and provides for seizure of assets, extradition of traffickers and transnational transfer of criminal proceedings.

The Senate has yet to ratify the convention. Nor has it ratified the mutual legal assistance treaties that would enable U.S. law enforcement authorities to obtain evidence abroad for admission in U.S. courts and facilitate extradition agreements and strong asset seizure measures. Both should be ratified immediately, as is being urged by the president.

On the trade front, an export control mechanism must be developed by Washington along the lines of that which we have used to control potential strategically harmful exports to the Warsaw Pact. The Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988 establishes a system for controlling chemical shipments which might be diverted to the illegal drug trade. But it needs to be strengthened and expanded. Most of the cocaine smuggled into the U.S. continues to be processed with chemicals exported by U.S. companies. Most of the automatic weapons used by the narco thugs to wage war against their governments are of U.S. manufacture. Their export must be stopped. An international agreement must then be forged to prevent others from filing the gap.

The U.S. intelligence agencies must become fully engaged in this war. At home, drug traffickers must be sought out with the same intensity as foreign spies. And, as with foreign agents caught in acts of espionage, drug traffickers, once caught, must be tried with dispatch and subjected to swift and certain punishment. Abroad, the intelligence mechanisms of the U.S. government and international agencies such as Interpol must be enhanced.

Bilateral diplomatic initiatives to enhance military cooperation in Latin America also must be pursued, in order to contain the geographic reach of the narco producers. Already, a narcopact exists between the illegitimate forces of four countries. The Colombia drug lords, who control 80 percent of the refined cocaine business, draw their raw materials from their Peruvian and Bolivian colleagues. Gen. Manuel Noriega, in turn, provides transshipment facilities in Panama for exports of refined dope and imports of chemicals for Colombian refineries, and also provides money and arms laundering facilities for his Peruvian, Bolivian and Colombian partners.

Inevitably, the narcopact will seek to expand its territorial reach into Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Paraguay and other neighboring countries where, for various reasons, the United States does not currently enjoy extensive military and diplomatic solidarity. These relationships must be repaired. In Brazil, for example, the U.S. military has been restricted in information sharing and joint training by strictures imposed by the U.S. Senate due to Brazil's refusal to sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. In Argentina, our military liaison efforts were cut back by President Reagan in an effort to appease Mrs. Thatcher after the Falklands War.

It is time to rebuild military cooperation in Latin American nations within the context of the narco threat. We must move quickly, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to form a united containment force employing the military and national police forces of the neighboring Latin nations. Doing so will likely require a change in U.S. foreign aid conventions which generally prohibit foreign governments from spending U.S. aid on police and internal security forces.

Like any Latin Americanist, I would prefer that legitimate governments corral the traffickers on their own. The delicate sensitivity about American intervention which pervades interhemispheric relations must always be borne in mind by U.S. policy-makers. But we must acknowledge reality. One-half of Bolivia's gross national product is under the influence of the coca producers. The power of the drug lords in Peru threatens to supersede that of the government. The Medellín and Cali cartels exert de facto civil control of Colombia. We must spare no effort in assisting the legitimate governments of these countries to destroy the drug producers. For should they fail, we may have no choice but to take matters into our own powerful hands.

The United States does not want to use its armed forces overseas, except by invitation. But there may be circumstances which warrant unilateral action. Such a grave step should be taken only in very restricted circumstances, such as when governments lose control of areas where major drug processing takes place, or refuse, as in Gen. Noriega's Panama, to take action.

For example, according to Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger's testimony before the Organization of American States, the Colombian cartels have begun to erect alternative refinery facilities in the Darien province of Panama. We should request that the Panamanian government destroy those facilities. If it does not, we should consider doing it ourselves.

Adopting new foreign policy measures to complement demand management in fighting an effective war against the gangster powers of the narcopact will seriously complicate the U.S. relationship with the re-

gion's legitimate governments. It will require a dramatic change in our diplomatic effort in all of Latin America.

The region always has been the neglected stepchild of the U.S. foreign policy community, which focuses almost myopically on Europe as the front line of our defense against external threat. If the president and the State Department has spent one one-hundredth of the time, effort and money developing with Latin governments the kind of relationship we enjoy with our North Atlantic Treaty Organization partners, we might not today be fighting the Drug War. If Washington does not reorient itself now, we will seriously jeopardize our ability to defeat the narcopowers. We will be condemned to fighting a war without allies, a war we cannot win.

WHILE THE WORLD CELEBRATES FREEDOM, TIBET REMAINS IN BONDAGE

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, human rights is taking center stage in the world today.

History was made this month when the East Germans finally realized that they could not keep their citizens trapped inside an oppressive system.

Now, thousands of Eastern Europeans will be able to experience the freedom that for so many years they could only dream of.

As Lech Walesa so aptly put it when he addressed the House last week, people jump fences and tear down walls because freedom is a human right.

However, Tibetans know no such right.

They continue to live under the strict authority of Chinese occupiers who suppress every right they have to freely express themselves.

Martial law remains in effect in Lhasa and justice is carried out according to rule of the gun, not the rule of law.

In fact, Chinese hard-line premier Li Peng is scheduled to visit Tibet today and I am certain that there will be no welcoming ceremony by the Tibetan people.

Tibetans, like others who live under repressive governments, desire a society without guards, borders, and guns ruling their daily lives.

The victory the world witnessed in Berlin must be repeated in Lhasa.

THE HOUSE PAY RAISE PLAN

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to the attention of his colleagues the following editorial that appeared in the Omaha World Herald.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Nov. 21, 1989]

HOUSE'S PAY RAISE PLAN IS BETTER THAN SENATE'S

The House of Representatives did the correct, straightforward thing by raising its salary and strictly limiting outside income. It's a shame that a majority of the Senate's members decided to write a separate plan for themselves.

Among the most commendable features of the pay-increase legislation, which both houses approved, is the provision for a 35 percent pay increase for top executive branch employees and federal judges, whose pay had fallen behind what comparable people could earn in the private sector. That should help the federal government attract and keep top people in those important and sometimes demanding jobs.

The search for people to fill top executive positions in the Bush administration was being hampered by a pay scale that some prospects considered inadequate. The old rules governing outside income left Congress open to deserved criticism.

Those rules allowed senators about \$35,000 a year in honorariums such as speaking fees and House members just under \$27,000. Fee payments sometimes came from lobbyists and special interest groups, raising the question of where a legitimate fee stops and the appearance of an improper gratuity starts.

Under the new legislation, which President Bush indicated he would sign, House members would receive the second installment of a 35 percent pay increase in 1991 and would no longer be permitted to accept honorariums and similar compensation.

The Senate, on the other hand, decided to accept only the first installment—a 9.9 percent increase starting in 1990. In exchange for giving up the second installment, the Senate held onto the right to collect honorariums, agreeing to reduce the maximum by one dollar for each dollar the Senate pay goes up in 1990 and thereafter.

With the impact of the 1990 increase, the Senate's new limit on honorarium income would be about where the old House limit was.

The Senate practiced ethical hair-splitting. Merely lowering the limit on the payments does nothing to dispel the appearance of impropriety that has hung over the honorarium system. Government officials should receive their income primarily from the taxpayers, not in the form of honorariums, free vacations and other gifts from people who might have business before the Senate.

The House pay raise plan, with its strict limits on outside income, was a more responsible approach. The Senate brought no honor on itself when it "gave up" most of the increase and kept its hand out, in effect, for honorariums.

OLD MILL MARCHING BAND

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a group of students who have come to excel in their musical abilities. This group, the Old Mill High School Patriot

Marching Band, under the direction of Bill Selway, has received top honors this year for their performance throughout the State of Maryland.

The Patriot Marching Band's rise to victory began in late September at the Severna Park Marching Band Tournament when the group captured top honors. From there, the group received an award for "Best Music," arranged by Director Selway, for their performance at Colonel Richardson High School. In mid-October at a tournament in St. Marys County the band was honored with awards for "Best Percussion," "Best Band Front," "Best Music," and Tammy Kerns was cited as "Best Drum Major."

This path to triumph culminated for the Old Mill Marching Band at the fourth annual Maryland State Champion Tournament of Bands. The band's dedication and commitment led them to claim first place for the division II schools, and also to win overall awards for "Best Band Front" and "Best Music."

I know that my colleagues will rise to commend the originality and creativity of the Old Mill High School Patriot Marching Band that led them to capture top honors in the musical arena.

MEETING THE CHALLENGE: WILL GORBACHEV LEGALIZE THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Pope John Paul II has made it clear that the restoration of rights to the Ukrainian Catholic Church will dominate his agenda when he meets with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on December 1. The U.S. Congress has followed suit, as over 210 Members of Congress have sent letters to Gorbachev urging him to use the occasion of his visit to the Vatican to legalize the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church remains one of only two outlawed religious denominations in the Soviet Union. Many human rights activists consider it the largest banned religious institution in the world.

Immediately following President Gorbachev's visit to the Vatican, he will meet with President Bush on the Mediterranean. The meeting will provide Mr. Bush as well with a unique opportunity to promote the American commitment to religious freedom by pressuring his Soviet counterpart to legalize the church.

I hope the President seizes this opportunity and joins the U.S. Congress in the call for a free Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church, also referred to as the Greek or Uniate Catholic Church, was brutally suppressed by Stalin after the Second World War. In 1946, the Soviet secret police staged an illegal and uncanonical synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which then "voted" to dissolve and merge itself with the Russian Orthodox Church. The hierarchy of the Ukrainian Catho-

lic Church was murdered by the government or deported to Siberia. Church property was confiscated by the state and given to the Russian Orthodox Church or used as factories or warehouses. Despite 40 years of systematic repression, the Ukrainian Catholic Church has survived, and now finds itself on the threshold of freedom.

It is widely expected that Mr. Gorbachev is willing to afford the church a degree of legal recognition. However, he faces relentless opposition from the hierarchy of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union. The Russian Orthodox Church stands to be the greatest loser if the Ukrainian Catholic Church is legalized. With this type of instituted opposition to the Ukrainian Catholic Church, any positive developments from the meeting in Rome will be meaningless unless it is reinforced back home in the Soviet Union.

Legalization and freedom for the Ukrainian Catholic Church will not be complete until the Soviet Government recognizes the 1946 synod, which was a politically motivated act engineered to destroy the church, as illegal. The Ukrainian Catholic Church must be granted unabridged legal status in the Soviet Union and enjoy open and unencumbered relations with the Catholic hierarchy in Rome. Lastly, Gorbachev must return the church's former rights, properties, and jurisdictions. The Soviet Government, which has routinely manipulated and co-opted the Russian Orthodox Church in its attempts to repress the Ukrainian Catholic Church, can no longer claim this issue is an internal church matter. It would be unconscionable for Mr. Gorbachev, in these times of stressful changes in the Soviet Union, to pit one church against the other. What Stalin did, Gorbachev must undo. He must meet this historical challenge.

Early December also offers President Bush a unique opportunity to take a strong stand for human rights and religious freedom. The President will meet with Mr. Gorbachev in the Mediterranean immediately following the Soviet leader's visit to the Vatican. The President must stress to Gorbachev that the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church will be a symbolic act unless his words are backed with concrete action and new freedom for Ukrainian Catholics.

Beginning in September, I joined America's Ukrainian Catholic bishops in urging the House of Representatives to write President Gorbachev to urge the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Following a letter to all Members from Bishop Basil Losten, my colleague CHRISTOPHER COX and I urged Members to seize the important opportunity to highlight the plight of Ukrainian Catholics.

The response was overwhelming. More than 210 Members of Congress, including the Democratic and Republican leadership of the House and Senate, accepted that challenge and addressed Mr. Gorbachev on the occasion of his visit to the Vatican. Over 130 Members of the House have written letters, including a letter from the bipartisan House leadership: Speaker TOM FOLEY, Majority Leader RICHARD GEPHARDT, Minority Leader ROBERT H. MICHEL, and Minority Whip NEWT GINGRICH. Congressmen TOM LANTOS and JOHN PORTER, cochairmen of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus wrote a letter, as did

Congressmen DENNIS HERTEL and DON RITTER, cochairmen of the Ad-Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine.

Our esteemed colleagues in the Senate have expressed equally enthusiastic support. On the eve of this historic trip, 47 Senators, including the majority and minority leaders, have written Mr. Gorbachev.

I recently hope Mikhail Gorbachev heeds these numerous recommendations, not only to help Ukrainian Catholics, but to help the success of his ongoing political and social reforms in the Soviet Union. As Pope John Paul II stated, "The campaign of hostility and accusations against this (Ukrainian Catholic) Church and her priests does not help reforms, but hinders them. Without the legalization of the Ukrainian community, the process of democratization will never be complete."

In the United States, in the Soviet Union and throughout the world, supporters of religious freedom and advocates of a legal Ukrainian Catholic Church are hopeful that Mr. Gorbachev will have the wisdom and courage to offer a meaningful and constructive resolution to this tragic example of religious persecution.

I would like to thank very much all those who joined me in this call for justice and the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

TEXAS LUTHERAN COLLEGE AMONG THE BEST

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring your attention today to Texas Lutheran College in the 14th Congressional District of Texas. Texas Lutheran is a college that offers students small classes, dedicated professors, and reasonable tuition bill when American colleges and universities are about to enter an era of limits in higher education, and when the cost of a college education for the ninth consecutive year has outrun inflation. That is why I was not surprised when Texas Lutheran was named one of the best colleges in America, according to U.S. News & World Report.

Texas Lutheran College truly represents the best of a liberal arts education in this country, and is an institution committed to excellence. This is best illustrated in the ratings Texas Lutheran College received in various academic categories. For example, the average ACT score at Texas Lutheran is 21.5 compared to the national average of 18.8. In addition, Texas Lutheran's academic reputation is ranked 7th out of 65 colleges ranked in the Southwest Region. Furthermore, of the 65 regional colleges studied Texas Lutheran College ranked 21st in student selectivity, 11th in retention patterns, 12th in faculty quality, and 27th in financial resources.

Mr. Speaker, it is not just the objective criteria from the statistics that makes Texas Lutheran College one of the best colleges in America, it's the people of its hometown, Seguin, TX. They share a commitment to excellence in higher education. For over 98 years Texas Lutheran College as provided this

excellence and will continue to do so well after 1991, when Texas Lutheran College will celebrate its centennial. That is why it is my privilege to recognize this institution before this Chamber.

EUGENE R. WILSON, MALDEF AWARDS

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, the effort to match private and corporate commitment with public, community need promises a better future for our community. Eugene R. Wilson is a leader in the effort to organize this "thousand points of light" and deserves our thanks.

Many southern California corporations have generously supplemented their contribution to the American economy with contributions of time, talent, and individual personal commitment to the community-at-large. Perhaps no enterprise can boast of a better record in this regard than ARCO. ARCO has taken the lead on a vast number of projects designed to enhance community life in Los Angeles and the Southwest.

Eugene R. Wilson, president of the ARCO Foundation and vice president of ARCO's Neighborhood Support Corp., is a leader in formulating and implementing ARCO's community relations activities.

A national figure in development activities in higher education for more than 20 years, most recently as vice president of Cal Tech, Eugene Wilson has chaired the contributions council of the conference board and currently serves as vice chair and a member of the board of directors of independent sector.

Leading by example, Eugene Wilson and his wife, Mary Ann, are active in their church and local schools, receiving the California PTA's Honorary Service Award for their efforts. Not only has Eugene Wilson helped countless individuals fight for a better today—through his commitment to education, he has helped to lay the foundation for a better tomorrow.

It is my privilege to applaud his many accomplishments and to call upon my colleagues in the U.S. Congress to join with the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund in recognizing his efforts.

IRAN STILL ABUSES HUMAN RIGHTS

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, attached is a recent news article which appeared in the New York Times concerning human rights violations in Iran for inclusion in the RECORD. I thought of sharing this article with you and the rest of the Members of the House, as 186 Members of the House of Representatives signed a letter expressing concern for the

continuing human rights violations of the Iranian regime.

[From the New York Times, Nov. 19, 1989]
**U.N. INQUIRY SAYS IRAN STILL ABUSES
 HUMAN RIGHTS**
 (By Paul Lewis)

UNITED NATIONS., Nov. 17.—A United Nations investigator says the Iranian Government of Hojatolislam Hashemi Rafsanjani is continuing to violate its citizens' basic human rights on the same large scale as Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Government, torturing and executing political enemies.

The independent investigator, Prof. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl of El Salvador, concludes in a report issued this week that the change of government in Iran after Ayatollah Khomeini's death in June has not led to greater respect for individual human rights.

Referring to the critical report on Iran's human rights performance he issued last year, Professor Pohl said nothing, he had learned since would "allow modification of the conclusions" reached in it. He says he maintains his conviction "that acts are being committed in Iran that are incompatible with international human rights instruments that are binding on the Iranian Government."

As a result, he concludes that Iran's human rights record continues to merit "both international concern and study and constant vigilance by the United Nations General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights."

This year's report, diplomats say, is particularly significant because it casts doubt on widespread expectation that President Rafsanjani will prove a more moderate leader, favoring pragmatic policies including closer cooperation with the rest of the world.

In September, 185 members of the United States Congress expressed similar skepticism in a letter to Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, urging him to treat the new Iranian leadership with firmness "rather than speculate and hope for the miraculous emergence of moderates from within the present ruling clique."

"Those who have been identified as moderates, including Hashemi Rafsanjani, the newly elected President, have continued the repressive policies of Khomeini," the letter said.

Amnesty International, the human rights organization, reported in the same month that Iran accounted for 1,200 of the 1,600 executions it recorded in the first eight months of this year.

Professor Pohl will present his report to a General Assembly committee on Monday, when it starts its annual review of human rights abuses around the world.

For the first time the 12 European Community nations will jointly sponsor a resolution criticizing Iran's record and calling for another investigation next year, diplomats say.

Last March, at the United Nations Human Rights Commission meeting, they sponsored a resolution protesting Ayatollah Khomeini's death sentence against the British author Salman Rushdie for his novel "The Satanic Verses." President Rafsanjani has refused to lift that sentence.

SENTENCES CHANGED TO DEATH

Professor Pohl reports a "wave of executions" in Iran during the second half of 1988 when, he says, "many prisoners had their sentences changed to capital punishment, a great number of them having been tried for

a second time after serving a previous sentence."

On one occasion, he says, 200 to 300 relatives of prisoners were invited to Evin Prison in Teheran, where they were "had to witness the execution of their relatives."

Although the Iranian press has reported few political executions this year, the report says the large number of drug-trafficking executions appear to mask some carried out for political motives.

The report also says at least 26 people have been executed by stoning over the last year, including 14 women convicted of adultery and prostitution.

Professor Pohl reports widespread torture in Iranian prisons, including flogging, suspension from the ceiling, mock hangings, crowding prisoners into small rooms with insufficient air and withholding medical treatment.

But he reports some improvement in the previous systematic persecution of members of the minority Bahai faith. He says that most of those imprisoned have been released, that some have had their property restored, and that children are generally allowed to enter primary and secondary schools.

CHANGING MILITARY BALANCE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, between 1974 and 1987, Arab states in the Middle East who remain at war with Israel have imported over \$150 billion worth of weaponry. This includes not just bullets and bombs but, rather, some of the West's most sophisticated military hardware.

This development has had a profound impact on the Mideast military balance. In particular, Israel—which relies for its security on maintaining a qualitative edge between its forces and those of its Arab neighbors—has seen that edge diminish in recent years. Sadly, it has been our European allies as well as this country which have been responsible for this troubling situation.

Mr. Charles Perkins, the military analyst of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, recently published a monograph entitled, "The Arab Military Buildup Since 1973." This monograph not only traces the Arab buildup since 1973 but also provides an excellent overview of the present military balance and the potential consequences for Israel. Excerpts of that monograph recently appeared in Near East Report: On September 25, 1989, the title was "Arab Arms Imports Skyrocket"; on October 9, it was "A Shifting Military Balance."

Mr. Speaker, I commend both articles to my colleagues and ask unanimous consent to place them in the RECORD at this point.

[From the Near East Report, Sept. 25, 1989]

ARAB ARMS IMPORTS SKYROCKET

(By Charles Perkins)

The major Arab states are now the world's leading importers of modern weaponry. Five states in particular—Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Syria, and Egypt—routinely rank among the world's ten largest importers of

arms. On the whole, this level of arms procurement has been far in excess of legitimate defense requirements.

This "stockpile mentality" is apparent in the huge sums these states have invested in arms, the sheer volume of materiel acquired, as well as the growing sophistication of the weaponry. Many of these states initially lacked adequately trained manpower or necessary infrastructure to support their newly-acquired arsenals, and are now engaged in crash programs to assimilate this hardware into their force structures.

EXPENDITURES GROW

Between 1974 and 1987, the last year for which accurate and comprehensive figures are currently available, the seven Arab countries most directly involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict—Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Egypt—have spent over \$150 billion on arms imports. By comparison, spending during the decade prior to the 1973 war amounted to only \$7 billion. Thus, since the 1973 war the Arab armies have spent roughly 21 times as much on military imports as during the 10 years before the 1973 war. During the same period, Israeli imports totalled only \$12.4 billion, less than 10% of the Arab level.

The Arab countries continue to place large orders for weaponry. For example, new sales agreements between the United States and Saudi Arabia from fiscal years 1984 to 1987 amounted to over \$7 billion. Saudi purchases in 1988 alone grew to \$1.7 billion, up from previous years. Further, although the United States is only one supplier to the region, the available evidence suggests the U.S. experience is typical, and that many countries in the region are purchasing additional arms from multiple sources, despite declining oil revenues. One example is the multi-billion dollar arms agreement reached between the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia in 1988.

Another indication of the extent of arms purchases is the large accumulation of undelivered weapons purchased by the Arab states. Virtually every country in the region has a large backlog of arms on order to be delivered over the next few years. Figures from the U.S. Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) indicate that the undelivered portion of American foreign military sales agreements in the "pipeline" to the Arab world amounted to almost \$16 billion at the end of fiscal year 1987, out of total U.S. sales in the range of \$62 billion since 1950. Thus, future deliveries on past contracts alone will increase Arab inventories of U.S. weapons by about 25%.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ARMS PURCHASES

Arab arms imports comprise a significant portion of the world arms trade. According to U.S. Government statistics, the seven major Arab recipients now account for over 40% of all arms imports in the world.

Not unexpectedly, arms supplier states are eager for a piece of the Middle East market. For example, four of the Arab countries—Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia—absorbed over 20% of American arms exports from 1982 to 1986. Other countries have become even more dependent on the Arabs as arms customers: 71% of French exports from 1982 to 1986 went to the seven Arab states, as did 67% of Chinese exports, while Soviet military deliveries to the region have averaged about 38% of total exports.

During the 1970's, Arab countries began to diversify their sources of arms. In the decade prior to the Yom Kippur War, the top five arms exporting countries (Soviet

Union, United States, France, Britain, and Czechoslovakia) accounted for over 96% of Arab arms imports. More recently, however, these states have been responsible for a decreasing proportion of total sales.

The decision to acquire weapons from a wider variety of sources has been a conscious one on the part of the countries involved. It appears that the Arab states have sought to obtain their arms from divergent sources for a variety of reasons, not all military in character. First, not even the superpowers can supply all the types of weapons that Arab countries wish to have. Second, no one country uniformly provides the world's best weapons, and by shopping around it is possible to acquire the highest quality or most cost-effective weapon of a particular type. Third, it makes the Arab countries less dependent on a single supplier who might later embargo arms deliveries. Fourth, it has become an important tool of diplomacy for the Arabs, affording them influence in the would-be supplier countries. Virtually every country in the world that manufactures and exports weapons has been involved in providing some armaments to Arab countries.

A related trend has been the establishment by selected Arab states of a domestic arms production capability, usually through the assistance of outside sources. A prerequisite for many arms sales today is an agreement by the supplier to enter into a co-production arrangement with the purchasing state, so that the recipient's industry can be developed. Such a procedure normally begins with local assembly of system components, and may evolve into licensed production of the entire weapon. Egypt has built the largest arms industry in the Arab world, co-founding the Arab Organization for Industrialization (AOI), a consortium set up by Egypt and several Gulf states to build a regional arms manufacturing infrastructure. However, many other states are also acquiring the means for producing their own weapons, both conventional and unconventional.

[From the Near East Report, Oct. 9, 1989]

A SHIFTING MILITARY BALANCE?

(By Charles Perkins)

Since the Yom Kippur war, Syria, Jordan and Egypt have doubled the size of their tank and aircraft inventories. From a combined force of 4,500 tanks in 1973, Israel's three Arab neighbors built up their armored forces to 7,300 tanks, an increase of 62%. Fighter aircraft in the three countries almost doubled from 750 in 1973 to the current level of approximately 1,400, while the level of assault helicopters increased by 150% from 200 to 500. Growth levels in the peripheral states of Libya, Iraq and Saudi Arabia have been even more striking.

A number of factors account for this dramatic level of military expansion and modernization. First and foremost, the Arab states increased the size and sophistication of their arsenals to regain superiority over Israel, following the setbacks they suffered during the fighting in October 1973. This rationale primarily affected Egypt and Syria immediately after the war as they replaced war losses with increasingly modern equipment, and continues in Syria to this day.

It also extended, however, to states which played only a secondary role in 1973, such as Libya, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. The monarchy in Saudi Arabia began its buildup with the purchase of American F-15 fighters in 1978. During the last 10 years, the Saudis

acquired arms and other military services from the United States worth \$30 billion. Just two months ago, the Administration sold them another package worth \$850 million.

One factor driving the influx of arms into the region during the last 15 years has been the economic power brought about by petroleum exports, allowing the Arab oil states to spend vast sums of their armed forces. The leverage provided by petroleum allowed these states to have significant influence over the arms supplier nations, particularly in Western Europe. A number of arms purchases were paid for by oil barter.

The oil boom also indirectly assisted non-petroleum producers in the region, as states such as Saudi Arabia financed military acquisitions by Jordan and Syria, among others. By contrast, Israel, with its limited economic resources, has had to be more selective in choosing which weapons systems to import, and more conservative in determining what quantity of each weapon to procure.

Petroleum income for the oil-producing states is still relatively high. Where shortfalls have occurred it has been possible to continue purchasing weapons by reducing civilian imports. When faced with a choice between curtailing weapons purchases or reducing investments in economic infrastructure, the common result has been a decision to acquire more military hardware.

In addition, large-scale Arab arms imports have often been prompted by domestic political considerations, such as the prestige created by the possession of modern technology and the assurance of continued loyalty by the nation's armed forces. For example, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak substantially increased arms imports and total military expenditures after Anwar Sadat's assassination to win the allegiance of the Egyptian military.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

It is likely that arms imports in the Middle East will continue at a high pace for the next few years as more weapons are purchased and delivery is made of previously ordered equipment. Although annual imports probably will not exceed the record \$18.5 billion in deliveries recorded in 1982, it is doubtful that they will drop below the \$10 billion-plus level maintained since the late 1970's. Further, while the total volume of arms sales may level off slightly as Arab countries reach the limit of their ability to deploy the quantity of arms delivered, major arms sales of increasing technical sophistication will continue as forces are modernized to replace obsolete equipment.

The latest example of this trend is the expected proposal to sell Saudi Arabia America's top-of-the-line M-1A1 tanks. Though there is no apparent military threat for which weapons of this sophistication are needed, the Saudis are insisting on the need to replace older tanks.

As Arab forces grow, Jerusalem will be forced to devote more resources to defense at a time when economic realities, including a reduction in the real value of U.S. foreign aid, are pushing the Israeli budget in the reverse direction. The Jewish State is still capable of meeting this growing external threat, but unless multilateral efforts are made to restrain the regional arms race, Israel will find its deterrent capability increasingly diminished.

FOREIGN AID: WE CAN'T AFFORD IT

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I recently voted against a foreign aid package which contained assistance to Poland and Hungary.

I did so in spite of having great sympathy toward those countries. I am pleased to see them move toward freedom and democracy and away from communism.

However, our country is so deeply in debt, I felt that we could not afford to send hundreds of millions of dollars to those countries.

A column in the November 20 Washington Times by Paul Greenberg emphasizes my point. As Mr. Greenberg states:

Now the United States is urged to pour money into this non-system. One would think Americans had learned better from our own War on Poverty, a war which Poverty won without even exerting itself. It always does when there is more money around than institutions or individuals able to absorb it usefully.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read this column, which I ask be reprinted in the RECORD.

[From the Washington Times, Nov. 20, 1989]

INVASION: HERE COME THE DEBTORS

(By Paul Greenberg)

The Russians are coming. Also the East Germans. And the Poles. No, it's not the invading hordes the Free World feared in the 1950s. It's a legion with its hands out. Poland's Lech Walesa already has set out on the pilgrimage/appeal to the West. As usual, he was eloquent, stirring, visionary: "We are building an America of the East . . . we need Columboes from the states . . . to discover Poland, to clear the trail."

Lech Walesa is a hero and was hailed as one in Washington. He isn't an economist and shouldn't be confused with one. Just now Polish politics is heavy on charisma, mainly Lech Walesa's, but short on reform, on change, on hope. And without reform, change and hope, all the American dollars Washington can print—which is a frightening amount—won't help. The answer to the Poles economic crisis is not to drown them in debt. But that is just what the enthusiasts of the moment could wind up doing.

"A country that can put a man on the moon," the standard phrase used to go, "can . . ." The speaker then filled in the blank with whatever object he had in mind at the time: educate the masses, solve the parking problem, make a good five-cent cigar, you name it.

You don't hear that phrase very much any more, thankfully. The essential fraudulence of the reasoning was soon exposed; it was half-exposed to begin with. A successful moon landing requires quite a different set of skills and capacities from, say, making the American public literate, rendering television tasteful, or kicking the country's drug habit. A country that can put a man on the moon can put a man on the moon. Beyond that, we're talking different subjects.

No catch phrase is ever sacrificed in this culture; it is merely replaced. "A country that can put a man on the moon can . . ." is

now succeeded by the metaphor of the Marshall Plan. Whenever a challenge appears, the standard suggestion is a new Marshall Plan to meet it. The country has been told it needs a Marshall Plan for the cities, for education, and, yes, for Poland and the rest of Eastern Europe. The hundreds of millions that America is preparing to advance the new Poland is considered niggardly, an opportunity wasted, an insult to the spirit of freedom-loving men everywhere. Nothing less than a Marshall Plan will do.

The metaphor has its limits, which tend to be overlooked at moments of rhetorical flight. The original Marshall Plan was successful in rejuvenating Western countries with Western economies and Western institutions—such as money and credit. The Marshall Plan was intended to overcome the effects of a mere world war, not 40 years of a Communist thievocracy that has obliterated not only economic progress but also the idea of a modern economy.

Listen to Jeffrey Sachs, a Harvard professor who has been trying to advise the Poles on how to reform their non-existent economy: "Poland has no banking system, no credit system. Almost everything that's done requires bureaucratic allocation. I mean, I talk to government people here, and even ones who are sympathetic to the idea of a free market don't understand even the fundamentals of finance."

"We were talking with one person we admire over at the central bank—the state bank, the only bank—who's a very smart fellow, and I was making some point about the money supply and he was looking bewildered, and then he said, 'Look, Professor Sachs, please understand one thing: I went through eight years of economic training. I never heard the word 'money' once.'"

Poland's system, like the Soviet Union's, is a system that would make honest barter look advanced and medieval economies efficient. It was, and largely still is, a "command" economy that depends on vast bureaucracies swapping quasi-mythical quantities of goods.

The system the Sandinistas have only recently brought to Nicaragua, the Poles have been strangling on for four decades.

Of course they've lost hope. They've lost more; they've lost their grasp on economic reality. Artificially induced poverty will do that to a society. In Poland's case that hasn't been easy, considering the natural resources and skilled labor Marxism has had to overcome to achieve its usual result.

Now the United States is urged to pour money into this non-system. One would think Americans had learned better from our own War on Poverty, a war which Poverty won without even exerting itself. It always does when there is more money around than institutions or individuals able to absorb it usefully.

The Marshall Plan had to supply only goods and maybe some services to Western Europe. There was an economic structure waiting to absorb them, even if it had been hollowed out by the war. Certain habits of mind were still in place, needing only material sustenance to work with. Poland, on the other hand, needs a whole new concept of what an economy is. Such is the result of four decades of Marxist "progress."

To overcome its effects, a solid foundation will have to be laid first—a substructure of basic ideas like money, credit, corporate finance, entrepreneurship. . . . Then it'll be time for the walls and roof and finials. But without basic economic concepts, and basic economic institutions, a flood of American

aid just now might only complete the ruination of Poland's non-economy.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIANS CELEBRATE OKTOBERFEST

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friends Hans and Theresa Rotter, owners of Alpine Village in Torrance, CA. Hans and Theresa Rotter are the hosts of the fourth annual Oktoberfest fundraiser which took place on September 9, 1989. This fundraiser, has become a community affair, where the whole family can share the fun and contribute to worthy causes. Over the past 4 years, money raised during this event benefited 12 charities, including scholarships to several schools in Carson, Gardena, and American Samoa.

The annual Oktoberfest fundraiser marks the official kickoff heralding the start of Oktoberfest, the famous German annual celebration of the Harvest.

By developing Alpine Village as an authentic German establishment, bringing further cultural diversity to this part of southern California, and by establishing an annual festival to celebrate Oktoberfest, increasing cultural understanding between the American and German people, Hans and Theresa Rotter have contributed significantly to cultural life in Southern California. Their contributions are not limited to improving the cultural or leisurely lives of the people of the 31st District, rather they were able to intermix this achievement with significant contributions to charities.

Festivities this year included a Stein holding contest; a patriotic concert by the San Diego U.S. Marine Corps Band; a special drawing for trips and cars, and dancing to the authentic brass Oom Pa Pah band, direct from Germany.

Torrance Mayor Katy Gissert officially opened this 2-month long Oktoberfest season by leading a parade and by tapping the first keg of beer.

The development of Alpine Village and the success of Hans and Theresa Rotter is a classic example of an Horatio Alger story. Hans and Theresa established Alpine Village in 1970, beginning with a small bratwurst sausage stand at the sidelines of a soccer field that lay on an isolated landfill. Since then, a free way has been built next to Alpine Village, a 14-acre property comprising an authentic German village, with a large bavarian inn, club haus, 20 specialty stores, a small wedding chapel, a beer garden (the home of Oktoberfest), an intercontinental market, bakery, and butchery.

Over the years, Alpine Village proved to be a viable establishment, attracting many ethnic groups to this European style setting. Its numerous festivals, live entertainment, quality foods, quaint ambience, and wonderful service continue to be enjoyed by the numerous visitors of the village.

Hans and Theresa have been able to turn Alpine Village into this wonderful cultural experience where an individual can actually feel

that he or she is in a small town in Europe, if only for a while. Through hard work, perseverance, and commitment by Hans and Theresa, Alpine Village's Oktoberfest, is truly an experience one remembers forever. I thank my friends for their outstanding dedication and contributions to the people of the 31st Congressional District. Their behavior is an example of what has made this Nation a great one.

COMMENDATIONS OF MARTHA HESSE AND CHARLES STALON

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, Martha Hesse, Chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for the past 3 years, will be departing Federal service today to return to the private sector. I wish to share with my colleagues a recent editorial on her tenure from The Oil Daily, an energy trade publication, dated October 23, 1989. I share that publication's praise of Martha Hesse's commitment to competition and wish her well in her new job.

HESSE'S LEGACY A POSITIVE ONE

Some will look with favor on the departure of Martha Hesse as chairman of the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. We are not among them.

Hesse announced last week that she will be leaving her post as perhaps the most highly visible chairman in the history of FERC, the commission that regulates the U.S. natural gas industry somewhat less today than it did when Hesse was selected by President Ronald Reagan. She took over a difficult job at a difficult time—and did it well. She'll be missed for her drive and ability to get things done.

Like most who make difficult decisions and leave their mark in history, she has not been universally popular with either her fellow commissioners or with the natural gas industry. She was clear in her goal, however, to move the gas industry toward deregulation. In that process she overcame opposition of some consumer groups and some elements of the gas industry.

When she leaves FERC early next year, Martha Hesse's legacy will be that full deregulation of natural gas has been approved by Congress, in part because the lawmakers recognized Hesse's commission and the industry had moved toward de facto decontrol without a price explosion. Those who savor competition—as we do—commend her for her contribution.

Mr. Speaker, I also wish to recognize the service of Charles Stalon, who recently retired after 5 years' service as a member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. During his term, Commissioner Stalon led the Commission through the difficult, often tortuous, and still incomplete, transition from monopoly to competition in the natural gas industry. He also laid the foundation for formulation of policies by Federal and State regulators which will permit the development of a more competitive and efficient electric utility industry. Utility consumers throughout the Nation

have benefited greatly from Commissioner Stalon's stalwart defense of their long term interest. He deserves our thanks for a difficult job done well and I wish him well in his new job at Resources for the Future.

MS. MARTHA O. HESSE AND MR. CHARLES G. STALON LEAVE THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to second Mr. LENT's comments with respect to Martha O. Hesse, the outgoing chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. While we have not always agreed, I have appreciated Martha Hesse's willingness to discuss the issues and work with the Congress on resolving those issues. Ms. Hesse's efforts in pursuing a competitive energy market have been commendable.

Charles Stalon has also recently left the Commission. Dr. Stalon's record as a Commissioner has been exemplary. As I stated in a letter supporting his renomination, Dr. Stalon has acquired a reputation as fair, objective, hard working, and possessing a remarkable intellect. Dr. Stalon is highly regarded by many state regulators producers, pipelines, distributors, electric utilities, and consumers.

Dr. Stalon has been widely recognized as the intellectual force behind the Commission efforts to increase the role of competition in the natural gas and electric utility markets. This policy in the natural gas market has resulted in lower cost natural gas for consumers, while providing new and competitive markets for producers.

The role of competition in the electric utility market is yet to be decided. I expect that Dr. Stalon will continue to provide us with his insightful analysis on this and other issues from his new position as a visiting scholar at Resources for the Future.

Dr. Stalon has served the Commission and the Nation with integrity and skill. I wish him well in his future endeavors.

ENHANCING MEDICAL REHABILITATION RESEARCH

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation to help strengthen our research effort to improve the lives of disabled Americans. This legislation would create a new National Center for Rehabilitation Research and require the National Institutes of Health to undertake a focused program of medical rehabilitation research. By accelerating research in this field, we should be able to have more effective medical rehabilitation care and lessen the burdens of disability.

The new center would be located within the National Institute For Child Health and Human

Development and would conduct and coordinate research on the rehabilitation of individuals with physical disabilities or loss of function from neurological musculoskeletal, cardiovascular, pulmonary, or other physiologic problems. This research would focus on the diagnosis and treatment of disabilities resulting from conditions like arthritis, hip fractures, head and spinal cord injury, stroke, multiple sclerosis, burns, and muscular dystrophy.

Medical rehabilitation covers all the care we can provide to a patient who has suffered a loss of physical function. Most commonly, this loss is due to illness, injury, or a congenital defect.

The problem that all these patients share are their loss of motor function and the resulting inability to function. Associated problems with activities of daily living, like dressing and feeding, loss of sensation, intellectual impairment, and speech disorders are all the concerns of rehabilitation medical treatment. Our goal is to both treat the medical condition and restore physical and other functions for the disabled person.

The number of disabled people and their cost to all of us if we fail in rehabilitation are striking. About 500,000 Americans suffer strokes each year. While 155,000 stroke victims die. At least 250,000 are alive 7 years later, often severely impaired in movement, strength, and communication ability. The cost to society of stroke is estimated to be about \$13 billion per year.

About 37 million people suffer from disabling arthritis at a cost to society of \$9 billion. About a quarter of a million Americans have multiple sclerosis and the cost to society is great, estimated at \$2 billion a year. Trauma injuries are suffered by 60 million Americans a year with 9 million being temporarily disabled and 340,000 permanently disabled.

The Institute of Medicine Report, "Injury in America," indicates that trauma injuries are the leading cause of disability. Motor vehicle injuries alone result in a cost to society of \$436 billion in 1980, second only to cancer. The report indicates that 75,000 Americans a year sustain brain injuries resulting in long-term disability and 6,000 each year suffer spinal injury, making them either paraplegic or quadriplegic. Another recent Institute of Medicine study indicated that the total costs from disability for the under 64 population alone is now approaching \$150 billion.

Several authorities have recognized the need to enhance rehabilitation research. The 1989 report to Congress, "Cost of Injury," by the Department of Transportation recommends that we "Greatly expand research for the development and evaluation of model systems of rehabilitation and for the design and production of affordable and reliable assistive devices." In the 1987 Institute of Medicine Report on Pain and Disability calls for broad research initiative on pain and disability.

Specialists in the field of physical medicine and rehabilitation and their professional societies have identified a number of specific needs:

First, the development of a major, national research training program to develop more research personnel in rehabilitation.

Second, research to test the reliability and effectiveness of many therapies currently

being used in rehabilitation, such as biofeedback, therapeutic electricity, therapeutic exercise, heat, cold, splinting, and casting.

Third, research on preventing complications following spinal cord injury which can be applied to many other conditions where there are central nervous system or neuromusculoskeletal impairments.

Fourth, research on the management of traumatic brain injury to reduce long-term physical impairments and disability.

Fifth, research of methods to improve the long-term function of persons receiving artificial joints and/or organ transplants.

Sixth, research on methods to prevent skin complications, especially ulcers.

In view of the great cost we are now paying for disability, this bill tries to assure that there is one accountable, agency in the NIH responsible for developing a concrete plan for research on rehabilitation, a focal point for planning, coordinating and funding more rehab research. The center would create more interaction between basic research and clinical treatment in medical rehabilitation. The bill includes a requirement for a rehabilitation research plan to identify priorities. A council would assure coordination with Federal agencies outside the NIH to bring important findings together and to prevent duplication.

The bill is not intended to address rehabilitation research on vision or hearing disabilities, mental retardation or mental illness. The focus is intended to be on physical disability, not sensory.

The need for this center was stated most eloquently in testimony before the House Health Subcommittee, on which I serve, by Dr. Joachim Opitz, a rehabilitation physician at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, MN:

Medicine is doing great things in preserving life, but we must do much more to preserve life in which disabled people can function independently, live outside of institutions and enjoy a full life. Rehabilitation medicine is dedicated to those goals. But the effectiveness of every medical care system or specialty depends upon a rich scientific foundation. We in rehabilitation medicine must know more about the basic reasons for the damage and degenerative effects on the elements of central and peripheral nervous system related to disability from spinal injury, multiple sclerosis or other diseases. We must increase our knowledge about the pathology of soft tissue, muscle and bone to effectively deal with disabling conditions. We need clinical and applied research on various treatment methods from electrical stimulation to exercise and medication. In summary, we must have a well-organized and funded research program in rehabilitation medicine and a stimulating research environment.

Last year, a bill creating a Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research was approved by the Senate and it has Resources Committee in the Senate.

This bill is endorsed by the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, the American Congress of Rehabilitation Medicine, the Association of Academic Physical Medicine, and the National Multiple Sclerosis Society.

We should remember that each of us are only temporarily able bodied. Physical impair-

ment can happen at any age and any moment. We constantly are at risk for injury and disability.

With the growing aging population, better rehabilitation becomes even more important. The Director of the National Institute on Aging recently put it this way:

The aim of rehabilitation to restore an individual to their former ability to function or to maintain or maximize remaining function should be at the heart of all care for aging persons.

I hope this bill can lead us to better understand rehabilitation so that everyone who needs it can lead a rewarding productive life.

REAR ADM. WAYNE E. MEYER,
U.S. NAVY, RETIRED

HON. FRANK McCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great appreciation that I insert the recent remarks of Capt. C.E. Johnson, commanding officer of the Naval Weapons Support Center [NWSC] Crane honoring Rear Admiral Meyer. Captain Johnson's remarks were given at the dedication of the Fleet Microwave Support Center where the committed employees of NWSC Crane test components for the AEGIS air and missile defense system. Without Admiral Meyer's relentless devotion, the AEGIS program would not have become a reality.

REMARKS FOR REAR ADMIRAL MEYER
CEREMONY, OCTOBER 31, 1989

We know how successful the AEGIS shipbuilding program has been. There are 13 *Ticonderoga*-class cruisers at sea with 14 more to follow. The 1st AEGIS destroyer, the *Arleigh Burke* will soon be operational and keels will be laid for as many as 28 sister ships. These are the most capable ships ever to sail the world's oceans. They will be providing the offensive and defensive backbone to the fleet's battle groups well into the next century. As a result, hundreds of ships and thousands of sailors will be protected by the AEGIS shield.

The building we are in today is evidence of that continuing success. But, the success of the AEGIS program was not inevitable. There were many obstacles to overcome; key people in the Navy, Congress and industry who thought it was an impossible dream. Today the realization of that dream is due, in large part, to a man who could appropriately be called, "The father of AEGIS", RADM Wayne E. Meyer, US Navy, Retired.

When Admiral Meyer first became involved with the surface Missile program, ship's air defense was provided by the three T's—Tartar, Talos and Terrier. There were serious problems with these programs, and Admiral Meyer was instrumental in resolving many of them. However, the more he worked on the air defense problem, the more he realized that even if the current state of the art were perfected, it would not be good enough. The Tartar, Talos and Terrier were developed from lessons learned battling kamikaze aircraft in World War II. Admiral Meyer saw that the advent of the anti-ship missile had drastically changed the game. Ships were built and radars, guns, and missiles were procured as separate pieces of equipment. He envisioned a com-

plete new way of building fighting ships. Admiral Meyer's way was to build the ship from the keel up as a totally integrated combat system; the ship and combat system would be one from the beginning. Believing that the technology needed to build a totally integrated system could be developed, he dedicated himself to convincing "The opposition" that his way was sensible. As a result, he began building on his dream, an organization we know today as the AEGIS shipbuilding program.

Anyone who became involved with the AEGIS program soon learned the "cornerstones of AEGIS". These were: "Reaction time, Firepower, Countermeasures, Continuous Availability, and Coverage". These were the primary attributes of the system envisioned by Admiral Meyer to provide a shield of protection around the fleet.

Those working in the AEGIS program also learned that the system would be installed "in ships"; not "on platforms"; that computers run "programs" not "software"; and that viewgraphs come only one way, "horizontal". They also found that they were working for a man who sought perfection in himself and had the ability to motivate others to seek it in themselves and their work. He felt an unrelenting determination to squeeze the random failure out of the system. He saw to it that multiple redundancies were built into the system to provide, what he called, "graceful degradation" so that the system would be able to complete its mission even when portions of it were disabled.

Under Admiral Meyer's guidance, the AEGIS program made progress in small steps, one minor goal at a time. His philosophy was "build a little, test a little, learn a lot". As much as he held a picture of the eventual overall system in his mind, he never allowed himself or his subordinates to overlook the little things. "The devil is in the details", he often said. One of his primary goals was to ensure that as much of the system as possible would be easily repairable by the sailors in the ships. To this end, he directed that all least replacement units in the system weigh no more than 40 pounds, meaning one sailor could lift them. Admiral Meyer truly believed that AEGIS was a better way to protect the fleet and set out to prove it. It was not an easy task, but, through his forceful personality and dynamic leadership he persuaded the Navy, and then the Congress, that AEGIS was the right way.

One of Admiral Meyer's major contributions was inventing a new way for the Navy to do business with industry. The Navy would procure major items of the AEGIS weapon system and deliver them to the system integrator for assembly into the overall system. The first application of this "breakout philosophy" was the procurement of the large number of microwave tubes used in AEGIS. He decided to place the responsibility for the procurement of all microwave tubes for the AN/Spy-1 radar and the MK-99 fire control system with Naval Weapons Support Center Crane. He made Crane a guinea pig for this effort, but was positive the people at Crane could do the job. And he was right. Implementing Admiral Meyer's philosophy of shared procurement greatly reduced the overhead on these items, while the Center's engineering efforts dramatically increased tube life. The cost savings resulting from these initiatives have been so impressive that the breakout philosophy is now being applied throughout the system.

Perhaps the primary reason for the success of the AEGIS shipbuilding program was Admiral Meyer's ability to create a spirit of cooperation and teamwork among all the elements of the AEGIS team—government employees, Navy personnel, contractors, manufacturers, subcontractors, consultants, everyone. His early vision of AEGIS established new frontiers and new goals to be achieved. His vision and legacy remain with us today, and will be with us in the future. Today we dedicate this plaque, and this building to that vision and that future, and to Rear Admiral Wayne E. Meyer—the "father of AEGIS".

NEW CAMERA TECHNOLOGY
COULD IMPROVE SDI SURVEILLANCE

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my fellow Members of Congress and to the American people the rapid advances in technology that are being developed in Livermore, CA. The new technologies involve increased photographic ability enabling space based cameras to accurately detect ballistic missiles from space. I urge my fellow Members to read the following passage; its message is very clear. While there may be disagreement about the desirability of SDI, Congress cannot enact laws to stamper the ongoing progress in space defense technology.

NEW CAMERA TECHNOLOGY COULD IMPROVE
SDI SURVEILLANCE

(Updating Background No. 557, "Technology Speeds the Strategic Defense Initiative Timetable," January 13, 1987.)

The Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in Livermore, California, in cooperation with the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO), is developing new technologies for "wide-field-of-view" cameras that could help detect and track enemy ballistic missiles from space.¹ This could make significant contributions to SDI by improving the United States' ability to track Soviet ballistic missiles in flight. SDI must detect and accurately track Soviet ballistic missiles and their subsequent stages, numbering perhaps in the thousands, in order to intercept and destroy them before their warheads hit their targets in the U.S. These new cameras could allow the SDI system to identify and track Soviet missiles more accurately and quickly.

These space-based cameras could improve the ability of the U.S. to guide weapons to intercept missiles in flight. This could be done by relaying the highly accurate images produced by the cameras to SDI battle managers and guidance systems that control the firing of interceptors at enemy missiles.

Unlike the images created by conventional wide-angle lens cameras, images produced by this new camera would be relatively free of distortions. This is because the lens

¹ This Background Update is based on a description of this new camera technology that appeared in the December 1988 issue of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory's publication *Energy and Technology Review*, pp. 1-12.

design and the image processing system of the camera are specifically designed to eliminate such distortions. In addition to sensing visible light, these cameras will be receptive to radiation in the short- to mid-wave infrared wavelengths. The detection of infrared radiation could enable these cameras to produce images of the heat-emitting plumes of launched Soviet missiles.

RAPID REPRODUCTION

This sophisticated camera system could produce video images of Soviet ballistic missiles almost immediately. The experimental camera's wide-angle lens could scan large areas of space, while sophisticated image processors, backed up by powerful computers, could reproduce the images of flying enemy missiles or their components very quickly. This technology could be used in such SDI sensor systems as the Boost Surveillance and Tracking System (BSTS), which is a sensor satellite that detects enemy missiles shortly after they have been launched. It also could be used in the Space Surveillance and Tracking System (SSTS), which is a sensor satellite in near-earth orbit that tracks missiles during their mid-course flight in space. These satellites are to be capable of tracking missiles and their subsequent stages in flight by picking up the heat and light emissions given off by the missiles or their stages.

Adaptations of these technologies could also be used on a "Brilliant Pebble" interceptor, which is a light, very small orbiting satellite that could destroy enemy missiles by crashing into them. "Brilliant Pebbles" need little guidance from a centralized battle management system. A "Brilliant Pebbles" interceptor could have its own on-board camera system. Such an on-board camera system is one of the components that may allow the individual interceptor to be largely autonomous.

SHARPER IMAGES

A new lens design allows these experimental cameras to take pictures over a wide field and yet does not compromise the quality of the image. For example, a picture taken of a city from the sky with a traditional wide-angle lens creates curved images on the edges of the photograph. This new lens helps eliminate the curves in the images. The result of this design is a camera that can view images within a 60-degree angle from the front of the lens with little distortion. When deployed in an orbit of 600 miles from the earth, this lens would be able to view a land area of 280,000 square miles. Such coverage could improve the ability of SDI sensor satellites to detect a launched missile and track it.

In addition to the new lens design, these wide-field-of-view cameras use a modified focal surface designed to further eliminate distortions. The focal surface is the light sensitive surface at the back of the camera that receives light rays from the lens. In these cameras the focal surface is curved, which means that all points on the focal surface are at the same distance from the center of the lens. This design eliminates the distortions associated with projecting an image on a flat surface. This approach will provide sharper images of the objects at which the camera is pointed, including missiles or missile stages. The sharper the image, the better a defense system can identify, track, and destroy enemy missiles.

THREE DIMENSIONAL TRACKING

The system for reproducing images recorded by these cameras relies on small sensors, called charged-coupled-devices, which

are similar to light sensors used in modern commercial television cameras. These sensors pick up the light rays from the lens. To reproduce an image immediately, parallel processing computers reproduce the image on television screens. The imaging system is to be improved and made more sophisticated by upgrading its electronic circuitry and improving the design of the charged-coupled-devices. This fall, the Livermore Laboratory will have a system with 23 camera modules that will be able to cover a viewing field larger than what could be covered by 10,000 standard 10-centimeter telescopes. This will enable the camera to observe thousands of moving objects. This capability could help to meet SDI requirements for tracking Soviet ballistic missiles in flight.

Eventually this technology may allow the tracking of missiles in three dimensions. Lawrence Livermore also is considering linking a large number of these wide-field-of-view cameras into an integrated system. The aim is to train more than one of these cameras simultaneously on the same object. The resulting image produced from the cameras viewing the object from two or more angles would be three dimensional. This could further enhance the video image of Soviet ballistic missiles while they are in flight and help SDI weapons to intercept and destroy Soviet ballistic missiles.

SDI faces a demanding requirement in detecting and tracking Soviet ballistic missiles with sufficient accuracy and speed. This new camera system may prove to be an important breakthrough in meeting this task.

ABORTION: A THOUGHTFUL COMMENTARY BY MICHAEL NOVAK

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert in the RECORD a thoughtful and insightful article, "The Abortion Fight: It's Not Just a Matter of Religion," by Michael Novak, a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute. Mr. Novak argues that the essence of the abortion controversy involves, not merely a difference of religious beliefs, but rather two competing rights at the core of the "American experiment" of self-government: the rights of life and liberty. He also suggests how our system of government can and should treat the abortion issue to achieve a "tolerable," if not completely satisfying, resolution of this contentious issue.

I believe many of Mr. Novak's suggestions will prove helpful as our democracy addresses this divisive issue. I commend the following article to my colleagues as a balanced and constructive view of the continuing debate over abortion.

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 20, 1989]

THE ABORTION FIGHT: IT'S NOT JUST A MATTER OF RELIGION (By Michael Novak)

In retrospect, it now appears that the Supreme Court pulled a fast one with the Webster decision. By suggesting that the right to decide about abortion belongs to the people, through their legislatures, and not to the courts, the Supreme Court has forced the entire citizenry to think again about the

meaning of the American experiment. Early results have been surprising.

For one thing, the balance of fear has shifted. Earlier, the Supreme court, in *Roe v. Wade*, had taken (improperly, most jurists think) an absolutist position. It permitted constitutional protections for the life of the unborn to be abridged, seemingly at will. Against this, all those numerous citizens who had qualms at one point or another were united in a common protest. Among them were not many journalistic literati or Hollywood glitterati; they were mostly common people, and they won some great victories.

After Webster, however, many diverse groups on the other side, no longer able to hide behind the absolutist *Roe v. Wade*, began to have the larger fear: that too many restrictions on abortion would be voted in. So they, in turn, have united politically. With a quite brilliant tactical sense, moreover, this alliance began to display the conservative, anti-big-government rhetoric of Ronald Reagan and Thomas Jefferson. "Get the government off our backs," they began to shout. "Women, not big government, should decide."

Why should all citizens be concerned about the substance—and rhetorical conduct—of this debate? Because what is at stake is an understanding of the American experiment itself. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." When the fundamentals of what we stand for as a people are in question, all are threatened, but few more so than those concerned with public policy, whose entire way of life depends upon the peaceableness of this regime.

Within "the truths" we hold, moreover, there are certain in-built tensions: in this case, the direct collision of the right to liberty with the right to life. For those who hold that "the right to life" is not endowed in infants in the womb, that conflict dissolves; liberty takes over. For others, the "right to liberty" is halted at "the right to life," and the latter takes over.

It is a great mistake to hold that this difference is solely "theological," a matter of "faith" (you have yours, I have mine). It involves, rather, a fundamental difference over the American experiment. Does that experiment entail an ever more inclusive advance in who may be entitled to rights: blacks, Indians, women, immigrants, the unborn? The "pro-life" forces at first had great strategic success in taking over the historically liberal (more inclusive) vision of rights.

The advance of scientific evidence in recent years has also favored the right to life. There is now no scientific doubt that what is aborted is not "part of a woman's body." It has, rather, an autonomous genetic code of its own; it is an unmatchable individual; and it is human both in form and in its natural—unless aborted—development. None of this is a matter of faith or theology.

Nonetheless, thanks to the Supreme Court, our whole people must now decide whether or not to grant this new individual human inclusive standing among Americans entitled to the constitutional protection of its government. Our people must declare who exactly we will count as "one among us," or expel from our protection.

For all, this decision is agonizing. The court will no longer permit us to escape this agony. The people must decide. In deciding

this question, we decide what sort of people we intend to be. Beneath the passions all feel, beneath the slogans, beneath the turmoil, we the people must now stand before "the law of nature and nature's God," and say what we think we are. We will be passing judgment less on the unborn than on ourselves.

No sort of issue is more difficult for majorities to decide. To respect the rights of minorities whose profoundest judgment is different from our own cannot be easy. Perhaps for this reason the Supreme Court's decision in *Webster* to trust the fundamental principles of federalism—allowing different jurisdictions to decide differently—is safest for the republic. Probably no one will be fully satisfied. Still, a tolerable peace for the consciences of all may be wrested from our national variety.

If we set to one side the two most absolutist positions—the approximately 10 percent who believe that abortion should be legal and under all circumstances and the approximately same number who believe it should be legal under none—polls show that the vast majority of Americans want liberty for abortion in some cases but respect for the life of the unborn in others. Slowly, by trial and error, and perhaps in a wide variety of local solutions, we should be able as a nation to find a way to a not completely satisfying but tolerable peace.

This peace, however, would also entail not asking citizens whose consciences would thereby be violated to pay taxes to fund at public expense a practice they abominate. Those who believe in the morality of abortion should be willing to raise funds for it voluntarily, without coercing the consciences of their fellow citizens. I recognize that from a moral point of view this solution will seem to some like an argument to allow freedom to some slaveholders to treat human beings as property, at the choice of their "owners." My defense is that not everything moral needs to be commanded by law, especially when many consciences would find such a law intolerable, and the law would fall into disrespect.

Furthermore, it cannot be a bad thing for a republic of "liberty and justice of all" to spend many years to come—and they will be many—locked in public argument over what we will count as human life, and what value to attach to each human life. Such a debate may deepen us as a people, may ennoble us and justify our experiment before history and God.

What matters most of all is how much sympathy each of us extends to those who most disagree with us. What matters is our charity and civility to one another, even as we argue. A free nation's business, more than that of any other, depends upon broad sympathy, a sense of cooperation and even public friendship among our people. This is the time to insist on that.

A way (even many varied ways) will be found to place some restrictions upon abortion, while maintaining ample liberty—thus protecting, within limits, the principles of all. Legislation is necessarily a rough instrument, never adequate for the full claims of moral duty. No one ever promised us a paradise on Earth, only the nearest approximation that a reasonable, mutually respectful people can attain. If we can negotiate a difficult issue like this, we can face anything.

POLITICS MUDDLE WEAPONS SALES

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, U.S. arms transfer policy has at times been a contentious issue between the legislative and executive branches. Too often, administrations—whether Democrat or Republican—have tended to use arms sales as a substitute for foreign policy, which has helped foster arms races in such volatile regions as the Middle East.

Furthermore, these same administrations have often neglected the consultative process in favor of what can best be called the "fait accompli;" in other words, a decision is made on a particular sale for which ratification—not consultation—is sought from Congress.

The issues relating to arms transfers are discussed in an excellent article which appeared in the *Defense News* of November 6, 1989. The piece is written by Douglas Bloomfield, a good friend who is the former legislative director for the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and who now works as a Washington-based lobbyist. Doug has an extensive background in dealing with these issues, both from his work on the Hill and from his tenure at AIPAC.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place this article in the *RECORD*. I commend the article to the attention of my colleagues and urge that they take a few moments to review it.

[From the *Defense News*, Nov. 6, 1989]

POLITICS MUDDLE WEAPON SALES—ARMS SALES SHOULD ASSIST, NOT REPLACE, FOREIGN POLICY

(By Douglas Bloomfield)

Foreign military sales have become an adversarial process between the executive and legislative branches—often unnecessarily—over the past two decades. The sale of U.S. weapons abroad is not an isolated commercial venture, not even simply a question of mutual security interests. It is, instead, woven into the broad fabric of foreign and domestic policy. To ignore the many threads is to court continuing confrontation.

The process got off to a bad start in the early 1970s when the executive branch in effect told Congress that arms sales were none of its business. Congress made it its business with the Nelson-Bingham Act. Ever since Congress has become increasingly involved in deciding who can buy what.

Congress is not particularly fond of being in that business, but it understands it must be. First, it instinctively distrusts the executive branch, particularly when it's an opposing party. Second, Congress is taking an increasingly assertive role in foreign policy. It is no longer confined to members of the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees. Finally, domestic pressures on Congress are stimulating its interest.

The Reagan administration ran into trouble because it failed to convince Congress and the public that foreign weapon sales were an integral element of a well-constructed foreign policy. It also did not work effectively with Congress by taking legisla-

tors sufficiently into its confidence. Even when it succeeded in ramming controversial arms transfers through Congress, it remained unable or unwilling to demonstrate that arms transfers produced tangible policy results for the United States. The predominant impression, rightly or wrongly, was that the Reagan administration used arms sales as a substitute for foreign policy.

Warning signals were often ignored by an administration that never really learned to master Congress. It was so used to relying on the commanding personality of Ronald Reagan to accomplish its goals that it too often ignored its own homework.

The smartest thing the Reagan administration did in this area, albeit late in the second term, was to start taking the Congress and others into its confidence. This went a long way to assuage concerns and suspicions and to neutralize potential opponents.

Not leveling with Congress can be costly. One congressman became a permanent critic of foreign military sales when he caught a top Pentagon witness attempting to deceive him during a hearing. In the privacy of his office, the congressman was more blunt, accusing the general of lying. "I didn't lie," the general said. "You just asked the wrong questions." Sorry, general, wrong answer.

Trying to sneak changes in a weapon package past Congress after it went through the review process can backfire. When avionics in F-16s for Pakistan were upgraded in 1982 without notifying Congress, the Senate responded with the restrictive Glenn amendment requiring renotification of any substantial changes.

Most of the time, arms sales go through Congress without raising any objections. In fact, only a small percentage are controversial. The recent sale of M1A1 tanks and the tank assembly plant to Egypt could have created problems, but they were avoided. Credit goes both to the administration and to General Dynamics. There was major concern in the Congress about the loss of jobs in Ohio and Michigan along with concern that Egypt would sell tanks to Iraq. Consultations and industry briefings answered most concerns about jobs. And, most important, strengthening the third-party arms transfer law solved the problem of Egyptian tank sales to Iraq.

Changes in the congressional process over the past two decades have altered the way foreign military sales are handled.

Democratization of the Congress means more power sharing. No longer is it easy to identify leaders. That makes it tough for industry and the administration.

Administration and industry must be more sensitive to concerns being expressed in Congress and elsewhere.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is considerably weaker than ever before. A strong chairman might try to protect his turf better, objecting to others taking the initiative to block an arms transfer. But I'm not sure even J. William Fulbright, the powerful former chairman of the committee, could handle it today.

Any senator or representative can begin the process with a dear colleague letter, a news conference and a little hard work. Members of Congress rarely need outside stimulation to start the process.

INS versus Chadha changed everything when the Supreme Court in 1983 declared the legislative veto unconstitutional. Instead of congressional review being confined to up or down votes on a specific resolution

of disapproval, members of Congress let their creative juices percolate and come up with a variety of new approaches.

The same political reforms that gave industry added clout, the political action committees, have also been used effectively by others to get the attention and support of politicians.

Industry harms itself by not being well known where arms sales are the big issue. The armed services committees and defense appropriations subcommittees of both houses know the industry well and it knows them. But the same cannot be said of the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs committees and the foreign operations appropriations subcommittees. No country gets as much money out of the foreign aid bill as the defense industry does—more than \$5.5 billion next year—but it does virtually nothing to help pass these bills.

Foreign aid bills are also multi-billion dollar military spending bills. (A strong case can also be made why economic and developmental assistance in those bills is also in the interest of the defense industry to support.) The defense industry should be working to persuade its friends in Congress to vote for foreign aid. Until it does, it will continue to have few friends and little influence on the committees that have the most say over foreign military sales and spending.

When industry works to help pass foreign aid, it works to help itself. When it seeks congressional support for foreign military sales, it must be able to demonstrate more than a profit motive. It must convince a skeptical Congress and public of the tangible benefits of the sale and how previous sales to that country have specifically benefited the United States. Some arms sales are simply bad policy and never should be proposed in the first place.

The United States urgently needs a conventional arms transfer policy and to get together with other arms exporting nations to develop a rational policy that can win public and congressional support. America must not put itself in the business of fueling an arms race in the name of competition, free enterprise and a shout of "if we don't sell, someone else will." Arms sales cannot be a substitute for policy, but they certainly are an important element in a comprehensive, well-constructed foreign policy.

A TRIBUTE TO THE FIRST STATE BANK OF COLUMBUS, TX

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, there is a bank 75 miles west of Houston, TX, in Colorado County, that deserves special recognition. The First State Bank of Columbus has the strongest financial statements of any bank in Texas and is probably the strongest small bank in the Nation.

First State Bank of Columbus was ranked by the American Banker as the Nation's strongest community bank. Last year, First State Bank recorded a \$2.1 million-profit and provided a return on assets of 3.4 percent as compared to Texas' statewide banking industry which lost \$2.24 billion and had a negative return on assets of 1.36 percent.

Most impressive of all, the First State Bank of Columbus has an incredible 22.06 percent ratio of tangible equity to assets. This equates to the owners contributing 22 cents of their own money for each dollar they have loaned out. This is three times the required standard of 6 percent.

Again, Mr. Speaker I applaud the First State Bank of Columbus for remaining profitable throughout some of the most devastating periods of economic distress in Texas history.

RICARDO MONTALBAN, MALDEF AWARDS

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, southern California is home to entertainers of international acclaim. Though we often celebrate their artistic achievements, we should also acknowledge the contributions that these fine citizens often make to improving the fabric of our community.

I would like to pay special tribute to Ricardo Montalban, a man who has given delight to millions in movies, on stage, and on television and who has demonstrated his commitment to the community—manifesting the best of the American spirit.

During a career spanning five decades, Ricardo Montalban has appeared in more than 45 films, enchanted audiences with his stage performances—including his celebrated role as Don Juan in "Don Juan in Hell"—and starred in a number of television shows, including the long-running series "Fantasy Island."

While the quality of his art has justifiably earned him millions of loyal fans, his commitment to bettering the lives of thousands of Mexican and Latino children speaks even more of the quality of the man. Mr. Montalban helped establish a number of local adoption centers in Mexico and, when the terrible earthquake shook Mexico City in 1985, he was one of the first to organize aid to disaster victims. His generosity continues to this day: during the last year, he sponsored two fundraisers in Mexico to raise money for children who were victims of AIDS. His generous heart and compassionate spirit are something from which we can all learn.

Mr. Speaker, I join the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund in honoring Ricardo Montalban and call upon the U.S. Congress to recognize the outstanding leadership and dedication he has exhibited for the benefit of our world community.

WHY JESUITS DIE

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, last week, another horrifying chapter was written in the history of El Salvador's civil war as six Jesuit priests were brutally tortured and

killed. One of the victims was Father Ignacio Ellacuria, president of the Jose Simeon Canas University in San Salvador.

Father Ellacuria had strong ties to the San Francisco Bay Area through his association with Santa Clara University. Father Tennant C. Wright, a religious studies professor at Santa Clara, wrote a moving article for today's San Jose Mercury News reflecting on his friendship with Father Ellacuria, and the role the Jesuits play in the Salvadoran struggle for peace.

I would like to enter Father Wright's piece into the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to reflect on our Government's continued support for a conflict which daily threatens the lives of individuals whose only crime is a commitment to peace and justice.

[From the San Jose Mercury News, Nov. 21, 1989]

WHY JESUITS DIE—SALVADORAN WAS HIGH ON HIT LIST OF DEATH SQUADS

(By Tennant C. Wright)

Last week Fathers Ignacio Ellacuria and Amando Lopez were murdered. "Unidentified" gunmen assassinated them along with four of their Jesuit companions and others who had taken refuge in their residence in San Salvador.

Eight years ago I met Ellacuria and Lopez, both priests devoted to the people of Central America and at that time both university presidents. I lived for several months in Managua with them at the Jesuit Central American University. Early each morning Lopez walked to the president's office across the campus; Ellacuria talked for an hour by phone with his staff at the Jesuit University Jose Simeon Canas in San Salvador. The Salvadoran powers had put Ellacuria high on the death squad hit list. He returned to El Salvador at risk, infrequently, secretly and only when the telephone would not do.

Both took their important positions humbly and seriously, with that combination of intelligence, humor and determination typical of their Basque ancestry. Both shared a vision of the university excellence needed to solve the complex social issues of our time, a vision to implement justice and to ground faith.

As Ellacuria said when he accepted an honorary degree from Santa Clara University in 1982: "The University should be present intellectually where it is needed, to provide science for those without science, to provide skills for those without skills, to be a voice for those without voice, to give intellectual support for those who do not possess the academic qualifications to turn their rights into law." For both of these Jesuits the university was not a refuge for the elite, but a reservoir of service for all the people.

They lived and prayed and worked and died together these two brothers deeper than blood. Early in the morning of November 16 the assassins pulled them from their sleep, dragged them outside, threw them on the ground and blasted open their skulls with M-16s. They died outside their house where each day Lopez greeted students and faculty, often asking, as one said, "How I was and how my work was going." Their bodies lay on the earth where Ellacuria often paced back and forth meditating on the work to be done, the words to be written or spoken.

Someone asked, "Did they need to die? Did they need to be so involved?"

Twenty years ago Ellacuria wrote, "Today's Christian and today's church must not be scared away from their mission because they are going to be turned into victims by a world that cannot tolerate them. They will be made victims if they carry out their mission."

Someone said, "But their mission was subversive."

The day of their murder, Pierre Dumaine, the Bishop of San Jose, answered that accusation: "According to evidence in the public record, the academic and priestly leadership of these men was neither more nor less subversive than the Gospel."

Ellacuria once wrote his own nuanced explanation of Gospel subversion: "Liberation is not prompted primarily by a negative thrust aimed at destroying something; it is prompted mainly by a positive thrust toward creating something. It is not animated by feelings of hatred and resentment, nor is it in its nature to use tools that are based on resentment and hatred. Its primary task is not to subvert and destroy, except when the forces that rule in fact are positively unjust rather than merely inadequate."

On Monday, the House of Representatives refused to impose restrictions on U.S. aid to El Salvador. The majority feared such a move would overreact to last week's killing. Congress has deplored the violence in El Salvador and insisted something be done when it returns from its 2-month holiday. So the United States continues to arm the Salvadoran army with M-16s and rockets. The thousands of poor looking daily into those muzzles of death in El Salvador must be consoled by congressional hand-wringing. I believe my dead Jesuit companions smile ironically.

These were not perfect men. Like us all their blessings were mixed: yet they were graced with more altruism than egoism. They died as we all will. They, however, died with the 70,000 already slaughtered in El Salvador. They died, as one Jesuit who continues to live in that terror said, "Along with Archbishop Oscar Romero and thousands and thousands of Salvadorans who have died in order that some measure of justice be found in El Salvador. Along with the death, that struggle for life with justice, goes on."

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR GESHWILER

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, as the Indianapolis News editorial indicates, Mayor Elton Geshwiler is a rare gift to public office.

All other public officials could well take a lesson from him.

[From the Indianapolis News, Nov. 14, 1989]
MAYOR GESHWILER

Beech Grove Mayor Elton Geshwiler is receiving well-deserved honors these days for 50 years of public service.

He has served on the Beech Grove School Board, the City Council and as mayor—a post he plans to retire from at the end of his term in 1991.

Plenty of people in Beech Grove and Indianapolis will have a hard time with his retirement. Many cannot remember a time when he was not mayor of Beech Grove.

He was honored last week for those years of service. He also has been honored with a 36 percent pay increase, bringing his annual salary for a wide range of duties to \$33,000.

Geshwiler's public service came with an increasingly rare frugality. He always has kept in mind the fact that his salary was being paid by the taxpayers. He never indulged in empire-building or the accumulation of bureaucracy. "People ask me who does your clerical work," he told News reporter Welton W. Harris II. "See that typewriter there?"

He has maintained a close relationship with his community, and that has led to political success as well as effective public service for Beech Grove.

REAGAN'S FORECAST

HON. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, in the past months we are experiencing what can only be described as cataclysmic changes in Eastern Europe. Few predicted that these changes could have occurred with such rapidity.

However, 18 months ago former President Reagan, in one of his most shining moments, delivered a speech that was so prophetic, that few have grasped the accuracy of his words. The speech, delivered at Moscow University, revealed Reagan's global vision that inspired not only in this country but throughout Europe as well.

Reagan encompassed the heroic resolve of the reform minded Eastern bloc when he said: "we're breaking through the material conditions of existence to a world where man creates his own destiny."

Reagan's intuitiveness regarding Eastern Europe is now coming to fruition. The hypnotic notions of democracy and the irresistible power of unarmed truth are sweeping throughout the Warsaw Pact. In Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and the Soviet Union the people are rising up, nonviolently, to assert their right to self-determination.

The scope of the revolution varies from massive demonstrations numbering in the hundreds of thousands, to the most ominous symbol of communist domination, the Berlin Wall, being literally shipped away by hand.

President Reagan had a global vision, that few could have comprehended at the time. His policies and actions reflected his belief that the oppressive barriers within the Iron Curtain will be torn down by the indomitable spirit of the masses.

[From the Washington Times, November 16, 1989]

REAGAN'S FORECAST

What President Ronald Reagan told students at the University of Moscow in May 1988 has proved remarkably prophetic in light of events now taking place. Excerpts are reprinted here:

Standing here before a mural of your revolution, I want to talk about a very different revolution that is taking place right now, quietly sweeping the globe, without bloodshed or conflict. Its effects are peaceful, but

they will fundamentally alter our world, shatter old assumptions and reshape our lives.

It's easy to underestimate, because it's not accompanied by banners or fanfare. It has been called the technological or information revolution, and as its emblem, one might take the tiny silicon chip—no bigger than a fingerprint. One of these chips has more computing power than a roomful of old-style computers.

Like a chrysalis, we're emerging from the economy of the Industrial Revolution—an economy confined to and limited by the Earth's physical resources—into, as one economist titled his book, "The Economy in Mind," [Warren Brookes, published by the Manhattan Institute, 1982] an era in which there are no bounds on human imagination and the freedom to create is the most precious natural resource.

In the new economy, human invention increasingly makes physical resources obsolete. We're breaking through the material conditions of existence to a world where man creates his own destiny. Even as we explore the most advanced reaches of science, we're returning to the age-old wisdom of our culture, a wisdom contained in the book of Genesis in the Bible: In the beginning was the spirit, and it was from this spirit that the material abundance of creation issued forth.

But progress is not foreordained. The key is freedom—freedom of thought, freedom of information, freedom of communication. The renowned scientist, scholar and founding father of this university, Mikhail Lomonosov, knew that. "It is common knowledge," he said, "that the achievements of science are considerable and rapid, particularly once the yoke of slavery is cast off and replaced by the freedom of philosophy."

We are seeing the power of economic freedom spreading around the world—places such as the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Taiwan have vaulted into the technological era, barely pausing in the industrial age along the way. Low-tax agricultural policies in the subcontinent mean that in some years India is now a net exporter of food.

Freedom is the right to question, and change the established way of doing things. It is the continuing revolution of the marketplace. It is the understanding that allows us to recognize shortcomings and seek solutions. It is the right to put forth an idea, scoffed at by experts, and watch it catch fire among the people. It is the right to follow your dream, or stick to your conscience, even if you're the only one in a sea of doubters.

Freedom is the recognition that no single person, no single authority or government has a monopoly on the truth, but that every individual life is infinitely precious, that every one of us put on this earth has been put here for a reason and has something to offer.

Democracy is less a system of government than it is a system to keep government limited, unintrusive: A system of constraints on power to keep politics and government secondary to the important things in life, the true sources of value found only in family and faith.

But I hope you know I go on about these things not simply to extol the virtues of my own country, but to speak to the true greatness of the heart and soul of your land. Who, after all, needs to tell the land of Dostoevsky about the quest for truth, the home of Kandinsky and Scriabin about imagina-

tion, the rich and noble culture of the Uzbek man of letters, Alisher Navoi, about beauty and heart.

The great culture of your diverse land speaks with a glowing passion to all humanity. Let me cite one of the most eloquent contemporary passages on human freedom. It comes, not from the literature of America, but from this country, from one of the greatest writers of the 20th century, Boris Pasternak, in the novel "Dr. Zhivago." He writes, "I think that if the beast who sleeps in man could be held down by threats—any kind of threat, whether of jail or of retribution after death—then the highest emblem of humanity would be the lion tamer in the circus with his whip, not the prophet who sacrificed himself. But this is just the point—what has for centuries raised man above the beast is not the cudgel, but an inward music—the irresistible power of unarmed truth."

The irresistible power of unarmed truth. Today the world looks expectantly to signs of change, steps toward greater freedom in the Soviet Union. . . . That is the future beckoning to your generation. At the same time, we should remember that reform that is not institutionalized will always be insecure. Such freedom will always be looking over its shoulder. A bird on a tether, no matter how long the rope, can always be pulled back. And that is why, in my conversation with General Secretary [Mikhail] Gorbachev, I have spoken of how important it is to institutionalize change—to put guarantees on reform. And we have been talking together about one sad reminder of a divided world, the Berlin Wall. It's time to remove the barriers that keep people apart.

I have often said, nations do not distrust each other because they are armed; they are armed because they distrust each other. If this globe is to live in peace and prosper, if it is to embrace all the possibilities of the technological revolution, then nations must renounce, once and for all, the right to an expansionist foreign policy. Peace between nations must be an enduring goal—not a tactical stage in a continuing conflict.

Your generation is living in one of the most exciting, hopeful times in Soviet history. It is a time when the first breath of freedom stirs the air and the heart beats to the accelerated rhythm of hope, when the accumulated spiritual energies of a long silence yearn to break free.

IN TRIBUTE TO ITALIAN AMERICANS AND THE 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF COLUMBUS' DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, in 1992, Americans will celebrate the 500th anniversary of our country's founding by the Italian navigator Christopher Columbus in 1492. Commissioned by Spain's King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, Columbus opened up the New World to exploration. In the process, he proved his hypothesis that the Earth was round and not flat, which was the conventional wisdom of his time.

In honor of this landmark in the history of the Americas, Congress created the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Commission in

1984 to coordinate events celebrating Columbus' discovery. There are 37 commissions around the world, including those established by the Governments of Italy, Spain, and Latin America. In addition, 32 individual U.S. State commissions are currently working on local festivities.

The U.S. Commission is in the process of creating a scholarship endowment program for worthy students. Nationwide educational programs, seminars, and conferences are planned as are exciting festivities to be enjoyed by young and old. These include a regatta of tall ships and replicas of Columbus' ships, the *Nina*, *Pinta*, and *Santa Maria*.

All Italian Americans should be proud of their fine heritage. They have made significant contributions to the founding of our great country and the preservation of liberty and democracy. On behalf of my colleagues and the American people, I extend them my sincere appreciation for all their loyal efforts in the service of their country and offer my warmest congratulations on this momentous occasion.

WORLD WAR II VETERAN PROUD TO DEFEND OUR FREEDOM

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, our Nation officially celebrated Veteran's Day on November 11. This article is so moving, I request that it be entered into the RECORD. The November 10 article in the Greenfield Daily Times by Cindi Pearce details the World War II experience of PFC. John R. "Jack" Collins. His experience serves as an example for all of us.

[From the Greenfield Daily Times, Nov. 10, 1989]

WORLD WAR II VETERAN PROUD TO DEFEND OUR FREEDOM

(By Cindi Pearce)

1943—John R. "Jack" Collins has attempted to enlist in the Air Corps but is turned down due to a bad heart.

He turns 18 on a Sunday, registers for the draft on Monday and gets his papers on Friday.

The U.S. Army Infantry will take him even if the Air Corps won't.

He and Harold "Mousey" Blake board a bus for Ft. Thomas, Ky. where they're inducted.

Collins is then sent to infantry school at Ft. Benning.

Did he want to be in the infantry?

"You didn't give a damn," Collins laughed. "You went wherever they sent you. Patriotism was high. The worst thing that could happen was not being able to go to the war."

Collins eventually shipped out of the country as a division. "We were part of a 92 boat convoy. We went through the Mediterranean to Marseille, France."

It took 14 days to get to Europe. "There were 5,000 of us on a troop ship. I was nervous as hell. I can't swim."

Collins said they arrived in France then "We went to the sh—"

"We fought up the Rhone River. We were committed to action outside Marseille. The

first night, we hit a road block. I was a gunner on a machine gun. I'd just set up the gun and put in a full load and somebody tapped me on the shoulder. If it wasn't a 20-foot tall German then I've never seen one! My sergeant Dutch shot him off my back. That was my indoctrination into action. It was awfully yellow around the ground." He laughed.

The soldiers fought for 102 straight days. "When we were attacked we sustained heavy injuries," Collins remarked.

Most of the time Collins and his fellow soldiers walked but when they traveled a long distance they rode in a half track or on the backs of tanks. "We made good targets."

At one time, Collins' company was the only armored division in the 7th Army "which made us have to move a lot because they needed tank support."

The soldiers traveled through the Vosges Mountains which are part of the Maritime Alps. "It was the first time an army had ever moved through mountains that big. It was very cold and there was no place to get warm," Collins remembers.

Collins' company fought in the battle of Hatten and Rittenhoffen. "It's been called the Stalinberg of the west. It lasted 14 days. We slept very little. At the end of 14 days we didn't have enough men to keep fighting. We withdrew. The same night the German division withdrew. There were 35 miles between the lines. We were both exhausted. It was one of the hardest fought battles of World War II," Collins said.

"We fought through the Seigfried Line—barbed wire, pill boxes (which are big cement bunkers), tank traps (which raised up the tanks and chewed into the belly). We had to go after with flame throwers. We had to burn them out."

He continued, "We always carried our own shroud, which they told us was a mattress cover. It was to put our body in. I fooled them." Collins smiled. "I threw mine away."

Collins said, "We lost a lot of people, but we always tried to get them back to the roadside where their bodies would be picked up."

Collins said he and the others were in constant fear and danger. "You dug a hole at night and slept in it. A lot of them had shell shock and had to be evacuated. You get in what we called a sh— storm and they couldn't cope. They'd get a blank look and just walk away or get in the hole and not come out."

Collins continued, "It's a strain. We'd go days at a time not knowing if we were going to get blown away any minute—I don't mean to sound sadistic—but it was that way, especially in the infantry."

How did he stay sane?

"I was just lucky or too dumb to know better. There were thousands of people who went through the same thing. I thought I could do it, too."

Collins said the way soldiers are depicted on TV as screaming and shouting when they're hit isn't accurate. "I never saw any one scream. They were always quiet."

Collins' company liberated a prison camp in Moosburg, Germany that had 150,000 prisoners including some of his own division plus Jews and Russians. "They had an incinerator there. It was awful. Ashes. Deep."

"We took Nuremberg, Germany which Hitler said would never fall. It was the heart of Nazism. We burnt the town. We'd go and throw incendiary grenades. (The Germans) would go around behind us and try to shoot us in the back."

Collins said before he and his company left the U.S. they were told not to wear any identification that would identify which outfit they were with.

However, when they landed in France, Axis Sally, a German broadcaster, welcomed them to Europe over the air.

He laughed. "After all that secrecy! She told us our wives and girlfriends were having a wonderful time back in the states. She would play music and try to make us homesick. She was a real sexy broad."

After the Battle of the Bulge, Collins' company was in General George Patton's 3rd Army.

"At the time the Germans knew they were whipped and were running. We were moving so fast they had to airdrop maps and gasoline to us."

Collins saw General Patton twice. "It was something being under Patton. He came up in a tank. He told us we weren't fighting hard enough. He said we'd lost too many tanks. He said he could get all the men he wanted but couldn't get tanks. He told us to go out and protect those tanks." Collins smiled. "But he made sure you were fed well."

After the Battle of the Bulge, Collins received a letter from his older brother Bill Collins who was in the Air Corps.

"They were asking for volunteers for the infantry. Billy was thinking about volunteering. I wrote back and told him I had enough to worry about and I didn't want him there."

In December of 1944, Collins earned his Purple Heart. He was wounded by the German 88.

"There were three of us in a ditch and they killed the other two. I told them to get in the water. They didn't. I did. It's a funny thing, but I knew I was going to get wounded the day I got wounded. It was a feeling. I left all my things with the half track driver."

"The company I went in, we had 250 of us trained in the states. We had 500 replacements go through because of the killed, wounded and so forth. Of the original 250, 19 came back (home) and of the 19, five had not been wounded. Each one of us was replaced twice. People didn't realize this because the government didn't release this. (But) we won more than we lost, I guess."

After he was wounded, he was taken to the hospital in an ambulance. Kenneth Crago of the Austin area was the ambulance driver.

"I've still got the shrapnel in my leg. I got lead poisoning from it. They told me I had 40 cents worth of lead in me—a quarter, a dime and a nickel."

Collins was promoted to a staff sergeant—"I guess I just lived long enough"—and headed up a 13-man rifle squad.

Collins' mother didn't know he was in combat until Stars and Stripes sent an article to the Greenfield Daily Times stating that Collins had been wounded.

"I'd told my mother I was in training." Collins laughed. "Mother always wondered why my letters had dirt and mud on them. I told her it rained a lot."

"The two things my mother sent me that I'll never forget were a Coca Cola packed in popcorn and cold packed tenderloin. I got one swallow of the Coke. I hid the tenderloin and Dutch and I ate it."

Collins said the Greenfield Daily Times sent newspapers to all the Greenfield GIs.

"Everyone kidded me about it but everyone wanted to read it. So they knew who all had babies."

The infantry was a tough bunch and had to be. Collins recalls being kept awake for

seven days straight. "Then they got another company to guard us while we slept."

One Thanksgiving the entire company got dysentery from spoiled turkey. They were all deathly sick. That night they got in the thick of things and had to fight. Collins said it was awful.

"The worst thing was the artillery. You couldn't fight back. You'd just get in your hole and pray. You did a lot of that. I had a good friend who was an atheist. We were in an artillery barrage. We dug a deep hole. I said to him, 'What are you doing?' He said, 'I'm praying.' I never thought I'd hear him say that."

On one particular occasion Collins was in the midst of another sh—storm and was trying to dig a foxhole.

"I didn't have anything to dig with. I was digging with a mess kit spoon. You've seen the roadrunner on TV—with all the dirt flying behind him? Dutch yelled at me, 'John R. where are you?' He had a foxhole no bigger than a picture frame and we both got in it."

The soldiers would be told each evening—go in and take that village and you'll have somewhere to sleep tonight.

So, Collins said, they'd fight like hell to take the village then be told to set up an outpost outside the town.

But other times they would sleep in homes in the village.

"In France we pulled our half track right up to the front door of this house. We were cleaning our guns. The first thing you did when you got out of action was clean your gun. This guy was cleaning a 50 calibre machine gun. He didn't know it was loaded and four or five rounds went off real fast and went in through the house. We heard all this crying and screaming and we thought we'd killed someone. Well, we'd shot papa's shoes!" Collins laughed. "So we gave him a pair of GI boots. I laugh every time I think about that man and his shoes. I thought for sure we'd killed him."

Shoes were a very valuable commodity during the war, Collins said. No one had any.

Collins said the GIs would always give their fruit and gum to the children who "had nothing."

"We treated the civilians well. We weren't allowed to fraternize with them in Germany but we did. The German civilians treated us very well. You very seldom would see a dead civilian. We'd blow a town apart but seldom see a dead civilian. I guess because they lived in their cellars."

He continued, "The German soldiers and the German people were a proud people but we just kicked the sh— out of them. The French were always happy to see us and would go out of their way for us and give us wine and Schnapps."

At one point Collins was sitting and eating his breakfast somewhere in France when someone came up behind him and knocked him off his seat.

"I looked up and it was Billy. How he found me, I don't know. We had one hell of a reunion."

Just as Collins was getting ready to come home, the A bomb was dropped, ending the war in Japan.

"We were going to go to Japan after 30 days at home. We were going to the invasion of Japan."

His plans changed.

"The day it happened we'd just received a whiskey ration. There were eight of us in a tent and you know what happened. It was a party to end all."

Collins came home on the same ship that brought his father back from World War I.

"We were treated like a king when we returned. Far different than the boys who came back from Vietnam. I was in the first full division to return to New York after the surrender of Japan. We came into the harbor and all the fireboats were out with bands on board. You could look down Manhattan and see them throwing ticker tape. They had to stop our ship in the harbor because everybody went to the side that the Statue of Liberty was on. This was an enormous ship but it tilted and they couldn't get the tug hooked up to it."

Collins said he never hated being in Europe and fighting the war "because I knew it had to be done. It was entirely different from Vietnam because we were jumped on and we never had any doubt in our mind why we were fighting."

Although Collins received the Purple Heart he said his most treasured award is the Combat Infantry Badge.

"This is the only one that really matters to me because you had to be shot at to ever get one—and you also got a \$10 month raise." He grinned. "(The badge) was something nobody else had."

"I just did what I had to do. I was scared. Everybody was scared. We were all miserable," Collins said.

Noting that he had a lot of close encounters with the enemy, Collins said he was, and is proud, of being in the infantry. "If I had to go back, I would want to go in the infantry because of the camaraderie you get with trusting your life to other people. We always felt proud because we were the toughest. We always wore our overseas cap on the other side from the rest of the army. The infantry is really a proud unit. They called us dough feet and dog face but they called us that out of respect. Anybody who was in action respected the infantry for what they did or what they had to do."

Collins said many Vietnam vets are uncomfortable talking about their experience. "But they will be able to later. I know for years I didn't want to talk about it."

He added, "I felt like Vietnam was a thing that had to be and I always felt proud of the boys who went and still do."

He continued, "I don't think Veterans' Day gets enough publicity. They don't close school for it. Veterans' Day means from 1776 on."

On Veterans' Day, Collins "thinks about friends I've lost. You never forget this. And I'm like everybody else, I remember Pearl Harbor Day—better than the President. I remember what day it was on," he laughed.

The World War II veteran said the sign out front of the Chillicothe V.A. sums it up for him. It says "The Signs of Freedom are Visible Here."

"I think that's as appropriate as anything."

THE PRODUCTS OF ABORTION

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share with my colleagues an article in the November 3 edition of USA Today, "Using Fetal Tissue Will Cost Unborn Lives," by Dr. Bernard N. Nathanson, head of Bernadell Inc., a

firm providing educational works on bioethics. Dr. Nathanson's article addresses a disturbing byproduct of America's abortion epidemic—the use of fetal tissue and organs obtained from elective abortions for medical research and therapy.

Some have alleged that the use of these fetal body parts for needy medical purposes can make the best of a bad situation, that is elective abortion. And the potential therapeutic benefits certainly seem tempting. But despite the potential benefits, the use of fetal parts for these purposes will lead, at best, to a succession of compromising ethical dilemmas and, at worst, exploitation in its cruelest, most degrading form.

Dr. Nathanson's article raises a number of the dilemmas in which we will inevitably find ourselves should we continue on the current path. Underscoring the weakness of the ethical foundation upon which the abortions rights argument has been constructed, this article reveals the frightening potential for human exploitation involved in this latest extension of the abortion controversy.

[From USA Today, Nov. 3, 1989]

USING FETAL TISSUE WILL COST UNBORN LIVES

(By Bernard N. Nathanson)

NEW YORK.—Next year about this time, you may receive a pre-Christmas catalog listing a menu of fetal tissue for medical use. Science fiction? No way. Private companies are now attempting to commercialize use of fetal tissue. I have seen reports to their stockholders.

Spontaneous abortions (miscarriages) end about 10% of all pregnancies. This would provide about 400,000 bodies a year for the tissue and organ merchants, except for the fact the fetus dies two to three weeks before expulsion so the tissues are not acceptably "fresh."

First-trimester abortions are also unacceptable—the fetal organs and tissues at this stage are too immature.

Therefore, the supply of fresh and acceptable fetal tissue must come from the 120,000 abortions a year performed in midpregnancy. With 8 million to 10 million sufferers of chronic or degenerative diseases, demand will quickly outstrip supply.

This can only lead to massive abuses, skyrocketing prices, black marketeering, exploitation of poor and Third World women as fetal-organ farms, and women encouraged to wait until later in pregnancy to abort (which involves rising complications and death rates).

Other abuses would include withholding treatment for extremely premature babies in order to assure death and the subsequent harvesting of their tissues and organs. Kickbacks and finders' fees to doctors and hospital personnel would become routine.

In addition, the vast expenditures for this research have so far not produced results which warrant them. Yet through a chain of bureaucratic misdirection and deceit, we taxpayers have been supporting this ethically unacceptable research. Other more ethical research holds hope for sufferers of chronic disease—neuroelectric stimulators, generic probes and sophisticated chemotherapeutics, for example.

Where will it end? Today, these tissues and organs are proposed to cure disease, but tomorrow? Shall we endorse fetal testicular tissue for failing sexual function and fetal skin for cosmetic purposes?

For those of us who've long held that abortion itself is morally unacceptable, it comes as no surprise that this obscene spin-off of the abortion industry is already upon us. After all, why should those who execute the defenseless unborn draw the line at selling the parts—or eating them, for that matter?

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY RANKS FIRST

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow's top leaders, businessmen, teachers and scientists are being educated at Southwestern University in Georgetown, TX, which is located just north of Austin, in the 14th Congressional District.

In addition to celebrating its 150th birthday this year, Southwestern University was ranked No. 1 among 65 regional colleges in the Southwest by a recent survey in U.S. News & World Report.

In publishing its report, U.S. News stated that, "by a wide margin, Southwestern University in Georgetown, TX, was rated tops among the 65 liberal arts colleges."

Southwestern's academic reputation was ranked first in the survey, as were its rankings in student selectivity, faculty quality, and financial resources.

Mr. Speaker, in an age when over 50 percent of America's college graduates earn degrees in institutions other than the one they originally enrolled in, Southwestern ranked third in its retention patterns. This is an outstanding tribute to Southwestern's commitment to excellence and to the great quality of life students enjoy in Georgetown.

Founded by Methodists in 1840, Southwestern is the oldest university in Texas. Today, its 1,139 students carry on this proud tradition of commitment to excellence in education on a beautiful 75-acre campus. Southwestern University remains on the cutting edge of the latest technology. For example, the college's seven dorms are equipped with personal computers and students have ready access to the latest in sophisticated scientific and computer labs on the campus.

Mr. Speaker, all of the above demonstrates why Southwestern University enters its next 150 years as an undisputed leader in America's higher education landscape.

HON. SHIRLEY HUFSTEDLER, MALDEF AWARDS

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Shirley Hufstедler, a woman who has dedicated her life to the cause of justice.

A graduate of Stanford Law School, Shirley Hufstедler served with distinction on the Los Angeles County Superior Court, as an associate justice of the California Court of Appeals,

and on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. In 1979 she was appointed secretary of education. She has returned to a position of prominence and leadership in the Los Angeles Bar.

A distinguished member of the Los Angeles Bar and a highly respected jurist, Shirley Hufstедler has promoted the interests of fair play in our courtrooms. As secretary of education, Shirley Hufstедler championed the cause of fair play in our classrooms.

Whether addressing issues of courtroom or of classroom, Shirley Hufstедler brings a keen intellect to the service of compassion and refuses to accept the idea that we cannot do more—and do it right away.

As we come to appreciate the sacrifices that a career of public service can mean, we are fortunate to have the gracious example of Shirley Hufstедler to remind us of the good that integrity and quality in public service can bring.

For her contributions to the advocacy of justice in our culturally diverse State and to building the America we seek, I ask you to join me in paying tribute to Judge Shirley Hufstедler as she is honored by the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund.

INFRASTRUCTURE AFFECTS ALL OF US

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's infrastructure is literally crumbling before our eyes, but yet we continue to allow billions of dollars in our highway and airway trust funds, designated for this purpose, to be held captive by Federal bureaucrats attempting to hide the true size of our Federal deficit. It's time to end the charade. We are losing the trust of the taxpayer, and we are losing our ability to stay competitive as a nation.

On September 9, 1989, Governor Thompson of Illinois delivered a speech before the Associated General Contractors meeting in Chicago. His remarks call for action by the Federal Government to address this travesty now. I strongly share his sentiment, and I include an excerpt from his speech for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

INFRASTRUCTURE ON THE FRONT BURNER—ILLINOIS GOVERNOR JAMES R. THOMPSON ON WHY REBUILDING CAN'T WAIT

Excerpts from a speech by Gov. Thompson before the AGC Board of Directors in Chicago, September 9, 1989.

Thank you very much.

This nation's infrastructure, horizontal and vertical, transportation and stationary, needs building and rebuilding. And all of us, you and I, governors, mayors, legislatures, contractors, and users have to keep that issue on the front burner—not only in Washington but in the state capitals across this nation, in city halls and county chambers.

Too many states, and the nation itself, in my view, are waiting far too long, both to build those units of infrastructure which are necessary to keep us competitive as a

nation, and to rebuild those which served us in prior times but are now disintegrating or won't serve what will soon become 21st century needs.

Earlier this year, I was privileged to serve as the chairman of a task force on transportation infrastructure of the National Governors Association. And I've sat on a lot of task forces before, even created a few in my time as governor. Here are some of the things we found out in those hearings. For every dollar's worth of value in export goods—and our ability to export is the key to our economy—25 cents is spent transporting raw materials or some unfinished goods or components between domestic manufacturers.

The dilemma is that at the same time that demands for modern transportation systems have increased in these United States, new capital investment by public entities—federal, state, and local—has declined. So demand is going up and response is going down, and that leaves a transportation gap in America.

We could draw the same graph for water and sewer systems in America—demand going up, investment going down. We could draw the same graph for facilities relating to health care, recreation, and other things that contribute to quality of life.

In testimony before the task force, economists from the Federal Reserve made a fundamental and striking point: There is a correlation between public investment in infrastructure of all kinds and private investment in new business facilities and jobs.

In those areas where the public is investing in itself—whether it's highways or schools, hospitals or libraries, forest preserves, or baseball diamonds—private investment and the number of jobs goes up. Where public investment declines, private investment declines.

And there's another correlation we have to keep in mind. The higher the degree of public investment in a community, the greater efficiencies we find in productivity and competition, even competition on a global basis.

And the converse, of course is true. Here's an example: because our general aviation system in America does not keep pace with our current economy, the economy we want to reach in the next century, the FAA estimated last year that flight delays cost airlines \$1.5 billion in lost time. All of you have sat in that plane on the taxiway.

Without the necessary improvements, cars and trucks on America's freeways will burn up nearly 4 billion hours in traffic jams as we reach the next century.

These are but two of hundreds of examples how we remain uncompetitive and unproductive.

And what do we do about this? The first thing we have to do is help to build the national consensus for renewed investment by American infrastructure, horizontal and vertical. And we have to be able to make the case to our people that if it's necessary to pay more in taxes to do it, we need to do it now because the only alternative will be to pay more taxes later. It's as simple as that.

We need more political leaders who aren't afraid to say that, and to fight for it. We need to end this quarrel between mayors and governors and the federal government, on the other hand, over the proper disposition of the billions of dollars in the highway trust funds, the airport trust funds, and the mass transit trust funds of this nation.

We have always contended that the money was extracted from taxpayers for a transportation purpose and it is to be spent, but it's sitting there.

The federal government has always contended that it's obligated some zillions of years out into the future, therefore it can't be touched. But the real answer is that as long as it remains unspent in the trust funds, the federal deficit looks smaller on paper. And we all know that.

At the recent meeting of the National Governors Association in Chicago, Transportation Secretary Sam Skinner promised that he would go back to Washington, untangle that bureaucratic answer, and cut through that congressional and OMB defense that said "It's more important to have the American people believe that the deficit is a few billion smaller than it is to get that money out there on the highways or in the air or in our mass transit systems."

And the governors have promised to keep Sam's feet to the fire.

We need to look at new methods of financing infrastructure improvements in this nation and, if necessary, change the tax laws to achieve them.

This is a message that we governors intend to take to Chairman Rostenkowski and to Senator Bentsen and to members of the Congress.

I believe we need to look at a more radical notion. And that is experiments in the privatization of infrastructure, particularly on the transportation side. And there are some experiments going forward.

Just as Minnesota is experimenting with choice in public schools, California and Florida are experimenting with privatization in transportation improvements.

Have we thought enough about public-private partnerships in financing infrastructure? Have we really put our minds to this, or do we just sit and grumble too much when the cars are jammed up on the freeway, or we hit a pothole, or a bridge is closed, or a school is inefficient, or a library can't keep our children competitive for jobs in the next century?

Maybe more of us can put some enthusiasm and steam behind the proposition that now is the time to build and rebuild America.

Please carry that message back to your home communities, to your legislatures, to your governors, and to your congressmen and senators, and I think we'll get some results.

Welcome to Chicago, Welcome to Illinois. And have a good meeting.

WESM PROVIDES LISTENERS WITH VALUED SERVICE

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of Mr. Robert Franklin, general manager of WESM-FM (91.3), and the station's dedicated staff and volunteers who have proven their dedication to excellence in broadcasting.

WESM is responsive to the issues and concerns of the people of the Eastern Shore. Each week WESM provides over 40 hours of news and public affairs programming, receiving material from such valuable sources as Sheridan Broadcasting Network, Associated Press, National Black Network, New Dimensions Radio, and National Humanities Center.

WESM is committed to community service. Listeners are encouraged to express their

opinions during WESM's community forums, in which citizens are challenged to become involved in such worthwhile community projects as National Nursing Home Week.

WESM boasts a diverse musical format. A blend of jazz, reggae and gospel provides a unique listening alternative to Maryland's Eastern Shore.

WESM has built a solid reputation for caring about the interests and concerns of all Marylanders. The station's staff and volunteers have proven their dedication to improving the cultural, artistic, and social awareness of the Eastern Shore. To WESM, thank you.

COACH DEAN MCGEE, BETTER FOR HAVING KNOWN HIM

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give a special commendation to Dean McGee, who has dedicated over 36 years of his life to helping central Pennsylvania's boys become young men.

In reaching his 200th victory as a head coach, Dean McGee joins the elite ranks of coaching. In his 36 years as a gridiron captain, he has taught countless players the x's and o's of football, and obviously he has performed this task with exceptional skill. But, more importantly, he has sought to instill values that will resound long after the roar from the crowd has faded. The memories of games may wither, but the lessons and values learned on the field of play, from a man named Dean McGee, will stay with these athletes until they are young no more.

My neighbors in Bedford County are appreciative of the excitement and thrills that the many Friday night victories have given. But, they are indeed most grateful for their many sons who are now better men for having associated with Coach Dean McGee.

MCGEE REFLECTS ON 200 WINS, 32 YEARS OF COACHING

It was windy and rainy and the Bisons didn't play their best, especially in the first half, but Friday night's victory against Central High School will be one Bedford football coach Dean McGee remembers.

The Bisons' 28-13 win became the 200th victory of McGee's 32-year coaching career. It was McGee's 150th win at Bedford in 24 seasons. He compiled an even 50 victories in eight years at Northern Bedford prior to taking over the Bisons in 1966.

McGee joins an elite group. Mickey Minnich, executive Director of the Pennsylvania Football Coaches Association, says he's unsure how many active coaches in the state have accumulated 200 wins, but he's certain that it is no more than a handful.

"There is no doubt that (McGee) is very high on the list of our active coaches," Minnich said.

Counting four years he was an assistant coach, McGee has spent August to November on the practice field for 36 years.

"I've got a lot of enjoyment from working with kids and watching them improve over the years," McGee said Sunday. "The success we've had has a lot to do with it. With-

out the success we wouldn't have lasted this long."

McGee has "lasted" long enough to coach the sons of his former players.

THE ROAD TO 200

Year	School	Record	Cumulative
1958	Northern Bedford	8-1-0	8-1-0
1959	Northern Bedford	7-2-0	15-3-0
1960	Northern Bedford	5-4-0	20-7-0
1961	Northern Bedford	8-1-1	28-8-1
1962	Northern Bedford	5-5-0	33-13-1
1963	Northern Bedford	7-1-2	40-14-3
1964	Northern Bedford	5-5-0	45-19-3
1965	Northern Bedford	5-4-1	50-23-4
1966	Bedford	1-7-2	51-30-6
1967	Bedford	7-3-0	58-33-6
1968	Bedford	6-1-2	64-34-8
1969	Bedford	5-5-0	69-39-8
1970	Bedford	8-1-0	77-40-8
1971	Bedford	3-4-2	80-44-10
1972	Bedford	5-5-0	85-49-10
1973	Bedford	8-1-0	93-50-10
1974	Bedford	5-4-0	98-54-10
1975	Bedford	7-2-0	105-56-10
1976	Bedford	5-4-0	110-60-10
1977	Bedford	7-2-0	117-62-10
1978	Bedford	7-1-1	124-63-11
1979	Bedford	9-0-0	133-63-11
1980	Bedford	3-5-1	136-68-12
1981	Bedford	4-5-0	140-73-12
1982	Bedford	5-4-0	145-77-12
1983	Bedford	9-1-0	154-78-12
1984	Bedford	7-2-0	161-80-12
1985	Bedford	10-0-0	171-80-12
1986	Bedford	9-3-0	180-83-12
1987	Bedford	5-5-1	185-88-13
1988	Bedford	11-1-0	196-89-13
1989	Bedford	4-0-0	200-89-13

¹ Through September 22.

"Having good kids who follow what we believe," is one ingredient in McGee's recipe for success. "And another has been the assistant coaches we've had involved. The parents over the years, allowing their kids to be abused—putting up with long nights of practice and that sort of thing."

"My wife has put up with this nonsense all these years," he said, glancing across the room to the woman with the loudest cowbell in Pennsylvania.

McGee's biggest satisfaction in coaching is taking a rather average bunch of athletes and turning them into something much more.

"We've had a few teams over the years that have produced over their potential. They worked hard and came up with the intangibles that made them winners," McGee said.

"We've enjoyed working with most of the teams, but there have been a few disappointments."

"The disappointments come from when you have a good bunch of kids and they don't want to put into the program what you think they should, what they can."

The satisfactions of coaching, however, have outweighed the rough times. And memory focuses on the good times.

"For example, the 1979 team was the most unselfish team we've had. They went 9-0 because everyone pulled together and did what they had to. I wouldn't say they were the most talented, but they got the job done anyway they could," McGee recalled.

Unselfishness is one of the traits McGee treasures in a player.

"We've always tried to be team oriented. Every once in a while you have someone who thinks they're above the team and gets concerned about how many points they have or how many carries they get and so on."

"Some are willing to change positions because we've needed them somewhere else and they've become good. Others haven't been so cooperative."

McGee's ideal player has to possess the desire to win.

"Sure, it's not the only thing, but it is important," he said. "Having someone put in the long hours is part of it. If they give 110 percent—that's an old cliché—if the give the best they can, that makes them a winner, in our book."

McGee played football and basketball at Roaring Spring High. There were no baseball or track teams due to World War II. He played tackle under Bob Lightner for several years, and for Bernie Reese as a senior.

With only two returning servicemen and the rest of the squad freshmen, McGee moved to quarterback his first year at Lock Haven State.

"That's how hard up we were," he said with a grin. Lock Haven won four of six games that year and McGee switched to center and linebacker the next season. He won all-conference honors before graduating.

He spent two years in the army before beginning his teaching career. After a year at Brady Township near Dubois, McGee returned to his hometown to teach in the Spring Cove school district. Three years later he moved to rival Northern Bedford.

McGee spent one season as an assistant before assuming the head coaching position for the 1958 season. The young coach led the Black Panthers to an 8-1 record. McGee didn't have a losing season in eight years.

"That was a long time ago. One of the biggest series was with Roaring Spring (Central). We lost a couple of times or tied them when we should have won. Finally we beat them 19-0 in 1964," McGee said, checking himself by leafing through one of three notebooks that contain the results of the 32 years he has paced the sidelines.

When the opportunity arose in 1966 to move to Bedford, McGee took the job. And under the intense scrutiny win-hungry fans bestow on any first-year coach, McGee's Bisons struggled to a 1-7-2 record.

"The first year John Topper came in as assistant. The biggest problem we had was overcoming the bad habits we couldn't abide by. We spent half the season correcting things," McGee recalls.

"I didn't let parents bother me. We made it clear we were in charge of the program. We saw the kids five nights a week. They came Fridays and saw things they didn't like. We saw things we didn't like either."

"We followed the philosophy we've always followed, that is to find the best kids and play them. Jim Krivoski was only a sophomore, but he became our quarterback and we built from there."

The critics were quieted as the Bisons went 7-3, and 6-1-2 over the next two years. Since that first season, Bedford has had only three other losing records in 23 seasons.

McGee credits his assistants over the years. Among them Topper, Bob Baker, Paul Kolander, John Wagoner, Gary Waugerman, Dave Wertz, Bob Shank, and current assistants Bill Creps, Max Shoemaker, Gary Washington and Dan Smith.

"In recent years, I've turned more responsibility over to the assistants as far as the offense and defense and I'm more or less supervisory," McGee explained. "Max handles the backfield and Bill Creps the line, Dan takes care of the ends. And we coordinate things together."

McGee likes to win against anyone, but he has his favorites, too.

"One team I've liked to play and beat is Westmont," he said. "I guess it's because when I first came here everyone built it up as a jinx game. The Gazette even called it the Westmont Jinx. The kids got scared."

"A couple years before I came Bedford had some good teams. (John) DiPablo was

playing then. They got blown away due to the fact that the kids didn't think they could win."

"I think we're as close to them as we've ever been. I think we're about one game behind in the series. I get more enjoyment beating them than anyone else."

McGee's biggest win, however, came against another school.

"The one that sticks out was the championship game with Bishop Guilfoyle, at least in recent years. That was 1985 and we won 30-0. We had so much trouble with them in previous years but we shut them down."

"That's just one of many. I talk about that one because of the people we had that year. There have been a lot of them, I'm sure there are some we've forgotten."

Bedford's 1985 team went undefeated, 10-0, McGee's 1979 squad went 9-0, the first undefeated team at Bedford since the days when McGee was a high school player.

"That 1985 bunch was the strangest bunch. They were hard workers, but they were a hard group to figure out. The following year, 1986, was the most unpredictable. You couldn't tell from practice what their frame of mind would be going into a game and how they would react," he recalled, flipping through the notebook pages. The '86 team ended up 9-3.

An official in three sports for more than 30 years, McGee claims, he has had "very few disputes with officials."

"I think the angriest I've got was at Westmont. They had a rule that your pants had to cover your kneepads. We had Mark Dornier and Mike Cottle at the ends that year and they were tall. Their kneepads were sticking out and the officials gave me some static at halftime."

"I gave them my views on the situation and we ended up with a 15-yard penalty to open the third quarter. The penalty didn't hurt us and we ended up winning 16-12."

"That wasn't the end of the short pants story."

"I got even angrier the next week at Forest Hills when the officials came in the locker room and checked us out before the game."

Last year was a particularly gratifying one for McGee and his staff. The Bisons went 11-1 and just missed making the first-ever PIAA football playoffs.

"They just gave us a season that was above our expectations because of the number of underclassmen we were using," McGee said. "They came along and really produced for us by the end of the season."

With many of those starters back this season, the Bisons have jumped out to a 4-0 start. They have been ranked highly in two state polls of Class AA football squads.

"We're still trying to figure this one out. The problem to this point is that we've been relying on the big play. We've won a couple of games that weren't pretty, but we've won decisively."

"Potentially this is a fine group, but they can be better. The coaching staff won't quit hollering and screaming at them until they are giving more than they think they're capable of giving."

McGee sees athletics as a playing a integral role in the educational process.

"It's always our goal to get the most out of kids, for their own benefit, for the benefit of the school. I still think athletics has a lot to do with the success of schools. At times I think there is too much emphasis that athletes shouldn't make mistakes."

"People pound on athletes as role models, and they should be, but they lose sight of

things. For one, if these kids couldn't compete, there would be some that would drop out. There would be more trouble in the classroom."

McGee won't put any timetable on when he'll step down, but he knows when he'll hang up the spikes.

"I'm still enjoying it, but one of these days I'll sit down in the locker room to put on my shoes and go to practice and wonder if it's all worth it.

"That," McGee said, "is when it will be over."

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I regret having had to vote against the foreign assistance appropriations bill because, although the bill as a whole was a good one, it had a fatal flaw: \$85 million in military aid to the brutal, reckless Government of El Salvador.

Democracy is to be encouraged worldwide and the United States must, by principle, support democratic processes wherever present. However, it is also the obligation of our Nation not to support any government that gives only lip service to democracy while imposing authoritarian laws and violating human rights without regard for the people whom they are elected to serve.

The Government in El Salvador no longer deserves American support. There are many signs that the 1989 election, through which the present Government came to power, was won through fraud and abuse. If these appearances are true, then we, and all democratic peoples, have no business bolstering that Government.

Even more importantly, the Salvadoran Government has adopted methods of terror and abuse of power as its standard operating procedure. President Alfredo Cristiani had stated his intent to disassociate himself from Roberto D'Aubuisson, the ARENA leader who is widely recognized as the chief of the right-wing death squads which ravage and intimidate the Salvadoran people. But D'Aubuisson's influence in the Government is growing and his carnage is continuing. The fighting and human rights abuses of recent weeks has made that point all too clear.

We cannot settle for bold rhetoric—we must act on it. This vote offered an opportunity to stand up for democracy and the Salvadoran people. I strongly oppose military aid to the Government forces in El Salvador. Yet, the foreign assistance appropriations bill provided \$85 million in military aid to El Salvador. Hence, I was forced to vote against the bill.

I did, however, cast this vote with great reluctance. Aside from this provision, I supported the bill. It provided well for our friends in other countries while promoting America's national security and foreign relations interests.

Mr. Speaker, given a chance to vote on this bill again—minus the provision of military aid for El Salvador—I would enthusiastically support it.

REMARKS BY DEPUTY SECRETARY OF ENERGY, HENSON MOORE

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, the passage of the rule, House Resolution 198 by a vote of 405 to 10, on November 16, 1989, allows for the consideration of the reauthorization of the NRC early next year.

I submit the following remarks by Deputy Secretary of Energy, Henson Moore, which are an abridged version of his testimony before the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on November 9, 1989, in support of the Ritter amendment to H.R. 1549, the reauthorization for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC]. The Ritter amendment would not allow the NRC to use its funding for any purpose that would lead to the dismantling of the Shoreham powerplant on Long Island unless the plant was deemed to be unsafe.

REMARKS BY DEPUTY SECRETARY OF ENERGY, HENSON MOORE

Mr. Chairman, Long Island needs additional generating capacity. The Shoreham plant has been completed at a total cost of about 5.5 billion dollars, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission says it is safe and ready to run. However, under the plan advocated by the State of New York, the plant would be sold for one dollar to a newly-created State agency that has no nuclear power or other utility experience, and destroyed. Under this plan, this fully-licensed plant would be decommissioned at the expense of electricity customers on Long Island, over 4 billion dollars would be added to the rate base of the Long Island Lighting Company ("LILCO") and then recovered from customers over many years, and the customers would have to pay still more money for the construction and operation of alternative generating capacity—which will produce power at a higher cost than it would cost to operate Shoreham.

The Department strongly opposes this plan. After considering the options from the perspectives of electricity reliability, economics, environmental impacts, and energy security, we have concluded that the destruction of Shoreham makes no sense, whether for the residents of Long Island, for the Northeast as a region, or for the Nation as a whole.

1. FEDERALISM AND THE STATUTORY RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The Department of Energy believes that its obligation to promote national energy policies and carry out its statutory responsibilities includes an obligation to speak out against actions which are completely inconsistent with sensible national energy and environmental policies. The destruction of Shoreham will adversely affect a number of national interests: adequate and reliable energy supply, energy security, the Nation's trade balance, and the environment. The destruction of Shoreham has the potential of adversely affecting not only Americans living in a particular State, but also those living in neighboring States.

The Department of Energy recognizes clearly that State and local authorities have a major role to play in decisions regarding nuclear power plants and in decisions re-

garding local energy matters in general. However, in light of the major Federal policy and program interests outlined above, the actions of the Department of Energy in opposition to the State plan to dismantle Shoreham are fully consistent with principles of Federalism and the Department's statutory responsibilities.

2. THE NEED FOR ELECTRICITY

Maintaining the availability of adequate electricity is one of the key energy challenges of the 1990's. To ensure reliable and efficient service, some areas of the Nation, such as New England, Long Island, and the mid-Atlantic states need to take prompt action to add substantial amounts of new generation capacity to the system, or impose demand restraints, or both. Moreover, electricity supply shortages, when they occur, are of more than local significance, except in those few cases where the affected utility is so isolated that it is unconnected to other utilities via a transmission grid.

For the past two years, electricity supplies on Long Island have been extremely tight. Sustained strong demand growth and comparatively small additions to generating capacity have reduced LILCO's reserve margin to dangerously low levels. In addition, the average age of LILCO's baseload plants is 29 years, and aging plants are increasingly subject to unanticipated breakdowns.

This past summer, the combination of a softening Long Island economy and moderate weather resulted in lower levels of peak electricity demand than LILCO has projected. Nevertheless, on three separate occasions LILCO's demand ran so close to the limits of its available operating capacity that the firm had to implement Stage II of its emergency procedures, which include direct load controls and public appeals to customers for voluntary conservation.

The circumstances of these three incidents reveals LILCO's vulnerability very clearly. For July as a whole, the weather on Long Island was about 5% cooler than normal (in terms of "cooling degree days"), and during part of this month LILCO was actually able to export power to utilities in the mid-Atlantic area, which were then straining under locally severe weather. Late in July, however, the weather became much warmer on Long Island, and LILCO experienced the first of its three Stage II incidents. In August, the weather was only 3% warmer than normal, but LILCO was forced to declare its second Stage II alert on August 4.

September's weather was unseasonably warm on Long Island, with 30% more cooling degree days than normal. On September 11, LILCO was forced to initiate first a Stage II alert, and then shift to a Stage III alert, which adds system voltage reduction, or "brownout" to the Stage II measures. This incident occurred after LILCO had added 238 megawatts of peaking capacity and about 140 megawatts of peak load management.

Electricity service reductions or outages are inconvenient to all, and they are very costly to many industrial and commercial electricity customers due to reduced sales, lost business records, productivity, damage to equipment, and damage to materials and products. The very prospect of electricity supply shortages constrains regional economic growth.

LILCO has taken a number of actions to reduce the risk of electricity supply disruptions without Shoreham, such as aggressive

demand-side management programs and extraordinary maintenance procedures which have enabled it to sustain exceptionally high plant availability levels. LILCO should be commended for these efforts. But, these are all stopgap measures and do not replace the need for Shoreham. Even assuming LILCO's very moderate demand growth projections of 1.5% per year, the people of Long Island needlessly face an extremely tight electricity supply situation for the next two years without Shoreham.

Long-range demand growth projections are based on assumptions of normal weather, both summer and winter. LILCO's peak demand has grown at an average of 3% per year for the past six years. The Energy Information Administration has projected future demand growth of 2.6% per year for the Northeast region (which includes LILCO) through 2000, assuming normal weather. If demand grows at a modest 2.6% rate but Shoreham does not become operational, LILCO's reserve margins would stay below the New York Power Pool's 18% minimum through 1996. The supply situation is subject to possible further deterioration through a variety of causes: unexpectedly rapid economic growth, extreme weather conditions, failure of major utility or non-utility generation units to come on line as expected, unanticipated outages of existing generation or transmission equipment, or some combination of these.

3. COMPARISON OF THE OPTIONS

From the perspective of national energy policy, electricity supply options may be assessed in terms of three basic criteria:

Will an option contribute to an economically efficient electricity supply system?

Will it increase or help minimize the adverse environmental impacts associated with electricity production and use?

Will the option increase or help minimize the Nation's reliance upon imported oil?

The following review of options is not intended to disparage any of the alternatives discussed—each option will make a useful contribution to meeting the Nation's future energy needs. This review is intended solely to compare the various options to operating an existing, fully-built and fully-licensed nuclear plant.

(1) Operate Shoreham: Perhaps the most important facts related to the controversy over Shoreham are that the plant is large (809 megawatts), completed, and that the \$5.5 billion spent on it to date is a sunk cost and must be paid by some combination of ratepayers, taxpayers and LILCO shareholders. Under the New York State plan, over \$4 billion of it would be paid by LILCO ratepayers, even through Shoreham would never produce another kilowatt hour. Since the construction costs have already been incurred, one should compare Shoreham's operating cost with the construction and operating cost for any new replacement capacity. Because nuclear plants typically have low operating costs (we estimate less than 3 cents per kilowatt hour for Shoreham), the option of operating the plant is inherently advantageous in comparison to most other options.

Moreover, it would cost substantially less to operate Shoreham than it would to operate LILCO's existing oil-fired plants. Operation of Shoreham would reduce oil consumption for generation purposes by about 8 million barrels per year. In comparison, the amount of oil that was spilled into Prince William Sound as a result of the tragic Valdez tanker accident was less than

the amount of oil that could be displaced by operating Shoreham for two weeks.

(2) Canadian Power: Hydro-Quebec recently announced that it has reached the limits of its capacity to enter into long-term commitments for the export of power from its existing generation sources and has been forced to curtail its sale of "surplus" power to the United States. Although some surpluses of Canadian power may be available in the 1990s on a short-term basis, Canadian power is essentially not available in the near- or mid-term as a reliable alternative to Shoreham. Under an existing contract between the State of New York and Hydro-Quebec, Long Island is scheduled to begin receiving Canadian electricity in 1995, which will reach 218 megawatts in 1996.

(3) Oil-Fired Power: Use of oil would exacerbate our increasing dependence on insecure sources of foreign oil, and we are already importing a larger fraction of the oil we use than at any time since 1979. Data from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) show that LILCO's oil consumption in 1988 was almost 20 million barrels. LILCO needs to burn less oil, not more. Operation of Shoreham would reduce oil imports by about 8 million barrels per year, reduce the balance of payments deficit by about \$140 million per year, and eliminate the need for delivery of about 24 tanker loads of fuel per year to Long Island.

Furthermore, oil-fired generation is expensive, with leveled costs of about 11 cents per kilowatt hour for combustion turbines and 8 cents per kilowatt hour for combined cycle designs. Construction lead times run from two to five years.

The annual emissions of combined-cycle oil units as replacements for Shoreham would include 3,000 tons of sulfur dioxide and 6,000 tons of nitrogen oxides, both of which are precursors of acid rain. In addition, such units would also produce about 3 million tons of carbon dioxide, which some scientists regard as a primary contributor to potential global climate change.

(4) Gas-Fired Power: While natural gas is emerging as an important fuel source for new generation capacity, the limited availability of natural gas in the Long Island area is a major constraint upon increased gas-fired generation for the near term. Existing gas pipeline capacity is often fully utilized. Although new pipeline projects, such as the Iroquois line, are planned for the region, very little of the capacity which has been officially proposed to date appears intended for electricity generation to serve Long Island. Moreover, the in-service dates of such projects are uncertain. The Champlain project, for example, was scheduled for completion in November 1991, but the company responsible for it recently announced that it was suspending activities on the project until further notice.

(5) Conversion of Shoreham to Natural Gas: It might be possible to recapture some of the sunk investment in Shoreham by converting the plant to gas-fired combined-cycle units. Assume, however, that a new, efficient gas-fired plant could be obtained for free, and compare its operating cost with the cost to operate Shoreham: Shoreham would produce at about 2.8 cents per kilowatt hour, and the gas-fired plant at about 4.0 cents per kilowatt hour.

(6) Coal-fired Power: Coal-fired generation currently supplies about 18 percent of the power used in the Northeast. However, there has been no significant construction of coal-fired plants in the region for the past decade. It is unrealistic to expect that a

new coal-fired power plant could be operating in the Northeast before the mid-1990s, even under very optimistic assumptions, and its output would cost an estimated 6.3 cents per kilowatt hour.

If Shoreham were replaced by new coal-fired capacity, the annual additional emissions would be 6,000 to 14,000 tons of sulfur dioxide, 9,000 to 14,000 tons of nitrogen oxides, and 5 million tons of carbon dioxide.

(7) Power From Other Regions: The ability to import power from other regions is limited by transmission capacity and by diminishing surpluses of generating capacity. A new transmission link under Long Island Sound is scheduled to be completed in 1991, and will enable LILCO to import up to 600 megawatts of additional power if needed (and available) from outside its service area. The link will enhance LILCO's reliability significantly in the mid-1990s. However, LILCO's demand will continue to grow, and current surpluses in the New York Power Pool are diminishing. Without Shoreham, even with the new 600 megawatt link, LILCO will need to add new capacity sometime in the 1990s. If Shoreham were in operation, the new link would still be very useful, both as a means of obtaining backup capacity if Shoreham were unexpectedly out of service, and as a means of enabling LILCO to use Shoreham or other units to support its neighbors in the event of outages on their systems.

(8) Conservation and Load Management: Conservation and demand management programs, which the Department strongly supports, should not be considered as alternatives to Shoreham. Conservation and the operation of Shoreham are both desirable because they are substantially cheaper than generation from LILCO's existing oil-fired units. Since LILCO is presently almost wholly dependent upon oil-fired generation, there is ample opportunity to operate Shoreham and pursue conservation, to the economic benefit of LILCO customers.

Somewhat similarly, programs to reduce peak load may be economically preferable to new generation capacity, but they should not be regarded as alternatives to Shoreham. Shoreham is a baseload unit, designed to run more or less continuously, and it should be compared to LILCO's other baseload units—which are oil-fired and much more expensive to operate.

(9) Summary of Comparison: The table below shows the combined leveled fixed and operating costs of various supply options (\$1,988). The leveled costs for the cheapest supply alternatives are almost twice the cost of power from Shoreham:

Alternative:	Cents/Kwh
Shoreham operating cost.....	2.8
Conversion to gas combined-cycle.....	4.6-4.8
Bulk power imports.....	4.0-4.8
Natural gas combined-cycle.....	5.1
Coal steam.....	6.3
Non-utility baseload sources.....	5.1-6.3
Natural gas combustion turbine.....	6.7
Distillate oil combined-cycle.....	7.8
Distillate oil combustion turbine.....	1.8

Our estimate of the net present value of the savings to be gained by operating the plant for 40 years (as compared to decommissioning and turning to the alternatives described in New York's plan) is more than \$1.1 billion. This is equivalent to a saving of \$1,100 today for each of LILCO's customers.

In 1988, LILCO was already the Nation's second highest cost major investor-owned electric utility. LILCO customers paid an average of 13.2 cents per kilowatt-hour in July, as compared to a national average of 6.8 cents per kilowatt-hour. Under the New York plan, LILCO's rates are expected to increase between 65 percent and 72 percent over the next 9 years, and the company has indicated that additional rate increases may be needed. As a result, Long Island customers may end up paying the highest electric rates in the country. Moreover, the once-vibrant Long Island economy is faltering. Property taxes have risen sharply in recent years, and according to recent Federal Department of Labor statistics, 5,000 jobs were eliminated on the Island in the first half of 1989 alone. Electric rate increases on Long Island in the 1990s are probably unavoidable, but destruction of Shoreham is not the way to minimize them, nor is it the way to revive Long Island's economy.

New York's plan also fails environmental impacts tests in both the near term and the long term, a virtually any combination of the alternatives to Shoreham would entail substantially higher emissions. There are no comparable emissions associated with the operation of a nuclear plant.

Finally, New York's plan fails the energy security test, because it ignores an obvious and major opportunity to reduce immediately the use of oil as a generation fuel. In almost all cases, a reduction in oil use in one sector translates into an equivalent reduction in oil imports, and thus reduces our dependence upon insecure sources of oil. Reductions in oil imports also help reduce our trade deficit.

Electric utilities in the Northeast already account for 55% of all oil burned in the U.S. for electricity generation. From a fuel-availability point of view, this makes the northeast the least secure region in the country. Operating Shoreham can help reduce that dependence.

One might ask, then, does dismantling Shoreham have other merits, such as a significant contribution to enhanced public safety? The answer is no. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the agency charged by the Congress with exclusive responsibility for decisions concerning the radiological safety of nuclear facilities, and the agency with the most expertise in radiological health and safety matters, has affirmed the adequacy of emergency preparedness at Shoreham, and the overall safety of the plant. These decisions were reached only after years of technical review, public proceedings, and extensive litigation. State and local officials have had ample opportunity to participate in these proceedings, and the NRC has exercised its authority and declared the plant safe and ready to run. Furthermore, State and local officials may once again elect to participate in emergency preparedness planning at Shoreham, as they do at other nuclear power plants in New York State, thereby enhancing the emergency planning process.

4. THE RITTER AMENDMENT

Where, then, do we go from here? We are in a unique situation not anticipated by previous practice or existing statutes. This is why the Department strongly supports H.R. 1549, as amended. We consider Congressman Ritter's amendment to H.R. 1549 to be a major step in the right direction, even if it does not resolve all of the important questions related to the future of the plant.

The logic of the amendment is that it makes no sense to permit the use of Federal

funds for a purpose which is antithetical to national policy (as determined by the agency responsible for the development and articulation of that policy), and antithetical to Congress' intent in assigning exclusive responsibility to the NRC for decisions related to radiological safety.

5. CONCLUSION

The Secretary of Energy is charged by law with responsibility for formulating and implementing national energy policy, assuring the incorporation of national environmental goals in the formulation and implementation of energy programs, and promoting the availability of adequate and reliable supplies of economical energy. The action advocated by the State of New York is wholly inconsistent with these goals. Therefore, I urge Members of Congress to support the Ritter amendment as it makes its way through the legislative process. The dismembering of Shoreham would be a national energy mistake. Congress should treat it as such.

JOE CASEY, A GREAT AMERICAN AND A GOOD FRIEND

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, December 10, a very special man will be honored in his hometown of Saratoga Springs, NY, in my district. It is my privilege to pay tribute to him today on the floor of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, his full name is D. Joseph Casey, but his friends, and there are many of them, call him Joe.

For many years, Joe Casey served as chairman of my Service Academy Selection Board. I'm proud of that board for many reasons. Not only is it scrupulously nonpartisan, but its efforts have made the 24th Congressional District the best in the Nation year after year in appointments to our service academies. Our district is synonymous, in fact, for the high quality of our candidates. A great deal of the credit for that goes to the leadership of Joe Casey.

At a special breakfast December 10 prior to a meeting of the selection board, I will personally bestow the title of "Chairman Emeritus" on Joe Casey as a token of his accomplishments.

But no tribute to Joe Casey will be enough if it just mentions his leadership of the selection board. So let me tell you a little about him.

As a teacher and guidance counselor, the very nature of Joe Casey's career has been oriented toward serving young people. But his dedication was never a 9 to 5, Monday to Friday affair.

After graduating from St. Mary's Academy in Glen Falls, NY, and earning a bachelor of arts degree at Hartwick College, he worked for a time with Pratt-Whitney Aircraft before serving with the 8th Air Force in England and Germany. A former professional football player himself with the Hartford Blues, he coached that sport both at Hartwick College and at Genesee Central School, where he also taught English. While on the faculties of Cazenovia High School and finally Saratoga Springs Cen-

tral School, he acquired a master's degree in counseling and a doctorate in education.

Mr. Speaker, I have just described a very full life, but even that does not do justice to the man. To know Joe Casey, you must know of the countless hours he has volunteered to his community. That is the way I measure a great man, and Joe Casey is the greatest. As long as I have known him he has been active in Elks, The Knights of Columbus, the American Legion, and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

He still found time to serve on the Saratoga Springs Zoning Board of Appeals and was a respected real estate broker. Joe Casey, in short, is one of those uncommon common men. His name may not appear in any history book, but his name is encribed in the heart of everyone who knows him, including mine. Every year, many graduates of our service academies, as fine a group of young people as anyone could imagine, visit or write to me. When they do, I always think of Joe Casey.

Mr. Speaker, I invite you and everyone in this House of Representatives to join me in saluting Joe Casey, a great American and a good friend.

SALUTE TO MRS. MARGARET STUCKEY

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the efforts of Mrs. Margaret Stuckey, a long-time resident of Clinton County, OH, who is retiring from the board of the Clinton County Rural Water Co. Her efforts, and her ensuing achievements, to bring water service to rural Clinton County will have a lasting effect upon the everyday lives of her fellow citizens, and I feel that it is only fitting to bring those achievements to the attention of my colleagues in this body.

Abundant and clear water is important to us all. Twenty years ago, some residents of rural Clinton County considered it almost a luxury. Then a few very concerned citizens, namely Mr. Joe Stuckey and Mr. Dana Williams, decided to make a personal challenge of bringing reliable water service into their area and beyond to all parts of the county. However, the road to success was not to be an easy one. Just as the project was about to be adopted by the Farm Bureau, Mrs. Stuckey faced her own challenge of stepping into the project's leadership role following the sudden death of her husband.

Today's successful Clinton County Rural Water Co. was formed as a cooperative in 1973 under the nonprofit section of chapter 1702 of the Ohio Revised Code. Margaret Stuckey was appointed secretary of the company, a post she has held since the co-op's founding, and one from which she is now set to retire.

Mr. Speaker, bringing a successful water company to reality involves patience and dealing with a variety of frustrations and delays. Among the obstacles facing Mrs. Stuckey and her supporters were finding a guaranteed source of water, waiting an entire year for

FmHA to secure funds for a 40-year reduced interest rate loan, changing rates of inflation, and a steady increase in material and labor costs. Rather than bowing to economic forces, Mrs. Stuckey stayed the course. She energized the community, spurring local involvement alongside help from the Farm Bureau. Ultimately Mrs. Stuckey was able to obtain the necessary funding, including a \$500 donation from the county realtors and over \$100,000 from the Clinton County commissioners.

Mr. Speaker, the Clinton County Rural Water Co. is not an isolated success. It is part of 701 such systems in Ohio serving more than 500,000 people. What sets Clinton County's water cooperative apart from the other systems in Ohio is the nature of the driving forces behind their successful development. I wish to recognize this day the driving force that is Mrs. Margaret Stuckey, who has shown that with perseverance, imagination, and a dedication to serving the public interest, abundant and clear water can flow through Clinton County, OH. It has been a privilege to work with Margaret for the common good of our county and I am honored to be her friend.

FRANK S. SWAIN, A TRUE ADVOCATE FOR SMALL BUSINESS

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, as the first session of the 101st Congress draws to a close, I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation, as chairman of the House Small Business Committee, to an individual who has performed an outstanding job for the past 8 years on behalf of the entire small business community.

Frank S. Swain was appointed by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate in 1981 as Chief Counsel for Advocacy for the U.S. Small Business Administration, one of three Presidential appointees in SBA and the second chief counsel to be so named. During his tenure, important legislative and regulatory reforms have been realized on behalf of some 19 million small business people in this country. Frank and his advocacy staff have played a vital role in legislative areas such as the Prompt Payment Act, Equal Access to Justice Act, Paperwork Reduction Act, Small Business Innovation Research Act, and others. He has appeared before us many times testifying on complex issues affecting small business and has proven to be an extremely articulate and knowledgeable spokesman for his constituency.

Under his direction, the advocacy staff also contributed valuable support to the 1986 White House Conference on Small Business, initiated an annual legislative conference on small business issues to bring State and local lawmakers and officials together with Federal officials, and have produced numerous publications designed to assist small businesses.

Frank is leaving Government service to accept new professional challenges. I am confident that I speak for other members of the

Small Business Committee in wishing him every success in his new venture. I know he will continue to offer high intelligence, integrity, and energy to whatever task he undertakes, and I would like to wish him and his family all the success he deserves.

ASIAN-PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, on June 30, 1977, I had the unique honor of introducing House Joint Resolution 540, which later became House Joint Resolution 1007, legislation that for the first time in this Nation's history asked the Congress and the people of the United States to set aside a period in May as Asian-Pacific American Heritage Week. This measure went on to become Public Law 95-419.

Today, I have the privilege of introducing an act that would amend Public Law 95-419 to extend the period honoring Asian-Pacific Americans from 1 week to 1 month annually.

I am joined in this motion by my distinguished colleague from California, Mr. NORMAN MINETA, who was also the original sponsor with me in 1977. Joining with us in support of this measure are Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA of Samoa, Mrs. SAIKI and Mr. AKAKA of Hawaii, Mr. MATSUI and Mr. HUNTER of California, and Mr. DE LUOGO of the Virgin Islands.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my thanks to Jeanie Jew, who created the idea for a heritage week, and to Ruby Moy, my administrative assistant, who was the driving force behind this legislation. Both are to be commended for their continued concern for the Asian-Pacific American community.

In addition to this resolution, I will be taking action to bring about the creation of a postage stamp or series of stamps commemorating America's Asian-Pacific heritage. As a senior member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, I plan to urge the Citizen Stamp Advisory Committee to consider issuing this stamp as soon as possible.

I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting both the commemorative stamp and the resolution to amend Public Law 95-419 to annually commemorate Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month. These measures will reaffirm our recognition and appreciation for the contributions that Asian-Pacific Americans have made to this country.

A TRIBUTE TO LARRY P. POLANSKY

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, we rise in tribute to attorney Larry P. Polansky, who has served as administrator of the District of Columbia courts for the past 10 years.

On Monday, December 5, the Larry Polansky Retirement Committee will host a retirement celebration for attorney Polansky, honoring his decade of exemplary service to the people of the District of Columbia. The celebration will be held in the Officers' Club at Andrews Air Force Base, between the hours of 6 and 10 p.m.

During his tenure, Larry has been responsible for insuring the smooth and efficient functioning of a 51-member trial court, a 9-member court of appeals and a nonjudicial staff of 1,300.

Over the years, we have been impressed by Larry's ability to handle delicate matters. He is truly a diplomat's diplomat. With quiet strength, he not only manages the resources of the court, but he effectively interfaces with the local and Federal Government, patiently steering court budgets and legislation through a unique and sometimes murky process. He commands the respect of members and staff who have had the pleasure of working with him. Larry's successful tenure can be attributed to the fact that he brought to the D.C. court system a rich background and a wealth of experience. From 1976 through 1978, he served as the deputy State court administrator for the State of Pennsylvania. Before that, he served as chief deputy court administrator for operations and services with the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas.

Larry is more than an administrator. He has taught, lectured, consulted, published and involved himself in a range of other activities which distinguish him among other court professionals. Among those activities are his service as president of the Conference of State Court Administrators and as a member of its board of directors. In addition, he was appointed by the President of the United States to serve as a member of the board of the State Justice Institute, and in turn was elected treasurer of that body.

Mr. Speaker, attorney Larry Polansky's retirement, while framed as a celebration, will really be an occasion of mixed emotions. All of us are pleased that he has served and served well and fully deserves recognition in light of his imminent departure. On the other hand, he will be difficult to replace.

The District of Columbia system is far better because attorney Larry Polansky gave his best for that system and for the people of the District of Columbia.

THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the end 1st session of the 101st Congress, it is appropriate to reflect upon the bicentennial of the American Bill of Rights. As my colleagues are aware, it was in the year 1789 that, under the guidance of James Madison, the first Congress submitted 12 proposed amendments to the U.S. Constitution to the State legislatures for their consideration. Of the 12 proposals, 10 were ratified by the year 1791. Of those two which were not ratified by the States by 1791, and for which no deadline was imposed, the proposal providing that "No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened" has been resurrected from history and just since 1982, has been ratified by the legislatures of 24 States for an overall total thus far of 32 ratifications. The Legislature of my State of Texas is the most recent one to have ratified this constitutional amendment. In 1939, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the case of *Coleman versus Miller*, that if a constitutional amendment is submitted by Congress to the States without a deadline, then the States may continue to consider it. As we pause and take note of the Bill of Rights' history let us give due thanks to James Madison for his wisdom and his foresight. To properly mark the bicentennial, I would like to share with my colleagues a story which appeared in the May 25, 1989, issue of the Monitor, a newspaper in McAllen, TX. Additionally, I would like to share with my colleagues two commemorative resolutions adopted this year by the Texas Legislature with respect to the 200th anniversary of the transmittal of the Bill of Rights and with respect to the landmark case of *Coleman versus Miller*. I request that the materials be printed following my remarks.

[From the McAllen (TX) Monitor, May 25, 1989]

TEXAS PASSES AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY JAMES MADISON

AUSTIN.—Gregory Watson's dream of making Congress more accountable when voting itself a pay raise moved a step closer to reality.

On Wednesday, Texas became the 32nd state to ratify a proposed 200-year-old amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would delay approved congressional pay raises until after the general election.

The effect of the amendment would throw the pay raise issue into the congressional campaign.

Watson, 27, an administrative aide to state Rep. Ric Williamson, D-Weatherford, has embarked on a national crusade for the amendment, which was originally drafted by a Virginia congressman in 1789.

That congressman was James Madison.

Madison later achieved greater political status—becoming the fourth president of the U.S.—but his proposed amendment was lost among the weightier issues of the day, such as freedom of speech and religion.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

But in 1982, Watson, then a student at the University of Texas-Austin, stumbled across the amendment while researching a paper on the equal rights amendment.

In the seven years since, Watson said he has spent about \$5,000 in postage and literature in his quest to get the amendment ratified by the necessary three-fourths, or 38, of the state legislatures.

"In today's modern politics, \$5,000 is just chicken-feed, but it's not chicken feed to me," Watson said.

Congressmen make \$89,500 annually and earlier this year turned down a proposed 50 percent pay increase.

The proposed constitutional amendment was passed by the Texas Senate 30-0. It was earlier passed by the House, 131-2.

TEXAS HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 295

Whereas, For the past 200 years, the Bill of Rights has served to guarantee the basic human freedoms that form the cornerstone of our democracy; and

Whereas, Drafted in 1789, the document provides many of the fundamental rights that we, as citizens, have come to take for granted: freedom of worship, freedom of speech, the right to peaceable assembly, the right to bear arms, protection against unreasonable search and seizure, the rights to trial by jury, and protection from cruel and unusual punishment; and

Whereas, The 10 amendments comprising the Bill of Rights were ratified by the States in 1791; however, few Americans are aware that the original document submitted to the states for ratification actually contained 12 articles, two of which were never adopted; and

Whereas, The first of these unsuccessful amendments dealt with apportionment of the House of Representatives and has generated little interest since its initial submission; but surprisingly, the second article has continued to gain support over the years, most recently receiving ratification from its 31st state on May 22, 1989; in order to become law, the article must be ratified by a total of 38 states; and

Whereas, That proposed article of the Bill of Rights is particularly timely in view of the recent controversy regarding congressional pay raises; in essence, it provides that no law changing the compensation for representatives or senators may take effect until after the next election of representatives; thus, congressional members who voted for a pay raise would have to face an intervening election before they could receive any benefit from their actions; and

Whereas, No doubt the drafters of the Bill of Rights would be amazed to learn that this provision is still gaining support, nearly 200 years after its submission; however, it is a tribute to the foresight of these founders that an issue considered fundamental two centuries ago is still held relevant today; and

Whereas, Since its ratification, the Bill of Rights has assured that the freedoms enjoyed by all Americans may not be arbitrarily or maliciously revoked by a few; as we celebrate the bicentennial of its drafting, let us trust that the principles set forth in this remarkable document will continue to serve as a model of strength and hope for many generations yet to come; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 71st Legislature of the State of Texas hereby commemorate the 200th anniversary of the drafting of the Bill of Rights.

November 21, 1989

TEXAS HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 294

Whereas, This year marks the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark decision of *Coleman v. Miller* [307 U.S. 433 (1939)], a decision that holds continuing relevance to the constitutional amendment process; and

Whereas, The case involved a challenge to the 1937 ratification by the Kansas Senate of a proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit child labor; the amendment had originally been submitted to the states for ratification in 1924, and the question was raised as to whether the amendment could still be validly ratified after a lapse of 13 years; and

Whereas, By a vote of seven to two, the court found that, unless a specific deadline has been established at the time an amendment is initially proposed, congress is the final arbiter on the question of whether too much time has elapsed between the original submission of a proposed amendment and the most recent ratification of that amendment by a state legislature; and

Whereas, The *Coleman* decision remains relevant today, particularly as it bears on a still-active proposed constitutional amendment first submitted to the states for ratification 200 years ago; and

Whereas, Although many Americans are unaware of this fact, the original bill of rights contained 12 articles, two of which were never ratified; the first of these unratified amendments dealt with apportionment of the house of representatives and has generated little interest since its initial submission; however, the second proposed article stipulates that a congressional pay raise may not take effect without one intervening election, an issue that is as timely today as when the article was first drafted; and

Whereas, Originally submitted in 1789, this article has continued to gain support over the years, most recently receiving ratification from its 31st state on May 22, 1989; although 200 years have elapsed since the article's initial submission, congress could still find it valid if it eventually receives the necessary number of ratifications, according to the finding in *Coleman*; and

Whereas, Since it was handed down 50 years ago, the *Coleman v. Miller* verdict has remained the court's last word regarding the resolution of an amendment ratification dispute; without reconsideration by the court, congress will continue to hold the ultimate authority regarding the validity of a constitutional amendment that is ratified long after its original submission to the states; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 71st Legislature of the State of Texas, Regular Session, hereby commemorate the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court's 1939 decision in the case of *Coleman v. Miller*.

THE POSTAL SERVICE VOTER REGISTRATION FACILITATION ACTS OF 1989

HON. CHARLES A. HAYES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. HAYES of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing two bills which shall comprise the Postal Service Voter Registration Facilitation Acts of 1989 to expand the role of the Federal Government in efforts to increase voter reg-

istration, and therefore, voter turnout. The first bill provides that the U.S. Postal Service shall make available space at post offices for the State voter registration authorities to place voter registration forms for the public. The second bill provides that a voter registration form be given to each postal patron to whom a change-of-address form is given.

The United States chronically experiences one of the lowest records of voter participation among the industrialized countries. The national voter turnout has been steadily declining since 1964 in both Presidential and non-Presidential election years. In 1986, a non-Presidential election year, 36.41 percent of the national voting age population voted. In 1988, a Presidential election year, 50.15 percent of the Nation voting age population voted. These figures are distressing. If half, and sometimes more than half of the people do not vote, then the meaning of our mandate is called into question.

A valid argument, frequently used, is that some people, by not voting, exercise their right to free choice. In order for this argument to be meaningful, every individual, who does not vote, must at least be registered. This would clarify whether these people are in fact choosing not to vote, or whether they are simply unable to register. The fact is that voter registration has remained steady at about 70 percent of the voting age population. This percentage is unsatisfactory. The Federal Government must pursue this problem and implement measures which strive to achieve voter registration to as close to 100 percent as possible.

Voter registration should be facilitated in order to ensure that each and every individual of voting age has a reasonable opportunity to register. This can be accomplished effectively by making voter registration forms available at U.S. post offices, which can be found in every town and corner of our great Nation. There are between 30,000 and 40,000 post offices in the United States. Individuals can easily locate the post office which is in his or her area.

A second reason for establishing the post office as a location for voter registration forms is consistency. Much of the confusion and frustration, which some people experience in connection with registering can be resolved by informing everyone that the forms may be obtained at the post office.

The Federal Government must undertake a more active role in facilitating voter registration. It is our responsibility to protect and uphold the democracy. Significant voter turnout is a fundamental aspect of an effective, and legitimate democracy. The desire for high voter participation should be a long-term bipartisan priority.

AN INSIGHT ON THE CYPRUS PROBLEM

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month I had the pleasure to meet Rauf Denktas, elected President of the Turkish Cypriot people living in North Cyprus which has been plagued with a history of deeply rooted problems and intercommunal strife between the two peoples of Cyprus.

My interest in meeting President Denktas stems from my firm conviction that we must examine disputes throughout the world, such as the Cyprus conflict, from an objective, balanced perspective. A genuine comprehension of the Cyprus problem can only be achieved by taking a look at both sides of the equation. Without this balance, an inaccurate picture of this complex issue will pervade the U.S. Congress.

President Denktas has dedicated his life to the cause of Turkish Cypriots and in promoting peace for all Cypriots. Even before Cyprus gained its independence from Great Britain in 1960, Mr. Denktas was involved in representing Turkish Cypriot concerns in the establishment of the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee which recognized the two peoples of Cyprus—Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots—as cofounders of the republic.

Our belief in the concept of democracy, self-determination, and equal opportunity for all people has provided a successful framework whereby a diverse American population has prospered. Although the Cyprus problem is complex, President Denktas is committed to these basic ideals for both peoples of Cyprus.

In his address before the National Press Club on October 16, President Denktas explained that the British provided that the power of the Republic of Cyprus would emanate from both peoples of Cyprus. In his words, "... the reason for establishing a republic was in order not to allow one community to override the political will of the other one ... [political domination] was not given to the Greek Cypriots. It was not given to the Turkish Cypriots. They had to work together."

Since the tragic breakdown of the republic in the early 1960's, Mr. Denktas has served as the counterpart to Greek Cypriot leaders Makarios, Kyprianou, and now Vassiliou. His goal again is to achieve a bicomunal, bizonal Federal Republic of Cyprus in which will ensure the Turkish Cypriot people of security and political equality so that intercommunal strife will never again plague the island.

On two occasions President Denktas accepted U.N. peace plans for Cyprus [1985 and 1986]. These plans for establishing a bicomunal, bizonal Federal Republic of Cyprus were not accepted by the Greek Cypriots. Today, President Denktas is back at the negotiating table with the Greek Cypriots.

In the same address before the National Press Club he said, "We must settle the Cyprus dispute in the light of [historical and

current] realities. I saw the [U.N.] Secretary General on October 11. I gave him a comprehensive paper on how to settle this problem, and I expressed to him that I am willing to talk with Mr. Vassiliou * * * to head for a federal solution and see if we can achieve it. We are ready to continue this exercise; we have never run away from it * * *."

I urge my colleagues to join me in learning more about the Cyprus problem from the Turkish Cypriot perspective which, historically, has not been heard until just recently. Their side of the Cyprus issue must be understood before a just and lasting resolution to dispute can be achieved.

LECH WALESA—CHANGING THE COURSE OF HISTORY

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, Lech Walesa's speech to a Joint Session of Congress on November 15, 1989 was a brilliant expression of love of freedom—and an understanding of history.

In a remarkable editorial in the Wall Street Journal, November 17, 1989, Paul Gigot described that event with clarity and emotion. He was able to put the contribution of Walesa in a post World War II context—where the strength and resolve of the United States held the fort and the perimeter while communism imploded on itself and the irrepressible courage of an individual human being like Lech Walesa changed the course of history.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to have Mr. Gigot's editorial printed in the RECORD.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Nov. 17, 1989]

WALESA'S MESSAGE: IN LONG STRUGGLE, WEST PREVAILED

(By Paul Gigot)

Historians will debate when the Cold War ended, but the day it began to end was the day in August 1980 that a Polish electrician jumped the shipyard wall to join his fellow workers and became their leader. This week Lech Walesa came to help Washington celebrate victory.

In this freedom season, the West has been denied its VE-Day. The visit by the merry Pole with the walrus smile provided one, a victory party for 40 years of containment. He might as well have been Ike back from Europe. The only thing missing was ticker-tape. In a city not even given to sentiment, the conquering Pole brought tears to many eyes, carrying the message of triumph after decades of effort.

The high point was a speech before a joint session of Congress, a kind of Cold War catharsis. The mechanics of democracy can be dreary—the deals and back-stabbing—but for an hour Lech Walesa lifted the members back to democracy's meaning. They broke up his speech with applause 25 times. They hooted and stomped when he raised his hands into "V's" for victory. Afterwards, they crowded around and patted him like school kids around Michael Jordan.

He spoke for 50 minutes, through awkward translation, but the audience was rapt. Asking afterward, in his impishly self-depre-

ciating way, if he had spoken too long. Mr. Walesa was assured by senators that he hadn't—for the Senate, Bob Dole, as usual most acute when he's most acerbic, quipped, "In addition, he had something to say."

Mr. Walesa, like Ronald Reagan but unlike any leader in Washington just now, has an ear for the simple music of liberty. "We the people," he began his speech to Congress echoing a favorite Reagan line from the Constitution. "When I recall the road we have traveled I often think of that jump over the fence," he said. "Now others jump fences and tear down walls. They do it because freedom is a human right."

He asked of course, politely but firmly, for U.S. aid to avert an "economic catastrophe," and he will go home with an honorarium of \$657 million. He had once asked for \$10 billion, so private capital will have to provide the rest. It won't help that yesterday the House-Senate compromise on the aid bill threw out most of the provisions insuring support for private enterprises. The Marshall Plan is a powerful metaphor in American minds, but it was Ludwig Erhard's economic reforms that rebuilt postwar West Germany. Perhaps Solidarity has an Erhard to go with its Walesa.

His task will be gigantic. "The economic system around them is absurd," Mr. Walesa said of his countrymen. "We need telephones, faxes." The Ministry of Privatization, charged with selling off the 90% of the Polish economy that is state-owned, has: four full-time workers, one phone line, one typewriter and two computers. After a piece on this page urging Poland to make free-market reforms, the minister sent us an almost plaintive letter requesting not another lecture but tangible aid.

With wry self-knowledge, Mr. Walesa explained the paradox of his task. "Such is the fate of a Polish trade unionist—he has to launch a publicity campaign for private entrepreneurship," he told a chuckling convention of the AFL-CIO. Marx said "contradictions" would destroy capitalism, but the contradiction that killed communism was that workers hated the workers' state. Mr. Walesa knows his Marx. Asked if Solidarity had taken up the cause of striking Soviet miners, the Pole quipped that it's a matter of "the proletarians of the world" uniting. They're uniting, all right—to junk Marx.

It was appropriate to that paradox that America's premier trade union should be the Pole's sponsor here. It had done so much to help him succeed. In the dark moments after the 1981 crackdown, the AFL-CIO sent Poland the tools of modern subversion—laptop computers, offset presses, copy machines. It sent cash to sustain the families of jailed Solidarity leaders. George Meany, the crotchety anti-communist who led the AFL-CIO for so many years, deserves to smile from wherever he sits today. Conservatives, some insist, like unions only when they're abroad. But the conservatives I know want workers to be free, at home and abroad—to be free, among other things, to join unions.

Mr. Walesa's victory—and the West's—is a product of a special consensus forged and adhered to over 40 years. Today there's much carping about the need for a new "vision," but it might help if the critics understood the truth about the old vision. Majority Leader George Mitchell, giving his daily Senate oration, said this week that, "we must not forget that these changes have occurred in large part because of the reforms initiated by President Gorbachev."

Lech Walesa knows better. "Everything was achieved thanks to the unflinching

faith of our nation in human dignity and in what is described as the values of Western culture and civilization," he told Congress. Mr. Gorbachev's contribution has been to acknowledge and adapt to his system's failure; Poles and Balts and a stiff-backed, heavily armed West are the heroes promoting liberty. It's no accident that while Mr. Gorbachev was in Moscow this week defending the revolution of 1917 and grousing that no one should export capitalism, Lech Walesa was promoting Polish capitalism and cheering Western values. He knows whose victory this is.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul is a nonprofit organization that operates in Alameda County in the Ninth Congressional District of California. They have recently established a new transitional housing program to assist families in becoming independent of outside assistance.

St. Vincent de Paul was incorporated in 1944 for the purpose of assisting disadvantaged persons of all ages and all races, and supplying the needy with food, clothing, shelter, and other necessities. The society does not receive financial support from any city, county, State, Federal agencies, or the United Way.

The store operation provides jobs to those in need, free clothing and furniture for the poor, and sells used articles to those who are not so destitute. Member volunteers, numbering more than 450, call upon the needy in their homes, throughout Alameda County, in order to identify, and to issue free food, clothing, and furniture. The society also operates a free dining facility in Oakland, CA. The facility is open 7 days a week, every week of the year and serves on the average, about 1,200 meals per day.

The transitional housing program will be operated 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The goals of the program are as follows:

To provide transitional housing for Alameda County homeless families;

To provide a comprehensive treatment program which addresses the participating causes of homelessness and explores alternatives which will prevent future homelessness;

To assist residents through a casework plan to secure adequate income, employment, and quality permanent housing by utilizing an established network of community and social services;

To empower Alameda County homeless families to become self-sufficient, to regain a sense of dignity and resourcefulness, and to enable them to become productive citizens of our community.

The objectives of the program are:

To provide housing to approximately 8 Alameda County families, roughly 32 individuals; 16 adults and 16 children in single family dwellings;

To provide training sessions and auxiliary support services;

To place families into permanent housing; and

To provide followup service to families.

The Building and Construction Trades Council of Alameda County has notified the Society of St. Vincent de Paul that they are donating union manpower to renovate four older homes in Hayward, CA, as part of the new program. The unions participating are the Painter's Local No. 3, the Roofer's Union No. 81, the Electrical Worker's Local 595, the Carpet Linoleum & Tile Worker's Local No. 1290, the Construction & General Laborer's, and the Plumber's Union.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend most highly the Society of St. Vincent de Paul for their transitional housing program as well as for their dedicated service to the needy of Alameda County over the past 45 years. I would also like to commend the local unions who have generously offered their help to complete this worthwhile project.

EXPLANATION OF VOTE

HON. BILL NELSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, had I been present on November 20, 1989, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 373, "yea" on rollcall No. 374 and No. 375.

CONSUMER SAFEGUARDS AND BENEFITS NEEDED IN LEGISLATION TO LIFT MFJ RESTRICTIONS

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, the debate over proposed legislation to lift the line of business restrictions on the Bell Operating Co. has touched off a heated debate between industry groups. What's been lacking so far, however, is adequate discussion of whether and how this proposal will benefit the general public.

The House Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee, on which I sit, will soon be considering legislation on this issue. It's my goal to work with consumer groups to build a united consumer movement to ensure that any bill reported by the subcommittee contains strong safeguards and provides clear consumer benefits.

I believe the Telecommunications Subcommittee will—and should—report legislation to restore Congress' role in making telecommunications policy. Not only is the current regulatory system under Judge Greene undemocratic, it is also too rigid to deal with this rapidly evolving industry.

Today, consumers have only one avenue to influence what services are available through the telecommunications network: hire a high-

priced telecommunications attorney and file a motion with Judge Greene.

There are clear problems with this process, however. For example, Judge Greene's rulings have been widely interpreted as prohibiting Bell Operating Co. operators from reading yellow pages to consumers who can't use print yellow pages—for instance, people with visual impairments, or those who have physical difficulties that prevent them from lifting phone books or turning pages.

When disability organizations not familiar with the intricacies of the Federal judicial system wrote of their concerns to Judge Greene, he reportedly threatened to sanction them.

While some lifting of the MFJ restrictions will benefit consumers, it must be done with adequate safeguards to protect ratepayers. In 1986, I proposed legislation to impose tough protections against cross-subsidies and anti-competitive practices as a condition for lifting the information services restrictions on the Bell Operating Co. My proposal received support from several large consumer organizations.

This year there is even greater momentum behind MFJ legislation. Over the next month, I plan to reach out to a variety of consumer groups to make sure consumer interests are represented once the legislative process moves forward.

Mr. Speaker, recently a coalition of consumer and public interest organizations released a statement of principles regarding the safeguards and guarantees they would like to see in any legislation on this issue. I believe the involvement of these groups contributes to the debate and I include the statement and the list of cosigners in the RECORD:

STATEMENT—CONSUMER SUPPORT FOR
LEGISLATION

As the 1934 Communications Act assured universal access to telephone service, we support legislation to amend the 1934 Act to assure that the American public will now have the benefits of new vital technologies.

Any such legislation must address the following points and concerns:

1. The new information services must be made accessible to all segments of the public. (E.g., geographic dispersed areas, people with disabilities, non-English speaking populations, and easy use services.)
 2. While we believe that the ratebase should not be used to cross-subsidize non-regulated enhanced services, we believe that regulated telecommunication services, as they evolve, must continue to be affordable by all consumers.
 3. There must be adequate opportunity for the delivery of essential public interest and governmental services.
 4. Legislation shall insure that a diversity of information providers and services will be able to utilize gateway facilities to meet the needs of the general public.
 5. There must be a continuation of the public commitment to universal service as we move to new Information Age technologies.
- If current information service restrictions are to be lifted, Congress should not pass on any new powers without insuring that the public goals reflected in this statement and concrete safeguards for the public are built into the legislation.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LIST OF ENDORSERS OF STATEMENT ON
LEGISLATION

ORGANIZATIONAL SIGNERS

American Council of the Blind, Oral Miller.
Black Citizens for a Fair Media, Emma Bowen.
Chinese for Affirmative Action, Henry Der.
Consumer Affairs Office, City of Detroit, Esther Shapiro.
Consumer Affairs Office, State of Connecticut, Mary Heslin.
Consumer Interest Research Institute, Mary Jones.
Consumer Research Foundation, Helen Nelson.
HandsNet, Sam Karp.
Insurance Consumer Action Network, Steven Miller.
Native American Broadcasting Consortium, Frank Blythe.
National Indian Youth Council, Joe Cordova.
National Network of Learning Disabled Adults, Jay Brill.
National Special Education Alliance, Jacquelyn Brand.
Public Service Satellite Consortium, Suzanne Douglas.
Telecommunications for the Deaf, Inc., Al Sonnenstrahl.
United Church of Christ, Office of Communications, Tony Pharr.
World Institute on Disability, Deborah Kaplan.

INDIVIDUAL SIGNERS

Thomas Arciniega, affiliation: President, California State University, Bakersfield.
Jody Becker, individual: Program Coordinator, Marin County Mediation Services.
Frank Bowe, affiliation: FBA, Inc.
Monica Bradsher, affiliation: Managing Editor, Software, for Kids Network (National Geographic Magazine), Major Publisher.
George Brunn, individual.
Catherine Camp, individual: Mental Health/Poverty Advocate.
Barbara O'Connor, affiliation: Center for the Study of Politics and Media, California State Univ.
Sam Farr, individual: California Assemblyman.
Francie Gilman, affiliation: Public Technology, Inc.
Dr. Feelie Lee, individual: Director, UCLA Pacific Rim Project.
Everett Parker, individual: Former Director, Office of Communications, United Church of Christ.
Ed Parker, individual: Parker Telecommunications, Expert on Rural Telecommunications.
Barry Reid, affiliation: Administrator, Georgia Governor's Office of Consumer Affairs.
Dolres Sancez, individual: Publisher and hispanic issues activist.
Robert Tinker, affiliation: Technical Education Research Centers.
Don Vial, individual: Retired, former Chairman, California Public Service Commission.
Laura Woodward, individual: Education Technology Consultant, Woodward & Associates.
Walter Zelman, individual: California consumer activist.
Ed Zemechman, individual: Retired School Administrator.

EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE AT
MARTINEZ JUNIOR HIGH
SCHOOL

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, for the second consecutive year, Martinez Junior High School in Martinez, CA, has received recognition for its educational achievements by becoming the 1989 recipient of the "Sustained Achievement Award" from the California Department of Education.

Through the efforts of its dedicated teaching staff and the hard work of the student body, the junior high was able to continue to achieve high testing scores on the California Assessment Program, to maintain an impressive school attendance, to improve the number of students enrolled in science and advanced mathematics, and to increase the amount of time the students receive instruction.

As a result of their successes, Martinez Junior High School, and a number of other schools in the county, are eligible to participate in the 1991 National School Recognition Program.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that my colleagues in the House of Representatives join me in saluting the achievements of the staff and students of Martinez Junior High School and to encourage all schools to continue their efforts in seeking educational excellence.

IN RECOGNITION OF NOVA
UNIVERSITY

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, December 4, 1989, marks the 25th anniversary of Nova University of Fort Lauderdale, FL.

I take great pride in the achievements of this innovative institution that began a quarter century ago with 17 students. Today, Nova University is the second largest private institution of higher learning in the State of Florida, and boasts more than 10,000 students and 25,000 alumni. The university also operates teaching clusters in 26 States and 2 foreign countries.

Nova University has distinguished itself by its inventive outlook and its unique educational and community service programs, which provide both traditional and nontraditional choices in education, and its research in many fields aimed at solving the problems of immediate and long-term concern to mankind.

Nova University is now beginning to receive the recognition it deserves as a leader in education, both nationally and internationally. I would again like to congratulate Nova on its remarkable accomplishments over the past 25 years and I look forward to its continued success.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROFESSIONALS' LIABILITY REFORM ACT OF 1989

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, the litigation explosion has had a staggering negative impact on practically every sector of our society. Liability insurance premiums are expensive for all Americans. Courts are flooded with frivolous lawsuits. Small businesses are closing their doors because they cannot afford insurance protection. Doctors willing to deliver babies cannot be found in some parts of the Nation. Innovation is being stifled for fear of being sued. Insurance is unavailable to engineers who work in cleaning up the Nation's hazardous waste sites or who work to remove asbestos from schools and other public facilities. Everyone pays for the exorbitant costs paid by America's large corporations to defend themselves against liability suits.

Peter Huber, author of "Liability: The Legal Revolution and its Consequences," has estimated the total cost of America's preoccupation with suing at \$300 billion dollars!

America's litigation climate is a boon to our foreign competitors.

In the last Congress, the Energy and Commerce Committee passed a product liability bill out of committee aimed at helping manufacturers, distributors, and sellers of products. Similar legislation has been introduced again this year and awaits consideration in the Senate and in the House. But that help extends to only one sector of our economy. Professionals who provide necessary services to consumers, government and business need the same fair treatment that Congress has been considering for manufacturers.

Professionals in all fields—doctors, dentists, nurses, midwives, accountants, engineers, architects, surveyors, and even lawyers—are being subjected to "litigation pollution" and its concomitant outrageous costs. For example, consulting engineers—who apply their talents to design the Nation's needed infrastructure, our roads, bridges, and buildings—are paying two to three times more for professional liability insurance coverage than they were just 3 years ago, according to the American Consulting Engineers Council. Some firms pay over 10 percent of their gross revenue for liability protection. That's the margin at which a business lives or dies. Every time a lawsuit is brought against a consulting engineering firm it costs the firm an average of \$8,000 of its own money to defend itself, whether or not the plaintiff prevails. In other words, once sued, an engineer loses, even if the case is resolved in his favor. And in 40 percent of the suits brought against engineers, there is no payment whatsoever to the plaintiff—indicating that those suits should never have been brought in the first place. Consulting engineering firms are typically small businesses, and the cost of insurance and legal defense is practically wiping them out. That has got to change.

This is the kind of scenario that makes the Professional Liability Reform Act of 1989 nec-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

essary. The legislation sets a negligence standard for lawsuits against professionals, which simply means that a professional should not be found liable unless his/her services were in some way or another negligently rendered. Today, a professional runs the risk of being included in a lawsuit just by being involved in a project which results in harm.

This issue demands Federal attention because of implications for interstate commerce. Whether it's increased medical expenses paid through reimbursements that M.D.'s receive from Medicare and Medicaid, or the vulnerability of CPA's, engineers, or brokers who work for companies active in interstate commerce, the situation is getting worse. The need to be covered for worst-case scenarios, which translates into peak premiums. Through this legislation, uniform Federal standards would be established to reduce the uncertainties and heightened costs of liability exposure caused by different standards in the 51 separate court jurisdictions.

This bill bases awards on fault or wrongdoing, not on who has the deepest pockets—abolishing joint and several liability. Defendants would be required to pay only the amount of any judgment for which they are responsible.

It encourages alternative procedures to resolve disputes, expedite adjudication, and compensation for harm. Rather than bringing every case to the courts, both money and time may be saved by alternative mechanisms.

It provides periodic payments for damages. Structured settlements would provide for payment of awards in a timely manner to avoid the burden of a lump sum payment.

It limits plaintiff's attorneys' fees based on a sliding scale with the ability to petition the court in extreme cases. Currently, twice as much money goes to attorneys' fees and litigation expenses as to compensate victims.

It prohibits multiple payments for damages. Awards would be reduced by insurance, wage continuation programs, workers' compensation, and other payments and benefits intended to compensate the plaintiff for the same injury.

It set limits on punitive damage awards to plaintiff. Amounts of awards over three times the compensatory damages will be given to the State to offset court and other expenses.

And, it also holds claimant's attorney liable for frivolous suits. Attorneys would be liable for costs when they bring suits without reasonable basis strictly to achieve a monetary settlement as determined by the court.

The legislation introduced today will not let any professional off the hook if there was negligence that caused injury or damages to an innocent party. No one, including professionals themselves, would want a system that does not require persons who make mistakes to pay for them. The provisions of the Professionals' Liability Reform Act simply puts professionals on an equal footing when they are sued—it requires that they are liable if negligent, but does not allow them to be the targets of people who are trying to make a fast million from companies who have deep pockets. The bill also sets standards for timely payment of awards, attorney compensation,

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double recovery, and defendants paying only their fair share of an award—all of which creates an equitable system and will lower society's cost of the current litigation explosion.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation. Until this problem is addressed, our competitiveness and our productivity as a nation will suffer. Our standard of living will suffer. Our jobs will suffer. American enterprise and labor deserve relief from this crisis. The Professionals' Liability Reform Act will go a long way to provide that relief.

If you would like more information or would like to cosponsor this bill, please contact Jean Perih in my office.

NICARAGUANS REGISTER IN HUGE NUMBERS

HON. GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. CROCKETT. Mr. Speaker, this is another in a series of statements about the Nicaraguan elections.

Despite the determination of some among us to believe that the registration process would be a failure, it has in fact been a huge success. More than 90 percent of Nicaragua's eligible voters are now registered. This is yet another indication that the elections will indeed be free and fair.

I wish to share with my colleagues a New York Times article of October 22, which describes the success of the registration effort:

[From the New York Times, Oct. 22, 1989]

NICARAGUANS REGISTER IN HUGE NUMBERS

(By Mark A. Uhlig)

Managua, Nicaragua, Oct. 22.—Nicaraguans jammed voter registration stations here today for the fourth consecutive Sunday in what diplomats described as "overwhelming" response to preparations for national elections in February.

With three of the four registration days counted, Government officials said last week that 1,336,342 Nicaraguans, of a voting population of 1,970,486, had already registered for the Feb. 25 vote. Further registrations today, the last and traditionally most important of the four Sundays of the registration period, were expected to bring the total to more than 90 percent of all eligible voters.

Tens of thousands of Nicaraguans lined up today at registration booths at schools, Government offices and other buildings across the country. Diplomats and local politicians marveled at the seemingly deep desire of Nicaraguans to stand up and be counted after years of turmoil and conflict.

ABSOLUTELY MARVELOUS

"This is absolutely marvelous, overwhelming," said a foreign diplomat whose country has remained neutral in the long years of civil strife here. "It is already an extraordinary figure, and if the final count reaches 1.6 million or higher, this will really become an election to watch."

Would-be voters came to neighborhood registration stations to put their signatures and thumbprints in each of three thick ledger books, which will remain available for public inspection. Under election rules, the enrollment process has taken place in

the presence of poll watchers from the governing Sandinistas National Liberation Front, the main opposition coalition, the National Opposition Union, and other political parties.

Opposition parties filed some complaints about the registration process, particularly on the first day of the procedure. But they have generally expressed satisfaction with the election preparations, which are being supervised by a large, coordinated network of observers from the United Nations, the Organizations of American States, and several other international groups.

Among the foreign monitors overseeing today's registration efforts was Elliot L. Richardson, the former United States Attorney General, who was named last month as the personal representative of the United Nations Secretary General, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, in supervising the hundreds of United Nations personnel who will monitor the election.

MEASURE OF PUBLIC'S IMPATIENCE

Both the Government and its opponents have asserted that a strong voter turnout would benefit them in the elections. But foreign experts and international officials say the strength of the registration figures is, above all, a measure of the public's growing impatience after years of turmoil and war, and the desire of average Nicaraguans to make their views known after years in a political crossfire between the Sandinistas and their opponents.

Just what those views are remains a matter of great dispute. Recent polls generally give an advantage to the incumbent President, Daniel Ortega Saavedra. But almost all of the opinion polls conducted recently reflect a high number of undecided voters, sometimes reaching as much as 50 percent of the overall poll sample.

According to official statistics, the total population of Nicaragua is roughly 3.5 million. Much of the population is quite young, but the voting population is made larger due to the lowering of the voting age, which was set at 16 years after the Government came to power.

EXILES CAN VOTE

The many Nicaraguans who have left the country under the Sandinistas are eligible to vote and have been able to register at Nicaraguan consulates abroad. But they must return to the country to cast their ballots.

Nicaraguan exile organizations in Costa Rica, Honduras and the United States have recently tried to organize themselves to encourage a large exile vote at polling stations just inside the Nicaraguan frontier. But opposition leaders have tended to discount the importance of that effort in the final vote, saying that cost and logistical problems make it unfeasible.

U.S. DEFENSE DOLLARS

HON. PETE GEREN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. GEREN. Mr. Speaker, in debate we must hear different viewpoints and ideas as we search for the basis of forming our own opinions. It is with this thought in mind that I submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, this thoughtful piece on defense spending written by one of my constituents, Don Erler. Don

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Erler is a former political science professor and president of General Building Maintenance Co. of Fort Worth, TX. He has written a well-thought-out piece on military spending that I believe will serve to advance the debate on some of the critical issues facing Congress.

SPEND U.S. DEFENSE DOLLARS WISELY,
ECONOMICALLY ON "BRILLIANT PEBBLES"

(By Don Erler)

Despite Congress' evident desire to repeal it, the "law of scarcity" remains an economic fact of life. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the current budget battles being waged within the Pentagon, administration and Congress about strategic military appropriations.

U.S. defense planners, understandably concerned about the 14 percent increase in Soviet land-based ICBMs and the 7 percent net gain in total strategic weapons during the past year, propose several expensive improvements in U.S. strategic deterrence. The Stealth bomber, at about \$500 million per copy, is said to be needed to keep our penetrating bomber threat credible. Putting our MX missiles on rails, in order to improve their survivability, would cost \$6 billion. The single warhead and highly mobile Midgetman missile, deployable for almost \$60 billion, would join the MX to bolster our land-based component of the strategic triad. More and modified Trident submarines and their new and improved missile guidance systems will match the Soviet threat to our sea-based strategic deterrent. And of course, our 200 or so Command-Control-Communications facilities, without which no U.S. military response could ever occur, will require extensive "hardening" against nuclear attack. Total cost to upgrade the U.S. strategic arsenal; between \$125,000,000,000 and a half a trillion dollars.

There is a substantially less expensive way to redress the current Soviet advantage in strategic firepower. The Pentagon's Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO) has proposed a layered defense of ground and space-based interceptor rockets capable of destroying ballistic missiles through force of impact. Called "brilliant pebbles," these highly accurate and difficult-to-thwart defense missiles are under 4 feet long and weigh less than 100 pounds when fully fueled. Including cost of development, deployment and control systems, thousands of the kinetic-kill interceptors could provide a credible missile defense within five years for a total cost of under \$50 billion. They would enable U.S. defense planners to protect a sufficiently high percentage of our retaliatory forces and to revitalize our nuclear deterrent without resort to much more costly enhancements to our offensive strategic forces.

Many Americans are unaware that the United States, unlike the Soviet Union, has no operational defense against ballistic missiles. Not only are we vulnerable to a Soviet attack, but we have no way to prevent catastrophic if an accidental launch or a limited missile assault by a Third World country should occur.

With Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev openly discussing (on Soviet national television, no less) the possibility of a military coup or civil war in his country, and with our CIA estimating that 19 countries will have the ability by century's end to attack the United States with ballistic missiles, is it not prudent to deploy a defensive system as quickly as possible? The "law of scarcity," at long last, now favors economical defensive

over luxurious offensive strategic weaponry. Therefore, both fiscal constraints and strategic necessity have joined forces to recommend the most thoroughly tested and cost-efficient path to ballistic missile defense and revitalized U.S. strategic security.

Don Erler of Hurst is a former political science professor and president of General Building Maintenance Co. of Fort Worth.

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE
AMERICAN HUNGARIAN FED-
ERATION

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the American Hungarian Federation is an organization that is well-known to many of my colleagues for its good works. The federation was founded in my home city—Cleveland, OH—in 1906 and has been defending freedom in the United States and Hungary since that time.

The federation has just held its biennial national convention in Ohio this past week. The convention adopted a final communique which I would like to share with my colleagues for its analysis of events in Eastern Europe, as well as its recommendations for U.S. policy.

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE NATIONAL CON-
VENTION OF THE AMERICAN HUNGARIAN FED-
ERATION

The American Hungarian Federation, an 82-year-old umbrella organization of American Hungarian churches and cultural and fraternal associations, held its National Convention on November 18, 1989, in Akron, Ohio. Attended by delegates from eleven states, the Convention passed the following final communique:

I

The American Hungarian Federation welcomes the reforms and the process of democratization in Hungary. It notes with satisfaction that the Republic was restored, the Red Star is being removed from the Parliament and other official buildings, that the Workers' Militia is being dissolved and free elections are supposed to be held in June 1990. It is of the opinion that only a government which is freely elected by the Hungarian people may decide, with moral and political right, questions concerning the Hungarian people. The American Federation hopes that yet-unfulfilled national aspirations, such as the proclamation of neutrality, the withdrawal of Soviet military forces, and the renegotiation of Soviet-Hungarian and Hungarian-CMEA relations, will be accomplished during the next few years.

The American Hungarian Federation greets the new political parties and groups who are the bulwark of the new Hungarian democracy. We greet in the first place the Hungarian Democratic Forum which was created and is being led by the best of the Hungarian intellectuals. We hope that the coalition of the HDF and other political parties will be able to implement successful economic reforms and the stabilization of the social and political order.

However, we note with regret that despite many well-meaning initiatives, the oppression and situation of the more than four million Hungarians living apart from Hungary in the Carpathian Basin has not

become the key problem as far as the parties and the government are concerned. Even the resolution of the HDF at its national meeting contains only an enumeration of individual and cultural rights violations at a time when Hungarians living in the historically Hungarian territory of Transylvania are facing ethnic genocide. The long-term solution of the Transylvanian question may only be solved by the implementation of the national self-determination right of the Hungarians in Transylvania. We would like to see the theoretical view the temporary President of Hungary, Matyas Szuros, expounded on January 28, 1988, i.e., that all Hungarians living outside the borders of Hungary are members of the Hungarian body politic and that Hungarian government is responsible for their fate, become the principal tenet and motive of Hungarian foreign policy.

Hungarian foreign policy has a vital role in the survival and development of all Hungarians. The American Hungarian Federation is aware that Hungary must orient itself primarily toward the European Community because this will determine its political and economic future. For after a hiatus of 45 years, the Hungarian people must solve the problem of rejoining Europe as a part of the West.

However, it would be a shortsighted policy not to seek closer relations with the United States, for Washington will play an important role in the development of private enterprises in Hungary, in the success or failure of the Hungarian-IMF talks, and in the development of a democratic order in Hungary. Finally, it will play an even more decisive role in preventing a potential attempt to eradicate Hungarian democracy either by internal or external forces.

The changes in Hungary are not regarded as an isolated event either by us or the American government. The events of the last few weeks in East Germany and Bulgaria serve as evidence that East Central Europe is on the threshold of fateful changes which are being encouraged, or at least tolerated, by the Soviet leadership which is hoping for substantial Western economic aid. The next years will see a European reorganization and during this period, Hungary should not forget the fate of more than four million Hungarians living under foreign rule in the Carpathian Basin, especially of the Transylvanian Hungarians whose national existence is being threatened.

The American Hungarian Federation is hopeful that in the near future, the Stalinist dictatorship of Ceausescu will end and will be replaced by a new Romanian government which can become a meaningful negotiating partner. But come what may, the American Hungarian Federation, just as in the past 25 years, will fight without compromise for the human, cultural, and national self-determination rights of the Transylvanian Hungarians. In this matter, it calls upon all political parties and groupings to focus their activities in accordance with this goal to achieve the rights of the Transylvanian Hungarians.

We, like the leaders of Hungary, have been given a great responsibility. The moment seems to have arrived about which the poet, Endre Ady, wrote. The banquet of the transitory men has ended and the poet talks about us when he says:

Only we will come to create great things,
Things which are greater, human and Hungarian.

II

It has been the primary task of the American Hungarian Federation to inform our Administration and Congress about American-Hungarian relations and to propose solutions to them.

In this regard, we consider extremely important the widening of economic relations between Hungary and the United States. We would like to thank Congress for the recently voted private enterprise funds and other technical and environmental assistance and for the inclusion of Hungary among the states receiving OPIC investment guarantees. We also thank our Administration for the permanent extension of MFN and the granting of GSP status to Hungary.

At the same time, we cannot leave without commenting that American assistance is of symbolic importance only, given the economic crisis in Hungary. If, however, the voting of larger amounts of assistance to Hungary is now impossible (though it would be of paramount importance), we ask the Administration and Congress to take the following direct and indirect measures:

(1) Our Administration should exert its influence to make sure that the present negotiations between the IMF and Hungary will come to fruition and the conditions attached by the IMF should be bearable for the Hungarian people. We know that after 40 years of Communist mismanagement, the Hungarian people will have to swallow bitter medicine in order to attain a free economic system and restore economic self-sufficiency. Yet the austerity program and the price increases cannot be of such magnitude as to threaten substantially the Hungarian social and political order.

(2) At the present, the introduction of American capital into Hungary constitutes the best assistance and hope for economic well-being. In this regard, we welcome the several attempts of President Bush in Budapest and before the Governors' Conference to encourage American investment in Hungary and hope that he will repeat such efforts in the future.

(3) The most important element remains psychological motivation. Last year Hungary and Poland played the leading role in reforms in East Central Europe. Now East Germany is taking over this role. It cannot be permitted that American interest should turn from Hungary in the midst of accelerating events in the region, for in the medium run, we are talking about a European reorganization which will bring to the surface many regional problems as well.

(4) For us the most important problem remains the oppression of the Transylvanian Hungarians, which approximates ethnic genocide. We know that as long as President Ceausescu remains in power, American influence can at best lessen the catastrophe, but in view of the events in East Germany and Bulgaria, we do not believe that the conductor will last long. We appeal to our Administration not to forget, in case of regional changes, that the long-range peaceful solution of the Transylvanian question is possible only by implementing the human, cultural, and national self-determination rights of the Hungarians of Transylvania.

(5) As this Final Communique is being released before the summit meeting of President Bush and President Gorbachev, we appeal to our President to remember the interests of Hungary and the aspirations of the Hungarian people to neutrality.

BOB AND VIRGINIA B. "DUTCH"
SECRET CELEBRATE 60
YEARS TOGETHER

HON. DOUGLAS APPEGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. APPEGATE. Mr. Speaker, in a busy world fixated on the quick and fast, where 60-second commercials and 60-minute programs dictate our reference to time, I find it an immense pleasure to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives a celebration of 60 years of love and devotion that have been known by Robert T. and Virginia B. "Dutch" Secret of Cambridge, OH. A few now serving will remember Bob as a former Member of Congress.

Married in 1929, Bob and "Dutch" Secret have experienced and enjoyed six decades of a wonderful marriage and are parents to three outstanding children: Bob Jr., Nancy, and Jane.

Bob and "Dutch" Secret came to Washington along with Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1932, where Bob began serving as a U.S. Representative from Ohio during the New Deal era. When the shadows of war began to overwhelm the world, Bob was the first Member of Congress to leave public service and enter the military. After an illustrious service in the U.S. Navy during World War II, Bob returned home and served a second stint in the U.S. House of Representatives until 1954, when he was appointed as a Commissioner to the Federal Trade Commission.

Bob later served a third time in the U.S. House of Representatives, eventually leaving in 1967 and returning to Ohio, where he finished his public career by serving 4 years in the Ohio State Senate. In all of these years of outstanding public service, "Dutch" was always there as the most important and influential supporter of Bob's career. Through the good times and the rough times, through the ups and downs, Bob and "Dutch" Secret's devotion and love for each other has grown and strengthened. There is no couple I admire more.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to convey to Bob and "Dutch" my very best wishes and hopes for many more years of happiness and for many warm memories of their 60 years together.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH
SOVIETS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, last week, on the PBS "Nightly Business Report," I had an opportunity to express my deep concern over the recent trade talks which took place in Washington between Secretary Mosbacher and Soviet Minister of Foreign Relations, Konstantin Katushev. Today, after seeing a copy of an October Heritage Foundation "Backgrounder" on the current state of the Soviet

military, I am more convinced than ever of the current state of the Soviet military, I am more convinced than ever that efforts to improve our trade relations are entirely premature.

Although the Soviet Union has taken some steps to allow greater freedom at home, the rate at which they continue to build, modernize, and reshuffle their military forces certainly make me question their sincerity in wanting to reform. Because we are receiving mixed messages from the Soviet Union, the United States must be careful not to act hastily in rewarding the Government for their small improvements.

I commend the following "Backgrounder" to the attention of my colleagues.

[From Backgrounder, Oct. 26, 1989]

MOSCOW ARMS FOR ARMS CONTROL

(By Jay Kosminsky, policy analyst)

(Updating Backgrounder No. 725, "A U.S. Agenda for the Conventional Forces Reduction Talks," September 1, 1989, and Backgrounder No. 684, "In Nuclear Arms Talks, Go Slow on START," January 11, 1989.)

East-West arms control momentum seems to be building inexorably. Yet this is not stopping Moscow from modernizing, building, and reshuffling its military forces in a way that, even with coming agreements, will leave the Kremlin in an even more advantageous position than today. Highlights:

Private industry sources say that a large number of Soviet tanks removed from Eastern Europe under Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's unilateral withdrawals have not been destroyed or converted to civilian use as he promised, but relocated behind the Ural Mountains, 1,500 miles deep into Soviet territory. There they will be exempt from the provisions of the coming East-West Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) agreement.

Moscow is replacing its SS-18 Satan, already the world's most powerful intercontinental missile, with a new, more accurate and more powerful missile, officially identified by the Pentagon as a "modification" of the SS-18. Regardless of how it is defined, this development means that Moscow's missile force will pose an even more deadly threat to America's own strategic nuclear forces after a Strategic Arms Reduction (START) Treaty than it poses today.

The message is clear. While Moscow arms to parlay, NATO military budgets and force plans already are being scaled back in anticipation of a CFE agreement and, as START approaches, every single American strategic modernization plan is under attack in Congress. Unless George Bush convinces allies and Congress to reverse these trends, coming arms control agreements will leave the West more vulnerable to Soviet military power than it has been.

PROTECTING SOVIET TANKS

This conventional arms control accord, likely to be concluded within the next year, will put strict limits on the military forces deployed by NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Europe, including tanks, armored troop carriers, and aircraft. The restrictions will apply to all forces stationed between Europe's Atlantic shores and the Ural Mountains. Tanks and other equipment deployed in this area in excess of limits established by a CFE treaty would have to be destroyed.

It seems, however, that Moscow already may have moved large numbers of tanks out of this Atlantic to the Urals region to bases and into storage behind the Ural Mountains. This effectively would exempt these

tanks from the destruction that would be mandated by the CFE accord. The tanks being moved behind the Urals were pulled back as part of a unilateral withdrawal of 5,000 tanks from Eastern Europe announced by Gorbachev last December 7 at the United Nations. Then in a January 18 speech, he said that these tanks would be destroyed or converted to civilian use. It has not happened. Instead, the effect of the withdrawals will be to protect many of these tanks from destruction under a CFE accord.

GREATER THREAT TO U.S.

Moscow also is adding military muscle to its strategic arsenal. According to Pentagon sources, Moscow has increased the power and accuracy of the ten warheads on its SS-18 Satan intercontinental missile and improved the booster to increase its lift ability, or "throwweight," by as much as half. Though this is called a "modification" of the SS-18, it more precisely is a new missile. These developments will make the SS-18 even more of a threat to its main targets: U.S. missiles buried in their underground silos.

According to Heritage Foundation calculations, based on unclassified estimates of the new missile's characteristics, each one of the new SS-18 warheads has roughly the same chance of destroying a U.S. missile in its silo as two of the older SS-18 warheads.¹

Half the number of SS-18 warheads, therefore, still will be able to destroy the same number of American targets. This is important because START likely will require Moscow to cut its SS-18 force in half, from 308 missiles to 154. Moscow now will be able to do so without sacrificing any capability to destroy U.S. military targets, including missiles and command posts. Further, these new SS-18s will be deployed against fewer targets, since the U.S. land-based missile force also will be cut by half or more to comply with START requirements. As a result, Moscow will have an even greater capability after START than it does today to destroy U.S. land-based missiles, unless the U.S. deploys a new mobile missile or, better yet, strategic defenses, to defend its own missiles from attack.

In response to these Soviet developments George Bush should:

Publicly warn Moscow that such actions as moving large numbers of tanks behind the Ural Mountains and deployment of a new heavy missile violate the spirit of ongoing arms negotiations and jeopardize chances for reaching new accords.

Veto a 1990 Defense Budget that does not include the funding needed for timely deployment of American strategic defenses (as part of the Strategic Defense Initiative) and the mobile MX missile, both of which will be crucial to fielding a survivable U.S. land-based missile force, particularly in light of recent lethal improvements to the Soviet SS-18.

Publicly alert NATO allies and the Congress of the need to maintain modern and effective conventional and nuclear forces before and after the expected arms control agreements are signed. Moscow is structuring its military forces to increase their threat to the U.S. and its allies after arms control. If the U.S. and its allies do not respond by maintaining their own modernized

forces, the West will find itself more vulnerable to Soviet military power after arms control than it is today.

MIKE OVERBEY, NEW PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure, and a tremendous sense of pride, to rise today and offer my congratulations to Dr. Malcolm "Mike" Overbey of Memphis, TN, who just recently assumed the presidency of the American Dental Association.

Mike Overbey's life has been a model for commitment and dedication to service—to his community, to his profession, and to his country. Since he started his practice in Memphis in 1958, after graduating as president of the class of 1955 at the University of Tennessee's College of Dentistry, Mike has maintained a strong desire to serve. For over 30 years Mike has been an associate professor of the University of Tennessee's College of Dentistry, thereby giving back his time, knowledge, and experience to the institution that served him so well.

Mike Overbey's commitment to the profession of dentistry did not end with his involvement in teaching new generations of dental professionals. He was also instrumental in advancing the goals and objectives of dentistry by serving as president of the Memphis Dental Society, president of the Tennessee Dental Association, president of the Tennessee Academy of General Dentistry, member of the American Dental Association's House of Delegates, a trustee of the sixth district of the American Dental Association, a member of the Federation Dentaire Internationale, and a fellow to the American College of Dentists, the International College of Dentists, and the Academy of General Dentistry. In recognition of his contributions to the dental profession, Mike Overbey was named "Outstanding Alumnus" by the University of Tennessee College of Dentistry, and "Dentist of the Year" by the Pierre Fauchard Academy.

Mike's commitment, leadership, and dedication extended to his country as well. In 1987 Mike Overbey retired as a brigadier general in the U.S. Army Reserve Dental Corps. Upon retirement, he was presented with the Distinguished Service Medal—the highest honor presented in peacetime.

Dr. Mike Overbey is a man who is well respected within his community and within his profession. The American Dental Association will clearly be well-served by a man of such talent, commitment and integrity. So it is with these thoughts in mind that I offer to Mike and his wife, Mary Anne, congratulations and best wishes. The people of Memphis, TN, are proud to honor you today.

¹ Based on standard calculations for determining missile lethality available in open literature. Estimates of old and new SS-18 missile characteristics based on International Institute for Strategic Studies, *The Military Balance 1988-89*, adjusted on the basis of recent Pentagon statements.

**CHARLES E. DREW
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the founding of Charles R. Drew Elementary School right in the heart of Liberty City in Miami, FL. At a time when some inner-city schools have been heavily criticized for poor administration, unsafe conditions, and a lack of resources, the Charles Drew School has given its students the tools to do their best. Vice President DAN QUAYLE recently visited the school because it exemplified one of the "thousand points of light," the theme promoted by President George Bush.

Since 1964, Charles Drew has taken dramatic steps to invest in its community's future generation despite difficult circumstances in their environment. Outside Drew, things are different. Crime and violence are sometimes a part of everyday life.

Inside Drew, the staff, administrators, and parents reshape the experience of growing up in Liberty City. Their approach is to try to give the students everything they'll need to succeed in school and beyond. That's one of the reasons, when you walk around the school, you see pictures of outstanding black leaders. At Drew, they want the children to know that they can be successful, that they too can have a significant goal.

Perhaps even more encouraging is that during the day the students study in air-conditioned classrooms that almost are invariably neat, sparkling clean, and brightly decorated. If on the way to school a student is exposed to a drug pusher, at school they are surrounded by pictures of successful black lawyers, judges, doctors, and writers.

With this continuous commitment, Charles R. Drew Elementary School has above average test scores. As well, the school has a large and well-established career lab and a wealth of extras ranging from a nationally known reading program to a new string ensemble to its center for expressive arts, the first one established for artistically talented students in Dade County. They even have optional Saturday classes where more than one-third of their students volunteer to attend.

The formula behind the schools prosperity is motivated by the principal of Drew, Fred Morley. He became principal in 1973 after 7 years as a math specialist in charge of various Dade schools and 10 years as a math teacher. A countrywide committee recently named Mr. Morley Dade's distinguished principal of the year. He will compete in a national competition sponsored by the Department of Education and the National Association of Elementary School Principals.

Fred Morley has set a foundation in various areas of education. Drew Elementary is the school cited by the Dade grand jury report on dropout prevention as proof that inner-city children can succeed. It is his school that uses CATCH, a computerized system to diagnose students' weaknesses in math that has

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

attracted attention of educators from as far away as Oregon.

In Miami, Fred Morley sees future leaders in his students. According to Mr. Morley, "when I look at them I see doctors, I see lawyers, I see writers of newspapers." He feels that he has a lot to offer and he can not just run away from something that has so much potential. He feels that people need to stay in the community and make it better.

Since becoming principal, test scores are up, school uniforms are popular, students voluntarily show up on Saturday morning, and vice presidents visit. According to Principal Fred Morley, the most rewarding experience is seeing students who leave the school and become successful come back to say thank you for what you've done for them.

Today, I wish to thank the Charles E. Drew Elementary and Mr. Fred Morley for what they have done for all of Dade County and for the future of our great country.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE NELSON

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the contributions made to the State of Alaska by a special Alaskan friend. George N. Nelson, president, Alaska, BP Exploration, will retire on December 31, 1989, after a 35 year oil industry career that has spanned the globe. He has spent the last 14 years in various positions with British Petroleum Co., nearly 13 of them in Alaska. He became president of Alaska Petroleum Co. in 1982.

Since transferring to Alaska in 1977 to serve as Prudhoe Bay field manager for BP, Nelson has contributed tremendously to the vitality of Alaska's economic, social, and educational climate through his leadership and commitment to Alaska's people. At the same time, he has been instrumental in building BP to become the largest producer of American crude oil, providing 1 of every 10 barrels of crude oil produced in the United States.

Under his guidance, BP has pioneered new techniques and technology to both promote energy independence for America and operate in an environmentally responsible manner. His dedication to preserving the Alaskan environment while developing the State's oil and gas resources earned him the Nature Conservancy's Oak Leaf Award, and in 1988, it helped BP to earn the World Environment Center's prestigious International Corporate Environmental Achievement Award for the company's achievements at Prudhoe Bay.

Nelson has demonstrated a deep commitment to developing oil field employment opportunities for Alaskans—natives and non-native alike. He introduced the concept of joint ventures with native corporations to the Alaskan oil patch, and he has been at the forefront of industry efforts to hire Alaskans, contract with Alaskan companies and purchase Alaskan goods. He also has been at the forefront of maintaining a dialog with organized labor to assure oil patch jobs for union workers.

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His commitment to the needs of minority students has made BP exploration's internship in Alaska a model. His efforts in recruiting minority interns earned him the Alaska Black Caucus' Community Service Award.

Nelson's contributions to Alaskan society and the Alaskan oil industry earned him the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce's 1989 William A. Egan Alaskan of the Year designation. He also is listed in Who's Who in America, 1988 and 1989. In addition to his countless contributions and achievements, Nelson serves as director of many community, industry, and policymaking boards. As chairman of the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce's Crime Commission, his tireless efforts led to municipal and State legislation that enhanced crime control in Anchorage and throughout Alaska.

For more than a decade—a term unrivaled in the Alaskan oil industry—George N. Nelson has been the heart and soul, the brain and brawn, the very conscience and persona of Alaska's largest corporation. His pragmatic approach to the challenges facing his company and his community; his unimpeachable integrity, and his commitment to Alaska and Alaskans have placed Nelson and his company at the forefront of Alaska's growth and America's quest for energy independence during his presidency.

**FEDERAL FIRE SERVICE PAY
SCHEDULE ACT OF 1989**

HON. CHARLES A. HAYES

OF ILLINOIS

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. HAYES of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. MORELLA and I introduce today a bill to establish a pay schedule for Federal firefighters which would be separate from the General Schedule and to revise the rates of pay for Federal firefighters.

The General Schedule was designed to cover a wide range of employees and occupations and assumes that all such employees work a standard 40-hour, 5-day work week. As it is designed, the General Schedule cannot fairly and adequately compensate Federal firefighters who work, on the average, a 72-hour work week and perform highly skilled and, sometimes, hazardous functions which are unique within the Federal workforce.

Because of the inequities in pay and overtime computation which Federal firefighters experience under the General Schedule, it has become increasingly difficult to recruit and keep trained firefighters. The compensation and opportunities for career advancement offered by State and municipal fire departments is generally more attractive than the compensation currently offered by the Federal Government.

The pay schedule and overtime provisions in the bill accurately reflect the nature of the duties and responsibilities of Federal firefighters at every level of the Federal fire service.

Also, careers in the Federal fire service will be more attractive to competent and well-trained firefighters.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL BUSINESSES IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

HON. NORMAN SISISKY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. SISISKY. Mr. Speaker, in the European Community just as in the United States, one of the biggest problems facing small and medium size businesses is lack of information. This is especially true when it comes to receiving information that will assist small businesses who are seeking to export. In anticipation of EC-1992, my Small Business Subcommittee on Exports and Tax Policy is exploring ways to improve access to exporting information for small businesses.

Today, I would like to tell my colleagues about the support network that the European Community has set up for their small and medium sized enterprises. They are far ahead of us on this, and we have the opportunity to learn from their experience and benefit from it.

I am referring to the European Community's European Information Centers and their Business Cooperation Network. The European Information Centers were set up "to provide a useful and reliable service to the European entrepreneurs in order to help them make the most of all the advantages of a Europeanwide market." The centers assist, inform and counsel enterprises on the European Community, and answer all questions concerning the market, especially those with regard to regulations as well as standards, tax matters, and legislative matters. These centers operate independently integrated within host organizations that are well established in their local environment, such as chambers of commerce, local development organizations, professional federations or business consultants. The pilot phase of the project contained 39 centers. After 1 year an assessment was made and the centers were found to be so successful that the decision was made to increase the number of centers to 187. The Business Cooperation Network is a computerized network which matches the searches for business partners between companies in different European Community Member countries. Business Cooperative Network currently has 366 locations working in the 12 European countries.

The interesting thing about these centers is the way they are funded. To help the new centers make initial investments to purchase equipment and hire personnel, the community subsidizes them in decreasing amounts for the first 3 years. From the fourth year on, the center is supposed to be financially self-supporting. The Commission is currently examining possible fee and charging methods. The agreement with the directorate and the organization or enterprise that runs the centers requires that the centers not be considered as profit centers. The idea is to cover the costs. The centers are also given direct aid by the Commission through training of European In-

formation Center officials and free use of EC databases and EC documentation. All of these activities are organized under the authority of the newly created Directorate-General XXIII of the Commission, responsible for small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Mr. Speaker, the value of the system to American small businesses who want to compete in EC-1992 is obvious. To this end, and in a spirit of cooperation, M. Cardoso e Cunha, Commissioner for Enterprise Policy, proposed in his speech at the recent Export 1989 Conference in Frankfurt, that his staff in DG XXIII draft a proposal for negotiations with the United States and European Free Trade Association [EFTA] countries to provide Business Cooperation Network access to users in those countries. In addition, I am happy to say that as a result of a visit to the European Information Center in Antwerp by United States European Community Embassy officials, United States businesses, locally established in the region or through a local agent, are allowed to use the services provided by the Antwerp European Information Center on a nondiscriminatory basis. American small businesses also have access to the Business Cooperation Network via any of the nearly 400 on-line users of the software system, including business consultants and local chambers of commerce.

According to our EC mission in Brussels, an American small business firm is encouraged to visit a local European Information Center to gain valuable information on the EC market. Our mission has begun inquiries with the EC Commission about the possibility of establishing cooperative agreements to help bring the European Information Centers and Business Cooperation Network to the United States, so that an American exporter can access the information directly from the United States.

Mr. Speaker, this is exactly the kind of activity our Department of Commerce, the Small Business Administration, our mission in Brussels and the private sector should support. I hope that the recent reports by GAO and the Inspector General at the State Department that were so critical of our new U.S. & FCS Service will be the catalyst for change and we can begin to play the aggressive and innovative role so needed in today's global economy. I know there are several exciting initiatives being considered at our agencies. I want to urge my colleagues to join with me in doing all we can to encourage a close working relationship with Government and businesses so that we can begin to do something about the enormous trade imbalance that continues to plague us.

A TRIBUTE TO CLAUDINE WILLIAMS

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to a preeminent civic and community leader of Nevada, Ms. Claudine Williams. On December 8, 1989, the St. Jude's Ranch for Children will

be dedicating its Night of Stars Annual Dinner to Ms. Williams. She is truly deserving of this honor.

Born in Mansfield, LA, Claudine Williams came to Las Vegas from Houston, TX, with her husband, the late Shelby G. Williams, in 1965. Together, they operated the Silver Slipper Casino on the Las Vegas strip, and opened the Holiday Casino on the famed boulevard in 1973.

Claudine Williams was one of the few women in Nevada to work as a top executive in a casino; she served as past-president and general manager of the Holiday Casino. She presently serves as the chairman of the board of the Holiday Casino-Holiday Inn. Her appointment as chairman of the board of the American Bank of Commerce established another first as a woman in Nevada.

Claudine's energy and commitment to the community and State led her to serve and give resources to many varied endeavors.

On the State level, she was appointed a member of the State board of equalization by Gov. Robert List, where she served for 5 years. Gov. Richard Bryan appointed Ms. Williams as a member of the commission on tourism in 1984, where she presently serves.

In 1985, she was elected to serve on the Board of Directors of the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority, and is presently serving as secretary/treasurer. Earlier this month she was elected the 1990 chairman of the board of the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce.

She also serves as a board member for the Valley Hospital Medical Center's Board of Governors, the Nevada Gaming Foundation for Educational Excellence, IGT [international gaming technology], and Boy Scouts of America, Boulder Dam area.

Claudine has been a long-time supporter of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. She is past-chairman of the UNLV Foundation, where she presently serves on the board of trustees. She established an endowment fund in her husband's memory for scholarships to UNLV's College of Hotel Administration and has donated to UNLV for its dormitory construction project. In addition, Ms. Williams established a junior executive training program for UNLV students at the Holiday Casino. Her most recent honor was UNLV naming a distinguished academic chair after Ms. Williams.

Her support has reached numerous charities, including serving as chairman of the Board of Trustees for St. Jude's Ranch for Children, Home of the Good Shepherd, and Multiple Sclerosis, and vice chairperson on the United Way Campaign Cabinet.

Claudine has received numerous honors and awards for her commitment and dedication to the community. In 1986, she was honored by the chamber of commerce as one of the Las Vegas Women of Achievement. In 1981, she was the recipient of the Easter Seals Silver Lily Award, and in 1979, Good Gal Award from UNLV. She was also honored at the Las Vegas Catholic Community Services Third Annual Basque Festival, and was the first woman to be named "Woman of the Year" by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Mr. Speaker, by any standard—be it community service, civic leadership, or professional contributions—Claudine Williams represents the finest in southern Nevada's commitment to excellence. I ask my colleagues to join me today in commending Ms. Williams in her well-deserved recognition for outstanding contributions and loyalty to the community.

CELEBRATING THE OPENING OF INTERSTATE ROUTE 78

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the completion of Interstate Route 78 in eastern Pennsylvania. This morning, the ribbon will be cut and the highway will be officially opened. This 32-mile stretch of highway will complete a badly needed section of the Interstate Highway System and provide a vital link from eastern Pennsylvania to New York City.

This long-awaited ribbon cutting comes after much discussion over many years between many voices in our communities. Both my predecessor, The Honorable Fred B. Rooney and I helped maintain Federal funding for I-78 while the issues surrounding its completion were addressed.

During the past 7 years, the Lehigh Valley has witnessed unprecedented economic change and growth and the completion of I-78 means better access for commerce and travel to and from our communities. It is thought that traffic congestion will be lessened on Route 22 and on overtaxed secondary roads, and surely tourism will increase. However substantially increased congestion will put pressure on other secondary roads, particularly at the new I-78 exits. As access to and from the East is improved, people currently commuting to New York City from New Jersey or Westchester County will look to the Lehigh Valley as a place to raise their families. So my fellow Lehigh Valley citizens, let us rise to the challenge posed by I-78, with the wind at our backs, looking to the past in respect for tradition, and forward in confidence that we can define our own destiny.

But as people take up residence here, they will also seek to work, create businesses and invest here. Along with the benefits of a new highway, responsibilities also accrue. The completion of a major thoroughfare affects our region profoundly. And regional planning issues must be addressed.

Many communities around the I-78 corridor in Pennsylvania are already looking to the future to revise their land use and density guidelines, to ensure that the secondary roads in our communities are capable of handling the increased load generated by new commercial and residential development. The cities, townships, and boroughs in the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton area must ensure that trash removal, sewers, water, and power can accommodate the additional growth. And our school systems must be prepared to handle increasing enrollments. Our need to consciously plan for open space increases mark-

edly. Changes in the way we look at economic development must be also made if we are to maintain the high quality of life Lehigh Valley residents have come to expect and indeed those coming to live in the valley themselves seek.

There are several individuals and groups I would like to thank for their involvement and support for this project over the years: Tom Larsen, Federal Highway Administrator, who 10 years ago was PennDOT secretary and Walt Dealtry, president of the I-78 coalition. These men were two key driving forces behind the completion of I-78. In addition I'd like to pay my respects to the Allentown-Lehigh County, Bethlehem, and Two Rivers Chambers of Commerce for rallying the business community behind the project. I would hope that the enthusiasm they showed for completion could now be translated to applying principles of regionalism to keep our communities healthy. There are signs that this is taking place. Finally, I'd like to thank Lehigh Valley Pride for organizing the I-78 celebration on the highway last month. Whatever one thinks of this new artery, its coming is certainly a major occasion in the history of the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Valley Pride understood that well. The cooperation between these individuals and groups was critical and they are to be congratulated for working well together.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, please join me in celebrating the opening of I-78, a vital commercial, commuter, and development link in the Lehigh Valley.

TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY PROMOTION ACT OF 1989

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce, along with Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. MINETA, the Trade and Technology Promotion Act of 1989. This is a far-reaching bill designed to both strengthen and streamline the Government agencies responsible for overseeing the U.S. industrial and technology base.

A critical element of America's economic future will be an integrated, coherent trade and technology policy that can ensure this country's competitiveness in the commercialization of new products and technologies. At present, the United States lacks the necessary policy-coordinating mechanism to enable us to move advanced technologies from the laboratory to the global marketplace as efficiently as some of our competitors.

We are in danger of forfeiting our position of economic and technological leadership to those nations who are better able to commercialize new technologies, and whose governments work closely with the private sector to efficiently target technological leadership in key industries.

The legislation I am introducing today will create a Department of Industry and Technology to replace the Department of Commerce, will create a new advanced civilian technology

agency, and will restructure and expand the membership of the National Security Council. It will also bolster the United States and Foreign Commercial Service.

The key components of this legislation are as follows:

First. It establishes a Department of Industry and Technology, whose primary mission is the marriage of industrial and technological concerns, both domestic and international, to enhance American competitiveness. The Department of Industry and Technology would replace and assume most of the functions of the current Department of Commerce.

Second. It creates an Advanced Civilian Technology Agency [ACTA] within the Department of Industry and Technology. ACTA will support research and development projects by businesses, academic institutions, and private laboratories that are intended to advance civilian technological developments and facilitate the more rapid commercialization of new products, processes, and services. ACTA will promote promising civilian technologies in much the same way that the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency currently advances defense-related research, and will enter into contracts and cooperative agreements to speed the development of advanced technologies.

Third. It expands the National Security Council by adding the Secretary of Industry and Technology, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the U.S. Trade Representative as permanent members of the NSC. This will ensure that our long-term industrial competitiveness and trade concerns are factored into national security decisionmaking.

Fourth. It sets a floor on the staffing level within the United States and Foreign Commercial Service to ensure that sufficient personnel are employed to fill all authorized positions in domestic and foreign offices of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service.

Americans must recognize that the future of our Nation will rise and fall with the productivity and prosperity of our technological and industrial base. Everything we want to do, from cleaning up the environment to finding a cure for AIDS to ending poverty and homelessness on our streets and throughout the world, ultimately depends on the health of our economy and our ability to compete in leading technologies in the global marketplace.

The Trade and Technology Promotion Act of 1989 will develop the mechanism to make the Government a more effective participant in setting long-range goals for U.S. technology policy. It will give a greater priority to the development and commercialization potential of key industries and technologies, and serve to focus Federal efforts on the revitalization of our industrial base. The increasingly competitive international economy of the 21st century demands that we reform and strengthen both the public and private institutions to meet the challenge.

I urge my colleagues to lend their strong support to the Trade and Technology Promotion Act of 1989.

INTRODUCTION OF TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY PROMOTION ACT OF 1989

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join with Senator GLENN and Representatives MEL LEVINE, SANDER LEVIN, and NORM MINETA in introducing the Trade and Technology Promotion Act of 1989. Our proposal takes a vital step forward in reclaiming America's economic strength and enhancing our Nation's ability to compete in the global marketplace of the 1990's and beyond.

The initiative addresses several key aspects of the way our Nation and our Federal Government deal with trade and competitiveness issues. Specifically, the bill:

- Raises the profile of international economic issues in our national security agenda by placing our top economic Cabinet officers on the National Security Council;

- Lays the basis for a private-led, public-supported partnership to research, develop, and exploit the latest commercial technologies;

- Restructures our trade-related Federal agencies to enhance Federal support for U.S. exports, with a renewed commitment to the Foreign Commercial Service and creation of an "Export Strike Force"; and

- Acknowledges the importance of science and technology in our commercial future by elevating the post of science adviser to the President and giving it statutory basis.

In the past, much of the debate on trade has focused on ways to break down foreign barriers to our exports, including the Gephardt amendment to the Omnibus Trade Act of 1988, "Super 301," and the Structural Impediments Initiative with Japan. This effort forms a vital part of our trade agenda, assuring our workers, farmers, and businesses that if they take the tough steps needed to restore their economic vitality, their Government will ensure that foreign markets are open to their products. But even as we look forward to the aggressive use of these and other tools at the disposal of the administration, we know that this is only part of the story. Once foreign barriers are removed, American exporters must be prepared to take full advantage of new opportunities. This is the focus of the Trade and Technology Promotion Act.

RAISING THE PROFILE OF ECONOMIC ISSUES

Our proposal places the Secretaries of Commerce and Treasury and the U.S. Trade Representative on the National Security Council, and beefs up the NSC's capacity to address economic and trade issues by providing additional staff and resources specifically for this purpose.

Today, economics, foreign policy, and national security are equal partners, inextricably linked. Our ability to influence world events is anchored in the strength of our economy.

Throughout the post-World War II period, we have relegated economic security to a secondary role in our national security agenda, sacrificing the long-term health of our economy in pursuit of foreign policy and defense concerns. We kept our markets open to

promote economic growth abroad, without insisting on equal access to foreign markets. We supplied massive capital flows to rebuild Europe and help developing nations, transferred technology freely abroad, and used our wealth and research capacity to ensure Western security, while nations under our defense umbrella invested in commercial expansion. Such measures helped bring much of the world to a new level of peace and prosperity, but the world has changed, and America must adapt to a new global economy.

We cannot abandon our world leadership role, but neither can we afford to ignore the impact of foreign policy decisions on the state of our economy. And yet we continue to exclude our top economic decision-makers from strategic discussions of national security. Negotiations with Japan on the FSX coproduction deal, for example, went on for 3 years without significant input from the Commerce Secretary or the U.S. Trade Representative. Yet the results of this flawed deal will have a potential disastrous impact on the health of America's aerospace industry. Our bill ensures that commercial and economic factors will be fully considered in the establishment of U.S. strategic and foreign policy.

FORGING A PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP FOR PROGRESS

Our bill puts forth a more rational and longer term view on issues related to advanced technology. It creates the Advanced Civilian Technology Agency [ACTA] to work together with the private sector and the academic community to identify and foster research and commercial application of progress in the emerging technologies.

Instead of fostering and facilitating vital research and development in civilian areas, our Government tends to adopt an arm's length approach toward private efforts to perform R&D in emerging technologies; in some cases, in fact, antitrust regulations and other Federal laws may actually discourage such efforts.

We must recognize that the nature of commercial product development has changed. Today, the huge capital requirements and large externalities required for major civilian R&D projects often make it difficult for even the largest private firms to go it alone.

In the defense arena, we have recognized this situation and created the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency [DARPA]. DARPA links private and public capabilities to develop key emerging technologies with an impact on our national defense.

In the civilian sector, the creation of Sematech and moves to promote research and development in high-definition television and superconductivity are worthy efforts. But we must also get ahead of the curve in new areas, such as biogenetics, fusion, and advanced robotics. This will be ACTA's principal responsibility.

RESTRUCTURING THE FEDERAL APPROACH TO TRADE

Our bill makes several key changes in our Federal structure to give American exporters better support. Among other changes, the bill establishes new, well-defined trade duties for an enhanced Department of Commerce—to be called the Department of Industry and Technology—and gives this Department a greater statutory requirement to support ex-

ports and technology development. It beefs up the Foreign Commercial Service and creates an Export Enhancement Committee—which might be characterized as an export strike force—to work with U.S. business to identify and exploit foreign export opportunities. The bill also streamlines the process of approval for export of high-technology goods that do not threaten our national security.

These changes are needed if we are to give American exporters a fighting chance. Right now, our Federal Government's level of support for exports, as represented by the resources made available to the Foreign Commercial Service, ranks at the bottom of all major industrialized countries. U.S. exporters, especially small businesses, have to work their way through a maze of 25 Federal agencies which have a role in establishing U.S. trade policy. Compared to Japan's MITI and similarly focused authorities in other nations, we seem like an affable sandlot football team going off to play the San Francisco 49ers.

Further, our various agencies work in isolation and often at cross-purposes. One agency encourages U.S. firms to move into high technology exports; another stops them cold if they try to sell even outdated technology abroad. Independent trade and investment agencies like the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, Eximbank, and the Trade and Development Program are left without an overall strategy to coordinate their efforts. The restructuring in our bill will address these problems.

PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

An important measure in our bill is the establishment of a permanent statutory position of Assistant to the President for Science and Technology. It is no coincidence that the rising economic fortunes of countries like Japan, West Germany, and the Far Eastern NIC's correspond to a growing emphasis in these countries on science and technology. With half our population, Japan produces twice as many engineers and scientists as we do. The number of patents issued to American inventors has dropped by nearly 10 percent in years, while patents issued to Japanese inventors have increased fourfold. Other countries have now supplanted the U.S. dominance in world markets for advanced machine tools, lasers, robotics, and telecommunications. Institutes such as the U.S. Defense Science Board now warn that leadership in engineering, production, and commercial technology has already passed from the United States to other nations.

In addition to advising the President on issues in the field of science, this position will be charged with developing and implementing a national strategy to reassert America's scientific and technological excellence.

CONCLUSION

We need to make these innovations and others. We need to boost our savings rate, expand investment in R&D, improve education, return a long-term perspective and a sense of responsibility to corporate America, and much more. And we need to do all of these things now. That's not simple—but it's not impossible either.

Our parents were able to defeat depression at home and dictatorships abroad at the same time. And while the fight is less dramatic today, the stakes are just as high. We must rise to meet the challenges of a changing world in order to give our children and their children the jobs, hope, and opportunity they deserve.

I hope that our colleagues in the Congress, as well as the President, also see the nature of the challenges we face, and join us as we rise to meet them. For a great nation that is not the agent of change is sure to be its victim.

TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY PROMOTION ACT

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I join today with my colleagues Congressman LEVINE, GEPHARDT, and MINETA in introducing a measure critical to the welfare, security, and future of our country.

The aims of the Trade and Technology Promotion Act are to expand U.S. participation in international trade by enhancing the competitiveness of American business and to accelerate the development and application of our technology.

In August I joined a congressional study mission to the booming capital cities of Southeast Asia. There I found stark and disturbing evidence of how underprepared, understaffed, and undertrained we are to compete in a burgeoning market of countless millions.

In the streets and stores of Bangkok, Jakarta, and Manila, American businesses are conspicuously scarce. American-labeled consumer goods are almost invisible, both in the traditional shops operated by small entrepreneurs and in the American-style malls that typically are anchored by a branch of a Tokyo department store. And it is virtually impossible to spot an American vehicle amidst the traffic-choked roadways, unless you count the cars of the U.S. Ambassadors.

A few famous American brand names do dot the landscape: There is one Ford billboard near the Bangkok airport and a Motorola sign here and there. But the only widely visible hallmarks of American business enterprise are a bottle of Coke or Pepsi, the golden arches of McDonald's and the benign visage of Colonel Sanders.

At a briefing of our delegation by the American Chamber of Commerce in Bangkok, I suggested that if present trends continue, the contest for goods and services in Southeast Asia could be all over in a decade.

"Wrong," shot back one of the business representatives there. "Not maybe, for sure, and not in 10 years, 5."

We cannot merely wait for other nations to ease our trade problems by lowering their trade barriers. We should keep the pressure on them, certainly, but we must seize the initiative to save ourselves.

The common refrain from the American business people I talked to abroad was that

the U.S. Government must become a more active player in export promotion, not by over-riding and displacing efforts in the private sector, but by cooperating with and lending support to business.

This requires a recognition of the fact that current structures of our Government are not only ill-equipped for this task, but often are impediments. Many of my colleagues and I believe that a restructuring of our trade policy apparatus is necessary.

This legislation is a first and important step. It will consolidate our currently fragmented export efforts under one official; it will elevate the importance of our economic security by expanding the National Security Council to include economic officials; it will create a technology agency to spend promising innovations into commercial production, and it will beef up the number of U.S. commercial service officers abroad, among other things.

I do not underestimate the challenges ahead. What is required is no less than a fundamental shift in thinking. We in the United States must revise our reflexive assumption that the relationship between business and government is only an adversarial one. And we must appreciate more viscerally the inextricable link between economic strength and national security.

The alternative, the status quo, is simply untenable; our persistent trade imbalance is a clarion reminder of this.

The American people are more and more aware that their Nation's economic strength must be nurtured and defended. They know it is the foundation of our national security and our national standard of living.

This legislation tells them their leaders are no longer taking American economic strength for granted. It tells them we know it is time for all our policymakers, from the White House right down to the embassies and consulates, to apply this thinking systematically.

The stakes could not be higher.

TRIBAL COLLEGES: SHAPING THE FUTURE OF NATIVE AMERICANS

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of this body and the American public, and extremely important special report by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching entitled "Tribal Colleges: Shaping the Future of Native America."

Tribal colleges are relatively new institutions which are playing an increasingly vital role in assisting Native Americans and their respective tribes in escaping what has been a tragic cycle of poverty, unemployment, and despair. Despite chronic underfunding from the Federal Government, tribal colleges have become one of the few truly positive new developments in Indian country. Increasingly, Native Americans are using these new institutions of higher learning to develop their individual skills and open up new horizons of opportunity for themselves.

While the tribal colleges have already established a remarkable track-record of success, Mr. Speaker, it is absolutely essential that the White House and Congress work together to provide financial resources necessary for these proven institutions to continue expanding the scope and quality of the programs they offer.

Mr. Speaker, I request that the foreword to the special report written by Ernest Boyer, be reprinted with my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. There are four tribal colleges in my State of South Dakota, and I have first hand familiarity with the positive impact they have had on the hopes and aspirations of the Indian community. I recommend the special report to all Americans who are interested in gaining a greater insight into the achievements of these colleges as well as the great challenges they face.

FOREWORD—TRIBAL COLLEGES: SHAPING THE FUTURE OF NATIVE AMERICANS

(By Ernest Boyer)

Twenty years ago in Arizona, Native Americans created a new institution—the first tribally controlled college. Today twenty-four higher learning institutions, founded and controlled by Indians, are serving Native communities from Michigan to Washington State. While most of these colleges are no more than a decade old—a blink in time for higher education—they have undergone dramatic growth, expanding and gaining recognition in spite of conditions others would regard as impossible.

Researchers from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching spent two years studying these remarkable institutions. We reviewed the federal government's past attempts to "educate" the Indians and discovered how, in the desert left by a long history of failed policies, the Navajos in 1968 created Navajo Community College, inspiring a movement that now offers to Native Americans a door of hope.

Viewed by the numbers alone, tribal colleges add up to only a small fraction of the total higher education picture—the equivalent perhaps of a small branch of a single state university. But using conventional yardsticks to measure these colleges misses the significance of their work. Tribally controlled colleges can be understood only in the historical context of Indian education and in the spiritual role they play in bringing renewal to their people. When viewed from these perspectives, tribal colleges assume a mission of great consequence to Native Americans and to the nation.

During the conduct of this study, we were struck by the capacity of tribal colleges to cope with resources that are painfully restricted. At almost all of the institutions, salaries are far too low, libraries are shockingly underfunded, and administrators struggle to operate with day-to-day budget constraints that other higher learning institutions would totally reject. Although a few of the colleges have accommodating campuses, many are getting by with mismatched trailers or unsuitable buildings converted from other uses. Still, faced with difficult conditions, tribal colleges have managed not only to stay alive, but also to expand their services and creatively serve their students and their communities.

These young, vital colleges, primarily two-year institutions, offer first a conventional collegiate curriculum for students who can not only complete formal degrees but also

prepare themselves for transfer to four-year institutions. They enroll, as well, older students who cannot leave their home, and serve as re-entering institutions for those who may have dropped out. Tribal colleges also provide enrichment for the secondary schools that surround them.

Tribal colleges are truly community institutions. After years of brutal physical hardship and disorienting cultural loss, Native Americans—through the tribal college movement—are building new communities based on shared traditions. They are challenging the conditions that plague their societies and continue to threaten their survival.

For many decades American Indian reservations have been demoralized by the seemingly permanent condition of extreme poverty. In some tribal communities, unemployment reaches 80 percent. The disease of alcoholism has taken a severe toll on Indians since its introduction into their culture, and today requires the most serious immediate attention. Health care is of the most critical concern. Infant mortality rates on some of the reservations are at shocking levels—as high as double the national average. The tragedy of early death from illness or suicide has touched all members of these family-oriented communities. These crises require urgent attention, and tribal colleges are working to provide the leadership, programs, and resources to meet the challenge.

At the heart of the tribal college movement is a commitment by Native Americans to reclaim their cultural heritage. The commitment to reaffirm traditions is a driving force fed by a spirit based on shared history passed down through generations, and on common goals. Some tribes have lost much of their tradition, and feel, with a sense of urgency, that they must reclaim all they can from the past even as they confront problems of the present. The obstacles in this endeavor are enormous but, again, Indians are determined to reaffirm their heritage, and tribal colleges, through their curriculum and campus climate, are places of great promise.

As we completed our study we were forced to reflect on how the tribal college movement relates to our history, to the rest of higher education—and to the future of our country.

Well-intentioned people from the earliest white "settlers" have sought to share white civilization, through education, with the natives of this land and attempts have repeatedly been made to separate young Indian students from their culture "for their own good." The boarding school approach described in this report continues, in some places, to this very day. Throughout the years Indians have been blamed for their resistance to these efforts at assimilation, which many whites believed was essential if Native Americans were to make "progress."

But if we have learned anything from our relationship with the American Indian, it is that people cannot be torn from their cultural roots without harm. To the extent that we fail to assist Native Americans, through their own institutions, to reclaim their past and secure their future, we are compounding the costly errors of the past.

No one can reasonably deny that the United States has accumulated over the years large moral and legal obligations to the Indians. But past policy disasters have occurred, and continue to occur, largely because the prevailing white population for the most part can only see the relationship as a one-way street. If we would like the

American Indian to benefit from what we have to give, we might begin by learning to appreciate and benefit from what the Indian has to give us.

We believe that a good place to start learning from American Indians is the tribal college, where we can learn about survival, about hope and determination in the face of extreme adversity, about renewal of community, about reclaiming the individual and the society from dependencies of all sorts, and about creatively connecting education to the larger world. Clearly American society as a whole has a great deal to gain by supporting the tribal college movement—and learning from the first Americans.

It is in this spirit that we make our recommendations. The need of the colleges for more financial support is a vital part of what we found, but it is only a part. Equally important is the need for more connections between the larger American society and the Native American communities through support of the tribal colleges. Native Americans have laid the groundwork by dint of sheer determination and conviction. They are on the threshold of a new era. Building on this remarkable beginning will serve us all.

UNITED STATES ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the American-Arab Affairs Journal in its summer 1989 issue published an article by Joe Lockard "USAID: Subsidizing Collective Punishment."

This article was highly critical of American assistance programs for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza who live under Israeli military occupation. The article criticizes the way U.S.-funded projects are designed and implemented and the way they subsidize occupation. The article questions how useful the projects were in helping Palestinians. Because this article raised serious questions about an assistance program which was considered successful and helpful in a unique environment, I wrote the State Department on September 15, 1989, and asked for comments on the article.

Attached is a reply received from the State Department, dated November 7, 1989, as well as letters written by two of the five American private voluntary organizations operating in the West Bank and Gaza, ANERA, and Save the Children.

The letters follow:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, September 15, 1989.

HON. JAMES A. BAKER III,

Secretary of State, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Attached is an article which appeared in the American-Arab Affairs Summer 1989 issue which is highly critical of the United States assistance program for the West Bank and Gaza administered by American private voluntary organizations.

I have consistently supported this program and am disturbed by this article. I

would appreciate a review of the article by the Department of State and by the Agency for International Development and would like your critique of it and its conclusions.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

LEE H. HAMILTON,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, DC, November 7, 1989.

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary Baker has asked me to respond to your letter of September 15, 1989 concerning the American-Arab Affairs Summer 1989 journal article by Joe Lockard, entitled, "USAID: Subsidizing Collective Punishment."

The author's principal theme is that either through default or lack of concern in the State Department, our funds are being used as a weapon in the Israeli Defense Force's confrontation with Palestinians and the uprising ("Intifada"). We do not share this view which offers a distorted picture of the A.I.D. program in the West Bank and Gaza.

Clearance of PVO (private voluntary organization) projects with the Government of Israel (GOI) is sometimes problematic. U.S. PVOs must register with the GOI; the GOI expects them to seek its concurrence prior to proceeding with project activities. Because we fund PVOs primarily as grantees, it has been our longstanding practice since 1975 to have PVOs take the responsibility for seeking GOI concurrence on their projects, with the understanding that we would be willing to intervene on their behalf with the GOI, if requested by the PVOs.

In the past year, the PVOs have sought our help on only a limited number of occasions. We raise disapprovals with the GOI on behalf of the PVOs when the PVOs so request. In three projects mentioned in the article (the SCF revolving loan fund, the purchase of agricultural machinery for a cooperative in Gaza, and a SCF project with the Society of Engineers in Gaza), the Embassy discussed the disapprovals with the GOI and the projects are proceeding. Although GOI disapproval of selected projects was previously a concern, it is now infrequent and not a serious problem.

As examples of problematic undertakings, the article cites a large number of UNDP projects. These fall outside our A.I.D.-funded portfolio. In many cases, the author does not clearly label these examples, leaving the implication that we share in the responsibility for them. On the contrary, we have no oversight or control over UNDP projects.

Our program is guided by the needs and preferences of Palestinians living and working at all levels in the West Bank and Gaza; most of the proposals that we fund are based upon Palestinian requests. A.I.D.-funded PVOs work with over 600 local counterpart groups, rather than individuals, in an effort to maximize the sustainability and impact of our development efforts. The U.S. Government (through the Consulate General and Embassy) is itself in frequent contact with Palestinians who operate a wide variety of development projects throughout the West Bank and Gaza. Indeed, Palestinians

run one A.I.D.-funded PVO entirely, and make up most of the staff of the others.

The only Israeli role in the program is through the project clearance process. They do not choose which projects receive funds from A.I.D.; the GOI has unsuccessfully asked us on numerous occasions to fund their own preferred projects. While projects in certain troubled communities are occasionally blocked by the GOI, we know of no instance in which implementation of all projects for a particular community has been disallowed. The vast majority of projects proposed by the PVOs are implemented.

The article's contentions regarding: a) certain PVOs' orientation toward "pro-Jordanian traditionalists"; b) program-wide 50 percent project approval rates; c) blacklisting of villages; and d) A.I.D.-sponsored projects' "severe bias" against economic development are unsupported. They certainly do not match the perceptions of the Consulate General, the Embassy, A.I.D./Washington staff, PVO employees, or beneficiaries of A.I.D.-funded projects.

Contrary to the title of Mr. Lockard's article, the humanitarian and economic development activities that A.I.D. is contributing to—such as food supplements to orphans and indigent adults, roads, sewers, drinking water, schools, agricultural technology, marketing assistance, scholarships, and medical services—do not constitute "subsidizing collective punishment".

For your additional information, we are enclosing copies of responses by two PVOs to Mr. Lockard's article.

We welcome any further comments you may have on this matter. Of course, we look forward to your and the Subcommittee's continued support for this important program.

Sincerely,

JANET G. MULLINS,
Assistant Secretary,
Legislative Affairs.

AMERICAN NEAR EAST REFUGEE AID,
September 19, 1989.

Re letter to the editor for the next edition of Arab-American Affairs.

Ms. ANNE JOYCE,

Editor, Director of Publications, American-Arab Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR ANNE: I write with reference to Mr. Lockard's article "U.S. AID: Subsidizing Collective Punishment of Palestinians."

Initially let me say that ANERA has a social and economic development program in the West Bank and Gaza Strip partially funded by U.S. AID. In our projects, we strongly emphasize, on the one hand, job creation and income growth and, on the other, institution building. More specifically, we work with broad based, grass roots Palestinian institutions such as agriculture cooperatives, local municipalities, and health care institutions. We provide funding and technical assistance so that these institutions can improve their capabilities, viz., the services they provide their members or citizens—and help the Palestinians gain more control over their own lives. As noted, part of our funding does come from U.S. AID. We are proud to be associated with this Congressionally funded program of assistance to the Palestinians. It has made a positive difference in the West Bank and Gaza Strip since its inception in 1975.

Let me now turn to Mr. Lockard's article. I would like to address four aspects of it that directly relate to ANERA's activities: the assertion that USAID is subsidizing col-

lective punishment against Palestinians; the assertion that the American private voluntary organizations' (PVO's) projects in certain communities are totally blocked, and thus the Palestinians in these communities are being punished; the assertion that American PVOs are subsidizing the occupation, i.e., undertaking municipal improvements (that are the responsibility of the occupation authorities) rather than economic infrastructure; and the assertion that the Palestinians' view of the projects is mixed, from ready acceptance to rejection.

In any article of this type, there are always elements of truth, some correct interpretations and assertions. This article is not an exception. Indeed there are problems associated with the development program in the West Bank and Gaza. It would be abnormal if there were not, given that the program is being conducted while the territories are under military occupation. And during the last two years, some problems have become more acute due to the intifada and the authorities reaction to it.

This being said, there are many inaccuracies in Mr. Lockard's article. First, with respect to the assertion that PVO projects are blocked in certain "troublesome" communities, ANERA is active in most of those villages or towns the author cites by name. Specifically, we have ongoing, functioning projects with Palestinian institutions in Kufr Malek, Kalkilya, Kufr Nume, Sair, and soon will have one in Beit Sahour. Mr. Lockard states that there are problems with a number of mini dairy and land reclamation projects. Indeed, problems do arise, but the fact is that these again are ongoing, functioning Palestinian projects assisted by ANERA with U.S. AID funds. By stating the above, I am not trying to assert that there are no unsettled questions with the authorities. Nevertheless, the bulk of what ANERA wishes to implement with the Palestinians is eventually implemented.

With respect to the assertion that the projects are subsidizing the occupation, i.e., by emphasizing municipal improvements rather than economic infrastructure, let me state that 56% of ANERA's projects are in the area of rural agricultural development. Among the PVOs, ANERA has the most municipal projects, however, they constitute only 15% of our total activities. The balance deal with health and education. Let me add that, by policy we limit the municipal projects to those that promote job creation and income growth.

With respect to the Palestinians' attitudes towards the program, Mr. Lockard is correct when he states that it varies from ready acceptance to rejection. He goes on to quote, though, only those individuals who are either mildly or strongly critical of the program. We would suggest though that the fact that ANERA has at least 75 projects with broad based, grass roots, Palestinian institutions, the members of which are aware of the funding sources, shows that there are a great many Palestinians who vote with their actions for the projects.

With respect to the major assertion or thesis of the article, i.e., the program subsidizes collective punishment of the Palestinians, we would contend that the above information and corrections of the author's misstatements strongly indicate otherwise.

Lastly, let us hope that our attention would not be diverted by unfounded assertions such as those appearing in this article. Rather we should use our energies to move forward the peace process so that the Palestinians can realize their own destiny and the

Arabs, Israelis, and Palestinians can live in peace in the Middle East.

Sincerely yours,

PETER GUBSER,
President.

SAVE THE CHILDREN,
Westport, CT, September 25, 1989.

Ms. ANNE JOYCE,

Editor, American-Arab Affairs Council,
Washington, DC.

DEAR Ms. JOYCE: I am writing to comment on the article "U.S. AID: Subsidizing Collective Punishment" which appeared in the summer 1989 edition of American-Arab Affairs. While this article raises important issues and questions, it suffers from several factual inaccuracies and an overly simplistic depiction of US economic assistance in the West Bank and Gaza.

The inaccuracies to which I will confine myself are those that involve Save the Children (SCF). On page 67 the article states that AID did not intervene on behalf of the agency's position, that SCF "had had enough" and therefore "returned . . . AID money in protest," and that "the project now continues under new sponsors." USAID did in fact intervene quite actively in support of SCF's position, both in the field and in Washington, at quite senior levels, and in close coordination with SCF senior management. Save the Children never returned AID funds in protest. In fact, today the loan program continues quite successfully with AID as the primary funder and as testimony of how AID funds support legitimate economic development activities.

On page 70 the author wrongly suggests that Save the Children "has cut its AID funding request by three quarters" in order to avoid the purported problems associated with AID funding. The fact of the matter is that our current funding request to USAID is based on our annual program strategy, the cost of which varies from year to year. This year's request is less than previous requests only because our annual program plans require less financial support.

As a matter of principle, SCF programs around the world always seek multiple funding sources, and we only implement projects that are consistent with SCF goals and priorities and those over which we have control. These policies do not vary whether our donor is USAID, United Nations agencies, or any other donor.

Finally, I would like to express the view that the article portrays an overly simplistic and distorted perception of USAID assistance. USAID assistance as implemented through the PVOs has provided concrete assistance and help to thousands of Palestinians. By and large, the programs have operated independent from political pressure or influence. In the case of Save the Children, our international and Palestinian national staff are completely responsible for the design and implementation of all USAID-funded projects. To suggest that the projects implemented by Save the Children or any other AID funded PVO "subsidize collective punishment" is a preposterous and naive perception.

This is not to suggest that the questions and issues raised in the article do not comprise legitimate concerns. My hope is that these issues can be further explored in a more informed and more in depth manner.

Sincerely,

NEAL KENY,
Regional Director,
Middle East/Europe/North Africa.

IN RECOGNITION OF BESS
WHITEHEAD SCOTT—A TEXAS
ORIGINAL

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, the history of the great State of Texas is filled with the stories of individuals who have overcome great obstacles to carve themselves a special place in our heritage. Of all these rare individuals, few stand out as distinctively as Bess Whitehead Scott.

In her 98 years, Beth Scott has known many of the century's luminaries, including Clark Gable, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Lyndon Johnson. Now retired and living in Austin, TX, she has written a delightful remembrance of her extraordinary experiences appropriately entitled "You Meet Such Interesting People." Her life and times were recently the subject of an article by Debi Martin in the Austin American-Statesman, and I ask unanimous consent that that article be reprinted following my remarks.

I know my colleagues will join me in paying tribute to Bess Whitehead Scott for a life filled with unique and memorable experiences and wishing her well.

[From the Austin American-Statesman,
Sept. 22, 1989]

SUCH AN INTERESTING LIFE—A 98-YEAR-OLD
LOOKS AHEAD

(By Debi Martin)

The scene plays like an old Katherine Hepburn movie on the late-late show.

The year is 1915.

The picture is in black and white.

A spunky young woman is telling a gruff old editor that she wants to be a reporter. This is news to him. A female reporter. No such thing, he says. He looks up at her through his glasses, which seem to be forever perched on the edge of his nose, and leans back in his large swivel chair. He tells her that women at his newspaper, like they do at most papers, only write about women's social clubs.

Although she is feeling desperate, she doesn't let it show.

She gathers her wits and tells him that the war is coming soon. The men will be leaving. Women will have to be trained to take their jobs.

The editor is impressed that she not only knows what is going on in the world, but also will not give up.

"I all but hit him over the head," said Bess Whitehead Scott, a 98-year-old freelance writer living in Austin. "He said that I had a two-week trial run and that he'd pay me \$6 a week, not bad money in those days."

That's how Scott became the first female reporter on a newspaper in Houston and one of the first women in the print media in Texas.

Although she had no experience in journalism—she did not even know how to type—and had a hearing disability in one ear, her confidence and wit won over Houston Post managing editor Harry Warner.

Scott tells of the prominent people she met, good times she had and the hardships she faced as a career woman before, between and after two world wars in You Meet

Such Interesting People, her autobiography published last month by Texas A&M University Press.

Long before women entered the work force in large numbers, Scott was a career woman in a field dominated by men. After working for the Post, Scott was employed by The Houston Press as a news reporter, features writer, columnist and department editor. In 1929, she returned to the Post, where she worked until 1956. Clark Gable, Eleanor Roosevelt and Lyndon Johnson are just a few of the interesting people she met and interviewed along the way.

She has run an advertising agency and written two high-school journalism textbooks. She has worked as a publicist in Dallas and a scriptwriter in Hollywood. For four years, she was the editor of Texas Woman, a state publication for members of Texas Business and Professional Women. Her articles have also been published in The Dallas Times Herald and Kansas City Star.

Scott worked as a journalist before television news teams could beat a paper to a story, before the advent of radio, before the wide-spread use of telephones, useful when contacting sources. When she needed a quote, she had to hit the pavement and go find the source.

Her desire, always, was to be a writer. Not one of those who sits alone and authors works from their imagination. She wanted to be a witness to history in the making, to be near to and to write about, the real people and happenings of her times. Writing was to be her meal ticket to a more exciting life than that which could be experienced on the rural farm she came from in Blanket, Texas.

Houston in 1915 was not the sprawling metropolis it is today, but it was, with a population of 78,000, already one of the largest cities in the nation.

For her first assignment, Scott was to write a caption that would run under a photograph in The Houston Post. She thought she knew what Warner wanted, but she wasn't sure. He told her, "Remember, you are on your own. I'm a busy man; don't ask me any fool questions."

She didn't.

Her first big break as a newswoman came three months later, when a tidal wave engulfed Galveston.

"I got my first byline on this one," Scott said, still proud of the story. "It was a story that any reporter would love to have. A tidal wave had hit Galveston in 1900 and 6,000 had died and they made this sea wall, and here it was 15 years later and another tidal wave hit," and about 300 died.

"My story was on a 16-year-old girl who was the only person to survive in her family of a mother and father and two sisters and a brother. She had grabbed a piece of furniture and floated on it out in the gulf for 30 hours. For hours and hours, she didn't know if she was going out to sea or headed toward the shore. When she finally hit shore, it was night. She just sat there and cried for a long time. Then she told herself to stop. She told herself to just 'Hush.'"

Scott interviewed the young girl while she lay bundled in blankets.

Another break for Scott came when the Southern Baptist Convention chose to meet for the first time in Houston. The reporter usually covering the beat said he could use some help. Scott said she could do it.

"Mr. Warner looked at me through those glasses of his—he was as baldheaded as an egg and he had a big mustache. He turned to me and said, 'What do you know about

the Baptists?' I told him that I was born and bred a Baptist. I got the assignment and wrote everything in long hand until I learned to type."

Her hearing problem did not interfere with her work. It served to make her more determined and inventive. At press conferences, if she could not hear the speaker, afterwards, she would go up to the podium and conduct one-on-one, on-the-spot interviews to get her story.

Gradually, the men in the newsroom most of whom smoked cigars and wore trench coats and brim hats—just like they did in the movies, Scott said—began to notice the female cub reporter.

"For a good while they were stand-offish and I just ignored them like they ignored me. When, finally, the city editor gave me a desk and a typewriter and a beat, the boys began to decide that I was all right. I never felt discriminated against in any way except in terms of pay. As long as I worked, I never got what the men got for doing the same kind of work, and sometimes I did it better."

Her salary at the Post was never more than \$37.50 a week. During the Depression, it was cut to \$27.50. Back then, women were more interested in marriage and children, not careers, said Scott, who once turned down a marriage proposal from a man because he expected her to quit working once they married. He was shocked. Women, back then, did not act so spunky.

She was born before the turn of the century, on Dec. 13, 1890. Her parents were Southerners. Her mother had been born on a cotton plantation near Rome, Ga., in 1855. Her father had been born on a tobacco plantation. He fought in the Civil War in battles at Bull Run and Gettysburg.

Scott was her mother's ninth child. At age 12, she nearly died when she caught the measles. The disease permanently damaged her hearing.

She attended public school in Blanket, where she was admonished by an English teacher for turning in a love story when an essay was required. The teacher accused Scott of stealing the story from a dime-store magazine. It was an original, by Scott.

In 1911, she graduated from Baylor Female College, where she excelled in Latin and Greek, and enjoyed playing basketball and tennis. She put herself through college by working two hours each day for room and board. Her brother Jess had sold two mules to pay her tuition, which was \$108.

At Baylor, Scott met her life-long friend Lila Danforth, who would later help Scott when she had to rear her children without a husband.

In 1918, Scott married a man that she now figures must have been an alcoholic. They had two children. In 1926, he disappeared, and Scott never saw him again.

"I would never have left my husband because he was an alcoholic. He was not abusive. He loved all of us very much, but he just did not have the will to conquer his problem and we did not have in those days the opportunities that we have now. I'm sure there was Alcoholics Anonymous but even then, there was a stigma. If you joined A.A., it was almost as shameful as being a drunk."

She never married again. She considers her wayward ex-husband to be the love of her life.

"I had a few proposals and a lot of propositions," said Scott, with a laugh as she flashed her big, sweet grin. "I just didn't think anybody would think as much of my

children as I did. I devoted myself to them. I didn't trust any man to do that with me."

Rearing two children on a reporter's salary was difficult, Scott said. But she had help. When her husband left her, Scott moved in with Danforth for a while. Later, Scott's mother lived with her and helped rear the grandchildren while Scott worked late at night, covering school-board meetings and interviewing celebrities.

These days, Scott lives in a retirement center that overlooks Town Lake. She doesn't look too long at the view; she suffers from vertigo and worries that she will someday fall down and break a hip.

She has outlived her children but has five grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

She is in good health. She has lived this long, she said, because of her good upbringing.

"We were raised in a fine family where people did square dancing and the church was the center of everybody's life. I never smoked or drank, and I eat right."

Besides "Such Interesting People," she has written "The Way It Was," an informal history of her family. She teaches a writing class to senior citizens, free lunches articles and is considering writing another book, tentatively titled, "If Life is So Good and Pleasant at 98, Why Not Try for 100?"

"I am very proud of the fact that, even through the Depression, I always worked," she said. "I can't just lie on a couch. It's just not my nature. I got to be busy with something. I'm just an average, ambitious girl who still has some life in her."

A CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO ULYSSES "PETE" BROWN

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the lifetime achievements and community service activities of Ulysses "Pete" Brown. Pete will be honored on December 2, 1989, at the annual awards banquet of the Harvard Tennis Club, one of southern California's oldest and most prestigious black tennis clubs, located in my district.

For the past 30 years, Mr. Brown has devoted his energies to spreading his love of the sport of tennis among black and underprivileged youth in south-central Los Angeles. A California native, Pete served in the Army as an artillery officer from 1951 to 1956. Following his release from active duty in Europe, he completed his course of study at Los Angeles State College in 1959 and began a lengthy career teaching physical education.

For 11 years, Ulysses "Pete" Brown coached basketball, cross country, and tennis at Fremont High School. In 1971, Pete came to Los Angeles Trade Technical College where he has maintained a men's tennis program for 18 years, despite an initial dearth of interest among a student body whose collective exposure to tennis was limited.

Pete Brown's commitment to teaching tennis among the youth of south-central Los Angeles has been perhaps most apparent in his enthusiastic involvement with the USTA/National Junior Tennis League, a program specifically designed to introduce tennis to

youngsters who might not otherwise be exposed to the game.

Pete has taught tennis not merely as an alternative athletic activity, but as a motivating force and a means of cultivating the spirit of competition and self-discipline. Through the vehicle of tennis, he has successfully sought to broaden the all-too-often narrow horizons of black youth from all over the Los Angeles area.

Moreover, as the driving force behind the junior tennis program in south-central Los Angeles, Ulysses "Pete" Brown has become an inspiration to countless children, adolescents, and adults. Through his own sterling example, Pete has instilled the virtues of good citizenship, integrity, community leadership, and sound values in a great many grateful black youth in south-central Los Angeles.

In recent years, Pete Brown has received numerous awards, including the Martin Luther King Community Service Award, the USTA-USTA Community Service Award, and the California Community Colleges Tennis Coach-of-the-Year Award.

As the Harvard Tennis Club prepares to express its praise and appreciation to Ulysses "Pete" Brown for his dedicated service to the youth of south-central Los Angeles, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to please join me in congratulating Pete on his achievements, and in wishing Pete, his wife, Theresa, and his daughters, Terry Lynn and Vanessa Ann, much happiness and continued success in the future.

CONGRESSMAN EDWARD F. FEIGHAN ADDRESSES HUNGARIAN-AMERICANS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, just a few days ago, my good friend from Ohio, a distinguished colleague of mine on the Foreign Affairs Committee, ED FEIGHAN, gave an outstanding address to the national convention of the American-Hungarian Federation.

In view of the historic changes that have taken place in Hungary in recent weeks and the impact those changes have had upon the rest of Eastern Europe, his remarks are particularly significant. I ask, Mr. Speaker, that my colleague Mr. FEIGHAN's remarks be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues in the Congress to give them serious and thoughtful attention.

ADDRESS TO HUNGARIAN-AMERICANS

I'm very happy to be here with you this evening for the American Hungarian Federation's national convention—in its 82nd year. And it's especially nice to be here with my good friend from Washington, Dr. Michael Szaz, and with your national president, Bishop Tibor Domotor. It's truly an honor.

In fact, I'd like to take this opportunity to publicly congratulate Bishop Domotor for commissioning a statue of President Louis Kossuth who brought democracy and freedom to the Hungarian people in 1848. Thanks to Bishop Domotor and the hard work of Dr. Szaz, this statue of President

Kossuth, the father of Hungarian democracy, will be placed in the United States Capitol. I hope to see many of you next March in Washington when the statue is unveiled.

When President Kossuth travelled to the United States in 1851 and addressed both Houses of the United States Congress, the great orator Daniel Webster declared that America's hope for Hungary was "Hungarian independence, Hungarian self-determination, and Hungarian control of Hungarian destinies." Today, we're moving closer to those goals than ever before.

Events are happening throughout Central and Eastern Europe that we never would have thought possible—not ten years ago—not five years ago—not even last year. The Berlin Wall is crumbling. And the entire Iron Curtain may, at last, be opening up.

East Germany has opened its borders—allowing its people to come and go. Unthinkable even a few weeks ago. Poland with its democratic elections has put its first non-communist government in place. Even Bulgaria's Todor Zhivkov, the longest-serving Communist party leader in the Soviet bloc, has suddenly resigned.

And, always leading the way, have been the Hungarian people. Throughout centuries of domination, the Hungarian people have not given up. Brave Hungarians living in Hungary, in Slovakia, in Transylvania, and in the Soviet Union have not given up.

This past October, on the anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, Hungary renounced its former name, "the People's Republic," which had been forced on it by Stalin and his henchmen, and proclaimed itself a republic.

With church bells tolling throughout the city, over 100,000 Hungarians took to the streets of Budapest last month. They unveiled memorial plaques at key battle sites. They laid wreaths on the tombs of their fallen heroes. They read patriotic poems. They wore their national colors of red, white, and green. They carried flags with the communist hammer and sickle torn out of the center, just as brave Hungarians had done in 1956. And they gathered that night with lighted candles and banners and flags outside Parliament to cheer speakers extolling the ideals of 1956—and to chant "Russians go home!"

Thanks to their great courage, the executed heroes of the Revolution of 1956 have been reburied with honor. Thanks to their great courage, travel and residence abroad will be a constitutional right of every Hungarian citizen. Thanks to their great courage, free multi-party elections will be held next June, and there's little question in anyone's mind but that democracy will win a decisive victory at that time.

We in the United States are faced with a great challenge. We have an historic opportunity—perhaps the greatest opportunity since the end of the Second World War—to change the map of Europe. And I say that we must seize this moment now, or it may never come again.

If economic and political reforms can succeed in Hungary, then pressure for even more reforms throughout the rest of Central and Eastern Europe will be generated.

But the free market system in Hungary is still in its early, fragile stages. It desperately needs the change to prove itself. It desperately needs our help.

If we are to remove the Iron Curtain completely, we must help the Hungarian people, and quickly. We must give them the advice that they need. The technical help that they need. And the dollars that they need.

We must make a great partnership with the people of Hungary. We dare not fail to do this, if we want Eastern Europe to move from the darkness of oppression into the light of freedom and democracy.

We in the United States House of Representatives have already begun our work. Last month, we passed legislation that will send \$40 million dollars to help develop private enterprise in Hungary. To send badly needed technical aid to Hungarian farmers and small businessmen. To send scholarships to Hungarian students to study at American universities.

I had the honor of hearing Lech Walesa, the living symbol of Poland's Solidarity, speak earlier this week in the halls of Congress. And I can tell you that it's imperative that President Bush support this legislation, and support it quickly, lest we let down the Hungarian people and the Polish people and oppressed peoples throughout Eastern Europe.

It's in this spirit that I also want to call upon the leaders of the American Hungarian community assembled tonight here in Akron to work especially hard now for the economic prosperity and moral renewal of your homeland.

The American Hungarian Federation has a rich history of experience with this work. The Federation was founded in my home city—Cleveland, Ohio—in 1906 to defend Hungarian freedom when the Emperor-King Francis Joseph removed Hungary's constitutionally-elected government. After that crisis was resolved, the Federation continued to work for the causes of freedom and democracy in both the United States and Hungary.

Through its good will and its good works, the Federation proved that the Hungarian people will always be the good friends of the United States. The Federation sponsored war bond drives in both World War One and World War Two, and it remained loyal throughout these wars to America. It helped Hungarians escaping from Hungary before the Communist takeover. It helped the freedom fighters and refugees who fled Hungary in 1957 and came to the United States. Since the 1960's, the Federation has been in the forefront of the struggle for human rights in Hungary and Transylvania, where more than 2.5 million Hungarians are living under terrible repression.

I'd like to commend the American Hungarian Federation tonight for all of its fine efforts to bring democracy and freedom to Hungary. And I'd like to encourage you to join those of us in the United States Congress who are working to remove the Iron Curtain forever. The knowledge and insight that you, the leaders of the American-Hungarian community in this room, possess regarding Hungary is a thousand-times more than most Americans have. With your knowledge, with your continued dedication, and with your hard work, democracy and the free-market system cannot help but grow and flourish in Hungary today.

But I must tell you—even though I have great hope for your people in Hungary, I remain very worried about the Hungarians of Transylvania. Even though communist dictators are falling from power throughout Eastern Europe, Nicolae Ceausescu is the last hold out. Even though the communist bloc is crumbling into pieces, Ceausescu—the most despicable of all—shows no signs of leaving.

Romania has one of the worst human rights records in the entire world, yet Ceausescu still manages to hold onto this

power. The people of Romania are freezing because of coal shortages and going hungry because there is no meat in the stores, yet Ceausescu holds on. A living monument to Stalinism.

Life for the Hungarian minority in Transylvania is growing more and more desperate. The Romanian government has been on a rampage, destroying more than 40,000 homes, churches, and monuments in order to build a palace and civic center for this communist dictator. The government has even bulldozed entire villages.

This desecration is a disgrace—and a crime. Hungarians living in Romania have been forced to respond in the only way that they can—escape. Over 20,000 of your brothers and sisters have fled Romania to find refuge in Hungary.

You all know why they are leaving. Ceausescu is leading a campaign to destroy the remnants of Hungarian culture in Transylvania. Those who have escaped to Hungary speak of his attempts to ban all Hungarian books. Of beatings if they spoke Hungarian. Of requiring all newborn Hungarian children to receive Romanian names.

We in the United States are doing all that we can to help these brave and battered people.

Last year, Congress unanimously passed House Resolution 505 which protested in the strongest terms possible the Romanian government's deplorable record on human rights and its treatment of national minorities.

And I, personally, worked with your able representative, Dr. Szaz, to send a letter protesting these abuses to Secretary of State George Shultz. More than 200 of my colleagues in the House joined in this attempt to speed emergency relief funds to help the thousands and thousands of refugees from Romania camped in Hungary.

Now we must redouble our efforts and work even harder to secure freedom and full human rights for all Hungarians everywhere. I am confident that these efforts will succeed. Even the largest armies, and the most ruthless dictators, cannot kill the spirit of liberty.

Whenever people refuse to give up their language, refuse to give up their nation, and refuse to give up their faith, the spirit of liberty lives on.

It lives when people are willing to step forward, whatever the risk, rather than submit to injustice.

Freedom lives today in Hungary!

I pledge tonight that I will never back down on human rights. And I urge you with all my heart to continue the tireless efforts that you have made for so many years to win the basic freedoms that the Hungarian people so dearly deserve.

Victory is at hand.

Victory is at hand for this most worthy cause: democracy and self-determination for Hungary.

This is a cause that I know you will never abandon. And let me assure you. I will not abandon it either.

Isten ald meg a magyart.

TRIBUTE TO BARBARA HESTER OF LOUISVILLE: KENTUCKY'S TEACHER OF THE YEAR

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Barbara Hines Hester of Louisville Ballard High School, who was recently named Kentucky's "Teacher of the Year."

After reading the compliments paid Ms. Hester by her colleagues and the many contributions she has made to our community through her artistic talents, it is clear that a most worthy and deserving individual has been selected for this recognition.

Teaching is an honorable profession. All too often these days it is undervalued as a career. Certainly, the financial return for those who seek to become teachers is left wanting. But, good teachers who are able to impart their wisdom and stir in our youth the desire to think, learn, and achieve their fullest potential are indeed a precious commodity. We are fortunate to have someone like Barbara Hester in our midst as an example for all others to aspire.

Over the years Ms. Hester has built up quite an extended family through her students. And, I would say that beyond her obvious talents as an artist, her qualities of caring, being genuinely interested, and simple love, are what inspire her students to go the extra mile.

It is a pleasure for me to pay tribute and recognize the achievements of this outstanding Louisvillian and Kentucky's "Teacher of the Year." I commend to all my colleagues' attention the following article from the Louisville Courier-Journal which speaks to the accomplishments of this dedicated woman.

STATE'S TEACHER OF THE YEAR FINDS JOY IN NURTURING YOUNG ARTISTS AT BALLARD

(By Robin Garr)

Paintings, drawings and a deer head, of all things, decorate the pale-yellow walls of the art room at Ballard High School.

Paint brushes jut from a cup on a wood-topped table, and the room is filled with the unforgettable scent of poster paints, acrylics and oils.

In a corner, art teacher Barbara Hines Hester is talking quietly with a student.

They walk to one side of the room, whispering, and Hester pats the girl's shoulder. "If you have trouble now, if you need help today, you come and see me," she says. The girl smiles, finally, and runs off.

On the back wall of the room a bold mural depicts a tree with a huge notch on its side and the legend, Little Strokes Fell Great Oaks.

The little things count for Hester, Kentucky's Teacher of the Year.

First honored as Ballard's and Jefferson County's Teacher of the Year and then named Kentucky High School Teacher of the Year, Hester received the state's top award yesterday at a luncheon with Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, Jr., in the Governor's Mansion.

Hester 50, loved art when she was growing up in Louisville's West End, but she didn't think she was good enough to pursue it as a career until the late Anita Harbsmeier, a

teacher at Western Junior High School, encouraged her.

Hester stuck with it. With Harbsmeier cheering her on, she studies art and psychology at the University of Louisville, worked as an art therapist at the old Louisville General Hospital, then became a teacher at Western High School. (Her husband, Rod, taught industrial arts in Jefferson County schools until he retired from Eastern High School last year.)

She took time out when daughter Terra, now 23, was born, but returned to teaching in 1972.

"I thought I had quit for good, but I couldn't leave it," she said.

"I wasn't able to have another child. . . . We tried to adopt, but then I decided, 'Why not be thankful I have one child and then go be a mother to all the kids?' I'm sure that has a lot to do with the joy I find in the field."

She taught at Seneca High School, then moved to Ballard, where she has left her special stamp on the art room and the students who have passed through it for 13 years.

But just what makes Barbara Hester special?

Her friends, family, colleagues and supervisors say it in different ways, but it comes down to this: She goes beyond what duty demands.

"Her enthusiasm for the job is not restricted to the classroom," Ballard Principal Sandy Allen said. "Her day is a long one. Her weekend is filled with activities with children."

Norma Brown, who retired this year as the county schools' visual-arts specialist, added: "What sets her aside is her commitment beyond instruction to making certain that young people are nurtured. It's her willingness to give time far beyond the teaching day to help."

Friends tell of the "little things" that Hester considers too unimportant to mention:

She spends extra time teaching art to mentally handicapped students, teaming with special-education teachers to work with the youths one-on-one.

She pushes her students to stretch their skills through competition.

At a high school art contest in this year's St. James Art Fair, Ballard students won three of the four top prizes, and two of them won scholarships, Allen said.

Hester's students have won almost \$200,000 in art scholarships over the past two years.

She persuaded Allen to convert an unused study hall into a student-art gallery—then spearheaded a fund drive to furnish it.

Fellow Ballard art teacher Jane Litchfield recalled another story:

Two Ballard students were about to lose their chance to attend a course at the Savannah (Ga.) School of Art last summer because they couldn't meet expenses beyond their partial scholarships. When Hester found out, she spent two weeks of her vacation going door-to-door among neighborhood businesses to raise the money.

She makes special efforts to "mainstream" Kentucky School for the Blind students in Ballard's art classes; her first blind student, Rick Massle, 21, of Garrett in Floyd County, now lives with the Hesters at their home in Jeffersontown and attends U of L.

She coordinates Ballard's annual art fair, served as chairman of Kentucky all-state regional art competition last year and orga-

nized a major art show to celebrate the 200th anniversary of Christ Lutheran Church in Jeffersontown.

"We call on her whenever we need somebody in the way of art," said the Rev. Thomas BeMiller, the church's senior pastor.

"Not only in the church, but in our conversations over the years, she works far beyond the normal workday."

W.D. Bruce, deputy superintendent of county schools, called Hester "an outstanding individual . . . creative and, down deep, she has that desire for her students to be successful."

Her husband thinks so too.

"She loves these children she teaches," Rod Hester said. "Her ex-students come back from college, they write her, they visit her. She deserves this award, and we're all mighty proud of her around here."

Barbara Hester shrugs off the praise, saying she is merely repaying the debt she owes to the teachers who kept her on track.

"I think I have a little button inside me that makes me work hard," she said.

"I'm not Johnny Carson," Hester said. "I'm not a special kind of teacher. But I love the kids. I genuinely like every student, and I want to see them be the best they can be. If I have magic, that's it."

Runners-up for the award were Debbie Hofmeister, reading and speech teacher at Shelby County West Middle School; and Susy Philhours, a fourth-grade teacher at Jones-Jagers Elementary School in Warren County.

Hester will now compete for 1990 National Teacher of the Year.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE PUBLIC HOUSING REHABILITATION EQUITY ACT

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, one of the great failures of the Reagan Presidency was the total absence of a national housing policy. As the administration consistently opposed concrete action for the benefit of low-income and public housing, Congress had to act alone. The result of those efforts was the low-income housing tax credit. Although it did not substitute for a wide-ranging housing initiative, it did take a significant step in the right direction.

The low-income housing tax credit has been successful in increasing the availability of low-income housing in many cities. However, because of the program's slow start, limited life, and limited credit dollars, its success has been sporadic, at best. In many urban centers nationwide, the annual credit allocation has run out long before the demand for the credit has been satisfied.

Because of its consistent positive results, the continued demand for the credit allocation, and the absence of other effective Federal programs for the benefit of low-income housing, the tax credit must be made permanent. In my district, as in many others, there is a long line of investors and developers ready to increase the number of low-income rental units—if only they could access the credit.

Another closely related problem continues to plague America's cities. The condition of public housing facilities in Chicago and other areas is, in a word, miserable. They are not only aesthetically displeasing, but structurally unsound and unsafe, as well. Essentially systems such as plumbing and heating are often unusable. Windows are smashed, walls have holes, and security is a myth. To ask our citizens to continue to tolerate these conditions approaches immorality.

Perhaps the most frustrating aspect of these problems is that there is little or no hope in sight. The big question is, simply: From what source is the rehabilitation money expected to come? Low-income residents obviously cannot afford to pay big expenses. States and municipalities can do only so much with their very limited resources. The Federal Government, under the Reagan administration, altogether ignored this problem. The package of housing initiatives that President Bush unveiled a week ago has both strengths and weaknesses. Unfortunately, it does not adequately provide for the rehabilitation of public housing units. Thus, the need remains.

Private-sector funding is, therefore, an important part of the solution. However, it is a supplement—not a substitute—to Federal participation in the rehabilitation of public housing facilities. The idea of a greater role for private industry in solving problems of this type has already received much support, including vocal support from Housing and Urban Development's Secretary, Jack Kemp. What is needed for such a private-public partnership to take place is a reasonable incentive. Since the low income housing tax credit is already in place, it offers both an appropriate and convenient mechanism for promoting partnerships of this type.

That is why I am introducing a bill today that would enable public housing rehab efforts to receive tax credit benefits. The Public Housing Rehabilitation Equity Act would, first, make permanent the low income housing tax credit. Second, the bill would specify that private industry involved in rehab, under certain lease arrangements with public housing authorities, are eligible to receive an allocation from the tax credit. The original occupancy rates would have to be maintained and none of the property could be sold as private housing units. Finally, my bill would designate a separate pool of credit dollars that can be accessed only by these private-sector efforts to rehab public housing properties. The amount of this separate pool would correspond to the portion of the low income housing tax credit that was not used during 1987, 1988, and 1989. Thus, the pool would be based on an amount already approved by Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the low-income housing tax credit is an important piece of the puzzle for upgrading public housing facilities to a livable standard. It must be offered as an incentive to private industry to join in a partnership with government toward this important objective. Although it cannot possibly be asked to accomplish all that the Federal Government can—and must—do, accessing the credit is an essential component which demands incorporation in a comprehensive Federal housing policy.

TRIBUTE TO MICKEY LELAND

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as the first session of the 101st Congress comes to a close, I have begun to take a retrospective look at the past year. During this period, my first term as a Representative from the State of New Jersey, the efficacy of my new responsibility was reinforced by working closely with many of my more senior colleagues. But as I soon discovered, there was to be no experience as fulfilling as my work with Mickey Leland. Now as I search back for an example of what a good representative should be, Mickey stands prominent in my memory.

Mickey Leland was the manifestation of humanity. His unbounded sense of duty and responsibility, not only to his constituents in Houston, TX, but to his fellow humans the world over, will forever be ingrained in our souls. For me, though, he will always stand among the many great African-Americans who gave their lives for the just cause of peace.

I miss Mickey, but I am assured that even though his death, life flourishes. He leaves many healthy men, women and children, who would have otherwise died of starvation in the deserts and inner cities of the world, if it were not for the persistent and conscientious efforts of my colleague from Texas.

The German philosopher Goethe once wrote that "there is strong shadow where there is much light." The quote best describes Mickey's influence—indeed, we will all live under the shadow of his brilliant light. I only hope that we are able to take up his torch and continue his work of alleviating the suffering of our fellow men.

As a final note, I would like to enter into the RECORD a resolution from the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders commemorating the life works of George Thomas "Mickey" Leland. I am proud to represent a district where the people care enough for the brotherhood of mankind to produce such a document.

Mickey, the people of the 10th District of New Jersey deeply grieve your absence. Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE THOMAS LELAND

Whereas public service is one of the most noble and important acts that a citizen can perform to further his community and the community abroad; and

Whereas many of those drawn to public service fulfill their benevolent cravings for helping others by serving in elected office; and

Whereas Representative George Thomas Leland answered the public call to office. After serving in the Texas State Legislature for many years, he moved to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1979 and subsequently became the motivating force in the creation of the House Select Committee on Hunger, which he came to Chair; and

Whereas Representative George Thomas Leland, a six-term Houston Democrat, dedicated his life to public service and consistently worked to faithfully represent and serve the people of our great nation; and

Whereas Representative George Thomas Leland, was a tireless worker who gained inspiration from a quote in the Talmud that stated "If you save one life, you save the whole world"; and

Whereas his belief in this quote led to his fine work in Africa, South Africa, Chile, Cuba, Vietnam and throughout the world; now, therefore, be it

Resolved that the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders in the State of New Jersey hereby recognizes and applauds the efforts of Representative George Thomas Leland and that the sum of his work was not for naught and that his fine work and fervor will serve as an inspiration for all elected officials throughout our beloved County.

IN SUPPORT OF S. 1390

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased the House on Monday, November 13 passed S. 1390, a bill to authorize the National Institutes of Health to award a contract for the reconstruction of the Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, ME.

The May 10, 1989 fire which destroyed the laboratory and its breeding facilities for exotic, mutant mice for medical research was devastating to the medical research community and I wholeheartedly concur in the need to replace the facility. I compliment Chairman WAXMAN, Representative MADIGAN, and the Maine congressional delegation in bringing the seriousness of the situation to our attention and developing the bill I hope will be signed into law shortly.

I would like to take a moment to address one point raised by Chairman WAXMAN in explaining the provisions of the bill relative to the new facility not expanding its market share of commercial mice. It is unfortunate that it took a calamity at Jackson Laboratory to bring the institution's outstanding work to our attention. In doing so, some of us learned a great deal about the nature of research mice production, including the presence of a commercial marketplace and the competition that exists in some strains of research mice.

Concern has been expressed that we do not harm the private sector competitors of Jackson Laboratory when their new facility is constructed. As has not been explained, Jackson sells mice in certain strains in competition with private sector breeders which offsets the cost of its operating and supplying exotic, mutant strains. It is only fair that Jackson not be allowed to expand its market share where it competes if taxpayers provide funding to rebuild the facility. Indeed, among the recommendations of an outside evaluation panel appointed to advise N.I.H. on whether Federal funding should be provided to rebuild the facility concluded that any support from the Federal Government should be used solely to restore prior capacity and not result in any further commercial advantage to Jackson.

In that regard, I strongly urge N.I.H. to appoint representatives of commercial research mice breeders to its panel which will review

and approve contract proposals. Such representation will help assure that the recommendation is followed.

Although this recommendation and the language of the legislation should provide protection to private sector breeders, there is concern that conceivably Jackson Laboratory could expand its production of certain competitive strains to the disadvantage of its competition and stay within an overall ceiling, in compliance with the law. I think many would have been uncomfortable with legislative language mandating Jackson not to produce more mice with each strain or other very narrow restrictions, but the intent of the provision is clear: Commercial breeders should not be harmed or disadvantaged by the Federal Government paying to rebuild the Jackson facility. The N.I.H. contract review panel may want to take necessary steps to the extent practicable to assure that the intent of this production is carried out.

Again, I commend my colleagues who have worked hard for months to resolve the problem and help get Jackson Laboratory back into production. As has been said many times, it provides an extraordinary national resource. The organization is indispensable to medical research and advancements. I hope the new facility will contribute to fulfilling its mission.

"THE GHOSTS OF 1987" WILL
EDUCATE OUR YOUTH

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to announce the creation and implementation of a program designed to teach our young people about the U.S. Constitution.

The introduction of this program, titled "The Ghosts of 1987" coincides with the bicentennial of this document. This document is so great, it created our Federal Government, defining its powers and giving us the opportunity to stand in this Chamber today.

Yet, many people do not know what the Constitution represents nor the principles upon which it was founded.

This innovative educational program was developed by the Constitution Project, a non-profit organization based in Portland, OR. Comprised of seven hour-long videotapes, this series explains the development of the Constitution, breaking it down into episodes. Each episode addresses an element that led to the creation of the Constitution.

I would like to insert in the RECORD an excerpt from remarks at the National Archives delivered by Matthew E. Simek, the president and executive director of the Constitution Project, on September 13, 1989, at the special showing of "Ghosts of 1987."

I am proud to represent an organization that seeks to educate our youth with innovative new methods. I urge my colleagues to join in congratulating and supporting the Constitution Project.

The statement of Mr. Simek follows:

THE GHOSTS OF 1987

(By Mr. Matthew E. Simek)

When a nation goes down and never comes back.

When a society or civilization perishes, One condition may always be found: They forgot where they came from.

Carl Sandburg said that. And Carl Sandburg, the historian, knew what he was talking about.

What most Americans DON'T know is that, of the many threats which face our nation today, none is more insidious, more potentially devastating, more virulent than our own ignorance about our past—about how and why we came to adopt the principles of self-governance which unify this great nation.

We live in a society exquisitely dependent on understanding our past, and the written statements of those principles of freedom, and justice, and human rights, and power of, by, and for the people. And yet, ours is a society in which its citizens are remarkably ignorant about those principles as set forth in the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

In a 1986 study by the Hearst Corporation, nearly half of all respondents were unaware that the Constitution created the federal government and defined its powers. One fourth confused the Constitution with the Declaration of Independence. Only 40% could identify the Bill of Rights. And half of those polled thought that the president could suspend the Constitution and adjourn Congress during a national emergency.

This ignorance is a clear prescription for disaster.

The Constitution and Bill of Rights are only scraps of paper without the willingness of the citizens to ensure that the principles they contain are upheld. Without our willingness to learn about our freedoms, to understand what the framers were saying, and to keep watch over our sacred trust, those principles will wither and vanish, just as if they had never existed at all.

We are the keepers of our Constitution. We are the keepers of our future.

Let me read a constitutional passage:

"The citizens are guaranteed by law: Freedom of speech; Freedom of the press; Freedom of assembly, including the holding of mass meetings; Freedom of street processions and demonstrations. These civil rights are ensured by placing at the disposal of the working people and their organizations printing presses, stocks of paper, public buildings, the streets, communications facilities, and other material requisites for the exercise of these rights."

Elegant and powerful words from the Constitution of the USSR. Try this one . . .

"The life, property, domicile, and honor of every individual is secured and guaranteed from every kind of injury."

A basic guarantee of rights we hold dear! However, this one is from the constitution of Iran. And how about this one?

"All inhabitants enjoy full freedom of belief and conscience. The undisturbed practice of religion is guaranteed by the Constitution and remains under public protection."

Total freedom of religion, guaranteed by the Third Reich.

The point is that a constitution, no matter how noble or poetically written, is only empty words without a belief in its principles—held in the hearts of each of its citizens. And to uphold those principles, the citizens must have both the knowledge of those principles and a conviction in the worth of their effort.

And yet, today, most high school history students simply memorize facts. But, by and large, the fundamental meaning behind those facts, has gone. There are few threads left which relate the facts to each other, and more important, to the people from whom the facts had a human value. And what is the history of the Constitution if it isn't people?

Sure, it includes the facts and dates and places, but what is really important is what those events meant to and for the people caught up in their drama. That is what history ought to mean and that is what we are trying to do.

Six years ago, we formed The Constitution Project in Portland, Oregon, because of our belief in the Constitution's ideals, our belief in the citizens' need to support it and our belief in the television medium as the way for us to help our fellow citizens meet their urgent responsibility.

We have no political ideological bias, no cause or position to espouse, except one: The unassailable truth that if we are to continue to survive and prosper as a nation of free people, we must—we must—ensure that our children, our youngest citizens, our leaders of tomorrow, know and uphold those principles which have kept America the longest surviving democracy in history.

You in the audience today are about to see "The Ghosts of '87," starring Cliff Robertson. This program is about the Philadelphia Federal Convention of 1787 and the framing of our Constitution. A date, a place, an event. But this story is so much more than that, for it is a story of people—human beings who were trying to frame some principles that people of future generations would want to live by. It is important, then that we get to know the framers as people, and in doing so, we will better understand what they were trying to tell us in that room in Philadelphia two hundred and two years ago this week.

JAPANESE LEGAL AND NONLEGAL BARRIERS DISCRIMINATE AGAINST UNITED STATES BANKS

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, because the United States maintains the principle of "national treatment" or equality of treatment and opportunity for foreign banks, foreign investment in U.S. banking is increasing. Conversely, U.S. bank investment abroad has declined since 1980. Many United States banking firms have charged that they are unfairly treated in entering and operating in foreign markets, especially in Japan. Consequently, American banks are retreating from foreign countries. While the situation may be improving, many United States banks are asserting that Japan is not maintaining a policy of strict "national treatment."

By any measure, penetrating Japan's financial services marketplace poses tremendously painful and formidable obstacles to foreign entry and participation. Although Japan is liberalizing its financial markets, cultural, financial and even legislative barriers remain astonishingly high and limit the ability of foreigners to participate and compete in Japan.

While Japan has become the richest country in the world, its financial markets remain comparatively unscathed by foreign capital. Japan's financial institutions do not view Western competition as a threat, but as financial product innovators to be watched and imitated.

Japanese bankers have become extremely efficient at stalking these incremental innovations usually introduced by Western bankers. Novel financial ideas are increasingly being streamlined and fine-tuned by the well-capitalized and far-reaching Japanese banks. While Westerners are counting on their tendency toward introducing financial innovations to give them a competitive edge, it seems that the bargaining position of the Japanese financial community is "what's mine is mine, and what's yours is negotiable."

Japanese securities companies, for example, are extraordinarily powerful, and it is generally believed that the Japanese financial markets are rigged for the right players. Japanese securities companies benefit from extremely high fixed commissions. They also benefit from casinolike winnings because the domestic equity markets are speculative by nature, and not markets for corporate control like in the United States.

The "Big Four" securities companies in Japan—Nomura, Daiwa, Nikko, and Yamai-chi—account for over 60 percent of all stock trades in Japan and have monopolistic-like dominance. This monopolistic-like presence serves to further hinder the ability of United States securities firms from entering and competing in the Japanese market.

Japanese banks have more information on their Japanese corporate clients than their American counterparts. It is difficult for an American financial institution to get a listing of a Japanese institution's portfolio. While American firms generally want to tell their financial advisers what business they are doing so that the adviser can better understand their needs, the Japanese are generally very reluctant to divulge this information for fear of foreign firms getting a better grasp of their priorities and concerns.

Unwritten cultural barriers also hinder American banking opportunities in Japan. The style of service, for instance, is much different in Japan than it is in the United States. According to a Japanese banker, "you don't make cold calls. In Japan, you don't sell a new product by stressing attributes, but by stressing the relationships. Only at the end of the conversation do you even hint at the product's benefits—I don't mean discuss, I mean hint at." American bankers typically stress product quality without initially building the long-term, stable relationships based on trust with their Japanese clients.

Corporate links in Japan run deep and wide. American banks have the knowledge to compete in Japan, but they do not have the lengthy and extensive corporate ties. Nomura, for instance, has been serving its clients well for decades and its client base is difficult to penetrate because of these deep roots.

This traditional style of Japanese banking with deep customer ties is also feeding the Japanese banking strategies in the United States. Japanese financial institutions typically

prioritize the expansion of market shares over medium-term profits. The Japanese financial institutions in the United States have been undercutting American bank prices and acquiring market share. Japanese bankers have a much longer term outlook than their United States counterparts.

The linguistic and social barriers in Japan deter the creation of informal relationships that are so important to the development of formal relationships. There is not nearly as much socializing between the financial players in Tokyo as compared to those in New York, London, or Hong Kong.

Because of the Japanese' overwhelming sense of their own uniqueness and their resulting self-protective instincts, foreign financial institutions account for a tiny share of financial activity in Japan. The number of Japanese corporations acquired by foreign interests can be counted on one hand. Japanese monetary authorities have been discouraging the development of free markets in short-term monetary instruments. Additionally, the yen plays a curiously small role as a settlement or reserve currency, given Japan's economic power.

Japanese financial institutions enjoy high earnings in domestic market that is effectively protected not only from foreigners but also from "excessive" competition. Given Japan's concentration of wealth and its emerging role as a world leader, Japan must strive to open its markets.

Cultural barriers to the Japanese banking market may be unwritten and often misunderstood. I do not claim to understand all of these unwritten difficulties, but I know they are obstacles which are not legislatively implemented by the Japanese. Cultural barriers will demand time and patience, but they can be overcome.

Legal barriers to the Japanese banking market, however, are a different matter. I support the United States' "national treatment" policy, but I cannot accept discrimination from the Japanese toward our banks. I am concerned that the charges made by American banks may be true and that the Japanese may not necessarily accord our banks this same policy of "national treatment."

I want to make it clear that the subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance will investigate these matters. The Task Force on Competitiveness in International Banking, chaired by Congressman LAFALCE, will examine these issues and related matters. If the Japanese are not giving "national treatment" to United States banks, I will work to see that the proper steps will be taken to correct this injustice.

CUOMO'S SHOREHAM SETTLEMENT HURTS THE PEOPLE OF UPSTATE NEW YORK

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to comment on a recent memorandum I received from Governor Cuomo's Washington office re-

garding the Shoreham settlement. In the memorandum the Governor's staff attempted to dispute the fact that the Governor's decision to decommission and dismantle Shoreham has negative environmental and tax consequences on the people of upstate New York.

First, the Governor's claim:

The Shoreham settlement will cause no environmental damage to Upstate New York. No new generating capacity in Upstate New York will be built for the purpose of serving Long Island. The sources of Shoreham replacement power at this point are on Long Island and provided over 500 megawatts this past summer.

The memorandum cites the new 240-megawatt gas turbine and the 600-megawatt cable under Long Island Sound.

The facts: The charges in the memorandum are incorrect in many important respects. First, the Governor is completely wrong to assert that there is no environmental impact on upstate New York from building gas and coal power plants on Long Island. Environmentalists agree that emission from New York City and Long Island can affect upstate New York. The Shoreham settlement, which envisions replacing Shoreham with two gas-fired facilities with a combined capacity of 500 megawatts in 3 years and up to 800 to 1,000 megawatts of gas or coal facilities in 10 years, will directly increase acid rain emissions. That is indisputable.

Clearly, the Governor is wrong when he charges that the Shoreham settlement will cause no environmental damage to upstate New York since it is the position of the State that sulfate and nitrate emission cause environmental damage.

Additionally, it is wrong to assert that the increased transmission capacity under Long Island Sound is a source of replacement power since it was planned at a time when Shoreham operation was assumed. This transmission capacity was intended to supplement, not supplant Shoreham, and the Governor either knows it, or should know it.

Second, the Governor's claim:

Because no new power plants will be built Upstate to serve the Long Island market, there can be no possible harmful effect from the Shoreham settlement on Upstate power rates.

The facts: It is not clear what impact the settlement will have on electric rates outside Long Island. On Long Island, the rate impact is clear, namely a 65- to 72-percent rate increase over 10 years.

Yet, there could be a rate impact in the rest of the State, depending on whether the gamble on independent power producers succeeds or fails.

The essence of the Shoreham settlement is that the State abandons a large, baseload electric generation plant and take a huge gamble that future electric needs of New York can be met by nonutilities.

Moreover, the Shoreham settlement will cause New Yorkers to pay higher State taxes. Last spring, the Governor pushed legislation into law reducing the gross receipts tax that would have been paid by Lilco on income directly tied to the Shoreham settlement. This will reduce anticipated Lilco tax payments to the State by about \$100 million at a time

when the State is grappling with a huge budget deficit. If Lilco does not pay, other New Yorkers will.

Third, the Governor's claim:

Even Deputy Energy Secretary Henson Moore, who supports the Ritter amendment, has admitted several times that it is no difference to the federal treasury and the federal taxpayer whether Shoreham closes or operates, that no one has come forth with any evidence to suggest otherwise.

The facts: The Governor is being deliberately misleading. The State has focused solely on the difference between normal business depreciation and the declaration of extraordinary loss. This ignores that foregone Federal tax revenue from Shoreham, as the plant is a business asset that would generate substantial revenues if it were to operate. The Governor knows there is a Federal and State tax loss and I would ask him to come forth with any evidence to suggest otherwise.

Mr. Speaker, the Governor should know that Shoreham is a national issue and therefore will be reviewed and reconsidered by the House and the other body of the U.S. Congress during the second session of the 101st Congress.

SAVINGS ACCOUNT FOR A VALUED EDUCATION [SAVE]

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, our younger generations are pursuing bright futures with opportunities for personal advancement and achievement. One of the most important ways we can help our youth reach their potential is to provide greater opportunities to acquire a higher education. For many, a college education has become unattainable not because of their learning capabilities but because of the skyrocketing costs of postsecondary education. Many middle-income families who may not qualify for Federal and State money will not have expendable income to cover the costs of college.

The young student is the true loser at this time but our society, Mr. Speaker, will feel the detrimental effects of these lost opportunities—the prospective nurses, engineers, researchers, writers, teachers, and artisans who were not able to fulfill their dream.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill which will help families with limited incomes save up to \$1,500 per year per child in a tax-deferred savings account—a SAVE account—and contribute the savings toward a college education. Even families who do not otherwise itemize their deductions on their tax return would be permitted to create a SAVE account and take this deduction. Contributions to the SAVE may be made every year until the child is 19 years old. The college student will then be able to use the contributions plus the interest to help cover the costs of tuition and fees, books, supplies, and equipment required by courses at a university or vocational education institution.

In order to ensure that the money from the SAVE is used directly for educational expenses, the bill establishes a 10-percent penalty for misused funds. Mr. Speaker, this is similar to the penalty for misused funds. Mr. Speaker, this is similar to the penalty imposed on individual retirement accounts when money is used for purposes other than retirement. Furthermore, to ensure that the tax-advantage SAVE's are beneficial to middle-income families, the deductions will be limited to those with incomes below \$55,000 for a head of household and single taxpayers, and \$90,000 for joint returns.

Mr. Speaker, the bill instructs the Department of the Treasury to outline strategies to encourage the use of SAVE's through payroll deduction plans, contributions by businesses, nonprofit organizations, charitable groups, and educational organizations and individuals. Contributions made by nonprofits and charitable groups would be ideal projects which would help the truly needy. Contributions could be made directly to the SAVE and the giver can be assured that the money will be used for educational endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the time has come for Congress to consider creative ideas for financing higher education, such as this SAVE proposal. Two Congresses ago I introduced a bill similar to this one offered today, several proposals have been put forward and openly debated over the years and now it is time to take action. I encourage my colleagues and the Ways and Means Committee members to give this proposal its due consideration in the coming 2d session of this 101st Congress.

BICENTENNIAL OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the bicentennial celebration of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. In this regard, I would like to make the following points:

The first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America was called to order in 1789 in Philadelphia, PA, marking the attainment of a nationwide Presbyterian Church organization.

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America fosters and mirrors the diversity of our national society of membership, opinion, and attitudes.

The representative church government of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America served as a model for the Constitution of the United States and written constitutions of other democratic governments.

As many as a dozen signers of the Declaration of Independence were Presbyterians, including John Witherspoon, the only active clergyman to so sign.

The values of diversity and representative government of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America reflect and enhance the same values inherent in the United States of America and all free societies.

For these reasons, it is important to recognize the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America on the celebration of the bicentennial of their first general assembly meeting and for the history and values of diversity and representative government that the Presbyterian Church has contributed to our national society as it begins its third century in America.

Several individuals have written numerous articles about this bicentennial celebration which have appeared in various periodicals. I have selected three of those articles which follow my remarks. The first is a prizewinning essay by Ben Emmons, a high school student from Harrisburg, IL. The second is by Hugh McHenry Miller, pastor emeritus of First Memorial Presbyterian Church in Dover, NJ, who lives in Milford, DE. Both of these articles appear in the June 1988 issue of *Presbyterian Survey*. The last is by Ervin Roorda and John McCollister from the July/August 1988 issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*. These articles embellish and illustrate the points I have already enumerated above.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America at this milestone in its history.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BICENTENNIAL: WHAT DOES OUR PAST SAY TO OUR FUTURE?

(By Ben Emmons)

Throughout the last 200 years, the Presbyterian Church has had a great influence on civilization. Presbyterian-sponsored programs and the basic tenets of the church government have had a tremendous impact on the world and particularly on the United States. The Constitution of the United States, now a model for other written constitutions, was modeled after the Presbyterian form of government. Presbyterian funds have been used to establish colleges and other institutions devoted to helping man. Over the last two centuries, people all over the world have received the Word of God from Presbyterian missionaries. This emphasis on education, democracy, and the dissemination of the Good News to others is an integral part of Presbyterianism.

In the future, Presbyterians must maintain this emphasis on the betterment of the condition of mankind. Our past shows that we are not content to leave the world as we find it. The Presbyterian Church is at its best when it is diligently doing God's work and improving the world. Presbyterian missionaries will reach many more with the Word of God and members everywhere will strive to do God's will. This is the Presbyterian way.

The past accomplishments of the church are impressive, but it is important that in the future we do more. The recently reunited church is capable of so much more than the split churches were. Even though the church's past is admirable, it is only the beginning of what the Presbyterian Church will do.

BELIEFS AND BEHAVIOR—THE MEN WHO LAID THIS COUNTRY'S FOUNDATION WERE CLEARLY INFLUENCED BY THEIR FAITH

(By Hugh McHenry Miller)

John Witherspoon, Presbyterian signer of the Declaration of Independence, wrote that "beliefs should influence behavior."

What were the religious beliefs of the 56 men who laid the foundation of the United States by signing the Declaration of Independence? The record of their participation

in the Christian faith and their connection with religious institutions provides a clear link between American Independence and religion.

Ten of the signers were sons of clergy; they were nurtured in Christian homes:

From Connecticut, William Williams, son of a Congregational pastor.

From Georgia, Button Gwinnett, son of an Anglican vicar.

From Maryland, Samuel Chase, son of an Anglican clergyman in Baltimore.

From Massachusetts, John Hancock, son of a Congregational pastor, and Robert Treat Paine, son of a Calvinist clergyman.

From New Jersey, John Witherspoon, son of a Calvinist minister in Scotland.

From New York, Francis Lewis, son of a Welsh Episcopal minister.

From North Carolina, William Hooper, son of a Congregational minister and later Anglican pastor in Boston.

From Pennsylvania, George Ross, son of an Anglican clergyman, and George Taylor, son of a clergyman in Ireland.

Eight of the signers themselves studied for the ministry. Three of them were ordained to the ministry, including two from clergy homes:

Lyman Hall, from Georgia, a Congregational minister in Connecticut. He left the active ministry when divisions developed in his New England parishes, studied medicine, and after moving to Georgia was governor of that state and a founder of the University of Georgia.

Paine, probably Congregationalist, a chaplain during the French and Indian War. He later went into law and broke away from Calvinism and embraced Unitarianism.

Witherspoon, the only active clergyman at the signing of the Declaration, who served Presbyterian churches in Scotland before accepting the invitation to become president of the College of New Jersey (later Princeton University) and pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Princeton (see "John Witherspoon," November 1987 issue). He served as temporary moderator of the first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1789.

Others who studied for the ministry include:

John Adams, from Massachusetts. After graduating from Harvard he decided to follow a law career instead. But throughout his life Adams set aside regular periods for Bible study four days a week.

Samuel Adams, from Massachusetts. He also graduated from Harvard with the intention of going into the ministry, but soon "demonstrated his lifelong aversion to normal employment." After failing in several business enterprises he eventually emerged as a political leader and relentless writer for freedom.

William Williams, from Connecticut. After graduating from Harvard he studied for the ministry under his Congregationalist father. But, influenced by a radical lawyer, he too turned to law.

Benjamin Franklin, from Pennsylvania. His father first thought to have him, the youngest of 17 children, educated for the church. Noting how poorly paid ministers were, however, he took Benjamin out of grammar school and sent him to a writing school.

In most colleges and universities in the colonies, as well as abroad, the study of theology was required. Thirty-one of the signers received such training. These include nine at Harvard; four each at Princeton, Yale, and William and Mary; two at the

University of Pennsylvania; three each at Cambridge and Edinburgh; one at Westminster in London; and Charles Carroll, from Maryland, the lone Roman Catholic signer, at Jesuit schools in England and France.

The burial places of many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence witness to religious influences in their lives. While wealthy and prominent people were often buried in family grounds, it is significant that at least 25 were buried in church yards. A number of the men played important roles in these churches.

In the *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* (September 1955), William B. Miller writes that 11 of the signers of the Declaration were Presbyterians, and there may have been a 12th. At least six are identified as officers of their congregations.

One signer, Philip Livingston from New York, established the Chair of Divinity at Yale.

The daughter of William Floyd, another signer from New York, turned down James Madison's proposal of marriage in order to marry a clergyman.

William Miller concluded his article: "The Presbyterian signers, because of either their family background, their early training under Presbyterian ministers of the gospel, their attendance in a Presbyterian congregation, or their direct affiliation as an elder, pewholder, or member of a Presbyterian church, were better prepared for the risk ahead of making a democratic type of government. . . . By virtue of an investigation of the sources it is obvious that the influence and contributions of the Presbyterian signers in colonial America were extensive."

THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN

(By Ervin Roorda and John McCollister)

At least two traits deserve note on the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)'s 200th birthday—diversity and representative government. Both took root, along with the whole of Presbyterianism, four centuries ago in the Europe of a dedicated, brilliant theologian, John Calvin. Calvin's *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, a definitive Protestant treatise, spelled out Calvin's notion of the ideal church government.

In the Swiss town of Geneva he put that model into practice. Calvin's Geneva was a place of strict moral standards, where a man could be whipped for disrespect to his elders and where leaders' interpretation of God's word was irrefutable law. But it was also a place where each citizen had a vote in the city government and where Calvin encouraged public spiritedness and participation. And Calvin's church was also organized to give the common man a say. It was run not only by clergy, but also by certain laymen elected by the whole congregation and known as "elders," or in Greek, "presbyteros"—hence, the latter-day term "Presbyterian."

Geneva attracted converts from all over Europe. It left an indelible impression on many, including a feisty Scot named John Knox. A Roman Catholic priest who converted to Protestantism, Knox studied with Calvin at Geneva, then went home to bring the faith and the Presbyterian-style church government to his native country. Knox wholeheartedly embraced the idea that all men are equal under God, and his Presbyterian Church reflected that conviction.

Presbyterian churches had traditionally been set up along national lines, and now those various groups each brought their own style of Presbyterianism to the New

World. The diversity didn't daunt a young Irish-educated Scot named Francis Makemie: Makemie worked tirelessly to bring the varied groups together, and in 1706 he called the first meeting of the colonies' first Presbytery, or association of Presbyterian ministers and their congregations. They were joined in short order by Presbyterians of Welsh, Dutch, German, and French origins.

Already steeped in the philosophy of cooperation and a voice for the common man, Presbyterianism was tailor-made for the budding spirit of independence in the New World. In 1775 the church's governing body in the colonies issued a pastoral letter urging unity among the colonists and a willingness to fight for freedom if necessary.

One of the letter's architects, the Rev. John Witherspoon, taught many of the Constitution's framers at the College of New Jersey (later Princeton University), represented New Jersey in the Continental Congress, and was the only clergyman to sign the American Declaration of Independence.

Once the colonies became a nation, the way was clear for a national Presbyterian Church. In 1789 Witherspoon convened the first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, in Philadelphia. But diversity can be difficult for mortal men, and the church suffered a number of painful schisms, both before and after that first Assembly. One had occurred in the mid-1700s between revivalists and anti-revivalists, and a more significant one came in 1837 over the role of volunteer groups in church missions. This time both factions went to court for custody of the title "Presbyterian Church of the United States of America" and both got it—one through a court in New York and one through a court in Philadelphia.

The most important split took place in 1861 at the outset of the Civil War. Among the divisive issues were slavery and nationalism. At the 73rd General Assembly that year delegates passed the "Gardiner Spring Resolutions," demanding that every clergyman swear allegiance to the United States of America. The Southern clergy did more than refuse; most of them boycotted the Assembly altogether. The church was wrenched in two. The Northerners kept the name Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) and the Southerners who broke away banded together as, eventually, the Presbyterian Church of the United States (Presbyterian Church [U.S.]).

It would be late in the next century before the two major branches reunited. In the interim, each remained active in evangelical work and in expanding the mission work the early church had started with American Indian tribes. And in 1983, at long last, the north and south branches reunited.

It's a new version of the old church, just over 3 million members strong, dealing with 20th-century issues and, leaders say, going at them head-on. Diversity and fair representation are two. At the General Assembly, special committees report on the status and needs of the church's minority-group members, including a fast-growing population of Korean-American Presbyterians. (The largest Presbyterian congregation in the world is located in Seoul.) A Presbyterian seminary in Iowa is specializing in training Native American and Eskimo ministers, and the Hispanic-American Presbyterian population celebrated its 100th anniversary last year.

The church is fostering another kind of diversity—that of opinion, says the Rev.

Albert Winn, a retired Presbyterian minister and moderator of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)'s 1979 General Assembly. "We're looking for ways to give representation of different opinions and attitudes as well as racial groups," he says.

The church's mission work has extended into 88 countries, including Central America and the Middle East.

Like other mainline Protestant denominations, Presbyterians are fighting a slight membership decline—about 10 percent in the past decade. In response, the church is emphasizing evangelism. The national headquarters has increased its evangelical staff, and at regional conferences, local church leaders are being trained to evangelize in their own communities.

And the church is dealing with social issues. Some of the papers scheduled at this writing for the 200th Assembly will deal with AIDS; human rights in Chile; the split between North and South Korea; resurgent racism in America; and "Christian Obedience in a Nuclear Age." Even the expression of church doctrine has progressed. The post-war Presbyterian book of confessions contained nothing written since the 1640s. Now it includes the old standards, along with some 20th-century statements. "We're still a mainline Reformation theology," Winn says. "But there is more latitude, more social conscience."

Some of these matters will likely spur debate. But discussion and debate, leaders say, give the church its energy and vitality. In the words of this year's Assembly moderator, Dr. Isabel Rogers: "Presbyterians never agree on anything. We admit our diversity. But from this diversity bubbles up debate, which brings about some of our most thoughtful and forceful statements."

PRESBYTERIAN PRESIDENTS

Eight U.S. presidents have belonged to or been identified with the Presbyterian Church, a religious denomination closely identified with representative government: Andrew Jackson, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln,¹ Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Woodrow Wilson, Dwight Eisenhower, Ronald Reagan.²

SAMMY DAVIS, JR.

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, November 20, 1989, a star-studded cast of movie, television, and entertainment celebrities assembled with supporters of Sammy Davis, Jr., to celebrate his 60th year in the entertainment industry, at the Shrine Auditorium, in Los Angeles, and which will be shown on TV early next year.

The occasion was another effort to raise funds for the United Negro College Fund [UNCF].

¹ Abraham Lincoln never joined a Christian congregation; however, he regularly attended New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in Washington, D.C., during his years as president.

² Although President Reagan was brought up in the Disciples of Christ denomination, his "adopted" church is Bel-Air Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles, pastored by his friend, the Rev. Donn Moomaw.

In celebrating his great achievements, the supporters of Mr. Davis noted that, first, he played a historical role in the entertainment industry by opening the doors of mainstream entertainment for African-Americans; and second, in so doing broke down many barriers which prevented African-American entertainers from appearing at major shows in this country.

Across the country, Sammy Davis, Jr., is known for his willingness and generosity in supporting charitable causes. So it was no surprise that he lent his popular name and talents to support the efforts of the United Negro College Fund to raise funds for the historically black colleges in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, 60 years in any industry is a long time. But to be consistently good in such endeavor is in itself a remarkable achievement.

Sammy Davis, Jr. has had a most interesting career.

After 26 years in vaudeville, burlesque, and nightclubs, Sammy Davis, Jr., made his debut in musical comedy at the Broadway Theatre in New York on March 22, 1956, as the star of "Mr. Wonderful," a Jule Styne-George Gilbert production. Most of the critics called Sammy's performance "dynamic" but said that the show was "not for Broadway." A few weeks later, Barry Gray (New York Post, April 15, 1956) declared that it was an "audience show," credited the public with doing a "great public relations job," and criticized the critics. A number of radio disk jockeys interviewed Sammy on the air and started to "plug" records from the show and earlier Davis recordings by Decca Records. He was featured on the "Steve Allen Show" on NBC-TV on June 24, 1956.

Sammy became part of a family vaudeville act at the age of 4, but it was not until 1946 that the Will Mastin Trio headed by Will Mastin, an adopted uncle, Sammy Davis, Sr., and starring Sammy, Jr., began to attract the top night clubs of the country. Commenting on the trio's appearance at New York's Copacabana, Robert W. Dana (New York World Telegram and Sun, April 17, 1954) called Sammy "an actor, a singer, a pantomimist, an impressionist, a dancer, and a drummer," and said that he was often better than the originals he imitated.

The turning point in his career, according to Time (April 18, 1955) came after an automobile accident in November 1954, in which Sammy lost his left eye. The following January, he filled an engagement at Ciro's in Hollywood, joked about his eye-patch, and his "comfortable popularity suddenly changed into a major fad." His night club earnings skyrocketed and his records sold in the millions.

Sammy Davis, Jr., was born in New York City on December 8, 1925, the son of Sam and Elvira (Sanchez) Davis. Sam and Elvira were dancers, members of the Will Mastin vaudeville act called Holiday and Dixieland which was popular during the Texas Tomming dance craze that swept the country in the early 1920's. The act had seven men and five women and offered songs, dances, skits, and comedy. They broke records on the Keith, Pantages, and Loew's circuits. According to the New York World Telegram & Sun, July 25, 1953, Sammy spent his first birthday in a crib

in the dressing room of the Hippodrome in New York City.

A year later, when Mastin had formed another unit called Creole, Sammy kept busy imitating the various members of the act while the piano player tossed off cues. Mastin cut the act to a total of five which included Sammy Davis, Sr., and his 4-year-old son. His mother had left the cast when his sister Ramona was born. Hollywood offered an opportunity in 1931 and Sammy appeared with Ethel Waters in "Rufus Jones for President" and with Lita Grey Chaplin in "Season's Greetings," both produced by Warner Brothers.

Sometimes the boy went to school, but much of his education was through correspondence courses. During the height of the depression years, Mastin made the act a trio. They played in cities and small towns wherever they could get an engagement in vaudeville, burlesque, or cabarets. They were often stranded and broke, but they managed in one way or another to get to the next date. The experience sharpened Sammy's talents.

At a theater in Michigan, the late "Bojangles" Robinson saw the act and was impressed with Sammy's ability and asked Mastin to bring the boy to him. For countless hours, thereafter, Sammy absorbed the skill and showmanship which made Robinson a success. Within a year Sammy became a perfectionist, in Robinson's opinion.

In 1943 Sammy was called into the U.S. Army and assigned to Special Services, where he wrote, directed, and produced several camp shows. He was discharged late in 1945 and rejoined his father and Mastin in the trio. Early in 1946, Mastin decided to challenge the big-time night clubs and the trio was booked into Slapsie Maxie's in Hollywood as "unknowns" and appeared as the opening act. Mastin and Sammy, Sr. were content to remain in the background with brief solo soft-shoe and tap specialties, while Sammy, Jr. imitated popular screen stars, sang, and danced. His reception was so deafening that the trio was signed for a return engagement as headliners.

They were engaged for a 2-week run on the same bill with Mickey Rooney in September 1947 at a Los Angeles theater and remained for 6 months. Later, they played the Palace in Columbus, OH, where they were headlined with Jimmy Dorsey; the Capitol in New York on the same bill with Frank Sinatra; and the big police show in Los Angeles, featuring Bob Hope. In 1950, they were on the same bill with Jack Benny, Dennis Day, and other top names in the entertainment world. When the act was booked into Ciro's in Hollywood, Sammy was earning \$300 a week, which after the lean years, seemed like a fortune.

In the fall of 1953, ABC-TV spent \$20,000 on a pilot film called "Three's Company" for a comedy situation series, with an inter-racial setting, Sammy's "first" on the TV format. But the project was abandoned after a year because of failure to get a sponsor. However, his debut in New York's Copacabana in April 1954 had such enthusiastic press notices that Decca Records put him under contract. He made two albums, each with 11 titles.

Sammy Davis, Jr., featured his impersonations of Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis, Jimmy

Durante, Johnny Ray, Frank Sinatra, Arthur Godfrey, Bing Crosby, and others. "Just For Lovers" was a collection of his own songs. Disk jockeys liked him and he was soon popular with radio audiences.

While playing at Las Vegas' Last Frontier, Sammy was called to recording session in Hollywood, and while driving there on November 19, 1954, he collided with another car and was taken to a hospital in San Bernardino. Three days later, his left eye was removed. When he filled an engagement at Ciro's in Hollywood a few weeks later with a battered face and an eye-patch, and the crowd gave him a 10-minute standing ovation.

On his next date at Copa City in Miami Beach, Variety (February 16, 1955) reported that Sammy came on to a several minute ovation that went into a series of "salvos" as he unwound his "considerable repertoire." Later at the Copacabana in New York, Frank Quinn (New York Mirror, March 17, 1955) commented on Sammy's "remarkable showmanship" and said that the act was "polished to perfection" as he recreated Frankie Laine, Tony Bennett, Vaughn Monroe, and Billy Daniels among others.

Television appearances on "Ed Sullivan's Toast of the Town," the "Milton Berle Show," and the "Colgate Hour" added to Sammy's popularity. He was signed up by Frank Sinatra to costar in the musical comedy movie "The Jazz Train" by Mervyn Nelson for Sinatra's Oxford Productions—United Artists release—scheduled for production in March 1957. The delay was made necessary because of the many commitments of the two actors. (New York Times Tribune, December 2, 1955.)

A movie contract with MGM for "St. Louis Woman" was relinquished by Sammy in order to star in the Broadway musical "Mr. Wonderful" by Joseph Stein and Will Glickman, and featuring the Will Mastin Trio. In a review of the opening, Brooks Atkinson (New York Times, March 23, 1956) wrote that it was "a spectacular noisy endorsement of mediocrity" that came alive only when Sammy "rocks and rolls, tap-dances, or does imitations." Walter F. Kerr (New York Herald Tribune) called it "an impersonation of a musical comedy." All of the critics made caustic remarks about the title and Wolcott Gibbs (New Yorker, March 31, 1956) titled his review "Mr. Who?" and said that Sammy was "one of the foremost exponents of a kind of vocal delivery that takes a new step toward Pandemonium in popular music; a tapdancer of formidable agility; and a pleasantly accomplished mimic."

Variety (March 28, 1956) reported that Sammy was interviewed on March 24 on the radio program (WMCA) of Barry Gray who was "beating the drums strenuously" for Mr. Wonderful, in his column in the New York Evening Post. Earl Wilson in the same newspaper was also boosting the show. Radio disk-jockeys took up the cause by putting Sammy on the air and playing songs for the show, which included "Mr. Wonderful," "Too Close for Comfort," "Without You," "I've Been Too Busy," and "Ethel Baby."

Sammy is a wiry 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs 124 pounds; he has a broken nose, but no longer wears an eye-patch. He makes his home in Hollywood. His mother is Catholic

and his father is Baptist, but Sammy told Sidney Fields (New York Mirror, April 2, 1956) that he had only learned to pray after his accident.

As Sammy begins to think about slowing down we wish him good health and best wishes in his future endeavors.

AN ADVENTURE IN FREE ENTERPRISE

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of the Congress a very important and laudable educational program in Pinellas County, FL.

This program, known as Enterprise Village, is an outstanding example of the private and public sectors—of the business and education communities—joining hands in a unique and fabulous learning opportunity for young people.

The idea for Enterprise Village came from the associate superintendent of Pinellas County public schools, Dr. J. Howard Hinesley, and with this inspiration, local businessman Gus Stavros set about raising the funds necessary to accomplish the task.

Mr. Speaker, today Enterprise Village—in the form of an 18,000-square-foot building—stands ready to be dedicated in the near future. Thus, a private-public sector partnership, one of the most promising ideas of which I know to enrich our children's education, has made of a promising idea a constructive reality.

Enterprise Village is an economic minicity that will be visited during the school year by every fifth-grade student in the Pinellas County School System. This experience is part of the county's comprehensive kindergarten-through-12th grade economics education program. Fifth graders will undergo 6 weeks of classroom instruction and then will have the opportunity to own and operate a business at Enterprise Village.

A typical day at Enterprise Village might go something like this . . . The students arrive and gather in the village square for a final briefing before they begin their adventure in free enterprise. As groups of students move toward their place of business, they are already discussing the question every business person must answer: What will we produce? How much? At what cost? For whom?

The basic economic questions resolved, at least temporarily, the business manager hurries to the branch bank with loan application in hand while another business member rushes to the warehouse where materials are purchased. Amid a flurry of activity, production begins throughout the village.

Three times during the day the very busy employees are paid for their labor with Enterprise Village money. Then it is off to the village bank where deposits are made before the students become consumers, using the rest of their breaktime to shop. As consumers, the students deal with choices about their time and money.

As the day winds down, production and sales cease, rent and utilities have been paid, loans have been repaid with interest, and students reconvene in the village square to evaluate their day and hear a state-of-the-economy address from their mayor. Successful businesses are recognized and commendable business practices complimented.

The day at Enterprise Village ends, but learning does not. The experiences at the village become foundations for further study about the free enterprise system as students return to the classroom.

Mr. Speaker, the payoffs from such a creative learning experience as this are obvious. Enterprise Village and other school-business partnerships offers valuable hands-on work experience, provides area schools with the expertise and insights of business leaders in the community and help to build a good, solid relationship between that community and local business.

Indeed, Enterprise Village—through its parent organization the Enterprise Institute—offers crucial support to the Pinellas County school system by monitoring and administering all economic education in the county.

I hope that Enterprise Village will be an example and guide that can be followed by other school systems and other communities in forging this invaluable bond between education and business.

RSC ISSUES SPECIAL REPORT ON SANDINISTA NONCOMPLIANCE

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, since 1979, the Sandinistas have made literally hundreds of commitments to the Nicaraguan people and the world community. At every turn, they have violated their word to the point that any element of trust or goodwill has long since vanished. During the period of 1979-80, the United States was the largest foreign aid donor to the Sandinista regime. At the same time, the Sandinistas were moving quickly to consolidate their power and institute a Cuban-style totalitarian regime. So, it is abundantly clear that the Sandinistas never intended to live up to their promises.

As a matter of public record, the issue of freedom in Nicaragua has always been a contentious one in the Congress. However, much of the debate has focused on whether or not to aid the democratic resistance. Most of my colleagues are unaware of the sheer scope of Sandinista noncompliance with the agreements and promises they have made over the past 10 years. It is my pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following report issued by the House Republican Study Committee. This "RSC Special Report: Sandinista Non-Compliance 1979-89" written by Senior Policy Analyst James P. Gallagher presents a summary of the most important and noteworthy promises made by the Sandinista in the past decade.

JULY 1979 PLEDGES TO THE OAS

(By James P. Gallagher, Senior Policy Analyst)

On July 12, 1979, the newly formed Provisional Government of National Reconstruction (GRN) pledged to the Organization of American States (OAS) that they would fulfill a comprehensive program of democratic guarantees which had been largely denied during the Somoza regime. They included human rights observance, freedom of press, religion and unions, free elections within one year, a non-aligned foreign policy, a national army and a guarantee of the lives of former Somoza National Guardsmen.

Their Promise: To preserve the lives of former members of dictator Anastasio Somoza's National Guard.

Their Compliance: One only needs to read the following quote from Humberto Belli's *Breaking Faith* saying: "After the 1979 revolutionary victory hundreds of prisoners, mostly members of the National Guard or supporters of the former regime, disappeared after capture and were later found dead. Of the dead, many were found in mass graves, as in the case of the prisoners in La Polvora, the former headquarters of the National Guard in the town of Granada."

"Similar reports led to the discovery of another site in La Arrocera, near Lake Nicaragua, where several more bodies were found. At the bottom of the crater of the Santiago volcano, near Managua, ten to fifteen bodies were sighted. Thirteen more were discovered in a mass grave in Catarina, a small town near Masaya. Approximately two hundred were found in a deep well near Leon."

"How many people were killed in this manner? Estimates based on names of prisoners who were captured and then declared missing or dead vary. The independent Permanent Commission for Human Rights has documented the disappearance and most likely death of 785 persons who were captured by Sandinista authorities from July 1979 through September 1980 . . ." [Nicaragua and the U.S. Congress: Nine Years of Promises, Peace Plans and Self-Delusion; Senate GOP Policy Committee; August 8, 1988].

Their Promise: That following their assumption of power, the Sandinista rebels and the remnants of the National Guard would be formed into a new, apolitical national army. This army would be accountable to the state and a new constitution.

Their Compliance: A new national army was never formed by the GRN or the successive Sandinista junta. The victorious rebel army quickly became officially known as the Popular Sandinista Army (EPS), the only army in Nicaragua.

In an interview in October 1979, Interior Minister Tomas Borge said that the Sandinistas intended to form an armed militia of more than 300,000 men. Prior to their July 1979 victory, the Sandinistas had a force of no more than 7,500 men and women. This compares with Somoza's National Guard which only had 14,000 trained and untrained men under arms in pre-July 1979. It was during this period that the Carter Administration was providing the new regime with the bulk of its foreign assistance and the democratic resistance was nonexistent.

In 1988, during an appearance before the RSC, Sandinista defector Major Roger Miranda made public Sandinista plans to build a total military force of 600,000 over the next ten years. This was later confirmed by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega, brother

of Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega, who said that the regime did indeed intend to build such a force by 1955 (Washington, Post, December 13, 1987). Plans are apparently well underway since the Sandinistas have received almost \$1 billion worth of military equipment from the Soviet Union and its allies in 1988 and 1989.

Their Promise: An independent, non-aligned foreign policy.

Their Compliance: Cuban military advisors arrived in Managua the same week as the Sandinistas seized power in mid-July 1979. Within three months, the State Department reported there were more than two hundred such advisors fanning out across Nicaragua. Authoritative estimates place the number of Cubans in Nicaragua today between 2,500 to 3,000.

In September 1979, Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega delivered a speech before the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries in Havana condemning U.S. imperialism and pledging uncritical support to the Soviet Union. He even made statements in support of the terrorist Palestine Liberation Organization [A Grim Reality Behind Sandinista Promises; The Heritage Foundation; 1988].

Less than one year after assuming power in June 1980, Interior Minister Tomas Borge said during a visit to communist North Korea that "the Nicaraguan revolutionaries will not be content until the imperialists have been overthrown in all parts of the world . . . we stand with the . . . socialist countries" (FBIS, Asia, June 12, 1980). On August 25, 1981, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega claimed that "Marxism-Leninism is the scientific doctrine that guides our revolution" (FBIS, Latin America, August 27, 1981).

The lack of non-alignment in Sandinista foreign policy can be most clearly seen in their voting at the United Nations. For example, at the 38th General Assembly meeting, the Sandinistas voted with the Soviet Union 96 percent of the time. At the 39th General Assembly, they abstained rather than vote to condemn the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan. (Ironically, the Soviet Union has recently admitted that the invasion was a "mistake", and illegal under international law.) The Sandinistas went further in 1983 by abstaining from the UN vote condemning the Soviet shoot-down of KAL 007 in which a U.S. Congressman was killed. It might be noted that if the Sandinista regime were to be judged by its UN voting record, it would rank with only Stalinist Albania in its anti-U.S. fervor.

Their Promise: Guarantees of a mixed economy, free labor unions, free press, freedom of religion, and private enterprise.

Their Compliance: Within one week of taking power, the interim GRN nationalized all banking institutions and foreign trade companies. This meant that independent (i.e. private) producers of exports such as coffee, sugar, cotton, and fish would have to sell to the government, giving the Sandinistas a virtual monopoly over all export markets. In addition, more than 130 industries and businesses were confiscated. As one study put it, the result was a drop in exports from \$646 million in 1978, to only \$210 million in 1986 [A Grim Reality Behind Sandinista Promises; The Heritage Foundation; September 1988].

In labor relations, the GRN and the Sandinista Front for the Liberation of Nicaragua (FSLN) created their own party-controlled unions to undermine and discredit the anti-Somoza, independent unions. The

two government-created unions were the Sandinista Confederation of Labor and the Association of Agricultural Workers. The new unions branded the previously anti-Somoza, independent unions as "instruments of U.S. imperialism" and resorted to violence to crush union spirit. As a further hindrance to union activities, strikes were banned throughout the country on September 6, 1981.

To control the information flow to the citizenry, the Sandinistas moved quickly to gain authority over all information outlets. They confiscated one of the country's two daily newspapers, all television stations and the majority of radio outlets. The only independent newspaper allowed to remain open was La Prensa, which has been closed numerous times, and is repeatedly censored. Even then, it was only allowed to reopen under severe restrictions. In addition, it has had their equipment tampered with and destroyed, and its newsprint and ink withheld.

Examples of press restrictions abound in Sandinista Nicaragua. In April 1980, a radio newsman was sentenced to six months imprisonment for broadcasts "detrimental to the revolution", though no law making this a crime yet existed. After an anti-Cuban and anti-Sandinista demonstration in the Atlantic Coast region in September 1980, La Prensa was ordered not to print any news from the region without government approval [Sandinista Promises; Senate GOP Policy Committee; February 1, 1988].

The curtailment of religious freedom began almost immediately after the July 1979 revolution. This surprised many observers since the Catholic Church had been on the cutting edge of the opposition to the Somoza dictatorship. Indeed, many of the Sandinista leaders were Catholic priests. However, these priests were not traditional Catholics. They were adherents to so-called "liberation theology" which identifies Marxism and Christianity as co-existent equals. The regime then allowed these priests to form what have become known as "popular churches". They served as a radical alternative to the main-line church allied with the Vatican. They were also financially supported by the regime and the FSLN party apparatus.

Religious oppression has also reached into the pulpit and onto the airwaves. In July 1981, the Sandinistas banned broadcasts of the mass of Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo. The Church's Radio Catolica has been closed several times and its director was even forced into exile at one point. In August 1982, Father Bismarck Carballo, the spokesman for the Church and the director of Radio Catolica, was beaten and forced to walk naked before Sandinista Television System cameras and Interior Minister Tomas Borge.

Their Promise: Free and fair democratic elections.

Their Compliance: Compliance with this promise has been the most difficult for the Sandinistas. In the early years, they repeatedly claimed that elections could not be held because the country had more urgent needs. In August 1980, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega confirmed what many in the United States believed would ultimately happen. He announced that elections would be delayed until 1985, a full six years after Sandinista assumption of power. As Sandinista Comandante Bayardo Arce succinctly put it: "We see the elections as one more weapon of the revolution to bring its historical objectives gradually into reality. Therefore we intend to take advantage of them"

[Comandante Bayardo Arce's Secret Speech before the Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN); Department of State; March 1985].

The Sandinistas finally held elections on November 5, 1984, under intense international pressure. As expected, the elections were a sham and even the Sandinistas supporters in Western Europe condemned them. The leftist newspaper Le Monde editorialized that they "do not deserve to be dignified by the name" elections [A Grim Reality Behind Sandinista Promises; The Heritage Foundation; 1988]. The only true opposition party participating in the process led by Arturo Cruz, attempted to pull out, but was barred from doing so by Sandinista election officials. In reality, the Sandinistas had no opposition to contend with once election day arrived, since their government-controlled mobs harassed the opposition and ended any semblance of a free electoral process. To further emphasize the lack of a free election, only one head of state attended Daniel Ortega's inauguration. He was Cuba's dictator Fidel Castro, who had not held an election since he seized power in 1969.

CONTADORA PEACE PROCESS

In January 1983, the foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, and Panama met on Contadores Island in the Gulf of Panama. The four foreign ministers issued a declaration calling for dialogue and negotiation to settle the ongoing conflict in Nicaragua. These nations, which became known as the Contadora Group, joined with a number of other interested countries in attempting to resolve the conflict through multilateral effort. The countries met dozens of times, and eventually agreed to a twenty one point Contadora Document of Objectives in September 1983. Many of the points were the same as the FSLN promises made in July 1979 to the OAS.

Their Promise: Free elections in all Central American countries.

Their Compliance: Now almost seven years later, the Sandinistas have yet to hold free elections in their totalitarian state. As was mentioned earlier in this report, elections in November 1984 were not free and fair and were condemned worldwide. Plans for elections in February 1990 are well underway, but the opposition led by Violeta Chamorro faces an uphill battle. Complete state support for the FSLN gives them a strong advantage, but they still must win the ballots of the people.

All other Central American nations have held free and fair elections since the Contadora process began in 1983.

Their Promise: Non-intervention in the affairs of neighbors.

Their Compliance: It was reported by the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence that: "A major portion of the arms and other material sent by Cuba and other Communist countries to the Salvadoran insurgents transits Nicaragua with the permission of the Sandinistas."

"The Salvadoran insurgents use sites in Nicaragua, some of which are located in Managua itself, for communications, command-and-control, and for the logistics to conduct their financial, material and propaganda activities [U.S. Congress, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Report to Accompany H.R. 2760, May 13, 1983].

Since that time, evidence abounds of Sandinista involvement in fomenting discontent and revolution in El Salvador. In July 1985, a car captured in Honduras on its way to El Salvador was found to contain explosives,

ammunition, and other military gear. The hardware was later found to have come from Nicaragua, and was intended for delivery to the Salvadoran guerrillas of the FMLN. In May 1989, it was shown that the Sandinistas continue their violation of Contadora when a large arms cache was discovered in El Salvador. Salvadoran officials discovered hundreds of new Cuban-made AK-47 assault rifles, rocket propelled grenade launchers, and over a quarter of a million rounds of new ammunition. Sandinista involvement in the destabilization of its neighbors is clear and without argument.

ESQUIPULAS II/ARIAS PEACE PLAN

On August 7, 1987, the leaders of all five Central American nations signed the Central American Plan. Popularly known as either Esquipulas II, or the Arias Peace Plan, it was a regional agreement mainly designed to force the Sandinistas to democratize without completely isolating them. It encompassed five major areas including democratization, cessation of internal hostilities, amnesty, ending assistance to external subversion movements, and national reconciliation.

Their Promise: Promotion of an authentic democratic process . . . [and] respect for human rights.

Their Compliance: The Sandinistas lifted the state of emergency, ended all extra-judicial tribunals, and allowed opposition rallies following the signing of the agreement. However, there have been serious exceptions to this apparent Sandinista liberalization.

On August 15, 1987, Sandinista authorities broke up a rally of opposition groups with extraordinary violence. They used attack dogs, night sticks, electric cattle prods, and government sponsored mobs known as "Turbas Divinas" to break up the rally. Following the rally, Lino Hernandez, director of the Permanent Commission on Human Rights, and Alberto Saborio, president of the Nicaraguan Bar Association were arrested and sentenced to thirty days in jail.

Just two months later, a group of the Sandinista Turbas Divinas attacked a rally of the opposition Mother's of Political Prisoners Movement. Sandinista authorities stood by and did nothing during the attack. This was followed up by another attack by the same Sandinista mobs on the Mother's Movement during a demonstration in Masaya in March 1988. In July 1988, Sandinista internal police broke up a peaceful demonstration in the town of Nandaime with the result of many injuries and numerous arrests. The regime then expelled the U.S. ambassador and seven other embassy personnel the following week. This resulted in a swift condemnation by the U.S. Congress, but nothing further.

Their Promise: Cease-fire within Nicaragua.

Their Compliance: On February 20, 1988, Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega announced that he would "crush the contras" if they refused to continue regional peace talks as called for under the Arias Peace Plan [Washington Post; February 21, 1988]. On March 15, 1988, the Sandinistas launched a massive offensive to defeat the democratic resistance on the battlefield prior to the beginning of regional talks. Over six thousand troops took part in this offensive, which was called the "Triumph or Death" campaign. The Sandinistas followed this offensive with a threat to annihilate the democratic resistance if they failed to agree to a cease-fire on his regime's terms.

Their Promise: Amnesty for political prisoners.

Their Compliance: Following the signing of the Plan on August 7, 1987, the Sandinistas moved slowly to implement their pledge to release political prisoners. On November 22, the regime released 985 political prisoners to great fanfare of the government and international press. The regime followed that up with the release of another 100 political prisoners in accordance with the agreement reached at Sapoa, Nicaragua in March 1988. However, it should not be forgotten that an estimated 5,000-6,000 political prisoners remain in Sandinista prisons [Nicaraguan Compliance with the Central American Peace Plan; U.S. Department of State; 1988].

Their Promise: National reconciliation.

Their Compliance: The National Reconciliation Commission, established on August 25, 1987, under the leadership of Cardinal Obando y Bravo, had limited success and lots of problems. Talks began in October of that year, but were suspended on November 26 following the opposition proposal calling for minimal, but important reforms to the Sandinista regime. The talks resumed in March 1988, but collapsed only one month later when the Sandinistas broke its pledge to begin talks with independent labor unions.

THE SAPOA ACCORDS

Signed between the Sandinistas and the Democratic Resistance in the small Nicaraguan border town of Sapoa on March 23, 1988, the Sapoa Cease-fire Agreement was initially seen as a way to resolve Nicaragua's long running civil war. The agreement incorporated a cease-fire and separation of forces, amnesty, no U.S. military aid to the democratic resistance, democratization, and international verification. Since the signing, the results have been mixed at best, and the civil war continues to this day.

Their Promise: Cease-fire and separation of forces.

Their Compliance: On April 4, 1988, the Sandinistas violated the truce by launching artillery attacks on democratic resistance positions. This was followed up by attacks by Sandinista troops on the small Honduran town of Suji. Numerous attacks of this type occurred throughout the cease-fire until it was unilaterally cancelled by the Sandinistas in October 1989.

Their Promise: Gradual amnesty for political prisoners and former members of the Somoza National Guard.

Their Compliance: To implement this provision, an agreement between the Resistance and the Sandinistas regarding the movement of the Resistance into cease-fire zones was necessary. However, after four unsuccessful rounds of talks meant to bring about an agreement on such enclaves, the Sandinistas refused to sign any such accord. Without an agreement, the democratic resistance continued to adhere to the unofficial cease-fire, and the Sandinistas did not release any of the estimated 5,000-6,000 political prisoners remaining in jail.

Their Promise: Democratization and national reconciliation.

Their Compliance: On March 28, 1988, the independent newspaper *La Prensa* was forced to close when its government allocation of newsprint ran out. When U.S. charity organizations attempted to donate newsprint, they were initially denied permission until strong international pressure was brought.

The following month, Sandinista riot police used rubber truncheons to disperse

striking workers and their families. In addition, a number of persons distributing pamphlets from the opposition were arrested.

As was mentioned earlier, Sandinista security forces attacked an opposition rally in the town of Nandaime on July 10, 1988. A number of foreign observers were present at that rally; including RSC Executive Committee member Tom DeLay (TX). Afterwards, he was quoted as saying: "The Sandinistas intended all the time to go in and beat up the crowd, throw tear gas at them, and arrest their leaders. The crowd had done nothing—no rocks, no punches. Somebody may have yelled something, we couldn't hear. But the police grabbed two people, threw them into covered jeeps, and took off with them. They knocked one guy out. Knocked him cold out." [Washington Times, 7/12/88.]

TESORO BEACH AGREEMENT

On February 14, 1989, the leaders of the Central American nations met at Tesoro Beach in El Salvador. Once again, the Sandinistas agreed to a series of standards which sounded very familiar. They included democratization and national reconciliation, electoral reforms, free and fair elections in February 1990, UN and OAS supervision of process, release of political prisoners, and cessation of military aid to guerrilla movements.

Their Promise: Democratization and national reconciliation.

Their Compliance: Since February 1989, the Sandinistas have made what many would term "cosmetic attempts" to democratize and bring about national reconciliation. On one hand, most internal security measures have been lifted, but the dreaded Law for the Maintenance of Public Security remains on the books and enforced by Tomas Borge's Interior Ministry. Press censorship has been lessened, but conditions still fall far short of complete freedom of the press.

As for other efforts at increasing national reconciliation, Church harassment by the regime is ongoing, and it continues to support the alternative "popular church." In addition, the Sandinistas routinely conduct sweeps through the poor areas of the cities and rural areas sympathetic to the resistance to gather up young men of draft age.

Their Promise: Electoral reforms.

Their Compliance: In late April 1989, the Sandinista-controlled Assembly passed a set of election laws which were a far cry from what was originally expected. The new laws, which did not evolve from direct, good faith talks with the opposition, left the Sandinistas with a distinct, almost insurmountable, advantage in preparation for the February 1990 balloting. The Supreme Electoral Council, which was tasked to run the election, will have four of its five members sympathetic to the Sandinistas.

The Opposition will be limited to thirty minutes a week of television time, while the Sandinista Party actually retains exclusive control of the network. The Opposition are only allotted forty-five minutes per day of radio time on the government stations, and they must share it among the many disparate parties. The new laws also provide that One-half of any foreign funds going to the Opposition, will be given to the Electoral Council, for distribution to the other parties running in the election.

Their Promise: Free and fair elections.

Their Compliance: At the present time, the electoral process is progressing on schedule. However, the limitations placed

on the registration process raised danger signals in Washington. The Sandinistas limited the vote registration process to only four Sundays in the month of October. So far, they have refused to extend the registration process for those Nicaraguans living in exile, in refugee camps, and the ten percent of the population which was not able to register during the four Sundays in October. Although most observers have said that overall registration stands at close to 90 percent, an extension of the process would allow the Nicaraguan people to fully participate in the democratic process.

Their Promise: UN and OAS supervision of the electoral process.

Their Compliance: Both the United Nations and the Organization of American States have agreed to participate in the process by the serving as observers. The U.N. force, known as ONUCA, will serve along the border in order to assure that there are no cross border raids by either the Resistance or the Sandinista army.

Their Promise: Release of all political prisoners.

Their Compliance: The Sandinistas have repeatedly agreed to fulfill this promise since the early 1980s. However, the releases agreed to under Esquipulas II, Sapoa, and Tesoro Beach have never been fully complied with. The Sandinista regime released approximately 1894 former National Guardsmen in late 1988, but still hold many estimated 5,000-6,000 Nicaraguans still in prison for "political" offenses. There has been no general amnesty, but rather pardons for specific individuals. The Sandinistas claim that they only hold 1,600 prisoners, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) agrees with this figure. However, the ICRC was only allowed to visit nine of the Sandinista's sixteen prisons. The Sandinistas continue to refuse an open inspection of state security prisons or detention centers by impartial international observers.

Their Promise: Cessation of aid to regional guerrilla movements.

Their Compliance: Since February 1989, media reports quoting intelligence sources have stated that Soviet-bloc military aid to Nicaragua has kept up with last year's record \$515 million. It is believed, based on previous experience, that the majority of assistance to the communist FMLN in El Salvador either originates or passes through Nicaragua. On October 18, 1989, Honduran authorities seized a truck in the town El Espino, along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border. This was their third seizure of the year, and was the largest ever made by Honduran authorities of weapons and equipment. Among the weapons seized were 20 AK-47 assault rifles, 9 Galil rifles, 4 M-16 rifles, 17 M-3 machine guns, 30 RPG rounds, hundreds of mortar rounds, Claymore land mines, and 100 hand grenades. This is only a partial list of the weapons seized, but does show the sheer amount of the seizure and the type of weapons which were being shipped to the FMLN guerrillas in El Salvador. The driver of the truck, who was arrested, stated that he had been making this type of delivery through El Espino into Honduras once a month since August 1988.

THE AGREEMENT AT TELA

On August 7, 1989, another turning point was reached in the campaign to bring freedom and democracy to Nicaragua. It was there that the five Central American leaders agreed upon a timetable for the complete demobilization of the Nicaraguan

Democratic Resistance. In essence, the Tela Accord meant that the Resistance must now demobilize, and decide whether or not they want to return to Nicaragua prior to February 1990.

Their Promise: Pledge to maintain direct liaison and contact with the democratic resistance.

Their Compliance: No such meeting was held until November 9, 1989 at the United Nations. Interestingly, this meeting was not expressly meant to discuss Resistance demobilization, but also the Sandinista cancellation of the 19-month long cease-fire.

In late October 1989, Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega, while attending a summit commemorating Costa Rica's democratic tradition, announced that he was planning on cancelling the 19-month long cease-fire in effect since Sapoa. In the face of international indignation, Ortega said that he might reconsider if the Resistance demobilized and disbanded immediately. On November 1, 1989, the Sandinistas ended the on-going cease-fire and began a full-scale offensive against the Resistance to crush it as a military and political force prior to February's election.

Talks between the Sandinistas and the Resistance resumed on November 10, 1989, but they appeared to be deadlocked since the Sandinistas were making only one demand, that the Resistance disband, and then there would be a resumption of the cease-fire. This new development casts a shadow over the electoral process and may bring into doubt whether or not the elections can actually be held in a free and fair manner.

THE UNITED STATES RESPONDS TO DEVELOPMENTS IN EASTERN EUROPE

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to draw my colleagues attention to Mary McGrory's November 14 Washington Post column. This respected journalist takes President Bush to task for failing to respond adequately to the developments in Berlin and Eastern Europe. While the rest of the world is urging Eastern Europeans to press ahead with their process of democratization, the President struggles to identify America's sentiments about the revolutionary changes occurring in the Eastern bloc. She characterizes the perception of some to these developments as "those people who see a newborn baby and think of all the trouble it will cause, disrupting its parents' lives, maybe breaking their hearts. Others cheer the simple fact of birth: It means life goes on and represents limitless possibilities."

There is concern that the Bush administration has been caught off guard. President Kennedy responded when he went to Berlin and proclaimed proudly "Ich bin ein Berliner." Even President Reagan, who referred to the Soviet Union and its satellites as the "evil empire," would have extolled the virtues of Eastern European developments and he would have proclaimed a victory for freedom and democracy.

Mr. Speaker, Mary McGrory's column is an accurate portrayal of the malaise affecting the Bush administration in its effort to be prudent and cautious in dealing with Eastern Europe's democratic, revolutionary changes. Ms. McGrory is right when she states that it is one of the President's duties to reflect the national emotion at an event as staggering in its magnitude as the erosion of communism in Eastern Europe.

We should not gloat or take credit for the changes taking place in Eastern Europe, but the United States should let the world know that it unequivocally supports the opening of the East to the West. I ask that a copy of the article be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD following my statement:

BERLIN AND BUSH'S EMOTIONAL WALL

(By Mary McGrory)

Why did the leader of the western world look as though he had lost his last friend the day they brought him the news of the fall of the Berlin Wall?

George Bush's stricken expression and lame words about an event that had the rest of mankind quickly singing hosannas were an awful letdown at a high moment in history. He later, laboriously, escalated his enthusiasm.

All he needed to have said was a simple, fervent, "Let freedom ring."

His first reaction could perhaps be explained by an observation from a man who served a president who went to the wall and proclaimed "Ich bin ein Berliner." On the "Today" show, Ted Sorensen, speech writer for John F. Kennedy, said, "We have contingency plans for war, but none for peace."

Rep. Gary Ackerman (D-N.Y.) put it another way. "We have generals working on worst-case scenarios; we need statesmen on best cases."

Still, there are those people who see a newborn baby and think of all the trouble it will cause, disrupting its parents' lives, maybe breaking their hearts. Others cheer the simple fact of birth: It means life goes on and represents limitless possibilities.

Maybe Bush looked at the jubilant throngs at the wall, some with champagne, some with pickaxes, all joyful, and thought, "And what happens to NATO?" Or, "The military budget will be slashed, and people will start saying Northrop should build subways cars instead of B-2s, and 'Star Wars' is down the drain."

To be fair, Bush could hardly have seen the tumultuous events coming. Who did? This was a wall that came tumbling down without the help of a Joshua. It was not like Poland, which had Lech Walesa, the daring labor leader who has come to Washington this week to address Congress and to accept the Robert Kennedy Human Rights Award for China's Joshua, dissident astrophysicist Fang Lizhi, who is holed up in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

The great catalyst, Mikhail Gorbachev, helped as much as anyone by what he did not do. No tanks, he told the frightened East German apparatchiks, who were huddled under their desks as the country quietly emptied itself of young professionals. We had nothing to do with it, except to provide the informing ideas—several centuries ago—in the Declaration of Independence and other such incendiary documents.

And Bush, to be fair, had no reason to expect East Germans, of all people, to break out and give the world a demonstration of democracy at its purest and most potent.

Fifty-one years ago, on Nov. 9, 1938, the Nazis staged one of their most hideous premonitory atrocities, the night they burned synagogues, chased Jews and smashed Jewish shops and businesses. Now Nov. 9 goes into the history books on a golden page.

But people who remember the old days are dubious about reunification, which is now talked of openly and at the highest levels. If their booming economy fails, would the Germans turn again to totalitarianism? We must hope that the extremism that made them so susceptible to Nazism will be channeled full force toward freedom.

The East Germans seem to have caught a bad case of what Thomas Jefferson called "the virus of democracy." And being among the world's most thorough and efficient peoples, they have outdone all expectations in bringing it about. After the visit of Gorbachev to East Germany, they rose up and poured out of their houses, demanding liberty. Some of them kept going until they got to the West via Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Others put candles in their windows to express opposition to their communist overlords. The opposition parties were nowhere near the levers of power. Events were moving too fast for them, too. Spontaneity, never considered a strong element in the German character, broke out all over.

West Germany has risen to the occasion. It met the people streaming through the wall with open arms. The government gave them \$50 to spend in the Babylon of West Berlin. In the countryside, we were given a preview of the swords-into-plowshares theme that could prove contagious. U.S. Army hospitals, which had been built to treat the casualties of an armed invasion from the east, were converted into shelters for the voluntarily homeless East Germans who chucked it all to live free.

In preparation for the next time something as glorious occurs, Bush may be studying how to be giddy, as the fall of the wall warranted. One of his duties is to reflect the national emotion at an event of staggering significance. Also, he might reflect that the end of the Cold War, which the wall symbolized, can help solve real problems, like the deficit, the homeless, the afflicted and the addicted. He should enjoy.

STATEMENT UPON INTRODUCTION OF THE CABLE TELEVISION CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1989

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, there is a growing consensus in the Congress that Federal policy needs serious reform in order to protect consumers from the many problems and abuses of the cable television industry.

When the Cable Act of 1984 was passed, Congress approved deregulation of local cable rates believing that competition would adequately govern cable prices. Since then, unregulated cable monopolies have engendered problem after problem. Members of Congress hear regularly from dissatisfied cable customers, who complain of high rates and poor service, and angry satellite dish owners, who are denied equal access to cable

programming. Local governments, broadcasters, small cable operators, microwave distributors of video programming and others have urged Congress to revise our national cable television policy.

The reason for the outcry is that deregulation has produced all of the tell-tale signs of monopoly abuse:

Cable television rates are unchecked and soaring;

Local cable distribution networks are being acquired by the same conglomerates that are seizing control of the major monopoly problems of horizontal concentration and vertical integration; and

Companies attempting to deliver television programs in real competition with existing cable television are being snuffed out by those same large cable conglomerates;

Last week, there were major developments in the U.S. Senate on these issues. Senator JACK DANFORTH and 14 other Senators introduced legislation to correct the shortcomings of the Cable Act. Senator DANIEL INOUE, chairman of the Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Communications, announced his intention to press for cable reform legislation next year.

Mr. Speaker, today I join them by introducing with Representative CHRIS SHAYS companion legislation to the Danforth bill. We believe it is the starting point for serious legislation in 1990. We believe this bill will restore to this market the competition Congress had in mind in 1984. Absent this sort of real, vigorous competition, we intend to see local rate regulation restored.

The major provisions of this bill would:

First. Redefine the term "effective competition" to mean the existence of one other multi-channel video provider in a cable franchise area; the competing video provider might be a "wireless cable" operator. The purpose is to protect consumers from monopoly pricing and to provide the cable industry with an incentive to allow competition. Under the legislation if there is "effective competition," rates would be deregulated.

Second. Limit cable operators' discretion regarding the carriage and channel placement of local broadcast stations on their systems. The purpose is to ensure that cable subscribers have access to local broadcasting stations.

Third. Make it easier for a city to revoke or deny renewal of a cable franchise to an operator who is not serving its community well. Franchising authorities currently have little leverage over cable operators who raise rates, give poor service or fail to carry programming that consumers want.

Fourth. Not allow a cable programmer that is affiliated with a cable operator to discriminate against nonaffiliates in the price, terms, conditions or availability of their programs. Small cable operators, home satellite dish owners, "wireless cable" operators, and other potential distributors of video programming are often denied or charged more for programs than the companies who are affiliated with programmers.

Fifth. Limit the size of "multiple system operators"—which own systems in several jurisdictions—to 15 percent of the Nation's cable subscribers. The purpose is to encourage di-

versity by increasing the number of voices available to consumers and to make it easier for new programmers to enter the marketplace. Concentration in the cable industry has given large operators power to decide what cable programs can make it.

We realize that there are other important ideas to be considered regarding proper national policy on cable television, and this legislation may well be improved over the coming months. For now, it represents a sensible balance of the best policies from a number of other bills previously introduced. We pledge our support for passage of cable reforms this Congress.

LOCAL BUILDING MANDATES UNDERMINE FEDERAL HOUSING PROGRAMS

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, government should be taking steps to promote the development of affordable housing, not discourage it. Yet that is precisely the effect that certain government policies, particularly at the local level, have on housing production today.

Barriers like exclusive zoning, regressive property tax burdens, complex building codes, rent controls, and excessive fees add unnecessarily to the already high cost of housing; in some cases they provide perverse incentives to allow existing housing to deteriorate. Local government regulation can add 25 percent or more to the cost of housing. In Orange County, CA, for example, it adds about \$50,000 to the cost of a house before the first spadeful of dirt is turned over.

President Bush, in announcing his set of housing initiatives, recognized the critical need to eliminate the mountains of redtape which impede the development of affordable housing. He has asked HUD Secretary Jack Kemp to convene a blue ribbon commission to identify barriers to affordable housing and to make recommendations as to how those barriers can be removed.

The most burdensome local mandates come in the form of development exactions. These have been used by local governments throughout history as a means to extract from developers a number of public services and benefits. Traditionally, exactions have been limited to infrastructure and utilities.

However, as a result of the nationwide tax revolt led by Proposition 13 in California, the use of exactions has increased with impunity. Rather than serving as a legitimate land-use policy, exactions have become a major alternative to conventional taxing schemes. Today, local governments require, as a condition for obtaining building permits, that developers provide, either in-kind or in-money, benefits and services such as fire stations, day care centers, schools, and job training.

This is not to suggest that land-use regulations do not provide important public benefits. New roads, sewer and utility lines are necessary to keep up with population growth. How-

ever, communities demanding increased Federal housing assistance need to recognize that there is a tradeoff between real estate exactions, rent controls, and growth restrictions, and the cost of housing.

The Federal Government can no longer be asked to shoulder the burden of new Federal housing programs while State and local governments implement zoning restrictions and impact fees which act as barriers to the development of affordable housing.

With the cost of housing now beyond the reach of many low- and moderate-income families, Congress is under pressure to increase home ownership opportunities, particularly for first-time homebuyers. This provides a unique opportunity for Congress to implement proposals to encourage State and local governments to reduce home building regulations.

I have developed a comprehensive proposal that I intend to offer when Congress considers a new housing bill early next year. The purpose is to create meaningful incentives for State and local governments to examine those laws and regulations which are questionable in terms of the public benefits derived from them, yet contribute in a significant way to the problem of housing affordability.

The proposal does two things. First, it requires CDBG recipients to submit, as part of their applications, a comprehensive housing affordability strategy. The strategy includes an explanation of the effects of land and property taxes, land use controls, building and construction standards, rent limitations, growth limits, and impact fees on the cost of housing. It also includes a plan to address the negative impact of these regulations on the cost of housing or the development, maintenance and improvement of affordable housing.

The second provision creates, in statute, the joint venture for affordable housing. This is a highly successful public-private venture that brings together builders and local officials to identify and implement cost savings by modifying or interpreting local building codes and site development regulations. Unfortunately, the joint venture, which was established by directive in 1982 by former Secretary Samuel Pierce, was recently eliminated by HUD.

This is a worthwhile program that needs to be retained and expanded. In fiscal year 1989 alone, the joint venture program is projected to save \$479 million from 80,977 housing units. The average savings amounts to 15 percent for single family units, and 22.8 percent for multifamily units.

The California Association of Realtors once observed that "the key to solving housing affordability problems in California rests, to a significant extent, with the 500-plus units of local government that wield tremendous control over the regulatory process governing housing development."

So long as this regulatory process continues to threaten housing affordability, proposals to expand Federal housing programs will be ineffective. Congress can do little to solve the affordability problem for middle-income families unless steps are taken to mitigate restrictive or exclusionary housing policies by State and local governments.

INFRASTRUCTURE: THE KEY TO OUR QUALITY OF LIFE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting today some very important information from *Constructor* magazine, November 1989, concerning the state of our Nation's infrastructure.

There has been serious neglect of the Nation's transportation and environmental infrastructure in recent years and it is imperative that we reverse that trend. The Nation's economy cannot continue to prosper with a deteriorating infrastructure.

Constructor magazine makes the important point that the quality of life in 20th century America depends on an adequate infrastructure. By neglecting our infrastructure, we are actually allowing our quality of life to deteriorate. *Constructor* magazine presents an excellent summary of our Nation's infrastructure needs.

AMERICA'S INFRASTRUCTURE: THE KEY TO OUR QUALITY OF LIFE

American history has shown that the very essence of the American experience is striving to make a better life, to build, and to leave behind more than we found when we arrived. In recent years not only have Americans sought an ever higher standard of living, making their children's lives better than their own, they have also become intensely concerned over the quality of that life.

Only through investing in our nation's infrastructure—the roads, bridges, airports, educational and public buildings, water supply and wastewater treatment facilities, and solid waste disposal facilities that form the backbone of our communities—can we as a nation make sure that the quality of life so valued by this generation will be in place for future generations.

Yet, for the past two decades America has been neglecting these same public works. Capital spending on public works investment dropped from 2.3 percent of the gross national product in 1960 to less than 1.1 percent in 1985. The United States now ranks 55th in the world in capital investment in infrastructure.

It is now, widely recognized that the condition of America's infrastructure is at a crisis stage, endangering the public safety, lowering U.S. economic competitiveness, and diminishing the overall quality of life. But the current situation won't even approach the critical nature of the future crisis if remedial actions are not taken now. America's population is expected to increase by 44 million over the next 30 years, adding even more pressure to already overburdened public works facilities.

What has caused this decline in infrastructure investment and, consequently, in our quality of life? Since 1970, the American economy has created jobs at a rate twice that of population growth. Metropolitan areas now account for three-quarters of the total U.S. population, with more than 40 percent of America living in the suburbs. Nearly 90 percent of the growth during the 1980s has been in metropolitan areas.

At the same time, the relationships between federal, state, and local governments

have been undergoing some major changes during the 1980's. The federal budget deficit, as well as a philosophical view during the Reagan presidency that more responsibility should shift to the state and local level, has resulted in the termination or reduced funding of many programs that had financed infrastructure projects. The federal share of infrastructure spending for fixed capital formation declined from 41 percent in 1981 to 34.5 percent in 1986. From 1980 through 1987, federal aid to states and cities declined 37 percent in real terms (adjusted for inflation).

Even some of our more vital infrastructure programs are being held hostage to the federal budget deficit. Users of the nation's transportation systems contribute user fees—in the form of gasoline taxes and the ticket tax on air travel—to be held by the federal government in dedicated trust funds. The proceeds of these transportation trust funds can only be spent for surface and aviation transportation programs. When the federal government does not invest all the money that is collected for pressing highway and airport needs, a balance mounts in the federal treasury that is used to reduce borrowing needs to finance other federal programs. Currently, about \$28.8 billion remains unspent in these two funds while Americans cool their heels on airport runways and in traffic jams.

It is now universally understood that postponing action on infrastructure investment only leads to increasing costs. Not only do facilities continue to deteriorate, but a four percent rate of inflation would mean that a 60 percent increase in funds would be needed by the year 2000 just to have the same buying power.

If the costs of delay are prohibitive, the benefits of taking action now are enormous. David Aschauer, a senior economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago says that "Raising the level of public investment spending from its current abysmal level of less than one-half of one percent of GNP to a modest two percent—some \$80 billion to \$90 billion dollars per year would work wonders." The economic returns would not only help ensure our standard of living, but our quality of life as well.

CLEAN WATER

Cleaning up the nation's polluted rivers, bays, and streams to preserve the environment for fishing and recreational uses continues to be a priority demanded by the nation's citizens. Since the signing of the Water Quality Act of 1965, more than \$60 billion of federal funds have been spent cleaning up the nation's waterways. The quality of some 47,000 miles of monitored streams has markedly improved as a result. In Lake Erie—pronounced biologically dead 15 years ago—perch, walleye, and even largemouth bass and coho salmon are thriving. Trout have returned to the Hudson River near New York City.

According to the Environmental Protection Agency's National Water Quality Inventory Report, substantial reductions have occurred in pollutants. Sewage treatment plants are removing about 13,600 tons per day of the two principal conventional pollutants—suspended solids and Biological Oxygen Demand—an increase of 65 percent over 1973 levels.

But elsewhere, 311,000 miles of water have worsened or remain unchanged. The Environmental Protection Agency compiles a bi-annual survey of the cost of constructing publicly owned wastewater treatment works

necessary to meet the goals of the Clean Water Act. Included in the survey are estimates for all types of required changes to wastewater facilities, such as the construction of entirely new facilities and enlarging, upgrading, or replacing existing facilities. Existing facilities are considered for replacement when they have reached the end of their design life and are no longer able to operate satisfactorily.

The 1988 Needs Survey identifies "current needs" for facilities to meet wastewater treatment needs of the U.S. population on January 1, 1988. The survey also provides a projection of "design year needs"—the facilities that will be required to adequately protect the environment by providing the wastewater treatment required for a projected population in the year 2008.

Wastewater treatment plant construction to meet the needs of the population in 2008 will require an additional investment of \$83.5 billion. These needs fall into seven categories:

- Secondary Treatment—\$26.8 billion.
- Advanced Treatment—\$5.0 billion.
- Infiltration/Inflow Correction—\$2.9 billion.
- Replacement/Rehabilitation—\$3.7 billion.
- New Collector Sewers—\$13.8 billion.
- New Interceptor Sewers—\$14.9 billion.
- Combined Sewer Overflows—\$16.4 billion.

However, the EPA has estimated that 400 cities and towns will be unable to meet the deadlines set by the Clean Water Act for their secondary treatment facilities. Of the rivers and streams in the United States that do not meet their state water quality standards, 17 percent are failing because of pollution from inadequate wastewater treatment. Of U.S. estuaries, 22 percent are not meeting standards because of needed wastewater plant construction.

Eighty-seven percent of all publicly owned sewage treatment plants in the country provide secondary or better treatment for 95 percent of the nation's sewage. Secondary treatment protects communities from the disease potential of untreated human waste and removes materials that can rob waters of oxygen necessary for aquatic life.

When the Clean Water Act was reauthorized, only \$2.4 billion annual funding level through FY 1991 was provided toward meeting these \$83.5 billion future needs. Federal funds are reduced in the following fiscal year and end completely after 1994. Additional funds are being raised at the state and local level, despite unfavorable changes in the laws governing tax-exempt bonds. State by state needs are tabulated with New York, California, Florida, Massachusetts, and Texas showing the largest construction needs to meet clean water targets.

A separate survey conducted by the Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators summarizes the 7,590 identified municipal wastewater treatment projects that will be necessary to first bring communities into compliance with the Clean Water Act, and then keep them in compliance over the next five years as population increases.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Another component of the solid waste problem became a focus of attention in the early 1970s—the potentially hazardous wastes generated by industrial production. Every year about 3,000 facilities manage 275 million metric tons of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). Under this definition, wastes are hazardous if they pose a fire hazard, dissolve materials, or are

acidic, explosive, or otherwise dangerous to human health or the environment.

Most hazardous waste results from production of widely used goods such as polyester and other synthetic fabrics, kitchen appliances, and plastic containers.

Wastes that are not properly disposed of can cause health problems ranging from headaches to cancer. Hazardous wastes can also seriously damage the environment by seeping into surface waters and killing fish and other aquatic life, for example. The vast majority of hazardous waste managed annually is treated in man-made surface ponds and wastewater treatment plants. A relatively small amount—about 2 million metric tons annually—is incinerated. A number of different treatment technologies are used on hazardous wastes to render them less toxic before final disposal.

A more serious problem is the cleanup of uncontrolled disposal sites containing hazardous wastes and other contaminants. These sites can contaminate groundwater, cause explosions, and present other dangers to people and the environment. Most sites where hazardous materials have escaped are linked to the chemical and petroleum industries. Many are municipal landfills that have become hazardous as a result of accumulated pesticides, cleaning solvents, and other chemical products discarded in household trash. A few are the result of transportation spills or other accidents. Radioactive materials are hazards at about 20 sites.

Approximately 30,000 potentially contaminated sites may pose a threat to human health or the environment. The process for obtaining financing from the Superfund—the federal hazardous waste cleanup program—begins with site discovery. The sites currently identified range from a closed-down hazardous waste incinerator in Maine to a leaking underground pipe in Florida. After site discovery, the EPA conducts a preliminary assessment to determine whether further investigation is necessary. If so, a site inspection is conducted to assess the potential danger and the site is evaluated using a hazard ranking system. Sites with scores of 28.5 or higher are placed on the National Priorities List for attention under Superfund.

Since the Superfund program was established in 1980, almost 9,000 sites have been found to require no further action, and more than 8,000 site inspections have been conducted. The number of Superfund sites on the National Priorities List now totals 1,224. On these sites, further studies are conducted to determine the nature and extent of the contamination. Cleanup remedies include incinerating contaminated soils to destroy contaminants, depositing contaminated materials in a landfill that is designed to prevent any movement of the contaminants from the fill, and pumping and treating contaminated ground water to clean up an aquifer. To date, more than 140 long-term cleanups have been initiated at Superfund sites across the nation.

QUALITY OF LIFE: AN EFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

America's transportation infrastructure is not only deteriorating from aging facilities, but underinvestment in new facilities is overburdening current transportation networks.

Highways

In 1989 Americans will travel more than two trillion vehicle miles by auto, truck, bus, and public transit systems, more than triple the mileage traveled in 1956. From 1980

through 1988 traffic growth has increased at an average rate of five percent annually. Using conservative estimates of only two percent to three percent annual growth, by the year 2005 highway travel is expected to top three trillion vehicle miles, and by the year 2020—only 30 years into the future—total travel in the U.S. is expected to be double what it is today.

America's population will increase by 44 million over the next 30 years. Nearly 90 percent of America's population growth in the 1980s has occurred in metropolitan areas. Three-quarters of the 250 million trips made each day are in metropolitan areas, and more than 90 percent of these trips are made in private motor vehicles. As a result of substantial growth in travel, America's major highway systems in both rural and urban areas have experienced increasing congestion. Urban interstate travel increased 13.4 percent from 1985 to 1987, with other urban freeway and expressway traffic increasing 12.9 percent during the same two-year period. The percent of peak-hour travel on urban interstates that occurs under congested conditions has increased from 54 percent in 1983 to 61 percent in 1985 and to 65 percent in 1987.

Travel delays in the nation's largest urbanized areas now cause the loss of nearly two billion hours annually. A Department of Transportation study has estimated that by the early 21st century delays are likely to be several times greater than they are today.

A 1983 Federal Highway Administration Study indicated that 11 percent of all labor force work hours are spent on the highways. Obviously, a 10 percent or greater reduction in their travel times could have a marked effect on national productivity. The reverse is also true; increases in travel time are having a negative effect on the productivity of the nation's industries.

FHWA statistics show that more than 11 percent of principal highway miles are deficient and therefore in need of resurfacing or reconstruction. By 1990, 35 percent of the interstate system will have outlived its design life. Most of the highway system was not designed to carry current loads, and a single, modern 80,000 pound truck can inflict as much wear and tear on an interstate highway as 9,600 cars.

Operating costs are closely correlated with pavement condition. Truck costs shoot up by 6.3 cents per mile when road conditions drop from "good" to "fair". Continuing to fund our highways at the current level will result in further deterioration of the highway system, resulting in an estimated \$1,000 increase in vehicle operating costs per household. The relationship fortunately works the other way as well. Every \$1 invested in highways reduces direct operating costs by \$3 to \$4.

Recently the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials conducted a comprehensive study of the future capital needs of the nation's surface transportation systems. In their final report "The Bottom Line: A Summary of Surface Transportation Investment Requirements 1988-2020," AASHTO estimated annual capital investment requirements of \$58.5 billion to meet future highway transportation needs. This compares with current annual expenditures by all levels of government of \$31 billion.

Federal, state, and local governments spend 3.2 cents per vehicle mile to fund the capital, maintenance, and operation expenses for the nation's highway system.

Compared with the cost of owning and operating an intermediate-sized vehicle, which is currently estimated at 33.4 cents per mile, expenditures on highway infrastructure represent less than 10 percent of vehicle costs. An additional 1.1 cent-per-mile investment would be enough to fund the current capital investment shortfall, both improving pavement conditions and financing new highways to meet growing population needs.

Bridges

Inadequate bridges are one of the nation's more pressing infrastructure problems. More than 41 percent of the 577,710 bridges included in the 1988 National Bridge Inventory are either structurally deficient or functionally obsolete. A structurally deficient bridge is one that must be replaced. A functionally obsolete or deficient bridge is one that cannot handle modern traffic loads safely and requires either widening or replacement.

As of June 1988, 238,357 bridges were deficient either structurally or functionally, a two percent improvement from the 243,646 bridges rated inadequate in 1986. The tremendous backlog of bridges needing replacement and rehabilitation, along with estimated needs to meet growth, will require an investment of \$93 billion between now and the year 2005 as estimated by the Federal Highway Administration.

The number of structurally deficient bridges increased to 135,826 in June of 1988 from 131,562 in 1986. The number of functionally obsolete bridges decreased from 112,084 in 1986 to 102,531 in 1988; part of the decline was the further deterioration of functionally obsolete bridges due to aging and heavy traffic, causing them to be moved to the structurally deficient category.

Bridge conditions on the most heavily trafficked highways have generally deteriorated. The proportion of Interstate bridges classified as deficient rose from 10.6 percent in 1982 to 13.1 percent in 1984, to 14.3 percent in 1986, and to 15.9 percent in 1988.

Of the total \$93 billion in bridge needs, \$67.6 billion is needed to eliminate backlog and existing deficiencies; the remaining \$25.3 billion is necessary for accruing needs to the year 2005. The federal government should be expending a minimum of \$3.5 billion annually through 2005 to rebuild and replace deteriorated bridges. To meet continuing needs and support the growth in population, a minimum of \$4.9 billion should be spent each year.

For a number of years the federal government has been spending less than one-third of the minimum \$3.5 billion needed to preserve and provide safe bridges. According to Secretary of Transportation Samuel Skinner, the required repair and replacement of highway bridges in this country will cost two-thirds as much as the original construction of the interstate system.

Air transportation

The air transportation system is an increasingly important segment of the infrastructure, now accounting for 17.2 percent of all intercity passenger miles traveled. In 1988 U.S. airlines carried 454.6 million passengers more than 423 billion passenger miles on 6.7 million scheduled flights. Although 66 percent of all Americans over the age of 18 have flown on a commercial airline; the majority of these miles are flown by business travelers, and the air transportation network is crucial to both management of industry and service enterprises. Revenue passenger miles flown have increased on average by 8.9 percent annually

over the past ten years, severely straining the capacity of the nation's air transport system.

The Federal Aviation Administration is forecasting a five percent annual growth rate in the number of revenue passenger miles flown by major air carriers from 1988 through the year 2000. Commuter and regional airlines are expected to grow even faster, increasing their revenue passenger miles flown at an annual rate of 8.7 percent through the turn of the century.

As air travel continues to grow at this rapid pace, the Federal Aviation Administration estimates that the number of "seriously congested" airports will increase to 58 by the year 2000, affecting 76 percent of all passengers. This is a substantial increase from the current congested conditions. In 1986 the FAA calculated that 16 commercial service airports met the "very congested" criteria, affecting the 41 percent of all air passengers whose routes took them through these 16 airports.

In September 1989 the Federal Aviation Administration awarded a \$60 million grant to Denver, Colo., taking a large step forward in the process of constructing the first new major airport in 15 years. The airport, which has been under review for two years, will be built on a 53-square mile site 18 miles northeast of Denver. The new Denver airport is expected to begin operation in 1993 with five runways, and plans are in the works to expand the airports to 12 runways by the year 2020.

The new Denver airport should handle 817,000 takeoffs and landings and board 33.2 million passengers by the year 2000. The current airport, Stapleton International, frequently operates with one runway during inclement weather, causing backups throughout the nation's air traffic system.

Secretary of Transportation Skinner has commented that "It's a national embarrassment that we've had no new airport in the U.S. since 1974." Secretary Skinner estimated a need for a 55-percent increase in airport capacity by the turn of the century.

Airport capacity expansion needs have been computed by the Federal Aviation Administration as part of the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS). The assessed needs break down as follows:

Increase Capacity and Expand System—\$17.4 billion.

Update and Improve System—4.3 billion.

System Maintenance—\$2.6 billion.

Ports and waterways

U.S. ports and waterways are integral to the transportation of the goods produced and used by America's agricultural sector, industries, and consumers. In 1988 international shipments rose 16 percent. The value of exports increased by 50 percent over the three-year period from 1985 to 1988. The value of imports rose 28 percent.

The U.S. has 188 deep-draft ports along the Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific, and Great Lakes coasts. In addition, deep-draft navigation on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway System requires a series of 16 locks, with 23 separate chambers and connecting channels. Taken together, the U.S. inland waterway navigation system carries about one-third of U.S. waterborne tonnage (foreign and domestic).

Expansion and modernization of the nation's ports and waterways will require investment in a number of projects. On the inland waterway system, a number of locks and chambers are so old that they require major rehabilitation or replacement. For seaports, modernization is necessary to

achieve transportation cost savings for a number of ports with depths of less than 50 feet to 55 feet. The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 and 1988 authorized more than 38 projects that should be constructed to deepen or widen channels in these ports, at a total cost of more than \$2.7 billion.

Over the last 15 years there has been an increase in the size of vessels involved in waterborne commerce. In 1980 about 35 percent of vessels exceeded 10,000 dead weight tons (d.w.t.). As of 1987 more than 60 percent of the active tonnage in the world tanker fleet exceeded 10,000 d.w.t. These vessels need channels that are deeper than 50 feet. However, there are no harbors on the U.S. Atlantic and Gulf coast deep enough to handle a fully loaded vessel of that size; no harbor exists with a depth greater than 45 feet. Only the Pacific Coast harbors of Los Angeles/Long Beach and some of the ports at Puget Sound have depths of 55 feet to 60 feet.

The driving force behind the need to service large vessels is the cost savings achieved by use of larger vessels. A transportation cost savings of \$3 to \$5 per ton for trips from the U.S. Atlantic coast to Europe can be achieved, with much greater savings for trips to the Far East. The Office of Technology Assessment has estimated that 10 percent can be cut from the cost of export coal as received by Europe and the Pacific Rim countries if U.S. ports could handle "super-colliers." A Congressional Budget Office report has noted that it would appear cost-effective to dredge one or two ports to 55 feet.

WERTHEIMER EDITORIAL ON ETHICS-SALARY PACKAGE

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, on the last day of the first session of the 101st Congress, my colleagues and I can proudly return to our districts confident that we have just passed a bill that is what Fred Wertheimer, president of Common Cause calls, "the most important vote on congressional ethics since 1977, when the current House ethics code was adopted."

Common Cause, a nonprofit citizens' lobby, has, in the past, been unrelentingly critical of what it perceived to be ethical and moral lapses in the practices, procedures, and standards observed by many Members of Congress. However, today I direct my colleagues' attention to the following editorial in the Washington Times in which Wertheimer unequivocally supports the new ethics-salary package of the U.S. Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to add this editorial into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and commend my colleagues who can now go home with quiet pride, knowing that they did the right thing.

[From the Washington Times, Nov. 20, 1989]

ARE YOUR ETHICS BETTER TODAY?

(By Fred Wertheimer)

A vote in Congress last week could dramatically change the way business is conducted in Washington.

The legislation, a bipartisan ethics-pay package backed by House Speaker Tom Foley, Democrat of Washington, and House Republican leader Robert H. Michel of Illinois, was drafted to end the present corrupt system that allows members of Congress to pocket tens of thousands of dollars in special-interest honoraria fees.

It's a comprehensive, far-reaching ethics package that provides representatives with the most important votes on congressional ethics since 1977, when the current House ethics code was adopted. The ethics package poses a critical test for Congress: Are they serious about cleaning up the ethics mess in Washington?

[As finally approved late Friday and sent to the President, the House will get the entire original pay proposal, raising member's salaries to \$125,000 in 1991, with all honoraria eliminated. The Senate limited itself to what it termed a cost-of-living increase of 9.7 percent beginning in January, 1990, raising their salaries to \$98,400 with a gradual reduction in honoraria.]

Under the former honoraria system, special-interest groups pour thousands of dollars—more than \$7 million in 1988—directly into the pockets of members of Congress, supplementing their salaries and creating real conflicts of interest with a member's public duties.

The term "honoraria" is one of Washington's greatest misnomers: There is no honor in a system that allows members of Congress to receive fees—of up to \$2,000 per appearance—for having a breakfast meeting with lobbyists, touring a manufacturing plant or giving a speech to corporate executives.

The honoraria system has been described in editorials in more than 300 newspapers across the country as "legalized bribery," "rotten payola scheme," "fees for influence," "the shame of Congress."

The practice is wrong, it's corrupting, and it creates a blatant double standard. If members of the executive branch were to supplement their salaries with honoraria for job-related activities, they "would be immediately clapped in irons," according to former Assistant Attorney General William Weld.

The bipartisan ethics-pay bill would help end that double standard and staunch the flow of this special-interest influence money to members of Congress for their personal use.

The comprehensive bill [as it applies to the House in final form] provides an outright ban on accepting honoraria fees, with other prohibitions against taking private fees, and it provides catch-up salary adjustments for representatives, top executive-branch officials, Supreme Court justices and other federal judges. The catch-up increases are intended to deal with the fact that the purchasing power of salaries for top government officials has declined by as much as 35 percent during the past two decades.

By abolishing honoraria and providing catch-up salary adjustments, the bill [as left intact for the House and senior executives] will help ensure that our nation's top public officials are fully compensated by the

public, without supplements of private-interest influence money.

The honoraria system is an intolerable ethics scandal that must be dealt with now. And the public officials on whom we depend to lead and govern the nation must be fully and appropriately compensated by the public they serve—not by private interests.

WHOSE RIGHTS DOES CRÈCHE VIOLATE?

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, as we near the time of adjourning sine die this 1st session of the 101st Congress and prepare to return to our respective congressional districts for the holidays to be with our families, friends, and constituents, I want to share with my colleagues an editorial which appeared in today's edition of the Paducah Sun, a 6-day a week newspaper at Paducah, KY.

Don Gordon, the editorial page editor at the Paducah Sun, the largest circulated newspaper in my congressional district, asks in today's editorial: "Whose rights does crèche violate?"

In Kentucky, the American Civil Liberties Union is upset that Kentucky State officials plan to include a crèche in its capitol holiday display before a Federal appeals court rules on a suit brought by the ACLU about the Nativity scene last year.

The executive director of the Kentucky ACLU complained that including a Nativity scene at this point is divisive and hostile.

On the other hand, however, the Paducah Sun editorial asks: "Who actually is going to be hurt if the State includes a Nativity scene in its Capitol grounds holiday display this year?" The editorial further asks: "Are we really to believe that citizens will swoon in shock or suffer fits of anguish at the sight of a manger display on public property?"

I, for one, think not, and I believe that my views are shared by the great majority of Kentuckians.

I especially agree with that part of the editorial which states: "If the Christians of America can tolerate government-financed sacrilege in the form of a crucifix in a jar of urine, then others surely can make it through the holidays knowing that a Nativity scene has been set up on the Capitol grounds."

The editorial follows:

[From the Paducah Sun, Nov. 21, 1989]

WHOSE RIGHTS DOES CRÈCHE VIOLATE?

Let's be honest, ACLU. Who actually is going to be hurt if the state includes a Nativity scene in its Capitol grounds holiday display this year?

The American Civil Liberties Union, which has made of the crèche issue an unholy crusade, seems to take a fanciful view of society.

Are we really to believe that citizens will swoon in shock or suffer fits of anguish at the sight of a manger display on public property?

Are we really to suppose that there is the slightest danger that the state is about to try to impose a religious orthodoxy on its citizens?

Through two centuries of freedom, the Republic has stood, and Nativity scenes, chaplains, prayer at public events, Christmas programs at schools and many other reminders that by and large this is not an atheistic nation have been part of the fabric. And we have not even come close to establishment of a state religion.

In fact, society today probably is more religiously diverse and tolerant than at any other time in its history. Just what bogeyman does the ACLU fear?

The organization is upset that Kentucky state officials plan to include a crèche in its Capitol holiday display before a federal appeals court rules on the suit brought by the ACLU last year.

The executive director of the Kentucky ACLU complained that including a Nativity scene at this point is divisive and hostile. It's especially divisive, of course, if the ACLU choose to protest and engage in a new round of expensive litigation against the state.

It comes down to tolerance. If the Christians of America can tolerate government-financed sacrilege in the form of a crucifix in a jar of urine, then others surely can make it through the holidays knowing that a Nativity scene has been set up on the Capitol grounds.

SHOOTING OURSELVES IN THE FOOT

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, with the post-earthquake image of California's Interstate 880 still fresh in our minds, it is wholly appropriate for this body to take a long hard look at our infrastructure needs.

The November issue of *Constructor*, a magazine published by the Associated General Contractors, is devoted entirely to the infrastructure crisis and I would recommend it to my colleagues.

One article, appropriately entitled "Shooting Ourselves in the Foot," may be of particular interest to the Members because it makes a case for restoring favorable tax treatment for municipal bonds. The editorial is also noteworthy because it spells out what must be done to address our infrastructure problems.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share these two items with my colleagues.

[From *Constructor*, November 1989]

SHOOTING OURSELVES IN THE FOOT—WHY TAX-EXEMPT FINANCING MUST BE RESTORED

When policy makers debate national economic problems, they quite rightly focus on the low rate of U.S. savings, the lagging competitiveness of U.S. firms in international markets, and the federal budget deficit. But one critical aspect of economic policy—public investment—is virtually ignored. Recently, however, research has demonstrated what the public finance community has believed for some time: public investment is critical in fostering economic growth, productivity, and international competitiveness. In view of this evidence, it is unfortunate that the federal government has taken steps over the last decade to limit significantly one of the more important financing vehi-

cles for public investment: state and local tax-exempt municipal bonds.

Public investment in roads, bridges, and schools supports the free movement of goods and people, which makes for efficient commerce. Fortunately, we no longer have to rely solely on intuition to support this argument. In a series of articles, David Alan Aschauer, a senior economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, has demonstrated a statistical relationship between public investment and productivity in the major industrialized countries.

In a recent article, Dr. Aschauer concludes that "[a]n increase in the level of public investment by one percent of gross output yields a gain in productive growth of about 0.4 percent per year." In earlier articles, Aschauer points to differing rates of public investment as a major determinant of differing rates of productivity growth in the major industrialized countries. The clear implication of Aschauer's work is that the United States can take positive action to improve its economic fortunes through a policy of increased public investment.¹

But how can such an increase in public investment be carried out? At the federal level, national programs for investment are constrained by the continuing political stalemate over the budget deficit. At the state and local level, there are three methods of financing public investment: federal grants, tax revenues, and borrowing. The politics of deficit reduction have forced the elimination of general revenue sharing and the reduction of other forms of federal aid to state and local governments. The ability of state and local governments to increase tax revenues is subject to varying political winds. What remains as the most stable method of raising money for public investment is state and local government borrowing. The primary vehicle for such borrowing is the tax-exempt municipal bond.

Municipal bonds have traditionally been a staple of state and local project finance. The exemption from federal taxes on municipal bonds allows state and local governments to finance their public projects at much lower interest rates than those available to private corporations. In addition, borrowing allows state and local governments to spread the costs of their investments over time, as benefits from the investments accrue. In 1986 borrowing accounted for 50 percent of all state and local investment. Moreover, public approval for this kind of borrowing is high. In the 1980s over 74 percent of the bonding authority requested by state and local government through bond referendums has been approved by voters. Clearly, voters understand the importance of public investment to address infrastructure needs, and the need for states and localities to borrow to finance this investment.²

Unfortunately, however, federal policymakers in the mid-1980s seemed less favorably inclined to state and local borrowing. Over the last decade the federal government has taken steps to limit the scope of tax-exempt borrowing through a variety of means. On the supply side, private participation in projects financed by tax-exempt bonds has been limited, reducing the scope of public-private partnerships, which are necessary for the efficient provision of

public investment. The volume of tax-exempt bonds issued for certain purposes has also been restricted. Moreover, the federal government has limited the ability of state and local governments to earn money on borrowed funds while these funds are idle, pending expenditures on public projects. Prior to the imposition of these limits, state and local governments used investment earnings to reduce the cost of their projects. All of these measures have limited the ability of states and localities to finance important public projects with tax-exempt bonds.

Equally important is that steps have been taken to limit the attractiveness of municipal bonds to investors. As a result, certain types of otherwise tax-exempt municipal bonds are subject to the individual alternative minimum tax, which is paid by individual who have large deductions from taxable income. These bonds are also subject to the corporate alternative minimum tax (AMT). In addition, all other municipal bonds are subject to what amounts to a 10-percent tax rate on interest under the corporate AMT. This rate will increase to 15 percent in 1990. The increase will weaken the demand for municipal bonds by property and casualty insurance companies, the major corporate investor in bonds. Furthermore, banks have essentially been eliminated as investors in most kinds of long-term municipal bonds through the elimination of their ability to deduct the cost of carrying these bonds. These restrictions on demand mean that state and local governments must pay higher interest rates to attract investors for their bonds. Higher interest rates, of course, increase the costs associated with financing public projects.

The upshot of all of this is that public and private professionals concerned about public investment must make a case to Congress and the U.S. Treasury for the preservation of one of the more important means of financing such investment, namely, tax-exempt bonds.

Fortunately, although the federal government continually debates new restrictions on tax-exempt bonds, there are some positive signs.

First of all, Rep. Beryl Anthony (D-AK, who sits on the House Ways and Means Committee, has established a commission to study the effects of tax reform on state and local finance. Partly as a result of the work of the commission, Congressman Anthony has introduced a bill that would provide some relief to state and local governments in complying with the arbitrage restrictions imposed by the federal government. At the time this article went to press, Congressman Anthony's bill had passed the House of Representatives as part of the Reconciliation Bill, and was awaiting consideration in the Senate.

Beyond the work of Congressman Anthony, the tax-writing committees in general have shown some sensitivity to the ability of tax-exempt bonds to target investment in worthwhile public projects. Prompted by the problems of financing a high-speed rail project in Florida, the Senate Finance Committee introduced a provision into the 1988 tax bill to allow tax-exempt bonds to be used to finance high-speed rail projects. The House accepted this provision in the Conference Committee.

Finally, the public investment community has become more active in pressing the case for tax-exempt bonds. The Rebuild America Coalition, a group of public and private associations (including the Associated General

Contractors and the Public Securities Association (PSA)), publicizes the need for increased public investment and takes note of the problems created by limits on tax-exempt bonds. In addition, the Public Finance Network, composed of groups representing state and local public officials, has organized key officials across the country to respond to Congressional proposals to limit the scope of tax-exempt finance.

For the sake of increased public investment, productivity, and international competitiveness, we should all hope that these efforts are productive. PSA encourages and welcomes support from AGC in this effort.

AMERICAN PUBLIC SAYS "YES" ON BOND ISSUES

Year	Percent volume approved (percent)	Total volume approved	Total volume voted on
1989	70.1	\$4,510.0	\$6,433.7
1988	80.7	21,130.0	26,183.4
1987	73.3	8,480.0	11,568.9
1986	82.7	13,370.0	16,166.9
1985	83.2	9,150.0	11,009.6
1984	81.0	10,630.0	13,123.5
1983	61.1	7,160.0	1,171.5
1982	83.2	8,890.0	10,685.1
1981	57.2	5,030.0	8,793.7
1980	71.0	6,280.0	8,971.4

¹ All dollar amounts are given in millions.

Note: Voter turnout is lighter in non-election years, making bond issues more difficult to pass.

[From the Constructor Editorials,
November 1989]

INFRASTRUCTURE—WHAT MUST BE DONE

After eight years of effort by AGC to alert the American public to the seriousness and scope of the nation's infrastructure crisis, it is now widely accepted as fact that America's infrastructure must be rebuilt to preserve our nation's competitiveness and our citizens' quality of life.

No longer is there debate over whether our infrastructure needs rebuilding, or why it must be rebuilt. It is now time to direct the debate to the important issue of "What must be done to ensure that the infrastructure is rebuilt."

We offer the following list of actions which must be taken to ensure the rebuilding of America:

First, as the National Council on Public Works Improvement concluded, all levels of government, and the private sector, must develop a national commitment to increase capital spending by at least 100 percent above current, inadequate levels.

Unwarranted limits on the ability of state and local governments to fund infrastructure projects through tax-exempt financing must be removed.

Comprehensive federal highway legislation must be enacted significantly increasing capital investment in the nation's highway and bridge programs, and ensuring that every state shares in that increase.

America's environment must be protected through adequate investment in solid waste disposal and hazardous waste clean-up.

The Transportation Trust Funds must be removed from the unified federal budget, and their balances, which now exceed \$28 billion, must be fully expended.

The nation's water-related infrastructure needs—its dams, ports, waterways, ground-water, water supply, wastewater treatment facilities—must be met. The state revolving loan funds established to finance water pollution control projects must be fully capitalized, as Congress intended.

¹ See Aschauer, David Alan, "Public investment and productivity growth in the Group of Seven," *Economic Perspectives*, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, September/October, 1989.

² Based on data obtained from "The Bond Buyer."

The federal gasoline and diesel excise taxes must be preserved as dedicated highway user fees, and not used for any other purpose, such as deficit reduction.

The nation's vertical infrastructure needs—its schools, government buildings, libraries, prisons, public health care facilities, for example—must be recognized and met.

The federal tax exemption for gasohol and other alternative fuels must be eliminated.

The nation's military infrastructure must be rebuilt and modernized.

Government at every level, and all who regard themselves as leaders, must recognize that infrastructure investment pays dividends to this nation's economy and quality of life.

The cost of neglect grows daily.

TRIBUTE TO JERRY HARTLESS

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, last February more than 2,200 people, most of them police officers, gathered in San Diego to mourn the death of rookie San Diego Police Officer Jerry Lee Hartless. Hartless had been shot while patrolling a neighborhood known for its drug traffic.

Jerry Hartless was raised in Hillsdale, MI. The Marine Corps brought him to San Diego. After graduating from boot camp, Jerry Hartless married Shawn Dee, who he had met in high school. San Diego's police chief praised Hartless saying that he had a finely honed sense of right and wrong, and wanted to act on these principles to contribute to his community.

One of my constituents, Robert E. Fleetwood, has written a tribute to Jerry Hartless. These words are for an individual killed in the line of duty, but they could apply to fallen police officers everywhere.

IN MEMORIAM—POLICE OFFICER JERRY HARTLESS

(By Robert E. Fleetwood)

On January thirty first, nineteen eighty eight, a San Diego Police Officer died. Some people paid his passing little heed, some bowed their heads and cried.

His wife held his hand as he passed from this life, her courage was something to see.

A brave young man had given his all, protecting you and me.

Like so many Americans, he was killed in combat, a Police action that's really a War.

In Korea and Vietnam this same question's been raised. What did he die for?

To give one's life in "The Line of Duty," is painful for the dead and the living.

Yet brave young women and brave young men, keep right on fighting and giving.

When they leave for work, unlike most of us, they enter a Combat Zone.

Volunteers all, they continue to serve in a battle they can't win alone.

A routine stop might be their last, a pursuit could cost them their life.

That parting hug could be their last, from a child a husband or wife.

And to those who begrudge these same Officers a donut while they're on their beat

That donut just might be the last thing they will ever eat.

When some San Diegans complain of Police harassment, corruption and such

They forget the majority of professional Officers who are out there doing so much.

When Officer Hartless is laid to rest, and the sounds of taps and gunfire echo o'er his grave,

We know he'll be reunited with his gallant fallen Comrades, for he was good, he was strong and he was brave.

We must never forget what Officer Jerry Hartless gave his oh so precious young life for.

So let's respect and support all of Law Enforcement, for without us they cannot win "Our War."

IN CELEBRATION OF THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRIDE OF JUDEA MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Pride of Judea Mental Health Center on the eve of its 75th anniversary.

The Pride, as it is affectionately called, is many things to many people. It is one of the handful of outstanding institutions in our country that seek to serve an entire community's psychiatric needs. For more than seven decades the leadership of Pride has focused its attention on the current pressing problems of society. The challenge is ever present in today's society—the single parent, the child who feels deserted, the young person at risk, the lonely, the depressed elderly, the substance abuser, the abused child, the unemployed, the homeless—the anxious of all ages—and their families. The Pride provides warm, caring, innovative outreach programs developed to meet the changing needs of its patients and of the community the Pride serves. This invaluable institution has shown an impressive commitment to developing new approaches to improve its services and respond to the complex variety of problems that distress our troubled society.

The Pride operates a broad range of programs, aimed toward every age from an Early Childhood Evaluation and Treatment Program, to a Teenage Suicide Prevention Program, to memory loss consultation and counseling for the elderly. The Pride provides counseling for alcohol and substance abuse, a model Group Therapy Program for the Homeless, a Child Abuse Program, and many related family therapy services. Of these outstanding programs, Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention three which I believe epitomize the Pride's commitment to flexibility and innovation in shaping treatment to meet the needs of their patients: the Geriatric Program, the Program for the Homeless, and the Preschoolers' Program for Emotional Growth.

The elderly are now the fastest growing group in the United States. Today we are faced with the possibility that older people will make up 15 percent of the population by the year 2000. About 86 percent of our elderly have chronic health problems. Depression, anxiety, and Alzheimer's disease are common problems which cause the elderly to seek treatment. Pride's response is to treat each case in either individual, marital, or group therapy with a focus on improving the quality of life through the resolution of problems and support. Issues such as retirement, chronic illness, loneliness, loss of memory, diminished feelings from losing a spouse, relative, or friends are faced in group or private therapy. The Pride hopes to develop, in addition to its existing geriatric programs, an outreach program to touch those elderly who are homebound and who may have excessive emotional difficulty in coping with physical illness.

Another sector of the population, the homeless, is also on the rise. The dramatic increase in the number of homeless in the past few years, on the streets of New York City and other cities around the Nation, has led communities to seek different solutions to this serious social problem. The Pride's response, a model program, addresses those homeless individuals handicapped by mental illness. This program combines therapy and medication treatment. In a highly structured and supportive environment, participants in this program receive alcohol and drug counseling and therapy in groups of 8 to 12, which promotes socialization skills. In these groups the individuals share common concerns and are encouraged to develop and utilize their own resources. The Pride's experimental and sensitive treatment of this ostracized part of our society is an inspiration to other communities in their search for a positive way in which to assist the homeless in building a new life.

The Preschoolers' Program for Emotional Growth focuses on the problems of the youngest members of the community. Preschoolers who express severe behavioral and socialization problems are provided with a structured group, run by therapists who, with the help of the parents, help the children to readjust their own behavior. Often the root of the problem lies in conditions in the home. The Pride reaches out to those parents and provides them with a parent-child therapy program, to better understand the effects of their own behavior on their child. This kind of comprehensive approach characterizes all of the Pride's programs.

Mr. Speaker, The Pride of Judea Mental Health Center has a long and illustrious history. Begun in 1915 as an orphanage, it was considered one of the best institutions of its type. As changing social patterns led to a sharp decrease in the number of orphaned children and a greater awareness of the need to provide for the emotional well-being of youngsters, the Pride demonstrated its flexibility and foresight, altering its previous function to provide new and sophisticated ways of dealing with children's emotional needs. At a time when most of the world was just learning about autistic children, the Pride in 1959 courageously undertook the establishment of the Pride School, which attempted to both edu-

cate and treat such children. The Pride's full-service outpatient clinic in Douglaston, NY, the Andrew and Rose Miller building, has been responding to vital concerns and problems of individuals and family groups since 1972.

As the Pride celebrates its own 75th anniversary, it wishes to honor two individuals who have contributed to the education and health of their communities. Fred C. Trump and Edgar F. Braun are two extraordinary businessmen, philanthropists, and community activists. Mr. Trump will be receiving the Pride of Queens Award and Mr. Braun will be receiving Pride of Long Island Award at the community awards dinner held on November 30 by the Pride in celebration of its 75th anniversary.

Fred C. Trump, the patriarch of the Trump Organization, the famed New York real estate company, is active on the board of directors of Jamaica Hospital and the Kew-Forest School. His major philanthropic gifts include a nursing pavilion to the Jamaica Hospital, an apartment building for United Cerebral Palsy, and a synagogue to a Brooklyn community. He is the recipient of innumerable awards and honors from major religious groups and charitable organizations.

Edgar F. Braun is the vice president and community banking executive, northern Nassau tier at the Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., Long Island region. He is a concerned Long Island advocate who has dedicated himself to serving both the charitable and business communities. A member of the C.W. Post Council of Overseers, he has championed high quality education on Long Island. Among his charitable concerns has been the American Cancer Society. In the business arena he has contributed his financial acumen to assist Long Island individuals and companies as they grow. He is a strong proponent of area not-for-profit endeavors.

Edgar Braun and Fred Trump are exemplary of the commitment of individuals to the growth and health of their own communities. It is upon such a commitment that the strength of our country is built. The Pride of Judea is composed of such individuals and has contributed its knowledge and service to its community for 75 years.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this commitment and wishing the Pride equal success in its endeavors over the next 75 years.

NEBRASKA'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS AND THE 1990 FARM BILL

HON. VIRGINIA SMITH

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer the views of Nebraska's farmers and ranchers regarding the formulation of the 1990 farm bill.

Mr. Speaker, many individuals and groups present their views to Congress claiming to represent substantial segments of affected populations. However, many of these views represent singular agendas, not the collective

wisdom of those who must operate under Federal Farm Program guidelines.

It is with great pleasure that I submit a report for my colleagues to review prepared by Dr. Lynn Lutgen, professor of agricultural economics, University of Nebraska—Lincoln. This report is based on a sound and impartial survey of Nebraska's farmers and ranchers. I am hopeful that all my colleagues will carefully consider Dr. Lutgen's report when forming opinions for the direction and scope of the 1990 farm bill.

HOW NEBRASKA FARMERS VIEW AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD POLICY ISSUES (By Lynn H. Lutgen)

Earlier this year, the University of Nebraska—Lincoln was one of 21 landgrant universities to survey farmers and ranchers about a number of agricultural and food policy issues. Special emphasis was given to issues that are expected to arise in the 1990 farm bill.

In Nebraska, 112 usable responses were returned from a sample of 1,000 farms and ranches drawn by the Nebraska Statistical Reporting Service. The response rate of 11.2 percent for this survey is much lower than is desired for research purposes. Hence, it may be risky to generalize from the responses provided.

FARM COMMODITY PROGRAMS

A plurality of Nebraska farmers (39 percent) want to keep the present price support/production control system beyond 1990. This far exceeded two alternative plans that are sometimes discussed: mandatory supply control programs, favored by 13 percent of the producers; and decoupling, supported by 11 percent. However, the decoupling preference may be somewhat understated because another 27 percent of the respondents said they favored the gradual elimination of all programs. Oftentimes, decoupling is linked to the gradual elimination of programs.

Despite the seemingly significant number of responses favoring decoupling or program elimination, 46 percent of the respondents favored increasing target prices over time to match inflation. This would imply greater support from the federal government, which is somewhat inconsistent with the above responses.

Producers were sensitive to concerns about keeping U.S. commodity prices competitive in world markets. About two-thirds of the respondents favored either using a 5-year average of market prices to determine the loan rate or eliminating nonrecourse loans altogether.

Further evidence of concern about international competitiveness is suggested by the plurality of 38 percent who favored extending marketing loans to wheat, feed grains and soybeans.

One of the areas of strongest agreement among producers was that more flexibility is needed for making planting decisions. Over 60 percent of those returning survey forms want to be allowed to plant any crop on permitted acres.

Support was indicated for continuing three provisions of the current farm bill—paid land diversions, payments in generic certificates, and a farmer-owner reserve. However, support for the generic certificate program was not as strong as for the other two.

Interestingly, respondents wanted the Secretary of Agriculture to be given less authority than at present to make discretionary decisions on loan rates, acreage set

asides and other matters. In recent farm bills, the Secretary appears to have been given more discretionary authority, not less. Political trade-offs exist that will make this one of the more fascinating areas to watch in the mark-up and passage of the 1990 farm bill.

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Nebraska producers favored, by almost a 2 to 1 margin, extension of the soil conservation requirements of the 1985 farm bill to water quality protection in 1990. A wide variety of benefits could be withheld in the event of noncompliance.

Another part of the soil conservation section in the 1985 act provided for a long-term conservation reserve program. A plurality of respondents favored extending this program from its current national total of about 30 million acres to 45 million acres. However, many other opinions were also expressed, perhaps indicating that there is no clear consensus on this program at the present time.

A question was asked regarding alternative measures that might be taken to enhance soil conservation and to protect groundwater from contamination. The greatest preference was for government cost-sharing for conservation and water structures. However, many observers might find it interesting that 22 percent of the respondents supported a tax on high levels of chemical and fertilizer applications.

CROP INSURANCE

Thirty-seven percent of those responding indicated support for the present voluntary crop insurance program. This compared to 21 percent who preferred a disaster assistance grant from the federal government instead of crop insurance. In what appears to be even stronger support for crop insurance than represented by the present program, another 21 percent said all farmers should be required to buy crop insurance to be eligible for government program benefits.

OTHER ISSUES

One of the widely discussed features of recent farm bills has been payment limitations. Over half of those responding wanted to keep the present payment limitation of \$50,000 per person. However, 30 percent wanted to decrease the limit, compared to 7 percent who supported an increase in the limit.

A plurality of 22 percent indicated support for continuing the present milk price support program. A significant number of respondents, however, were not certain what should be done about milk price supports. The latter group may have included many who have no direct interest in dairy policy issues.

Respondents also gave strong support to three other widely discussed farm policy issues: targeting price and income supports to those with gross farm sales under \$250,000; government regulation to reduce pollution of available water supplies; and rural development programs.

Somewhat less support was expressed for government-supported farm credit programs and increased food assistance programs, such as through food stamps.

However, Nebraska producers rejected a proposal that would use government commodity programs to influence the structure of agriculture. Apparently, producers prefer that the number and size of farms should be the result of natural evolution, did direct action by the federal government.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

A series of questions were posed on the agricultural trade relationship of the United States to other nations.

The strongest support was expressed for the United States taking a leadership role in reducing international trade barriers.

Strong support was also expressed for providing more separate trade agreements between the United States and other countries and negotiating reductions in domestic farm subsidies that impede world-wide trade.

Despite producers' support for reducing international trade barriers, over 40 percent indicated that they preferred joining with other countries to establish production and marketing controls. It appears, therefore, that there is some inconsistency—one can't have it both ways with respect to reducing trade barriers and establishing new barriers through more controls.

Two other items in this section are worthy of special comment.

Nebraskans indicated fairly strong support for the export enhancement program. This program appears to have been especially helpful to wheat producers in recent years.

On the other hand, respondents opposed continuation of U.S. support for agricultural development in other nations. This continues to be one of the more sensitive agricultural trade issues in Nebraska. The debate hinges on whether such assistance helps or hinders U.S. commercial exporters over an extended period of time.

FEDERAL SPENDING

Federal spending issues are relevant to all citizens, including those in production agriculture. Farmers and ranchers responding to this survey gave strong support to reducing federal spending in total, as well as in two more limited categories: defense and social programs.

However, respondents strongly opposed any reductions in social security payments. Moreover, those responding were equally split on the question of whether farm program expenditures should be a part of an overall budget reduction.

Raising taxes as a means of reducing the budget was strongly opposed but, not surprisingly, respondents favored enhanced collection of taxes due the federal government.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

Nebraska's agricultural producers appear to be calling for some fine-tuning, but not a major overhaul of the 1990 farm bill. This response perhaps is the result of an improved price and income situation for agriculture in the late 1980's. When the previous farm bill was implemented in 1985, the agriculture sector was experiencing considerable financial stress. In short, at the present time, the collective attitude of those interested in the farm bill seems to be "business as usual."

To be sure, agriculture is many things to many people. Moreover, because of the multiple goals of farm bills, some responses appear to be inconsistent. For example, many producers indicated a willingness to consider phasing out farm programs, while another response indicated a preference for increasing target prices. It may be difficult to do both. Similarly, general support for reducing international trade barriers was somewhat inconsistent with a preference for joining with other countries to establish production and marketing controls.

Finally, the respondents indicated a strong preference for dealing with the fed-

eral budget deficit by reducing expenditures. However, the response was much more ambivalent when the question specifically related to farm program expenditures.

Surveys such as this are intended to give producers and other interested persons an opportunity to compare their individual views with those of a larger group. Policy makers should also find such information useful as deliberations ensue on the 1990 farm bill. It is hoped, in doing so, that it generates understanding, discussion and, ultimately, better farm policy.

(The author wishes to express a special thank you to Dr. A.L. (Roy) Frederick, Professor and Extension Economist, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Nebraska, for his help in editing and interpreting of the results of this paper.)

SAMUEL FOARD, FARMER OF THE YEAR

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, in today's world of high technology, we often take for granted the simple things—such as the food we eat.

We never have to worry.

It's there; it's inexhaustible; it's inexpensive.

The American farming miracle—less than 3 percent of the population feeds not only the United States, but also a significant portion of the world. Our agricultural products are, in reality, a national asset; and the one major export that this country has left.

The wheat and corn that our farmers grow will be used to feed people from Iowa to Poland to India. U.S. dairy products are sold throughout the hemisphere.

Farmers are an independent breed. They are the embodiment of the American dream. They own their own businesses and work long hours to keep them. Dairy farmers can be found in their barns at 4 in the morning for the first milking.

Samuel Foard is a successful farmer. The Harford County Farm Bureau has selected him to be Farmer of the Year.

A native of Maryland, Mr. Foard has spent all his life dedicated to his Pylesville area farm. Enjoying the farming life and graduating from Jarrettsville High School, Samuel's parents sent him off to college. After his first year at Wheaton College in Illinois, Mr. Foard persuaded his father to allow him to return to the family farm—the love of his life. Two years later, Mr. Foard acquired the entire 750-acre farm with its three-herd dairy operation.

During the next 37 years, with his wife, Dorothy, by his side, Mr. Foard worked diligently to improve his farming operations, keeping abreast of advances in farming technology and acquiring more efficient machinery and equipment, thus being one of the most productive farmers in the county.

Not only is Samuel Foard a grandfather of four, but he has also been extremely active in civic duties. He has served on the State Agriculture Committee and has been a corporate board of directors member of Dairymen, Inc. He also has been on the County Scenic River Committee and a member of the advisory

board to the Harford County Extension Service as well as an official appraiser for the County Orphans Court.

Mr. Foard was recognized in 1967 as Harford County's Outstanding Young Man by the Chamber of Commerce. He served as treasurer to the County Soil Conservation Committee as well as a charter member and prior chairman to the County Land-Ag Preservation.

Mr. Foard has made a great contribution to the State of Maryland and Harford County—a portion of my congressional district. I only hope that others from our Nation's agriculture community will follow Samuel Foard's footsteps.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE ORANGEBURG COUNTY SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, in honor of the outstanding efforts of the Orangeburg County, SC, staff of the Social Security Administration. These dedicated individuals have always been responsive to my inquiries in behalf of constituents. Theirs is not an easy task as the office has borne the brunt of severe budgetary restrictions while at the same time seeing an incredible increase in casework.

Recently their efforts were noted by the Social Security Atlanta regional commissioner. In an effort to properly recognize the achievements of the Orangeburg staff, I would like to share with my colleagues a letter I received from the Commissioner, along with the names of those individuals who have been so helpful to the citizens of South Carolina's Second Congressional District:

To the Office of Congressman Floyd D. Spence:

The Social Security offices in the Atlanta Region were challenged in August, 1989 to "clear the decks of 1989 year workloads to get ready for fiscal year 1990 workloads. The work issues involved were those of a more complex nature, not just routine work items.

The Orangeburg, S.C. Social Security office achieved the best record in the State of South Carolina. All of the workload issues involved in the project were cleared. This was accomplished in spite of a loss of staff in the Orangeburg office. In January 1989, the total employees was 21 and by September 1, 1989, the total staff was 16 employees.

For this special accomplishment, the Orangeburg staff will receive a plaque of recognition from a member of the Atlanta regional commissioner's staff on Friday, October 27, 1989 at 8 a.m.

Sincerely,

CHARLES H. MATHIS,
Orangeburg Branch Manager.

STAFF OF THE ORANGEBURG, SC, SSA OFFICE

Charles Mathis, BM.
Gail Perozzi, OS.
David Caldwell, T16 CR.
Linda Page, T2 CR.
Linda Kemmerlin, T2 CR.

Henrietta Robinson, T18 CR.
 Gloria Pooser, T16 CR.
 Barbara Fultz, Generalist.
 Mark Greene, T2 CR.
 Mary Williams, Generalist.
 Mary Lou Golini, SR.
 Linda Drawdy, SR.
 Jennie McAlhany, Secretary.
 Linda Merritt, DC.
 Debbie Bowers, DC.
 Pamela Thompson, Data Transcriber.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1990

HON. STEVE BARTLETT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to amend the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977. This proposed legislation would clarify and streamline the current CRA procedures for all concerned parties: Federal regulators, depository institutions, and consumers, as well as the public.

Joining me in cosponsoring this legislation are House Members on the Subcommittee for Consumer Affairs, Congressmen DOUGLAS BARNARD, CHALMERS WYLIE, JOHN HILER, TOM RIDGE, and DAVID DREIER. Introducing this bill at the end of the 1989 session of Congress puts it on record as a major legislative item for House consideration in 1990. Called the Community Reinvestment Improvement Act of 1990, this legislation is in response to what we learned during the FSLIC debate.

The current CRA statute is well-intended. Its stated purpose is to encourage financial institutions to address the credit needs of the communities where they are located. The resulting CRA practice, however, is less positive than its original intent. It lacks clear direction, especially with its application review process for financial institutions which apply to relocate or establish branches, merge with other institutions, or acquire another branch.

My bill refines and streamlines the CRA in three areas:

First, it would enhance the CRA review process by requiring the regulators to set formal timeframes and procedures for parties interested in challenging a bank application.

Second, it would provide that depository institutions that have established legislatively prescribed community development banks shall be granted a satisfactory CRA rating.

Third, if a bank maintains a satisfactory CRA rating, regulators would have to expedite review of bank applications and set a 2-year safe-harbor period during which a bank would not be subject to further examinations, unless there is evidence to the contrary.

I look forward to working with the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and the full Banking Committee in streamlining the Community Reinvestment Act so it will work in the best interest of banks, consumers, and the regulators.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR ON POVERTY

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 25th anniversary of the war on poverty. As we look back on that war, it is clear that the effort to end poverty and provide real opportunity for all has had its impressive victories, and its difficult setbacks.

We can take pride that more Americans are working today than ever before. More of our citizens—young and old—are achieving an education. And, this month marks the seventh full year of economic growth, the longest peacetime expansion in our Nation's history.

However, for too many the economic tide has not raised them fully into the mainstream of economic opportunity. Pockets of poverty throughout the country tell us quite clearly that economic opportunity for all has yet to be realized.

Well, this administration is once again taking up the fight. Last week, President Bush announced an ambitious strategy, called Project Hope, Homeownership, Opportunity, and Prosperity for Everyone.

Project Hope will provide the seed capital to spawn growth in economic opportunity, self-sufficiency, and homeownership among those Americans who are struggling most.

That is good news for our battle for opportunity for all Americans—young and old.

AMERICA'S VETERANS, THE TRUE HEROES OF FREEDOM

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as President Bush prepares for his summit at sea with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev, the world media is giving the Soviet leader credit, that is in part due him, for the freedom and reforms that are taking hold in the Eastern bloc.

Being overlooked in all the celebrations of new found freedom in East Germany and democracy in Poland are the real heroes of freedom throughout the world: America's veterans. If not for their efforts, there would be no freedom for the East bloc countries to aspire to in Western Europe and the United States.

It was the American veteran who fought in the European, African, and Asian Theaters of battle in World War I and World War II who provided the beacon of freedom for the people of those war ravaged lands. The courage and struggle of all Americans who have carried the Stars and Stripes into battle around the world showed the oppressed and downtrodden citizens under siege the value of freedom and the great lengths that our Nation is willing to go to preserve this inalienable human right.

There is a great debate in our Nation over how strong our national defense must be to preserve our freedom and the freedom of our

allies. Throughout our history we have made the decision to maintain the strongest, most well-equipped, and best-trained military possible so that we could remain the lighthouse of hope and beacon of freedom for people throughout the world who were being denied their freedom and basic human rights. Through our strength we were able to give conviction and strength to the freedom movement in Poland, East Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and the Soviet Union. And we will continue to be that lighthouse of hope and beacon of freedom for these people until they realize the dream of living in a land governed by the leaders of their choice selected in free elections.

Our Nation has cause to be proud of our veterans and of our powerful military strength that we have never used to take away another country's rights or freedoms. Instead, we have used that force to restore freedom where freedom was threatened, to restore peace where peace no longer existed, and to deter aggression where otherwise small and defenseless nations would be overrun by tyrannical forces.

The front pages of our Nation's newspapers and the footage on our evening news highlights the bravery of those who have scaled the Iron Curtain and brought it down with hammers and picks. The world media, however, fail to recall the American heroes who preserved a free Europe on the other side of the wall. We must never lose sight or forget symbols of communism such as the Iron Curtain, which was built to keep its people in rather than to keep others from entering. Free nations, such as the United States, need no walls to keep their people from leaving. In fact, we have to regulate the number of emigrants to our Nation because so many people dream of the day when they can come here to live and worship freely.

That dream is only possible because of America's veterans and their unselfish service. With the approach of a new decade, I believe the 1990's will bring new-found freedoms for many formerly Communist nations. Let us hope that the euphoria surrounding the opening of every closed border and the tumbling of every wall does not overshadow the deeds of America's veterans who kept alive the dream of freedom in the hearts and minds of the newly liberated people of the world.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress has established Veterans Day and Memorial Day for our Nation to honor the heroics of our veterans, but let us also give thanks for their sacrifices every time we read or hear of another person or country gaining new-found freedom. This is the message I delivered to the veterans of Pinellas County this past Veterans Day and is the message I share with them at every opportunity.

CARNEGIE REPORT CALLS FOR TRIBAL COLLEGE SUPPORT

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement

of Teaching has issued a stinging indictment of flagging Federal support for tribal colleges. I want to urge my colleagues to review the major recommendations of the report, "Tribal Colleges: Shaping the Future of Native America."

The major thrust of the 2-year study is that "America must affirm and aggressively support these institutions as they prepare to meet, in a new century, the needs of their communities." The reason is simple: Tribal colleges have played a critical role in the drive of Indian people to renew their communities, to promote self-determination, and to preserve their native heritage.

The major problem is that a lack of Federal support has frustrated the tribal colleges in fulfilling their mission to Indian students. Congress recognized the potential of having indigenous higher education institutions on reservations when it enacted the Tribally Controlled Community College Act of 1978. It originally authorized \$4,000 for each full-time student and later increased that level to \$6,000. However, appropriations have never matched those figures and the funding trend is even more disconcerting.

UNREALIZED POTENTIAL

In 1981, the full-time equivalent of 1,689 Indian students received support of \$3,100 each. By 1989, per student support had plummeted to \$1,900. The very success of tribal colleges had triggered an enrollment increase to the equivalent of 4,400 full-time enrollees—nearly a threefold increase. Regrettably, funding has not kept pace with the increased demand for higher education on our reservations. Federal support for tribal colleges is only one-tenth that provided for some other minority colleges.

This marks a sad commentary on Federal budget priorities. The amount we spend on star wars defense schemes in one day would fund the entire tribal college budget at current levels for an entire year. What a sorry waste of resources.

For example, the Carnegie report illustrates the enormous promise of tribal colleges in my own State of North Dakota. Many of Turtle Mountain Community College's vocational education graduates transfer to 4-year colleges and 70 percent of these students found employment immediately after graduation. Contrast that with unemployment rates of 60 to 70 percent on the reservation and you can see immediately what a modest investment in education can not only enhance Indian self-determination but also increase tax revenues and reduce welfare outlays.

Equally remarkable is Standing Rock Community College's record of placing graduates in jobs. With unemployment rates as high as 80 percent on the reservation, the college's graduates have only a 5-percent unemployment rate.

While tribal colleges are small relative to larger State-sponsored institutions across the Nation, their impact is great. At Little Hoop Community College at the Devils Lake Sioux Reservation in North Dakota, almost one-tenth of their tribal members are enrolled in the college. Fort Berthold Community College meets the unique needs of older students—especially those of women with children. Were it not

for tribal colleges, many tribal members would lack any opportunity for higher education.

I take pride in having actively supported the tribal college movement. I can testify to their vital work in Indian higher education in my State and throughout the Nation. I commend their leaders for struggling against indomitable odds to achieve impressive records.

Nevertheless, there is much left undone and many obstacles to overcome if tribal colleges are to realize their full potential.

A STRATEGY OF EXCELLENCE

With this background in mind, I request that my colleagues join me in supporting a "Strategy for Excellence" outlined by the Carnegie study. The main elements of that plan include:

First. Appropriations of \$5,820 per student pegged to growth in enrollment.

Second. Improvements for tribal college libraries, science laboratories, and classroom facilities.

Third. Appropriations sufficient to support construction as authorized by the Tribally Controlled Community College Act.

Fourth. Strengthened connections between tribal colleges and non-Indian higher education institutions on transferability of credits and interchangeable degree programs.

Fifth. Philanthropic support for specific development needs of the colleges and for building national support for the institutions.

I also want to appeal to President Bush to lend the vigorous backing of his administration to Indian higher education—for tribal colleges and for Indian students at all institutions. Congress has scraped to sustain tribal college funding, in the face of budget requests which failed to recognize the growing needs of the colleges.

A WISE INVESTMENT

In a word, Mr. Speaker, I think that it's time for us to help Indian Americans to help themselves. The modest investment we should make in fully funding tribal colleges would pay handsome dividends as Indian people find productive work and an enriched appreciation for their own cultures. As the report concludes:

Native Americans have laid the groundwork by dint of sheer determination and conviction. They are on the threshold of a new era. Building on this remarkable beginning will serve us all.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SELMA TO MONTGOMERY NATIONAL TRAIL STUDY BILL OF 1989

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation to designate the road from Selma to Montgomery, AL, for study as a national historic trail.

The road from Selma to Montgomery was the last leg in the journey to the Voting Rights Act of 1965. It was the last hurdle in achieving the legal right to vote for all Americans.

On Sunday, March 7, 1965, in an effort to dramatize the need for voting rights legislation, approximately 525 people attempted to

march the 54 miles from Selma to Montgomery. When we reached the apex of the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, we were confronted by police dogs and billy clubs. Scenes from what became known as Bloody Sunday sent shockwaves around the world, raised the Nation's consciousness, and convinced political leaders that the time had come for voting rights legislation.

Two days later, on March 9, 1965, the marchers, took off from Selma again. But, we had to turn back to avoid a second bloody encounter.

Finally, under the protection of National Guardsmen, 1,900 men of the Alabama Guards' Dixie Division, and 2,000 more regular Army troops, as well as 100 each FBI agents and U.S. marshals, we were able to complete a 3-day journey from Brown Chapel in Selma to the State capitol in Montgomery. As a direct result of this march, the Voting Rights Act was signed into law on August 6, 1965.

The designation of the route of the march from Selma to Montgomery as a national historic trail will serve as a reminder of the right and responsibility to vote. It will also give long-overdue recognition to the men and women who have sacrificed so much for, and dedicated their lives to, voting rights for all Americans.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DR. RALPH D. NURNBERGER

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure and a tremendous sense of pride that I rise today to offer my congratulations to my close personal friend Dr. Ralph D. Nurnberger. Dr. Nurnberger has recently accepted the position of Director of Congressional Affairs for the Bureau of Export Administration in the Department of Commerce.

For the past 8 years, Ralph has served as a legislative liaison for the American Israel Public Affairs Committee. During his years at AIPAC he has earned the respect of Members of both Houses of Congress of both political parties. This fact is underscored by the fact that a reception in his honor to be held today in the Dirksen Senate Office Building is hosted by Senators JOHN MCCAIN and ALBERT GORE and Majority Leader RICHARD GEPHARDT and myself.

He has established a reputation for honestly and credibly presenting complex Middle East issues to Members of Congress and to the general public. Ralph has assisted Members in analyzing the events in that troubled region of the world and made the tangled web of history more understandable. In brief, Members have learned to trust him and rely upon his judgment.

Dr. Nurnberger is one of the leading experts in Washington on the budget process and its implication for international affairs. As a result, during my tenure on the House Budget Committee I called upon his expertise on all matters relating to Function 150 of the budget.

Dr. Nurnberger has published extensively on a wide range of foreign policy issues, particularly those dealing with the Middle East. He is also an outstanding spokesman, whose speaking ability and sense of humor made him a most sought after public speaker.

Ralph had an extensive background of experience and expertise even before he began to work for AIPAC. Prior to joining AIPAC he had served as a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), on the professional staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as foreign policy assistant to former Senator James B. Pearson of Kansas and as a special assistant to the Administrator of the General Service Administration. In addition, he has taught diplomatic history and international relations at Georgetown University for over a dozen years.

While I am sure that many Members of Congress, as well as Tom Dine and Ralph's other colleagues at AIPAC, share my regrets that he will be leaving AIPAC, we are pleased that he will continue to work with us on important issues affecting American national security. I am sure that the Department of Commerce will be well served by a man of such talent, commitment and integrity. It is for these reasons that I am proud to cohost the reception in honor of Dr. Ralph Nurnberger.

IN RECOGNITION OF ARCHBISHOP IAKOVOS

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize and honor a man who has, for so many years, been the driving force behind the Greek Orthodox Church in America. For the last three decades, His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos has, from his position as head of Greek Orthodoxy in the Americas, worked to engender greater harmony in the Greek Orthodox Church, between Greek Orthodoxy and other religions, and within the Greek-American community as a whole.

April of this year marked the 30th anniversary of His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos as primate of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America.

As leader of Greek Orthodox America, His Eminence holds the undying love and respect of his community and of many who are not Greek Orthodox.

And, as a member of the Greek-American community, I am honored to recognize this very important occasion and to add voice to that of the United Hellenic American Congress as it honors Archbishop Iakovos.

DEVELOPMENTS IN GUINEA

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to discuss the recent events occurring in the West African

country of Guinea. I recently had the opportunity to meet with three ministers from the Government of Guinea, and found it heartening to learn of the positive and hopeful steps they are taking to establish a democracy and build a foundation for a productive, free-enterprise economy.

As you may know, Guinea began a new era of self-rule under the capable leadership of President Lansane Conte in 1984. Soon after his inauguration, President Conte launched an economic reform program that has received widespread praise from the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. To facilitate the success of this program, he has privatized most of the former state-controlled enterprises and has instituted policies to encourage entrepreneurship.

In a speech delivered on October 2, 1989, Guinea's Independence Day, President Conte called for the establishment of a democracy, which he termed "an historic responsibility" for the people of Guinea. In the same speech, he announced that the Military Committee for National Recovery [CMRN], Guinea's ruling party, would undertake a complete revision of the 1984 Constitution. This new Constitution would incorporate many of the aspects familiar to most democracies of the world—namely a Presidential system, in which the President is elected by universal suffrage for a maximum of two 5-year terms; a unicameral parliament; tripartite form of a government comprised of executive, legislative, and judicial branches, with the judiciary enjoying full independence protected by law; and a two-party political system that would eventually evolve into a multiparty democracy. During the 5-year period of transition, the National Council for the Recovery of Guinea, a transition body comprised of both military and civilian citizens, would work to pave the way toward a fully democratic nation.

Regarding the economic challenges facing Guinea, particularly unemployment, President Conte believes firmly that Guinea's success in alleviating these problems will only come by instituting steps toward the creation of private sector employment. These steps would include simplifying procedures regulating the creation of private enterprises and the undertaking of a comprehensive study of existing policies to determine what further steps must be taken to improve the overall investment climate and creation of an environment more conducive to entrepreneurship and private enterprise.

Mr. Speaker, I have found these bold initiatives rather compelling, especially considering Guinea's turbulent past. In light of this, I would therefore encourage each of my colleagues to inquire about the progress that this government has made, I think you may find it worth the effort.

PETITION TO END THE CONTRA WAR

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I want to acknowledge the receipt of some 12,000 signatures on a petition opposing United States assistance to the Nicaraguan Contras. The petition had been circulated by the Mt. Diablo Peace Center.

I appreciate this support. I will, of course, continue my efforts to end our funding of the Contras and to seek to end the conflict in that poor nation.

I cannot conceive of how any aid, humanitarian or otherwise, would serve any constructive purpose unless all parties requested it. The more than \$350 million already spent on Contra aid—this amount includes illegal diversions furnished by the Iran-Contra conspiracy—has only prolonged conflict in Nicaragua. I continue to believe that the problems of Nicaragua, and Central America generally, can only be solved through multilateral diplomacy, not intervention and low-intensity warfare.

Former President Reagan liked to cite the Monroe Doctrine in support of his ill-conceived policy; yet, the Monroe Doctrine that I learned in history class includes the phrase:

It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties—in Latin America—to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

ARTHUR AVENUE 187TH STREET MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the contributions to the Belmont community made by the Arthur Avenue & 187th Street Merchants Association, and of its Merchant of the Year, Gino Raguso.

The Arthur Avenue & 187th Street Merchants Association has, since 1975, worked strenuously to improve life in the Belmont neighborhood. This privately funded association has played a significant role in the renovation of the Arthur Avenue retail market. It has been a major sponsor of Belmont's Annual Columbus Day parade, and has encouraged business investment in the community.

The most important work of this association has, however, been in its efforts to bring the Belmont community closer together. It has helped to foster and enrich the community's sense of togetherness by assisting the Mount Carmel Church in organizing its annual feasts of St. Anthony and of Our Lady of Mount Carmel feast. It has also brought joy and cheer to the community's children by its promoting of sidewalk Santa and strolling minstrels.

It gives me great pleasure to recognize the efforts of this fine community association. I wish to heartily congratulate the association, and its officers, for their dedication to the people of Belmont.

None deserve praise more than Mr. Gino Raguso, their Merchant of the Year. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Raguso epitomizes the American dream. Owner of Gino's Pastry Shop, Gino Raguso came to the shores of this country with his bride, Chiara, in 1957. They settled in the Bronx, worked hard, and soon opened, in 1961, their own pastry shop. Gino and Chiara worked long hours, 7 days a week, all the while raising a family of six children. Their devotion to their family, their community, and their new country is what I rise to salute today. Our country has indeed been fortunate to have had families like the Raguso's. My sincerest congratulations goes out to Gino Raguso on his selection as Merchant of the Year.

IMPACT OF SCHOOL SWITCHING AND TUITION TAX CREDITS

HON. JILL LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, there has been increased discussion recently about allowing children to switch from one public school to another, and about the use of tuition tax credits. However, little attention has been given to the impact such practices would have, particularly on rural areas.

Having attended and taught in both public and Christian schools, I recognize the value of public and private education. As the Representative of a predominantly rural area, I am also all too aware of the impact that switching from one public school to another could have on rural education.

Parents naturally want to send their children to the better public school. Once that school becomes overburdened with students, however, it can no longer maintain the high level of education that attracted parents in the first place. In an urban area, parents may simply move on to another public school that provides a high level of education. In a rural area, however, with fewer schools and more distance between them, alternatives are limited once this type of switching has resulted in the demise of the few schools immediately available to the area's children. Other schools may be located many miles away, and it can be virtually impossible for a child to travel the distance necessary to reach them.

Tuition tax credits have a similar impact. Parents are literally paid to desert the public school system and enroll their children in private school. This is a disservice to America's children, all of whom deserve the opportunity for a quality education. Rather than turning away from our schools, parents should instead be encouraged to participate in programs to improve their area's public schools. The answer to our Nation's education needs is not to turn tail and run, but for all of us to pitch in and make the difference.

TIME TO AID THE U.S. FASTENERS INDUSTRY

HON. CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Ms. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, recently the House passed an important piece of legislation, H.R. 3000, the Fastener Quality Act, to help protect U.S. manufacturers of bolts and fasteners from unfair foreign competition. Although the challenge of foreign competition has taken many forms, one of the most disturbing is the false marking of defective bolts and fasteners regarding grades and properties. That is why I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this bill designed to halt this offensive practice.

The part of the industry that has been most afflicted by this practice is the part which supplies bolt and fasteners needed for their strength—such as in the construction of airplanes, cars, weapons, and nuclear powerplants. Bolt and fastener counterfeiting is an intolerable situation that rips off the consumer, cheats business, and even threatens our national security.

This bill, by establishing procedures for testing and ensuring the quality of bolts and fasteners, would help protect both domestic firms that operate in good faith and consumers who trust the products they buy. I commend the work of the leadership of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee for the valuable work they have done in this area.

In addition, I would also like to mention a separate but related issue that I brought to the attention of the committee last year; namely, the infringement by certain foreign companies of copyrights on promotional material. I was originally informed of this situation by a fastener manufacturer in my home State of Rhode Island.

Apparently, because certain foreign governments do not recognize U.S. copyrights, their companies are able to copy totally the promotional materials of U.S. companies. I am concerned that this practice could confuse the consumer who would order products of a lower quality from a foreign company thinking they were buying the higher quality products of a U.S. firm. Of course, this could facilitate the distribution of counterfeit products as well.

As a result of having this matter brought to its attention, the Science, Space, and Technology Committee approved a legislative report directing the Department of Commerce to investigate this practice and to make recommendations on ways to correct it. Therefore, I urge the department to undertake this investigation as soon as possible, given the potential seriousness of the problem.

Now that the House has passed this legislation, it is vital that the Senate take action and the administration offer support. The United States faces very tough overseas competitors who will stop at nothing to take away our markets. It is time for us to get tough too.

KENTUCKY RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS 5-14

HON. LARRY J. HOPKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Speaker, credibility—the faith people have that Government will keep its word and honor its commitments—is one of the cornerstones on which our representative system is built.

Based in part on the word of the Federal Government and more specifically, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Commonwealth of Kentucky agreed in 1985 to accept ownership and responsibility for a series of locks and dams on the Kentucky River.

Those locks and dams were constructed and operated by the Federal Government, some as long as 100 years ago.

Ten years ago, the Corps of Engineers began the process of divesting of the locks and dams, citing what they referred to as a lack of significant Federal interest, due to the fact that commercial navigation had ended and substantial flood control was not involved.

That position failed to take other more urgent factors into consideration.

The locks and dams were an integral part of our history, making commercial navigation possible on the Kentucky River and contributing to what has become one of the most productive and progressive areas of our State.

As significant as they have been to our past, however, the locks and dams are even more important to our future.

Today, the locks and dams create pools of water on which 400,000 persons depend each day, to say nothing of the commercial, industrial, and agricultural purposes also served.

These facilities transform the river into the lifeblood of central Kentucky.

And that is why thoughtful Kentuckians believe we now have a compelling obligation to take in this orphaned stepchild, left on our doorstep by the Federal Government.

To facilitate that "adoption" process, Kentucky and the Corps of Engineers executed a memorandum of understanding 4 years ago.

The State agreed to take ownership after a transition period during which the Corps of Engineers would complete major and routine maintenance to make the locks and dams operational.

Whether the Corps of Engineers has kept its word and lived up to the agreement it signed with the Commonwealth is now in litigation.

State officials believe the agreement has not been honored and feel it has a constitutional responsibility to seek a determination in the courts as to the validity of its claim.

The legislation I offer today simply states that the Secretary of the Army shall not proceed with the divestiture of the locks and dams until such time as the memorandum of understanding between the United States and the Commonwealth has been complied with.

This legislation is being introduced simultaneously by Senator WENDELL FORD in the other body.

I ask the support and cooperation of the Members of this House in this endeavor.

**THE NEPHROLOGY FOUNDATION
OF BROOKLYN, NY**

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Nephrology Foundation of Brooklyn.

The Nephrology Foundation of Brooklyn was established as a not-for-profit organization dedicated to providing the highest quality of hemodialysis patient care. On December 17, 1979, the center treated its first four patients. Since that humble beginning, the need for freestanding hemodialysis facilities in the borough has allowed the foundation to open offices at two other locations in Brooklyn. This phenomenal growth is attributable to the caring service provided to those in need.

During its 10-year history, the foundation has provided life sustaining dialysis care to over 1,100 patients while supporting extensive research and educational activities at some of Brooklyn's most prestigious medical centers.

Through the leadership of a dedicated and concerned board of directors (Alfred P. Ingegno, Jr.—president) the foundation has responded, to the needs of the community. I am certain that they will continue that caring and concerned response in years to come.

**TRIBUTE TO PERCY H. STEELE,
JR.**

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure to rise before my colleagues and honor Mr. Percy H. Steele, Jr., of San Francisco. Mr. Steele, president of the Bay Area Urban League [BAUL] for over 25 years, has shown selfless and unswerving dedication in the pursuit of social justice.

Mr. Steele has championed the causes of the inner city poor and those afflicted by racial prejudice. At the age of 28, he was executive director of the Urban League in Morris County, NJ. After 2 years teaching at the College of St. Elizabeth, he became the first executive director of the San Diego Urban League. He was also the first black to hold a local housing agency's top position. On January 1, 1964, he became president of the Bay Area Urban League.

The Bay Area Urban League, a local chapter of the National Urban League, was founded in San Francisco in 1946 to help black war veterans find jobs. In 1965, BAUL began its first on-the-job training program. It helped blacks obtain jobs as construction workers, streetcar drivers, and telephone operators. Over the years, the league has worked diligently with the public and private sectors to make resources available for blacks seeking better employment, housing, and education.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

As Government funds have dwindled sharply in recent years, Mr. Steele has skillfully sought backing from private companies and organizations.

In San Francisco the league also played a major role in integrating public housing. It served the redevelopment agency of Oakland and assisted the relocation of black families displaced by public developments. The league also helped retain 500 units of public housing that were badly needed in Oakland. In the city of Richmond, it worked successfully with other community agencies and organizations to give blacks access to housing in areas previously closed to them. The league strives to promote equality among all races by providing a broad range of services and support programs throughout Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Mateo, and San Francisco counties.

Mr. Steele has served on a variety of committees and received a number of awards befitting a man of renaissance talent. He has served on the following committees: the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Oakland Cancer Control Board; the San Francisco Archdiocese Justice and Peace Commission; the East Bay Africare Chapter; the National Association of Social Workers; the Board of Directors of the Bay Area Black United Fund; the San Francisco Black Leadership Forum; the Executive Committee on the Institute of Industrial Relations at UC Berkeley; the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Black Cultural Center; the Bay Area Chapter of Black Social Workers; the San Francisco and Oakland Chambers of Commerce; the Board of Directors of Merritt-Peralta Medical Center in Oakland; and the Civilian Advisory Board for the Presidio of San Francisco.

Mr. Steele is the recipient of the following honors: the Corecipient of 1959 James J. Hoey Award for Interracial Justice; the Optimist of the Year Award for outstanding community service, 1961; Corecipient of Atlanta University School of Social Work 50th Anniversary Outstanding Alumni Award, 1970; the Recipient of Sigma Iota Chapter, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity Citizen of the Year Award for 1972 and 1984; the Recipient of Distinguished Leadership Award from San Diego Urban League, 1973; the Recipient of the Community Service Award from West Side Community Mental Health Center, 1974; the Recipient of Koshland Award, 1975; the Recipient of Bay Area Urban League Guild Outstanding Community Services Award, 1981; the Distinguished Services Award from the National Association of Black Social Workers, 1987; and the Distinguished Services from the Council of Executives, National Urban League, 1989.

Now retired from BAUL, Mr. Steele continues to fight for civic justice. He is active in the Church of St. Paul's, helping unwed mothers and those suffering from drug addiction. In the words of Rev. Amos Brown, a pastor of the Third Baptist Church in San Francisco. Mr. Steele is a "prime example of sensible black leadership." Indeed, Mr. Steele has demonstrated leadership in its prime fashion during his many years in view, charitable, and educational fields.

Mr. Speaker, this represents only a small portion of the good deeds of this public man. I close this modest testimonial with one more

November 21, 1989

thought: We should all aspire to the heights achieved by Mr. Percy H. Steele of San Francisco.

**LARRY CRAIG ON RURAL
REFERRAL CENTERS**

HON. LARRY E. CRAIG

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, let's not allow rural America to become a victim of congressional wrestling over the budget reconciliation bill. It is critical for the House to accept the Senate's amendment relating to rural referral centers.

Rural health care is facing a financial crisis. With the depressed financial conditions and the high rates of closure among small rural hospitals, these rural referral centers are becoming more and more important. In many rural areas they are the sole source of health care. Because rural referral centers provide a larger variety of specialized services, they are reimbursed from Medicare funds at a rate 11 percent higher than their small rural counterparts. The larger rural referral centers must also pay salaries and expenses comparable to urban hospitals. If they are to continue offering the much needed, specialized care, rural referral centers must be reimbursed at a rate which properly reflects their costs.

In Idaho, three hospitals have already been forced out of business, and seven others are struggling to survive due to inequitable reimbursement from Medicare. That number may not sound so terrible until you consider how many lives are affected by those hospitals, and the great distances that must be traveled to obtain health care without them.

Idaho is not alone; this problem will have an impact on our Nation as well. As of October 1, 43 rural referral centers began to see reductions in their Medicare reimbursements. These hospitals and their communities are also facing the prospect of closure, holding on to the hope that Congress or the Administration will hear their voices and somehow correct the health care financing administration's Medicare inequities.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make their voices heard.

Let me thank Congressman STARK for his help in getting the language from my bill, H.R. 680, included in reconciliation. While I still will work toward the passage of that provision in reconciliation, our current uncertainty about the fate of reconciliation demands that we pursue other avenues to that same goal. I thank Chairman NATCHER for his willingness to assist in that effort by supporting the Senate amendment to the Labor/HHS-Education appropriations bill which will provide at least 1 year for Congress to respond in a more permanent manner to the financial danger rural hospitals face.

A recent article on rural hospitals in Smithsonian magazine did an excellent job of highlighting the importance of those institutions:

A rural hospital, then, may be a place where nothing "special" ever happens. Where no one is a number; where everyone

knows your name, tolerates your quirks and shares your griefs; where the nurses celebrate your birthday. Where when you telephone to say you feel sick and wish to be admitted, they turn down your bed and have the florist deliver a half-dozen pink carnations to your room. Where visiting hours do not matter even if they are posted—relatives and friends come and go as they please; where a turned-on light over your door instantly brings a nurse to your bedside. Where the kitchen staff makes bread and pies from scratch, and real mashed potatoes, and if you don't like the evening menu, someone will run to the corner and bring you a pizza with mushrooms and onions—and no anchovies.

Mr. Speaker, rural referral centers are more than just health care centers—they are an important thread in the fabric of rural society. America's rural hospitals are facing an economic crisis, one that threatens not only their existence, but also the existence of the communities they serve. Medicare payments are already inequitable to our rural referral centers. Let us protect them and the thousands of rural Americans they serve by retaining the Senate's amendment to H.R. 3566.

A TRIBUTE TO BETTY B. LINKER

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise today to pay tribute to one of Montgomery County, PA's finest individuals and a true lady, Betty B. Linker.

Betty Linker served as the first female Republican commissioner of Montgomery County from her appointment in February 1986 until her sudden death on October 21, 1989. Prior to her service as county commissioner, Betty served Montgomery County as a special investigator for the county's weights and measures department from 1971 to 1973, the first director of the department of consumer affairs from 1973 to 1980 and as the register of wills and clerk of orphans' court from 1980 until her appointment to the board of commissioners.

Throughout her career in public service, Betty was synonymous with good government no matter what level of government she served. She was a tireless, dedicated worker who always had the best interest of her community and its residents in mind.

In addition to being an outstanding political and government leader, Betty was also a dedicated and loving wife and mother to her husband, Erich, and her two sons, Erich Jr. and Stephen.

I am proud to have known Betty Linker and to have regarded her as a close personal friend. Over the years we spent countless hours together on the campaign trail or on matters of government. I believe that everyone who knew Betty or worked with Betty is better for their time with her.

Betty Linker will no doubt be remembered for her work as a government leader. More importantly though, Betty will be remembered

for her values of family and friendship, her cheerful personality, and her love of life.

SUPPORT OF LEGISLATION TO CORRECT AN UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCE OF THE TAX REFORM ACT OF 1986

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to cosponsor H.R. 3711, legislation introduced this past Friday, November 17, 1989, by my colleague from New York [Mr. McGRATH], on behalf of himself and our colleague from Indiana [Mr. JACOBS]. I believe this legislation will correct an unintended and unfortunate financial hardship to certain nonprofit organizations engaged in significant contributions to scientific and medical research.

One of the affected organizations is the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, located in Bethesda, MD. The federation is a nonprofit organization that disseminates information on the results of biological and medical research among scientific investigators through publications and scientific meetings.

Five years ago, the federation built an addition to their national headquarters building in Bethesda. The federation negotiated an interest rate under a tax-exempt industrial revenue bond issued by Montgomery County, MD, and financed by a Maryland bank. The bond contained a gross-up clause which enabled the bank to protect its yield and increase the interest rate should the Internal Revenue Code's corporate income tax rates be reduced in the future. However, although the Tax Reform Act of 1986 lowered the corporate income rates, the bank was willing, nevertheless, to waive its right to increase the interest rate on the loan charged to the federation.

In 1987, the Internal Revenue Service's Revenue Ruling 87-19 determined that if banks renegotiated the increase in interest rates, as required by industrial revenue bonds with gross-up clauses, the bonds would be considered to be reissued. Thus, they would be subject to rules for bonds issued subsequent to August 7, 1986. Under these rules, the banks would then lose the tax benefit of deducting 80 percent of the interests they pay to underwrite the bond as a business expense. IRS Revenue Ruling 87-19 places the federation's bank in the position of not being able to waive the increase in the interest rate. Consequently, the federation must now pay an additional annual expense of \$40,000.

This excess interest payment is a severe burden to nonprofit organizations, such as the federation. Enactment of H.R. 3711 will not result in a loss of revenue to the Federal Government since the banks will continue to receive the same tax deduction. It seems clear that this inequitable situation needs to be rectified. I urge my fellow colleagues to support H.R. 3711.

IN PRAISE OF THE DROPO FAMILY

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, Thanksgiving is a time that we think of our families and give thanks for our blessings. And few of us are as blessed as the Droppo family of Moosup, CT.

Most baseball fans and, certainly, all good Red Sox fans can recall one of the greatest rookie seasons that any baseball player ever had. In 1950, the product of Moosup, CT, the U.S. 7th Army, and the University of Connecticut, batted .322, hit 34 homers, and knocked in 144 runs. His name was Walt Droppo. That's right, Walt Droppo of the Moosup, CT.

Savo and Mary Droppo left Serbia for a new life in America in 1924. Settling in the hamlet of Moosup, CT, along with their daughters Zurka and Emily, they raised three sons who would become regional legends. Along with Walt, were his older brother Milt and younger brother George. Together, they formed the greatest family athletic force in Connecticut history. They could have been called the Great Droppo Triumvirate.

For Milt, it was varsity football, basketball, and baseball at UConn, as well as a bronze star won as an infantry platoon leader with Patton's 3d Army. Only a busted knee prevented him from a future in the pros. For the youngest, George, it was UConn baseball, a stint in the Navy, 6 years with the White Sox in the minor leagues, and 25 years as a respected sports official in Connecticut area baseball and basketball. And, of course, there was Walt, the rookie of the year in the major leagues in 1950. Walt went on in his career to tie a major league record by getting 12 straight hits and finish up with a career .270 average and 152 homers.

And so, as Thanksgiving approaches, and we think of our families and our blessings, we join the wonderful Droppo family in their annual celebration.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include with my remarks an article about the Droppo family that appeared in the May 28 Hartford Courant.

UConn's FIRST FAMILY—MEMORIES ARE STILL STRONG FOR MOOSUP'S DROPO CLAN

(By Bob Sudyk)

MOOSUP.—The Cadillac Eldorado with "Droppo" on the license plate wound around Cemetery Road up Droppo Drive, turned at a yellow road sign "Moose Crossing," and stopped at a sprawling split-level natural wood and flagstone house on six acres of landscaped lawn.

The familiar surname labeled the family's garage, it was etched in the stone walk that led to the front door and a lighted bocci ball court carried the Droppo name. If the old homestead is ever sold, the Dropops will have to sell it to somebody named Droppo.

"We're proud of our family name," George Droppo said as he stepped out of his car.

George, 55, is the youngest of the Droppo brothers, who each played sports at the University of Connecticut. Milt, 67, and Walt, 66, excelled in basketball, baseball and foot-

ball at Storrs, and Walt went on to a 13-year career in the major leagues.

San Francisco has Nob Hill. Washington has Capitol Hill. Moosup has Dropto Hill. It looks down upon this hamlet on a few thousand citizens who, at the least geographically, look up to UConn's most illustrious sports family.

Mary and Savo Dropto left Mostar, Hercegovina in Serbia and built a tiny farmhouse, barn and smokehouse on this high plot of ground back in 1924.

"Five of us were born and grew up in this house when it was just two bedrooms," George said.

Moosup gets a real bang out of the Dropto clan, which celebrates holidays, family anniversaries and birthdays with fireworks shows. These festivals include feasts of barbecued lamb, chicken, and sarma (stuffed cabbage) for as many as 500 townfolk and friends.

"It's that we like to share special family moments with others," Explained George, now an assistant principal at Plainfield High. "Pop loved Moosup and its people. The townspeople loved him." Savo died five years ago at the age of 92. The family mourned his passing with fireworks. This comes from a Serbian custom to shoot the pushka (gun) in the air to mark special occasions.

On Aug. 15, the Dropos will combine Mary's 92nd birthday party, a civic V-J Day celebration and an All Hallows' Catholic Church carnival in a pyrotechnic blast that will include 92 rockets (for each year) and a 2,000-shot finale.

The Dropto boys' productions, mixing color and kaboom, last as long as an hour. They put on the grandest private whiz-bang shows in the state (if not all America) that attract thousands to the Moosup Valley.

The Dropos' fascination for fireworks is more than a recreational thrill. After Milt graduated from UConn in 1947, he began selling firecrackers out of a retail stand in Killingly. He later expanded it into a wholesale distributorship and his American Importers now has annual volume sales approaching \$20 million.

George and Walt work for the company. Each of the brothers spends several weeks every year in China, purchasing artifacts, art goods and fireworks.

The Dropto boys live apart—Walt in Boston, Milt in Washington D.C., George at home in Moosup—but they remain as close as they were when growing up, sharing a bed in the six-room farmhouse.

The boys learned discipline on their dawn patrol chores that included milking the family cow, feeding the pigs and chickens and gathering eggs before going to school. Corn, potatoes, vegetables and fruit were raised to feed the family during the Depression days of the 1930's. Mary sold what they didn't eat in the town market. Savo also worked fulltime in the town's textile mills.

"The farm kept the family well-fed," George said, "Pop would slaughter a pig every fall, cure it in the smokehouse and we'd have it for holiday celebrations over the winter."

The Dropto boys got better-than-average grades and learned to excel in sports at the Carpet Grounds, a Moosup athletic field. They starred at Plainfield High. George and Walt followed Milt to UConn and even took his major, chemistry. They later switched to education. "In Serbian families, the eldest brother is respected as the leader," George explained. "You did what he did and listened to him."

There were no athletic scholarships then, so the Dropos took jobs in the university cafeteria. Milt and Walt, each a three-sport star, had their careers interrupted by World War II. Milt was an infantry platoon leader in Gen. George Patton's Third Army in Germany. He won a bronze star. Walt saw combat in Europe his three years in the Seventh Army.

George, who played baseball while attending UConn a decade later, spent two years in the Navy, then went on to play minor-league baseball for six years. Only Walt succeeded professionally.

Upon graduation in 1947, Walt, 6-foot-5 and 225 pounds, was drafted by the NBA Boston Celtics as a center and the NFL Chicago Bears as an end. The Red Sox, his boyhood favorite, were among many major league clubs, including the Yankees, seeking his services.

"Walter kept telling me to say he's not at home when the Yankees call," laughed his mother, Mary, a Yankee hater all the way from Serbia.

"The Celtics' [owner] Walter Brown had no money," said Walt. "The Bears' best lineman, Bulldog Turner, was making only \$2,500 a year. Mr. [Tom] Yawkey had personal wealth and Red Sox were very generous."

Walt agreed to a \$15,000 bonus and a \$600-a-month Triple-A contract.

He came up to stay in the big time when Billy Goodman broke his ankle a couple weeks in the 1950 season. In his own version of Dropto fireworks, Walt batted .322 with 34 home runs and 144 runs batted in. He made the All-Star team and was named American League Rookie of the Year. It was one of the greatest first seasons in major league history.

"You only dream of a year like my first one," Walt said. "I just wanted to hit well enough to play on a Red Sox team that batted .300 [actually, .302]. I was in my prime physically. Pitchers kept challenging me with inside fastballs all year, and that's all I was looking for."

He was quickly nicknamed "Moose" for his giant physical proportions (he wears size 15 shoes) and because of his hometown. Moosup comes from an old Indian chief who once said, "There is moose up river." So claims George.

Walt never came close to another year like his first.

"After my first season, pitchers started throwing me off-speed stuff," he said. "They brought me down to my level. But I did as well as I could for the talent I had. I have no regrets."

He tied Pinky Higgins' 1938 record of 12 straight hits in 1952 when he was with the Tigers. It still stands. He was stopped short of a new record by the Washington Senators' Lou Slaughter on a first-pitch fastball. Walt lofted it sky-high to catcher Mickey Grasso near the stands.

"Once I tied the record, I should have waited for the perfect pitch," he said. "I can still see that fastball. I got under it. When I fouled it up, I was prayin' it would go into the seats. I sure wanted that one back. But I got no kick coming. I was tickled to death to do what I did." He singled in his next at bat.

The family has shared the glory of Walt's athletic career. His brothers know all of his stats, have kept scrapbooks and gathered memorabilia from Walt's UConn and major league baseball days. They are in a glass case in the home's two split-level recreation rooms. The walls are covered with hundreds of photographs.

It was not an easy adjustment to life without baseball for Walt.

After he retired, Walt entered the insurance and investments business in Boston. As the years rolled by, the more he missed competition and the cheers of the crowd the more he withdrew into himself. "Walt lost his enthusiasm for life," George recalled. Walt started eating and drinking more than he should have. His weight ballooned to 285 pounds.

Then, two years ago, Walt sustained a concussion from a fall on an escalator. A blood clot developed on the brain, which caused a seizure. His right side was paralyzed, and he lay near death. Three operations, performed at a Boston hospital, saved him.

It took a full year of intense physical therapy for Walt to regain full health. He is now in his best shape since his playing days. He weighs 225 pounds, walks three miles a day and plays golf several days a week, shooting in the mid-80s. He attends card shows, signs autographs and appears in old-timer's games. He also is working with fresh vigor in Milton's import business.

"It's like a reincarnation," Walt said with a smile. "This is a new start in life. I'm enjoying my career all over again. I haven't felt this good in years. The accident woke me up."

The Dropos remain deeply involved in UConn affairs. In 1979, they provided the university's only fully endowed athletic scholarship, the Dropto Family Scholarship, now awarded annually to a baseball player from the state. They are generous contributors to many university programs and regularly attend alumni functions. Walt's three children graduated from UConn. His daughter, Carla, captained the women's swim team. The Dropos are considered UConn's "First Family."

This devoted clan assembles on Dropto Hill for every holiday and family birthday. "We all keep returning to the nest," George said. One sister, Zurka, also lives at home with George and Mary. The other sister, Emily, lives in East Killingly with her family. Walt and Milt, who like George are unmarried, both spend weeks at a time in Moosup with the family.

A photographer who had come to the house huddled the Dropto boys around mom. "Gimme a smile," he said. "Smile?" asked mom, grinning even wider. "It's easy for the Dropos to smile . . ."

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES—A NEW MEMBER OF THE BALTIMORE COMMUNITY

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce the arrival of a new member to the Baltimore community. The Catholic Relief Services has moved from its New York location and established itself in Baltimore's historic Market Center.

The new location will serve as the world headquarters for Catholic Relief Services international humanitarian relief and development activities. As a new member of the Baltimore community, Catholic Relief Services [CRS] not only will add to the city's continuing

renaissance, but will bring a fresh new influx of worldwide concerns and involvement to our community. Currently CRS is the largest non-governmental relief service in the world. It spends nearly \$300 million a year in emergency relief and development programs in over 70 countries.

Since 1943, CRS administered care to the suffering by providing food, shelter, and clothing. Originally CRS was created when U.S. bishops recognized the need for emergency relief to the victims of World War II and was at that time called War Relief Services. Regardless of creed, they aided prisoners of war, widows, orphans, and refugees. After the war the bishops decided to expand the efforts of the War Relief Services to include more than war and post-war programs, in doing so they renamed the agency to its present title.

Not only does CRS alleviate the immediate needs of the less fortunate, but goes a step further in that they institute preventative measures as well. Through socioeconomic development and nutrition projects the goal is to encourage self-sufficiency and eventual independence. Obviously CRS is adhering to the well-founded principle that it is better to give a man a fishing rod, than merely a fish. Indeed it is evident that CRS does not seek a bandaid cure, rather it seeks a comprehensive plan to improve the long-term conditions for all mankind.

The arrival of Catholic Relief Services to the Baltimore community will without a doubt prove beneficial to Baltimore and CRS. It is estimated that operating expenses at the new Baltimore headquarters will be 22 percent below the New York operating expenses, which is clearly much more cost effective and will allow CRS to channel those savings to its relief efforts.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I am pleased to welcome Catholic Relief Services to the Baltimore community. Through their efforts they have given a new and vibrant element to our community. The devotion and dedication of CRS to the needs of all mankind are truly commendable.

CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE FOR SOVIET JEWS, DAVID AND OLGA MIKHAILEV

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, thank you for this opportunity to join my colleagues in supporting the 1989 Congressional Call to Conscience for Soviet Jews.

I would like to speak to you today about the plight of David and Olga Mikhailev, and their 9-year-old daughter Marina. In 1975, David, a long-time well-known refusenik, left his job at the Institute of Communications, and was technically cleared of secrets. In 1978 the family applied to emigrate, but was refused on the grounds that David allegedly had access to state secrets while working at the institute. He has not been able to secure employment since then, because every prospective employer has demanded that he withdraw his

visa application before being hired. He is currently the vice chairman of OVIR, the Public Committee for Monitoring the Soviet Visa Office.

In September 1988, David and Olga were forced to obtain a fictitious divorce so that Olga and Marina could come to the United States to obtain necessary medical treatment for Marina, who has a genetic disorder. The United States is the only country offering this particular treatment.

I would like to take this opportunity to urge the Soviet Union to honor its commitments as outlined in the Helsinki Final Act, and allow David to be reunited with his family in the United States. Such action would be a positive example of the continued success of the glasnost campaign and would help further amicable relations between our two great nations.

TRIBUTE TO DR. BILL MCCOLL

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure today to recognize an extraordinary citizen from San Diego who has just been chosen as this year's honorary chairman of the 1989 Sea World Holiday Bowl.

Dr. Bill McColl has worn many hats in his life. Bill was twice elected All-American while playing football for Stanford; he played eight seasons of professional football with the Chicago Bears and has been elected to both the College Football Hall of Fame and the National Football League Hall of Fame.

What makes this athlete exceptional though is what he has done off the field. Bill McColl knew early on that football would only be part of his life's work. While playing for the Bears, he studied medicine and prepared himself for career as an orthopedic surgeon.

Three years after he left football, Dr. McColl traveled to South Korea as a medical missionary for the United Presbyterian Church. There, he pioneered reconstructive surgery for leprosy patients and found a disease and a cause that stirred his heart. Today, he remains active in the field as chairman of the board of American Leprosy Missions.

A devoted physician, community leader, and father, Bill McColl has never stopped giving of himself. Few Americans could be more deserving of the honor the Holiday Bowl Organizing Committee has bestowed upon him. He represents what is best in American sports.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you and all of our colleagues in the House of Representatives will join me today in thanking Bill McColl for his commitment and service to humanity. As chairman of the Holiday Bowl, he will inspire athletes and spectators alike to strive for excellence in all aspects of their lives.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Conservation Reserve Program Enhancement Act. The Conservation Reserve Program was authorized under the Food Security Act of 1985 and ends with the life of that bill. My legislation is designed to continue the good work of the CRP and to make the program more attractive to farmers. The success of the CRP rests with the farm community, and we must work to increase their participation in the program.

The Conservation Reserve Program is beneficial to both the farmer and the environment. Farmers who voluntarily enroll in the program are paid to take highly erodible or environmentally sensitive land out of production for a period of 10 years. This reduces agricultural runoff, lowers surplus produce, and protects our farmland. Everyone benefits, and few other programs can make that claim.

Originally designed for highly erodible land, the CRP has evolved to include environmentally sensitive land as well. In fact, it is one of the best methods of preventing nonpoint source pollution. Agricultural land along the waterfront is taken out of production, which acts as a buffer to runoff. This is especially important to my district, which borders the Chesapeake Bay.

The Chesapeake Bay is one of America's treasures. Famous for its beauty, it is our largest and most productive estuary. Unfortunately, until recently it has been in decline due to pollution and disease. Recognizing the importance of the bay, the States of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, the Federal Government and the District of Columbia have joined together to clean up the bay.

Agricultural runoff has been a serious problem for the Chesapeake Bay. Eighty percent of the sediment runoff into the bay comes from agricultural sources. One-third of the pesticides in the bay are attributed to farmland. And one-third of the phosphorous and three-fifths of the nitrogen in the bay is attributed to nonpoint source pollution. This last is such a serious problem that the Chesapeake Bay Agreements have called for a 40-percent reduction in these nutrients by the year 2000. The Conservation Reserve Program figures prominently in this reduction strategy.

The Conservation Reserve Program is one of the most effective Federal programs for reducing agricultural runoff. It is also very popular among our farmers. Thirty million acres have been enrolled in the CRP nationwide. Unfortunately, the success of the program has not carried over to Maryland. Through the eighth signup only 11,000 acres had been enrolled, only 3 percent of the eligible acres. This is one of the lowest totals in the country, where the national participation rate is 25 percent. Maryland enrollment must be increased if we are to protect the bay.

Mr. Speaker, my legislation will amend the Conservation Reserve Program to provide more environmental benefits by encouraging farmer participation in environmentally sensitive areas. My legislation authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to designate environmentally sensitive areas as conservation priority areas. Incentives will be provided to farmers in these areas to increase participation.

These incentives may include, but are not limited to, higher rental premiums or a one-time bonus for areas with high developmental pressures; more narrow filter strips, so that less land would have to be taken out of production; shortening contract lengths; allowing CRP acreage to count toward the farmer's set-aside land; or Federal contributions toward conservation planning of up to 90 percent of the total cost, instead of the current 50 percent.

My legislation will also encourage tree planting. Forests are one of the most effective ways of eliminating soil erosion and agricultural runoff.

Finally, my legislation is designed to extend the benefits of the CRP. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to enter into voluntary contracts with farmers who participate in the Conservation Reserve Program, to acquire conservation easements on environmentally sensitive land. This is especially important for the Chesapeake Bay, where most of the enrolled acres could be back in production before the year 2000, when we hope to reach our nutrient reduction goal. With the voluntary assistance of our farm community, I would like to extend the benefits of the program into the 20th century.

Mr. Speaker, the Conservation Reserve Program is one of those rare programs which gains approval from both the environmental and the agricultural community. I believe that the Conservation Reserve Program Enhancement Act will continue and improve its good work.

THE FAILURE OF COMMUNISM AND THE WESTERN RESPONSE

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, last week the Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Fund held a conference on "The Failure of Communism and the Western Response." I would like to share with my colleagues a letter from the President to the participants in the conference citing the critical work of RFE/RL in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union today. I would also like to enter into the RECORD remarks made at the conference by Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger and an editorial from the Baltimore Sun about RFE/RL's role in this new era of constant change in the Eastern bloc. It is clear to many that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty have played a critical part in the emergence of a non-Communist Government in Poland, the rejection of communism in Hungary, and the first contested elections in the Soviet Union in seven decades.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, DC, October 17, 1989.

I am pleased to send warm greetings to all those gathered in Washington, D.C., for the Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Fund conference on "The Failure of Communism and the Western Response." This meeting of distinguished representatives of academia, journalism, politics, and business will no doubt produce many valuable insights.

The United States remains fully committed to supporting self-determination for the peoples of Central and Eastern Europe. Today, the prospects for attaining that goal are greater than at any time since an Iron Curtain was drawn across Europe in the late 1940's. The very concept of a divided Europe is under siege, not by armies, but by the spread of a single powerful idea—democracy. The triumph of individual liberty and representative government is the message; international broadcasts, such as those of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, are part of the medium.

The Radios' mission is not yet complete. As long as the peoples of the USSR and Eastern Europe continue to be denied full national sovereignty and human rights, as long as there remains the threat of reversal in the positive trend toward greater democratization in the East, there will be a need for organizations like Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. The free flow of ideas and information is vital not only to those who mean to govern themselves but also to peace among nations. As you well know, respect for human rights and real peace are inseparable. I encourage you to keep up your outstanding efforts—they provide invaluable moral support to the millions of courageous individuals who are struggling to win freedom.

Barbara joins me in offering our best wishes for a successful conference. God bless and keep you.

GEORGE BUSH.

REMARKS BY LAWRENCE S. EAGLEBURGER, DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE

To be honest, I hesitated before agreeing to come here this morning to make these brief opening remarks. I hesitated because I knew that in addressing the Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Fund, I would have to say something about current events in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. I feared instinctively that anything I might say to you now would become irrelevant or outdated by this evening—such is the pace of change these days. I run the risk today of being accused of nostalgia not for the Cold War, but for last week!

On the other hand, this is a splendid opportunity for me to pay tribute to organizations which are in no small part responsible for the exciting events of the moment. For what we are witnessing in Eastern Europe today is testimony to the power of information and the influence of ideas. I have never been one who believed that the tensions of the Cold War were the result of the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union. On the contrary, the Cold War has lasted so long because while we in the West have feared Soviet weapons, the Soviet Union has feared Western ideas. Stalinism, and all that followed until Gorbachev's rise to power—with the possible exception, from time to time, of the Khrushchev era—was a system based on lies as well as on repression. It functioned only as long as borders could be sealed, airwaves jammed and peoples' minds closed to the idea and example of freedom without.

But even in the most benighted days of the Cold War, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty provided East Europeans with a window on reality, and enough fresh air passed through that window to prevent Stalinism from thoroughly suffocating hope for freedom and truth. And then two events occurred which helped set the stage for the democratic renewal in Eastern Europe today.

The first was the signing in 1975 of the Helsinki Agreements. You will recall that the Ford Administration came under criticism from certain quarters for agreeing, it was charged, to legitimize the post-war status quo in Eastern Europe in exchange for paper promises of respect for civilized standards of behavior. The Warsaw Pact nations, of course, had no intention of abiding by their Helsinki commitments to respect human rights and the free flow of people and ideas. But they miscalculated: A standard was set against which those Governments would be judged not only by the West, but by their own citizens as well.

Second, there was the birth of Solidarity in 1980. The Communist Party's monopoly on truth, if not yet on power, was over. Radio Free Europe played an important role that August in alerting Poles to what was happening in different parts of their country, thereby preventing the government from isolating pockets of protest as it had done in the past. Martial law ensued, but the credibility and legitimacy of the Communist regime was shattered irrevocably.

We know what happened next. The passing of the Brezhnev era found the Communist world mired in stagnation, in danger of missing out altogether on the post-industrial revolution, and of falling irretrievably behind the West. No one believed the old dogmas any longer, but those dogmas stood in the way of any genuine effort to reverse the East's decline. And then Mikhail Gorbachev came along and declared an end to the state's and the party's monopoly on truth. All that has followed, including last Thursday's de facto obliteration of the Berlin Wall, is an inevitable consequence of that original repudiation of infallibility.

Abolishing the monopoly on truth and destroying the Iron Curtain, in short, are two sides of the same coin. Once you commit to telling it like it is, there is no stopping on the road to where truth-telling may lead you. All barriers—including discredited ideologies, failed political and economic systems and the artificial division of an entire continent—will, in the end, be swept away by the power of truth.

President Bush has said that we would like perestroika to succeed. Glasnost, and the process of liberalization which has accompanied it, offer the first real hope in the post-war era that the Soviet Union and the nations of the West may some day be linked in a community of shared values. Last month in New York, Secretary of State Baker said that the U.S. could now pursue points of mutual advantage with the Soviet Union. Before Gorbachev, all that we had in common was a mutual desire to avoid nuclear war and the destruction of the planet. Today, one can hope that we have a mutual interest in seeing freedom spread and prosper throughout Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union itself.

The degree of openness now encouraged under Gorbachev is little short of astonishing. Who would have thought that Soviet listeners would be permitted to call in to Radio Liberty, or that east bloc officials would allow themselves to be interviewed by

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty correspondents? Clearly, Gorbachev has understood that the Soviet Union's economic and political survival depends upon the awakening of the Soviet citizen from generations of apathy and sullen passivity. And he understands as well that to accomplish this, the Soviet people need to be informed and to become participants in the political process. It is premature to say where all of these changes may lead, but there is no denying that a revolution of historic dimensions is already underway.

It is obvious that perestroika is facing some daunting obstacles these days. But the fact that the problems of reform result almost wholly from the discredited doctrines and policies of the past is no reason for us to assume the mantle of superiority just as the Soviets are discarding it. We have problems of our own, and no one ever said that democratic government was easy; it is, as Winston Churchill argued, the least worst kind. But democracy begins with the premise that you cannot solve problems unless you first acknowledge that they exist and are willing to examine them unflinchingly in the light of all the facts.

The truth, however, can sometimes hurt, and in a system which until recently was based on systematic lying and truth-avoidance, it can even be destabilizing. Freedom, too, in societies where lowest-common denominator equality was for long the highest virtue, can be difficult to adjust to. All change is unsettling, and it is not surprising that the transition from totalitarian rule in a multi-ethnic empire to something resembling an open political system is a painful and risky process.

What we can do, and what Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty can do, is to assist the forces and the process of change in the East. The new openness currently prevailing in the region does not mean that the radios have worked themselves out of a job. Indeed, the fact that your programming is no longer subject to jamming is in part testimony to official recognition that you can be catalysts for further positive change in the East. Your very presence on the airwaves is an incentive to more open and objective reporting on the ground; it is, moreover, an insurance policy against the efforts of those who remain the enemies of glasnost. And you can contribute to the success of perestroika as well by creative programming which introduces listeners to the techniques and the building blocks of the free enterprise system and of democratic political institutions.

Obviously, we cannot ignore the fact the glasnost has brought to the fore age-old ethnic rivalries which totalitarian rule had stifled, but never managed to eliminate. There are a good number of nationalities and ethnic groups in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe who have a very poor record of peaceful coexistence and whom we hope will learn to live together by choice, and by virtue of a common stake in an emerging democratic order. Your reporting on these and other issues, while meeting the highest standards of fairness and accuracy, will help to ensure that the challenges of the present are not met with the methods of the past. We want the world to understand that the United States believes in self-determination and in change by peaceful means. We should never lose sight of one principle at the expense of the other.

I know you are not going to let me escape without saying something about the current situation in Eastern Europe. Events of the

past few weeks would seem to demonstrate that the movement toward democracy is irresistible. If last week's change at the top in Bulgaria means a step in the direction of reform, then only Romania and Czechoslovakia remain spectators in the historic movement underway. They cannot linger on the sidelines for long, however.

I think it is worth repeating President Bush's statement that we do not seek a gain at the Soviet union's expense from what is happening in Eastern Europe. A de-populated East Germany, for example, would serve nobody's interests. But a GDR implementing genuine democratic reforms would be contributing to the security of all of Europe, East and West. We believe, in short, that a democratic Europe will make for a peaceful and stable Europe.

Let me be clear that the United States also believes that a democratic Germany will make for a peaceful Germany—A Germany that will serve as the foundation for lasting peace in Europe. We are not surprised that the rapid changes taking place in the GDR are giving rise to all sorts of questions and speculation on transcendental issues such as the future of Germany and the future of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. These are terribly complex issues which will have to be dealt with over time. Our concern at the moment, however, is to see a widening and a deepening of the process of reform and democratization in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. This is a process which has only begun.

In the meantime, let us repose our confidence in the German people to find answers to the challenges they face. They understand better than any of us the dangers of unilateralism. They understand as well that it has been the steadiness of Western purpose and the strength of Western multilateral institutions which have largely been responsible for the great changes taking place in the East. That same steadiness and solidarity will be essential to seeing the current transitional period through to success, and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany knows it. And by enlarging the cooperative edifice we have created to include a widening community of democratic nations, we can, over time, build a house that is neither merely European nor Western in its dimensions, but is instead a universal house based on universal democratic values.

Thank you.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 17, 1989]

RADIO FREE EUROPE'S FUTURE

These are heady days for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the twin stations broadcasting around the clock from Munich to Eastern Europe. Just the other day, Lech Walesa said his own contribution to the Communist bloc's current liberalization process paled in comparison with what those stations have done in piercing the Iron Curtain since the late 1940s. "Can there be land without sun?" the Polish labor leader said of the role of the stations which are financed by the U.S. Congress to the tune of \$171 million a year.

The recognition of those two stations' essential role does not come only from people like Mr. Walesa. Several Communist governments, which used to condemn and electronically jam those "hostile voices" and "CIA tools," have now recognized the stations as legitimate broadcasters. Ranking Soviet officials routinely grant interviews to Radio Liberty. Hungary has permitted a Radio Free Europe bureau to open in Budapest. Just a few years ago, such things would have

been as unthinkable as the fact that listeners from the Soviet Union nowadays regularly call Radio Liberty by telephone to report on local developments.

But aren't those stations in danger of becoming outmoded in this era of glasnost?

We do not think so. The head-spinning developments throughout Eastern Europe are only an opening act in a historic drama of those countries' transformation from communism. Exactly where that transformation will lead them, no one knows yet. The hope of American people is that it would lead all Eastern European nations to prosperity and stability under democratic governments. But there is no guarantee that that will be the end result in each case.

Certainly just a glance at the Soviet Union today shows how glasnost and perestroika have produced greatly varied results in various parts of the country. In the Baltic republics, democratic forces are on a forward march and the atmosphere is one of optimism, despite growing shortages of essentials. The Russian federation, the biggest and most populous of the 15 Soviet republics, offers a stark contrast, however. In the coming months and years, the battle over reform and the future of the Soviet Union will be fought amid the gloom of that republic. In that fight, Radio Liberty can and should be a reliable beacon.

To Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe all this presents new challenges. To retain their credibility and listeners, they must become even more diversified and sophisticated than they are now—and adaptable to constant, rapid changes. This means abandoning ideological blinders and following a coldly realistic but consistent line in broadcasts to Eastern Europe, full of facts but devoid of emigre emotions and Cold War rhetoric.

INDEPENDENCE FOR THE BALTIC STATES

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, on December 2 and 3, President Bush will be meeting with Mr. Gorbachev at Malta. With the phenomenal changes now sweeping through Eastern Europe it is timely that President Bush raise the question of self-determination and independence for the people of the Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia with Mr. Gorbachev.

For the last 50 years the people of the Baltic States have been struggling quietly and peacefully for the restoration of their stolen independence in 1939. Recently the people of the Baltic States organized a 400-mile human chain consisting of more than 2 million people, stretching from Vilnius, to Riga, to Tallinn, as a public demonstration of their support for the restoration of their lost independence. The calls for freedom by the people of the Baltic States can no longer be ignored.

Today, East Europe is openly calling for democracy and free elections. The opening of the Berlin Wall has given new hope to millions of people long suppressed by the failed policies of the Eastern bloc. While popular fronts have emerged in all three Baltic countries, the

people of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, still remain under the occupation of Soviet troops and the central administration of Moscow.

Mr. President, I request that you raise the illegal occupational status of the Baltic States which were annexed to the Soviet Union by means of the Hitler-Stalin Pact and its secret protocols, a violation of international law. Mr. President, I urge you to obtain assurance from Mr. Gorbachev that he will not interfere politically or militarily into the internal matters of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, and that in upcoming elections the Soviet Army not be allowed to participate unless the members of the army are citizens of those republics. Soldiers from Mongolia should not be voting in Lithuanian elections.

We must not let this opportunity slip by as we approach a new century, we must let the world know that brute force can no longer suppress the spirit of the proud people of Eastern Europe.

Please Mr. President, do not let the historic occasion of Malta become another Yalta, where Eastern Europe was left to the horrors of Joseph Stalin. History is now on your side.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a copy of a letter forwarded to me by the Supreme Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania in Washington, from the Council of the Lithuanian Reform Movement "Sajudis," the Council of the Popular Front of Estonia, and the Latvian Popular Front, to President Bush and Secretary Gorbachev on the occasion of the Malta conference:

To: The Honorable George Bush, President of the United States the Honorable Mikhail Gorbachev, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union.

GENTLEMEN: At the end of the 1930s, significant changes occurred on the international stage. There was an increasing tendency to ignore the rights of smaller nations.

Treaties which were signed between the Soviet Union and Germany in the period between 1939 and 1940 and the secret protocols which followed, were put into effect immediately after the signing of the non-aggression treaty between the two powers on August 23, 1939. These documents sealed the fate of the sovereignty of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and led to the occupation, annexation and incorporation of these states into the Soviet Union.

The Baltic peoples have never accepted their occupation and annexation. This was made clear by the mass demonstration of August 23, 1989, where more than 2,000,000 representatives of various nationalities linked their hands in the Baltic Way.

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are the only nations in Europe which to date have not regained the sovereignty they lost in the aftermath of World War II.

Considering the fact that the Baltic question is not, in light of international law and international rights, an internal matter for the Soviet Union, we call on you to address this topic at your forthcoming discussions, and to search for solutions which correspond to the world's interests in stability, security and progress. We believe that the renewal of Baltic independence corresponds to the word and spirit of the Helsinki Agreement. It would bring an end to the constant tension which has long existed in this part of Europe.

A renewal of sovereignty for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania must be considered a fundamental prerequisite for cooperation

among the nations of the Baltic basin. That, in turn, could become an important stabilizing factor in the context of European security.

We wish you all the best in your forthcoming talks. On behalf of the Baltic Council,

Respectfully yours,

VIRGILIJUS CEPAITIS,

Representing the Council of the Lithuanian Reform Movement "Sajudis."

MART TARMAK,

Representing the Council of the Popular Front of Estonia.

IVARS GODMANIS,

Representing the Latvian Popular Front.

INCREDIBLE CHANGES IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE: IS THERE A PEACE DIVIDEND?

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, amazing, almost incredible changes are underway in most of the Eastern and Central European nations of the Warsaw Pact. These countries are the Soviet Union and the Communist nations that remained under their domination since the Yalta Agreement after World War II. The pace of change is breathtaking in Poland and Hungary as they move toward pluralization, democratization, and more market-oriented economies. Then in East Germany their leader, Erich Honecker, was forced out, soon thereafter East Germans began to flee by the thousands across the newly open border of Hungary and through Czechoslovakia. The thirst for freedom among the East Germans was not to be denied. Dramatic changes culminated in the highly symbolic breaching of the Berlin Wall and the Iron Curtain by the ready issuance of exit visas to all who wanted to leave. Already this year 225,000 East Germans of its 17 million people had escaped to West Germany before the wall was opened.

As I speak these words, there are daily advances in pluralism, democratization, and "capitalist-oriented" economic restructuring continuing in the German Democratic Republic which continue. There are early signs of similar steps even in Bulgaria where their hard-line President Tudor Zhivkov has stepped down. Also, as this member predicted, massive numbers of Czechs demonstrated yesterday and today in Prague and elsewhere in that nation. Only in Romania where the ultimate hard-liner, repressive Nicolae Ceausescu, remains firmly in control, is the status quo forcefully maintained.

Many of these changes are clearly happening with the announced or tacit support of Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev whose hand is forced by the desperate economic failures of the Soviet Union and by his need to adopt radical restructuring measures—perestroika. Economic restructuring necessarily meant opening up the Soviet society—glasnost—which in turn inevitably resulted in: First, even greater demands for freedom by the people of the Soviet Union; second, dissatisfaction by the lower- and

middle-level, Communist Party leadership and bureaucrats—the nomenklatura; third, ethnic unrest and strife; fourth, unprecedented challenges for greater freedom and independence by the Baltic nations of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, which were illegally and forcefully annexed by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

Clearly General Secretary Gorbachev has his hands full at home. Coal miners are striking—something that is not supposed to happen in a Communist country. Parts of the Soviet Union face the prospects of actual famine this winter. Economic productivity and product quality drops from bad to worse. He desperately needs the technology and assistance from the West; however, he is very short on the hard currency to pay for it, and there are Western controls on some of what he needs. His is now a country with a third-world economy and a superpower military capacity.

With up to 20 percent of the Soviet GNP being spent on the military and with most of the best technicians, engineers, research, and production facilities devoted to the military, Gorbachev realizes he must: First, drastically reduce military expenditures through arms control agreements and troop reductions with the United States and other NATO countries; second, pull Soviet troops out of Afghanistan and cut back on Soviet Third World military adventurism and subsidies—if the West insists; and third, reduce the apparent level of hostility and armed confrontation in central Europe.

It may well be that the West has won the ideological cold war, but it is clearly a matter of economic necessity that drives Mr. Gorbachev urgently to: First, move toward arms and troop reductions; second, implement perestroika directly in the Soviet Union; third, accept market-oriented economic changes in its satellite European nations; and fourth, encourage or accept the glasnost—openness—democratization, and pluralism that are demanded and which necessarily followed perestroika. Yes, Mr. Gorbachev could lose power or be assassinated, but I do not believe that all of these changes can be reversed in the Soviet Union or Warsaw Pact countries—not even under the military boot or through massive state terrorism. Some things are changed permanently, and more will certainly follow—with or without the ideological conversion of the Communist leaders and even without an abandonment of either aggressive policies or the goal of the Communist world domination. America and its allies must recognize and act upon the recognition that these results and motives spring from matters of internal and Warsaw Pact economic and political necessity; must avoid provocative or ambiguous actions toward the Soviet bloc; must welcome and even assist in changes that enhance pluralism, economic restructuring, and democratization in the Soviet bloc. However, it should do so only with eyes wide open, only with a knowledge that most of these changes in the Soviet bloc are at least in part reversible, and only when giving assistance and greater cooperation is clearly in our national interest.

That brings one to the question of how we should assist, first, Poland and Hungary, and

then the Soviet Union, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, et cetera. The Bush administration asked Congress to approve an aid package for Hungary and Poland to complement West European aid. The Senate upped the ante and the House proposal was a bit more conservative than the Senate. After months of debate and wrangling the aid package was passed on November 18, 1989, and the President has or will sign it.

Many Americans will ask "why send assistance when we have so many needs at home and a huge deficit?" That is a logical question. There are many reasons which relate first and foremost to enhancing the prospect of peace while maintaining our freedom; that is, stepping back from the nuclear precipice.

Consider these points. First, a very large share of United States defense expenditures are driven by the perceived and very real threat that we have faced from the Soviet bloc countries' overwhelmingly massive forces in central Europe. Second, most of our defense expenditures have, in general, been required by the threatening capacity and actions of the Soviet Union. But third, there now seems to be a very real possibility of radical troop and arms reductions in Europe and the world. Fourth and finally, we see the very real possibility of the disintegration of the Warsaw Pact into a more independent, pluralistic, democratized, and less militantly and thoroughly Communist group of nations. Because of all these possibilities, prospects, and challenging opportunities, there is, for the first time since World War II, a very real opportunity to carefully, but dramatically, reduce our defense expenditures as the Soviets reduce their forces and threatening demeanor and military adventurism. That can result in a significant peace dividend to both give America the dramatic budget relief for domestic needs and the opportunity to eliminate our huge budget deficits. The first concrete recognition of the prospect for such a breakthrough came just a few days ago when Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney ordered our military services to devise a plan for reducing our defense outlays further by \$180 billion during the 1992-94 fiscal years—a cut of roughly 10 percent each year.

Secretary Cheney's proposed defense reductions show that the United States is adapting to a new national security environment. The United States must continue to depend on a strong military to defend our vital interests. However, if the Soviet changes in prospect materialize, then the type of threats we are likely to face in the future can be handled very well with a much smaller defense budget.

I suggest it is a very good deal to send \$738 million in the direct outlay of aid to Hungary and Poland—and perhaps eventually to the other Warsaw Pact countries—over the next 5 years, while: First, shipping our grain, food, and industrial products; second, opening their markets to American exports; third, weaning them from a dictatorial, Communist system; and fourth, dramatically reducing the prospect for warfare. It is a good deal when we can reduce our defense spending by \$180 billion over 3 fiscal years without jeopardizing our national security. Perhaps similar assistance to other Warsaw Pact nations will eventually also be appropriate when it is clear that reforms are real and our assistance to them is

in our national interest, but we should again ask Western European neighbors and various Asian nations, like Japan, to provide the majority of the financial outlay.

Yes, there can be pitfalls, detours, and missteps, but we have set out on a road that clearly can lead toward greater prospects for peace, prosperity, civilized conduct among nations, and fiscal sanity. We must seize the opportunities presented.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CABLE TELEVISION CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, today Congressman JIM COOPER and I introduced the Cable Television Consumer Protection Act of 1989 in the House. Senator JOHN DANFORTH, ranking member of the Senate Commerce Committee, introduced similar legislation, S. 1880, in the Senate on November 15, along with the several colleagues, including Senators AL GORE, HOWARD METZENBAUM and my colleague from Connecticut, Senator JOSEPH LIEBERMAN.

Since 1984, deregulation has helped encourage cable companies to reach out to more subscribers and offer more varied programming, but at what cost? The fact is, cable rates have gone up significantly, without a proportionate increase in benefits to subscribers.

More and more, cable is the only source of popular programs that used to be available on "free TV." And consumers have no choice but to subscribe to cable if they want to watch local news, entertainment, or major sports events.

There is no effective competition and no rate regulation, and operators' advertising revenue, combined with growing subscriber fees, give them vast financial resources to bid for exclusive rights to popular programs that was formerly available on free television.

Cable operators can buy the rights to popular programs, raise rates and change programming at will, and they do. And they know that without regulation, they can pass on the increased cost of the programs to the consumer.

The legislation we introduced today, the Cable Television Consumer Protection Act, takes important steps toward limiting the monopolistic behavior of cable operators by returning regulation to franchising authorities when there is no direct competition from at least one other cable operator.

In addition, the bill permits franchising authorities to revoke or refuse to renew a franchise if it can prove an operator has increased rates substantially or provided poor service. This gives franchising authorities more authority when the franchise comes up for renewal.

Finally, the bill requires cable operators that want to use the prorated compulsory license fee for copyrighted programming to carry local broadcast stations and limit the operators' discretion over where they can be placed on the

dial. This provision will help ensure that local and publicly supported programs are not shifted from one station to another in favor of programming that is more lucrative for cable operators.

This past summer, the General Accounting Office [GAO] issued a report that found cable rates have increased 29 percent nationally since deregulation in 1984. While the report is incomplete because one-quarter of the GAO's random sampling did not respond, the survey identifies some franchises in which rates increased more than 100 percent.

Many feel those operators who declined to respond to the survey did so because they imposed much higher increases. In the Fourth Congressional District in Connecticut, for example, while the number of basic service channels expanded somewhat, basic rates increased nearly 400 percent.

There is every indication cable rates will continue to climb. Testifying before the House Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee, which requested the report, John Ohls of the GAO stated that based on the report's information, the cable television industry is clearly a monopoly. He asserted there is little chance of limiting further rate increases without congressional action.

The 1984 act was intended to "promote competition and minimize unnecessary regulations that impose an undue economic burden on cable systems" by establishing one national regulatory policy for the industry. But regulation is only unnecessary if competition exists to curb prices and improve service.

Several years after implementation of the 1984 act, more than 99 percent of the cable systems in the country are operating with no direct competition. Clearly, this does not serve the consumer's interest.

Cable operators can't have it both ways—no competition and no regulation. Until competition exists, the legislation Congressman COOPER and I introduced today in the House, and which Senator DANFORTH and his colleagues introduced in the Senate, puts the right to regulate cable television back where it belongs—in the hands of the States and municipalities that granted the franchises in the first place.

For the sake of the consumer, we must grant franchising authorities the right to reregulate the cable television industry as soon as possible.

BALTIMORE'S BEST: THE 1989 ORIOLES

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, When the Baltimore Orioles returned from Toronto on the last day of the 1989 season to the tumultuous welcome of grateful fans from all walks of life and all ages, hundreds of dedicated followers bellowed, barked, yowled, and yawped their approval of the O's. Part of the fans' frenzy was that their beloved team had moved from the cellar of the American League to second place, while staying in first place for 98

straight days. Much of the adulation was for the professional quality and personal integrity that the players consistently displayed throughout the season. Yet, I believe that the real reason behind the riotous revelry was simply that Baltimoreans love their baseball team and wanted to show them the depth of the respect they hold for their own "boys of summer." As the team gave its finest in each and every game of the season, so also, did the fans give their best by showering their team with adulation and confetti.

Not every team can do what the 1989 Baltimore Orioles did, nor how they did it. Baltimore's "boys of summer" moved the 1989 club to a 32½-game turnaround over 1988, making this season's 87-75 record the third largest turnaround in major league baseball's history. Not surprisingly, Manager Frank Robinson was the shoo-in winner for "Manager of the Year," and the first African-American to be selected as such. His coaching staff was second to none.

Mike Deveraux, Cal Ripken, Craig Worthington, Phil Bradley, Joe Orsulak, Steve Finley, Mark Williamson, Dave Johnson, Jeff Ballard, Renee Gonzales, Kevin Hickey, Pete Harnish and Randy Milligan, played their ways into our homes and our hearts.

Gregg Olson won the honor of the 1989 American League "Rookie of the Year," by the Baseball Writers Association of America. Olson averaged 9.95 strikeouts per nine innings. Olson racked up 27 saves, the most saves by an American League rookie. All rookie distinctions aside, Olson allowed the fewest home runs of any major league pitcher. These impressive statistics did not go unnoticed by Baltimore fans.

When the Orioles returned home at the end of the season, they were greeted on a rainy night by dedicated fans from all walks of life who gave their hometown team a hero's welcome, expressing their appreciation for the spark that the 1989 Orioles rekindled in the hearts of baseball fans everywhere. Although they finished in second place in the American League East, this outpouring of love and respect was, indeed, second to none. What also made this season so memorable was an event that happened late in June 1989, when two African-American managers, our own Frank Robinson and Toronto's Cito Gaston, traded lineup cards for the first time, marking a significant moment in baseball history. It is the wisdom and insight of the Oriole's quality front office personnel like "Major League Baseball's Executive of the Year," Orioles General Manager, Roland Hemond, and Vice President Larry Luchino, that make such events possible.

Having climbed from a last place finish in 1988 into a first place standing for much of the season, the Orioles captured the attention of the Nation. From May 26 through August 31, this young, improving baseball team, under the watchful eye of Coach Frank Robinson, held steady in first place. Besides pitcher Greg Olson, teammates like Bob Milacki also had great seasons. When catcher Mickey Tettleton was injured, Bob Melvin and Jamie Quirk were able to step into his shoes to get the job done. Tim Lulett was outstanding as a second baseman, filling in for the injured Billy Ripken. And perhaps the greatest unsung

hero, who served as both a cornerstone and a focal point, was all-star golden glove shortstop Cal Ripken.

Frank Robinson, was able to pull this young team together in such unity that the players, many of whom were unknown, were always ready and willing to do whatever it took to play with integrity and determination. Truly, these have been exciting times. Congratulations to all the exceptional players of the 1989 Baltimore Orioles—the most exciting team in baseball.

THE CATASTROPHIC ILLNESS PROTECTION PROGRAM

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3607, the bill to repeal the Catastrophic Illness Protection Program.

I was not a Member of Congress last year when the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act was passed. However, since arriving in Washington, I have received more mail on this issue than on any other subject.

The Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act is unfair because it asks senior citizens to completely foot the bill for this coverage. Never before has one group been asked to pay the full cost of a Government program. The surtax in this act is very unfair and would cause undue hardship on many senior citizens. I am glad that Congress is finally acting to correct this injustice.

I would have preferred to modify this program to insure that seniors would have real long-term catastrophic health care at no additional cost to them. As a result, I cosponsored H.R. 2547. This legislation would have financed the Catastrophic Illness Protection Program by insisting that single people earning more than \$109,000 per year and married couples earning more than \$218,000 per year, pay taxes at the same rate as moderate and middle income taxpayers. Unfortunately, the full House never had a chance to vote on this proposal.

During the past year, I have talked to many of my senior citizen constituents and the overwhelming majority supported repeal of this program. On October 4, I voted for legislation to repeal the Catastrophic Illness Protection Program. Today, I will vote for the House-Senate conference agreement which will repeal this program once and for all.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that this controversy has finally been solved. However, we still need to develop a health care program to provide seniors with real, long-term catastrophic health coverage without unfairly taxing them. I look forward to working with my colleagues to achieve this goal.

OVERDUE REDRESS FOR AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, this is truly a historic day in American history.

Last year, Congress promised that we would redress the injustices endured by Americans of Japanese ancestry whose rights were stripped from them by the United States Government during the Second World War. Today, we are one critical step closer to keeping that promise in full.

This afternoon President Bush signed into law the Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary appropriations bill for fiscal year 1990. Within this legislation is a guarantee for an automatic appropriation of \$1.25 billion beginning in October 1990 to fund the compensation program authorized by the Civil Liberties Act of 1988.

Mr. Speaker, this is a critical guarantee. Many of the estimated 60,000 individuals eligible for compensation under the law are elderly. The guarantee will mean that the redress payments of \$20,000 to each of these surviving internees will be delivered as quickly as possible.

The debt we owe these survivors will be more than 50 years overdue by the time the last internee is compensated, but it is a debt that will at last be paid.

Beginning in 1942, more than 120,000 loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry were forcibly removed from their homes and confined to stark prison camps scattered throughout desolate regions of the United States for up to 4 years. Their rights were stripped from them because of their race, because of wartime hysteria, and because of weak political leadership.

I was a 10-year-old boy when my family and I were loaded into a darkened train, bound for a destination unknown. We were sent first to the Santa Anita Racetrack, then to a barren camp in Heart Mountain, WY. For the next 43 years Americans of Japanese ancestry were burdened with an unwarranted stigma of shame and unceasing questions of loyalty to the United States.

But today, the survivors of the internment and the entire United States can take pride in knowing that justice will soon be done. Our struggle for personal justice will at last be won.

For 47 years, Americans of Japanese ancestry have lived in the shadow of the internment. We have spent many years seeking redress for these wrongs. We did so not out of any rancor or bitterness, but from our deep faith in the United States, in our Constitution, and in the American people. The 10-year legislative struggle which brought us the victory we celebrate today would not have been possible otherwise, nor would it hold the special meaning it does for all those who fought with us for justice.

Mr. Speaker, I join the many supporters of this legislation in Congress and throughout the

Nation in the hope and prayer that the tragedies of the internment will never again occur.

SOLIDARITY'S VICTORY; AMERICA'S RESOLVE

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, November 19, Lech Walesa, the man who has come to symbolize the new found freedom of Poland, participated in a mass led by Cardinal John Krol at the Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa in New Britain Township, PA. We were honored by his visit, and we rejoice in the victory that it symbolizes for the democratic principles that we now are able to share with the people of Poland.

Solidarity challenged the legitimacy of the Communist government and—by remaining unbowed in the face of brutal repression—gave new hope to those who had lost the will to resist. Walesa's leadership rekindled the awareness in the Polish people that "governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." The changes in Poland have helped spread change across Eastern Europe—in Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany. Even the Berlin Wall—for almost 30 years the symbol of confrontational communism—has effectively been torn down.

Since World War II, our foreign and military policy has rightly sought to oppose communism in Eastern Europe. The changes that are now occurring represent a step toward this goal. Nonetheless, serious difficulties remain. The fact is that Poland is an economic basket case, and the new Polish Government has little time to demonstrate to its people the success of the Polish experiment in democracy. Moreover, the fate of Poland will affect the success of reforms in the other Eastern European states. The governments of those countries are surely watching.

We are facing a historic opportunity, and it is critical that the United States not abandon its 44-year policy of promoting freedom in Eastern Europe and opposing repressive political regimes. With our allies, we must find effective ways to provide emergency currency stabilization and food assistance, as well as aid to foster and develop private sector initiatives. At the same time, such aid must be tied to economic reforms that will prevent corruption and waste. We must provide this assistance to Poland—now the furthest along on the path toward a system based on competitive markets and an open political system. Given the hundreds of billions of dollars that we have expended in the defense of Europe against the Warsaw Pact, it seems prudent to make this modest investment in peaceful change.

When Lech Walesa addressed a joint session of Congress on November 15, this shipyard electrician turned emancipator left us with the following observation:

We have heard many beautiful words of encouragement. These are appreciated, but, being a worker and a man of concrete work, I must tell you that the supply of words on

the world market is plentiful, but the demand is falling. Let deeds follow words.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, let America's deeds match her words—deeds which have sustained freedom in its darkest hours—words which have lifted men's spirits for two centuries.

TRIBUTE TO DR. C. CLAYTON GRIFFIN OF NEWARK, NJ

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the city of Newark and the entire State of New Jersey lost a good friend this week with the passing of Dr. C. Clayton Griffin, an outstanding physician whose work touched countless lives.

Dr. Griffin, a national leader in trauma and emergency medical services, instituted New Jersey's air ambulance program, Jumpstart, with bases of operation in north and south Jersey. He was also the developer of criteria for level 1 and level 2 trauma centers.

Like many great men, Dr. Griffin held numerous professional and civic positions. He was the chief of the division of trauma and emergency medical service at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey [UMDNJ]/New Jersey University Hospital.

The New Jersey Trauma Center, UMDNJ/University Hospital, was privileged to have Dr. Griffin as its director. He also served as assistant professor of surgery at the New Jersey Medical School. New Jersey's Governor, Thomas Kean, called upon the expertise, talent, and wisdom of Dr. Griffin by appointing him to the Governor's Council on Emergency Medical Services.

Over the past few months with the onslaught of Hurricane Hugo and the California earthquake, this Nation has been witness to the importance of emergency medical services. Men like Dr. C. Clayton Griffin play key roles in developing and implementing emergency plans and techniques that save lives.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues here in Congress will join me in offering our sincere sympathy to Dr. Griffin's family and friends.

SUPPORT FOR THE CLIFF WALK

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation to redesignate Newport, RI's Cliff Walk as a national historic site. Of at least equal importance, our legislation authorizes a one-time appropriation of \$3 million so that the Army Corps of Engineers can make the necessary improvements and repairs to ensure the safety and endurance of this important landmark.

The Cliff Walk is one of Newport, RI's most popular sites, and for good reason. Described at the turn of this century as "the most beautiful and extended walk in the country," the 3½-mile walk along Newport's high cliffs

winds its way between mankind's opulence and the drama of the natural landscape.

In recent years, the Cliff Walk has been worn by physical wear and tear which has exceeded both municipal and private funding. Since 1981, more than three quarters of a million dollars in local funds have gone into stabilization projects for the Cliff Walk. However, seriously damaged areas to the Cliff Walk remain, and threaten the security of visitors to the walk.

Already recognized as a national recreational trail, the Cliff Walk nonetheless receives no direct Federal funding. Under its new designation, the Cliff Walk will be included as a unit of the National Park Service, and will therefore be afforded maintenance support from the National Park Service.

In addition to the documented need for Federal support, the Cliff Walk's broader significance further qualifies it for additional recognition and assistance. The decision to include a site as a unit of the Park Service is based upon standards of national significance, suitability, and feasibility. The Cliff Walk certainly meets these standards, and this fact has been well noted. For example, a 1989 report by the north Atlantic regional office of the Park Service summarizes: "The Cliff Walk is a nationally significant resource when viewed in any but the narrowest perspective. Its management and protection must be built on recognition of the collective value of its natural, cultural, scenic and recreational resources."

The special significance of the Cliff Walk clearly extends far beyond local appeal, to embrace historical, cultural, recreational, and national sympathies. In turn, the Cliff Walk deserves the additional support afforded by our legislation so that this great testament to the balance between natural and manmade beauty perseveres for this and future generations to safely enjoy.

WILLIAM H. PHELPS HONORED AS ELDEST BLOOD DONOR IN STATE OF FLORIDA

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join in honoring a gentleman who has quietly gone about the business of saving lives throughout south Florida for the past 12 years. William H. Phelps, of West Palm Beach, FL, has donated 5 gallons of blood in support of local hospital patients and accident victims. At 88 years of age he is the eldest donor at the Palm Beach Blood Bank and is believed to be the oldest donor in the State of Florida.

Mr. Phelps gave over 2 gallons of blood with the local blood bank in his hometown of Sydney, NY. Because of an age restriction at the Sydney Blood Bank, he was unable to continue giving blood there. However, he began donating again during a winter trip to south Florida after he learned there was no upper age limit at the Palm Beach Blood Bank.

In an area where more than 70 percent of all blood users are over the age of 65; and where less than 3 percent of this same age group donates blood, Mr. Phelps is a bright example to follow. In addition to donating blood he actively encourages others to give as well. As he says, the blood he freely gives today may be used to save the life of some small child tomorrow.

Thank you, Mr. Phelps, for the precious gift you have shared with so many—hope, life, and love.

EXPEDITED RESCISSION BILL

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, phrases like "fiscal responsibility," and "tough choices" abound in Congress. As time goes on and this Nation's debt ceiling reaches further into the trillions, the only bargain to be found is the rhetoric. Talk is cheap.

Unfortunately, Gramm-Rudman-Hollings has inspired more creativity in accounting gimmicks and 1-year savings than real budget discipline. Just look at the numbers. The deficits have actually been increasing—from \$150 billion in fiscal year 1987 to more than \$161 billion in fiscal year 1989.

Process is not the problem; courage is. However, in the absence of courage, and faced with a deficit which will cripple our children, the only alternative is to hone the process and keep our feet to the fire.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce, along with eight of my colleagues, bipartisan legislation which improves an existing mechanism for cutting spending. This expedited rescission bill takes the President's authority to submit a spending cut proposal on appropriations bills and forces Congress to respond one way or the other within 20 days. There's no way out. The President must submit a rescission message and Congress must act on it. There's no room in this bill for accounting gimmicks. It forces the tough choices.

HONORING RICHARD PRUSS AND SAMARITAN VILLAGE

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Richard Pruss, the president of Samaritan Village. Samaritan Village is a very special place in Queens County dedicated to the task of helping people overcome their addictions to drugs and alcohol and on December 3, 1989, the Friends of Samaritan held a banquet to honor Richard for his professional innovations in the fields of substance abuse as well as his devotion to those he serves.

Drug and alcohol abuse has become all too prevalent in our society. This problem encompasses every sector of our society and it has become, according to many public opinion

polls, the No. 1 concern of Americans. Throwing more money into the system will not be enough. We need dedicated groups such as Samaritan Village, and individuals such as Richard Pruss to attack the problem at its most basic levels.

Richard has served for over 15 years as chief executive for Samaritan Village. During that time he has displayed exemplary professionalism, devoted humanitarianism and loyal friendship to those afflicted by alcoholism and substance abuse. Richard has been a pillar of strength in this organization, both to the victims and to their families, guiding them through their darkest, most desperate hours. Richard's work has not been limited to the local level, however, he has also strived vigorously at the State, National and International levels to promote treatment of alcohol and substance abuse. He has served as president of the New York Regional Chapter of Therapeutic Communities and Treasurer of the World Federation of Therapeutic Communities.

Richard has helped build Samaritan Village into a consortium of five residential treatment centers with a total population of 600 residents. He has been assisted in his work by the many drug counselors and workers at Samaritan Village and also by the Friends of Samaritan, a family association consisting of the parents, grandparents, spouses and children of those in treatment at Samaritan Village. They support the programs and activities that do so much to help patients overcome chemical dependency. Thus, those in treatment know they are not alone, that they have so much to live and fight for by beating this disease. Although he has received assistance from many individuals, as leader of Samaritan Village, it is Richard who has been the catalyst for the success of the program over the past 15 years.

Drugs remain a very large problem in our society and it must be attacked at all levels and fronts. The Federal Government can do its part by funding and creating programs for the enforcement of drug laws and for the treatment of those who have fallen under a chemical spell. However, it is the work of individuals like Richard Pruss and organizations like Samaritan Village who will ultimately play the largest role in winning the war on drugs. I can only hope that Richard and Samaritan Village will continue their selfless work and also inspire more people to get involved in the issue. I call on my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in paying homage to Richard Pruss and his work at Samaritan Village.

10,000 DEAD IN THE FIRST 10 MINUTES

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, Congressman TOM LANTOS of California is joining Representatives BOXER, ROYBAL, PELOSI, and me in sponsoring the National Earthquake Damage Prevention Act, H.R. 3624.

This bill, described in the November 8 RECORD on page H8170, requires the estab-

lishment of building standards so as to reduce the damage and loss of life in major earthquakes—earthquakes which are certain to strike both in the East and the West in the next few decades. The bill then uses the Tax Code to make sure that the new standards are used in new structures. It does this by denying the use of tax exempt bonds and deductions for interest and depreciation on new structures built after 1996 which do not meet the new standards.

"In a major earthquake, a disaster plan would be irrelevant. We would be absolutely overwhelmed. If we get a major quake, the ambulances would be irrelevant. We could have 10,000 dead in the first 10 minutes," said Stephen Hoffman, MD, attending physician, San Francisco General Hospital.

Unfortunately, Dr. Hoffman is right. Once buildings and bridges collapse on people in an earthquake it is very unlikely that many survivors will be found after the first few minutes. The solution to this problem is making buildings and other structures safe from collapse and serious damage. The National Earthquake Prevention Act, if passed, will make buildings and other structures safer by ensuring tougher building codes.

The recent San Francisco Bay quake showed that building codes work. According to the Washington Post:

The performance of the city's modern buildings is a tribute to the increasing sophistication of earthquake engineering and structural design, which has resulted in buildings that can absorb significant seismic shocks without suffering anything more than superficial damage. Architects and engineers say that when an even larger earthquake hits the Bay Area, San Francisco's high-rises will still be among the city's safest places.

According to Newsweek:

Strict adherence to San Francisco's building codes saved thousands of lives and hundreds of buildings, demonstrating the importance of good construction.

It's a good thing earthquakes don't kill people, for we're not in a position to prevent them, or even predict them with any precision. Seismic disturbances have leveled countless cities throughout the world, of course, and millions of lives have been lost. But the actual killing has been done by dams and bridges and buildings—structures that can be designed to resist even the most violent temblors.

If any proof was needed, last week's quake produced it. The earth shook just as hard in the Bay Area last week as it did in Soviet Armenia last December. The Soviet quake killed 25,000 people and destroyed whole communities. The Bay Area's killed roughly 55; the worst of the damage was confined to a handful of apartment buildings, a 50-foot bridge segment and a mile-long strip of elevated highway. The obvious lesson is that stronger structures save lives.

According to U.S. News & World Report:

Experts credited California's strict building codes, designed to prevent a recurrence of devastation of the 8.3 magnitude 1906 quake and recently updated to include the lessons learned from the 1971 San Fernando and 1985 Mexico City quakes, for containing the damage. Indeed, much smaller earthquakes registering between 5 and 6 on the Richter scale hit China last week and de-

stroyed about 10,000 homes that were more primitive. "There could have been thousands killed" in San Francisco if not for the steps taken over the years, says civil-engineering Prof. Phillip Gould of Washington University in St. Louis, an earthquake prone region that until recently has done little to prepare.

According to the Washington Post:

When an earthquake with a magnitude of 6.8 walloped Soviet Armenia in December, 25,000 people died—more than 300 times the number killed by the slightly larger 7.1 jolt on Northern California on Oct. 17.

The contrast shows how California leads the nation and much of the world with stringent building rules. But quakes in California and in other states will kill thousands unless much more is done to make buildings, bridges and other structures withstand shaking, experts say.

"The lesson of this quake is that we have the technology to radically reduce death, injury and damage in the case of an earthquake," said Sen. Don Rogers, the only geologist in California's Legislature. "Let's get on with using it."

All of the evidence shows building codes have, and will if we consistently continue improving them, save billions of dollars and thousands of lives. The National Earthquake Prevention Act will make these important code improvements. I urge Members to support H.R. 3624.

TRIBUTE TO SARAH LUNA

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, today I honor a close friend and exceptional coworker, my administrative assistant Sarah L. Luna, who will be leaving my Washington office staff at the end of December.

Sarah joined my staff in 1973, and after 16 productive years of selfless work for the people of the Third District of Kentucky and the Nation, she will be moving to Arizona with her husband Phillip and son Bradley to embark on a new career.

During Sarah's tenure on my staff, the Nation has gone from Watergate, the Vietnam war, and the oil embargo to perestroika, glasnost, and Europe 1992. My office has gone from manual typewriters and carbon paper to computers and fax machines. And, my children, Andrea and Michael, have grown from children in grade school to young married adults on their own.

Through all this immense, profound change in the world and in the Mazzoli family, Sarah has matured in her own way personally and professionally and has devoted her talents, heart, and soul to the staff, to the people of the Third District of Kentucky, and to the people of the United States.

Sarah's departure is a great personal loss to me, to my staff, and to all who had the honor and pleasure of working with her on the Hill. Her extensive legislative background, her humor, her political judgment, and her steady friendship will be sorely missed by me and my family.

I wish Sarah, Phillip, and Bradley all the best of health and happiness as they embark on their new life.

THE PROPER ROLE OF BANKS IN THE SECURITIES BUSINESS

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today I wanted to discuss with my colleagues the need to restrict the ability of federally insured banking organizations to invest in so-called junk bonds. One lesson learned from our efforts to deal with the thrift crisis is that deregulation often spells financial disaster for depository institutions.

I was concerned to find out that banking organizations are more aggressively trying to get involved in underwriting and dealing in certain commercial paper including junk bonds, and some members may not be aware that the Federal Reserve Board has discovered a loophole in section 20 of the Glass-Steagall Act that may allow them to do so.

Less than 3 years ago, the Fed issued an order permitting our largest banking organizations to form securities affiliates to underwrite and deal in commercial paper, municipal revenue bonds, securitized consumer-related receivables and mortgage-backed securities, provided the combined revenue from these activities does not exceed 5 percent of total securities affiliate revenue. The justification offered by the Fed for the order was that the prohibition in section 20 of Glass-Steagall against banks affiliating with a firm engaged principally in the securities business was avoided since the bulk of the revenue generated by the securities affiliate would come from trading in Government securities, municipal general obligation bonds and certain other permissible transactions under the act. However, when the 5 percent limitation is applied against the enormous revenues produced by underwriting and trading in eligible securities the resulting quotient is sufficiently large to allow these bank securities affiliates to conduct business in these otherwise ineligible securities on a scale equal to our largest non-bank affiliated securities firms.

Earlier this year, before any real experience had been under the Board's first order, it issued a second order expanding the power of bank securities affiliates to underwrite and deal in corporate debt securities and indicated that during the coming year it is prepared to allow bank securities affiliates to underwrite and deal in corporate equities. Furthermore, the Fed has proposed that the 5-percent revenue restriction be increased to 10 percent.

A major concern to me is that, whereas the first order to the Fed only allowed securities affiliates to underwrite investment grade debt, that limitation was lifted in the second order so that bank securities affiliates will now be able to underwrite and deal in junk bonds virtually without limitation, permitting banking organizations to expand their financial participation in corporate mergers and acquisitions and leveraged buyouts. Banking organizations will

now be able to provide not only the bridge loans but also the junk bond financing required to complete such transactions.

The situation described above results directly from the handiwork of the Fed and is one that was surely not contemplated by the Congress when it enacted the Glass-Steagall Act. In my opinion, this Congress has an obligation to review these actions of the Fed and to determine for itself the proper role for banks in the securities business; thus avoiding the debacle which resulted from deregulation of the thrift industry.

CLARIFICATION OF SECTION 1433(b)

HON. ED JENKINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I understand that there has been some question raised about the scope of the language in section 1433(b)(3)(A) of the Tax Reform Act of 1986. I would like to take this opportunity to help clarify this question. Specifically, the question that has been raised is whether this language was intended to include a bequest to a step grandchild as well as to a grandchild.

I offered the language of section 1433(b)(3)(A) during the markup of the 1986 legislation in the Ways and Means Committee. It was accepted in its entirety by the committee. I want to make clear that the language was designed to treat step grandchildren in the same manner as grandchildren, just as step children have been treated in the same manner as children in numerous other provisions of the Code.

I believe that the question of the coverage of the 1986 amendment arose because of language included in section 1014(h)(3)(A) of the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988 which amended section 1433(b) of the 1986 act. It is my understanding that the language of the 1988 act was intended solely to clarify that a bequest to a great-grandchild who moves up to take the place of a grandchild in the event that the child of the transferor predeceases that transferor is not subject to the deceased generation exemption provided for in the 1986 act. It is my further understanding that the language was not intended to exclude other step grandchildren from the coverage of section 1433(b) of the 1986 act, as amended by the 1988 act.

I hope that this statement clarifies the question.

MEMPHIS, OUR NATION'S NORTH STAR

HON. HAROLD E. FORD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. FORD of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 1,000 points of light of Memphis, TN. The residents of this great city embody the American spirit in its highest

form. They act upon the truth that individuals can help our less fortunate brothers and sisters to improve their conditions.

The volunteers of Memphis feed the hungry, house the homeless, and assist the disabled. The volunteers of Memphis act with perseverance to save babies who would otherwise fall through society's cracks and drug addicts headed toward certain death.

Recently, the commercial appeal newspaper initiated "A Thousand Points of Light" campaign, and recognized 1,000 volunteers in the Memphis area by highlighting their contributions for all to see. Tomorrow, November 22, President Bush will visit Memphis to personally congratulate these Memphians for their efforts.

We all applaud volunteers for their efforts. Today, in conjunction with Federal Express and the South Central Bell Co., I hosted a luncheon to welcome the President and to salute our volunteers.

I would like to particularly congratulate Dr. William Coley, who received the Statewide Volunteer of the Year Award for his efforts in establishing a free dental clinic through the Church Health Center.

I would also like to congratulate Mr. Lewis Pittman and the Exchange Club Child Abuse Prevention Center for receiving the Agency of the Year Award Program.

Finally, I would like to congratulate Mr. Bill McCormack of the South Central Bell Co., which was named Corporate Neighbor of the Year for its outstanding community efforts.

Mr. Speaker, today I also draw attention to the fact that volunteer programs need Federal support. If the Federal Government provides a meaningful level of resources—through contracts and tax treatment—and serves as an effective clearinghouse for program information, then volunteer programs can make an even more significant difference throughout our communities.

As well, the Federal Government must allocate its funds in the most effective manner possible. Resources must be directed toward programs, not media campaigns. I am concerned that the President's Points of Light Foundation will create a look-good, feel-good mood among our citizens, rather than augmenting services to the needy.

Mr. Speaker, most importantly, the Federal Government cannot use volunteer programs to shirk its constitutional responsibility to promote the general welfare. Volunteer programs can and do serve a tremendous role in local communities, but only the National Government can effect national changes.

This Thanksgiving, Mr. Bush has selected the right place to view a community hard at work. If the President sees America as a thousand points of light, then Memphis is our Nation's north star.

TRAGEDY IN LEBANON

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with an extremely heavy heart. The assassination

of Lebanon's newly elected President, Rene Moawad, is a tragic chapter in a sad story that has gone on for far too long. I extend my deepest sympathy to his family and friends. Rene Moawad was more than the political leader of Lebanon. He represented the profound hopes and dreams of the Lebanese people for a united and free country.

The seemingly endless cycle of violence must end now. I don't know who is responsible for this cowardly act. However, now is not the time to assign blame. This is the time for all sides to come together. Nothing less than the very future of Lebanon is at stake.

My thoughts are with the entire Lebanese community who care so much about their country. While events in Eastern Europe fill us with hope, we must not overlook the terrible suffering in Lebanon. I call on my colleagues and the administration to stand by our longstanding ally in this time of crisis.

REMEMBERING THE BUDAPEST GHETTO

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, the bright new dawn rising over Europe is being felt around the world. The Iron Curtain that had descended over Hungary so many years ago has been lifted as relations between that nation and the State of Israel have been renewed.

To mark the resumption of diplomatic relations between these two great nations, and to celebrate the increasing liberalization of human and religious rights by the Hungarian Government, the Emanuel Foundation for Hungarian Culture will sponsor a gala dinner at the Hotel Pierre on January 31, 1990.

The proceeds of the dinner will benefit the new Hungarian Holocaust Victims and Heroes Memorial which is currently being erected on the site of the Budapest ghetto. It was there that thousands of Jews died of disease and starvation, victims of the depraved Nazi slaughter that swept over Europe a half century ago. Funds raised at the dinner will also support the renaissance of Jewish culture and Jewish Institutions in Hungary, including the only Jewish hospital in Hungary, the Dohany Synagogue, a Talmud Torah day school, and a summer camp.

The memorial itself will represent a tree in the shape of an inverted menorah, with the names of those who perished inscribed on the tree's leaves as a lasting memorial to the past and as a symbol of hope for the future.

The most extraordinary part of the memorial will be the site itself. Located on the corner of Rumbach and Wesselenyi Streets in downtown Budapest, and adjacent to a mass grave where thousands of Holocaust victims were interred anonymously, the plaza has been donated by the Hungarian Government.

For the survivors of the Nazi terror, and for Jews around the world, this rebirth of a community once nearly obliterated by the blind brutality of fascism, is indeed a miracle. Were these extraordinary events merely great new day for world Jewry, it would be enough.

The events of the last few months are a sign of hope for all humanity. The chipping away at the Iron Curtain, the memorialization of the victims of the Holocaust, the restoration of human rights are all events that have captured the imagination of the world. People of all nations are rejoicing in the fresh breeze blowing across the continent.

I am proud to note the active role our Nation, and its Jewish community, has played in these exciting events. The work of the Emanuel Foundation for Hungarian Culture is a shining example of the activist role being played by these partisans of freedom.

The foundation will honor three great Americans at its dinner:

Richard Roth, of the architectural firm of Emery Roth & Sons, is a native New Yorker and the firm's chairman since 1988. While the name Emery Roth & Sons may not be well known to the man on the street, their buildings are. Their best known works are the World Trade Center, the Pan Am Building, and the Citicorp Building. These striking and innovative structures are as much a part of the New York landscape as Central Park or the Brooklyn Bridge.

The firm's founder, Emery Roth, immigrated to the United States in 1884, and lived the American dream, founding his own firm at the age of 32. His buildings are now landmarks, and the firm he began one of New York's most respected.

Kitty Dukakis has been an outspoken advocate for human rights around the world. As a member of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Commission, she helps keep the memory of that terrible period alive in order to prevent a return to that dark moment of history.

Kitty Dukakis' service to the State of Israel has brought together Israelis with the people of this country, building understanding and friendship. She understands that in a world of justice and cooperation, all people will be free to lead lives of dignity.

Michael Hone of the brokerage house of Asiel & Co. has been active in the effort to erect a monument to the martyrs and heroes of the Budapest ghetto. A member of the board of the Emanuel Foundation, he is a fountain of energy and commitment.

Most of all, Michael Hone has been a builder for the future of Hungary's Jewish community. He has worked to forge bonds of understanding between people of all faiths and nationalities. Through his work he is helping to give life to the words "never again!"

The evening's speaker will be the acclaimed author Leon Uris, who has traveled across the United States and to Hungary to promote the work of the foundation and the memorial in Budapest.

Mr. Speaker, from the ashes of a divided and war torn Europe, a new Europe is rising. We must never forget the terrible events of the past, but we must strive to overcome the burden of that bitter legacy. The opening of Europe, the establishment of relations between Hungary and Israel, the restoration of human rights in Hungary, and the construction of a Holocaust memorial on the site of the Budapest ghetto are all signs of extraordinary change. I am pleased and honored to join the Emanuel Foundation for Hungarian Culture in

celebrating these historic events and in honoring these exceptional individuals.

HONORING ALBERTA ALSTON HOUSE

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of the most innovative and dynamic housing projects in the whole of Queens, Alberta Alston House. On Monday, December 4, the board of directors of Alston House sponsored a dinner dance to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the house.

Alston House was named in honor of Alberta Alston, the first black woman moderator of the New York Presbytery and an elder in St. Albans. The house was established 5 years ago to house well-bodied seniors. It is a federally funded project sponsored by Presbyterian Senior Services and under the management of Phipps Houses. The complex houses 150 persons in one bedroom apartments that are comfortable and spacious.

Residents of Alston House are very active in their community. Many are former teachers and Government workers and many still work as volunteers in various departments, sewing for AIDS patients and homeless children, tutoring in local schools and performing various inhouse services for fellow tenants. Residents are also energetic participants in the Tenants Association which helps build a sense of community in the apartments.

Despite the relative self-sufficiency of the residents of Alston House, members of the board of directors of the house have played major roles in its success. The board is made up of Presbyterian, Roman Catholic clergymen and laymen of many different professions. Especially notable contributions have been made by Rev. James Watson, board president for 5 years, who will be presented with a plaque to commemorate his 5 years of service at the banquet on the fourth and Rev. James Grant, director of Presbyterian Senior Services for over 16 years. A number of other individuals have made significant contributions to the house, especially Father Thomas Fox, of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Dr. Ruth Alward, Gladys Daniel, Carmen Pineiro, all original members of the board and Roger McAteer, current president of the board and a member of First Presbyterian Church, Newtown.

In this time when seniors seem to be more and more cast by the wayside and presumed to be unable to contribute to society, it gives me great pleasure to observe a group such as the residents of Alston House who have not only made substantial contributions to their community in the past but continue to make significant contributions. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the board and residents of Alston House on their fifth anniversary and to wish them continued success in the future.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING A DEDICATED NURSE SPECIALIST

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize and the record to show a very moving statement by a dedicated constituent. Marcia L. Musgrove, a clinical nurse specialist, works for Valley Home Care in Livermore, CA. She recently won a Home Care Essay Award that reflects her compassion for her patients and self-fulfillment she receives from her work.

"THANK YOU, NURSE"—"THANK YOU, PATIENT"

(By Marcia L. Musgrove)

I am on my knees between the bed and the wall in a cluttered, musty home, holding the wrinkled hands of my patient who is near her last days. The temperature inside hovers around 100° degrees. There are a variety of odors enveloping me—chicken cup-a-soup simmering on the stove, baby powder, the usual body odors and an overbearing floral scent which attempts to disguise the other smells. My patient is crying and telling me that she does not want to be a burden to her family any longer. Searching my mind for just the right words, I softly tell her that this is her family's final gift to her—to care for her in her own home. She seems to relax after many minutes and closes her eyes. My back aches as I rise from my cramped position. I pick up my black nursing bag as I am accompanied to the car by her two daughters who are in their seventies. They wave and say, "Thank you, nurse. We wouldn't be able to manage without you!" I open the car door and as I slide into the car seat, I wish I had remembered to park under the large tree I now notice. The sweat drips on my map as I check the destination of my next visit. As I take in a few breaths of the hot, sultry air, I think to myself, "Why do I still do home care?"

The first and foremost reason is the people, the patients, their families, and my co-workers. I have met many wonderful people including the 102 year old rancher who wanted to get well so he could resume riding his horses; the families from India, China, the Ukraine, and Italy who really help me understand cultural and ethnic differences. I enjoyed a brother and sister who lived on a remote eighty acre farm in Iowa. The sister had never been off the eighty acres or seen anyone other than her brother. I visited there a year before she was comfortable enough to stop running into the woods whenever she saw my red Fiesta drive in the driveway.

And I can't help but remember my first hospice patient. She was a forty-two year old woman who was sent home with a prognosis of two weeks. She not only survived those two weeks but lived the next nine months because she was not ready to die and leave her husband and twelve year old twins.

I have learned so much about life from my patients. I have learned that life is fragile and to enjoy each day. I have learned that the way to find out the patient's "problem list" is to ask them, "What's bothering you?" It is important that a patient's basic needs be met before agency or insurance

company requirements. Another lesson is that we, as home care nurses, are guests in our patient's homes. Instruction and information need to be given to the patients and their families. They need knowledge of their options and resources so they can make informed decisions and be in control as much as possible.

I have learned that patients frequently need a patient advocate as much as they need nutrition, hygiene, safety teaching or pain control. When a person has the discomforts of illness or injury, it is often overwhelming to have to fight "the system."

Flexibility is an important trait to develop. I have emptied kitty boxes, carried wood through two feet of snow, been bitten by a dog, chased by goats, and cleaned the floor after the toilet overflowed. Through all these home care experiences, I have learned one of the most important lessons—that laughter truly is the best medicine.

I am sometimes envious of my colleagues who are heads of large departments doing research, publishing, etc., but then I feel lucky to have found the area of nursing which allows me to do what I love to do and, hopefully, to make a difference in patients' lives each morning. I look forward to helping patients become independent at home, or if that is not possible, to teach others to care for their loved ones at home. After twelve years it still brings tears to my eyes when someone says, "I don't think we could have done it without you."

JEFFERSON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LOUISVILLE, KY, TO OPERATE CENTER FOR HOMELESS MEN

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with much pride that I bring to the attention of my colleagues an innovative response being mounted in my congressional district to meet the needs of homeless people in the community.

Effective January 1, 1990, the Jefferson County Medical Society Outreach Program, Inc., will assume ownership and operation of Mission House, Louisville's largest shelter for homeless men.

The society's program to provide food, shelter, and medical care for homeless people answers the challenge issued by Dr. James E. Davis, president of the American Medical Association [AMA], who asked physicians to "tithes of your time" in community service. The Mission House project will be honored at a February AMA national leadership conference and is expected to serve as a model to other medical societies around the Nation.

I wish to recognize three individuals who are closely associated with Mission House and with the new program:

The Reverend John Morgan, who founded the shelter in 1971, who is a pioneer in providing for the homeless and whose tireless efforts have brought Mission House to the forefront of local shelter facilities;

Dr. Kenneth Peters, president of the Jefferson County Medical Society, who will oversee

the transition and has given leadership in this unprecedented project; and

Dr. Will W. Ward, Jr., who has operated a weekly clinic at Mission House since 1981, and who cares deeply about people, especially people who are hurting.

I am privileged, Mr. Speaker, because these three devoted and talented and caring people are all close friends of mine.

I salute the Jefferson County Medical Society for its leadership and generosity on behalf of our community's homeless.

THE MAKING OF THE TWO DAKOTAS

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, this year North and South Dakota celebrate 100 years of statehood. On November 2, 1889, President Benjamin Harrison signed the statehood proclamations establishing two States out of what was then known as Dakota Territory. Those of us from the Dakotas know very well, however, that our heritage extends beyond 100 years of statehood.

Helen Graham Rezatto, a native of Ellendale, ND, recently published a centennial history which details the rich cultural heritage and historical milestones of North and South Dakota. The book is entitled: "The Making of the Two Dakotas." This fine book tells the story of the Lewis and Clark expedition that surveyed the Louisiana Territory for President Thomas Jefferson. The experience of the expedition with the native Americans in the Dakota Territory, the Mandan, Sioux, Shoshones, Hidatsas, and Arikara Indians, are recalled as well as the famous encounter with Sakakawea, a teenage Shoshone Indian girl who served as a guide to Lewis and Clark.

The book describes the industries and the people that formed the Dakotas. Agriculture and fur trapping were key industries in the development of the Dakota Territory and figures such as Gen. George Custer, Wild Bill Hickok, Calamity Jane, Sioux Indian chiefs Sitting Bull and Red Cloud, and Theodore Roosevelt, and the countless immigrants from Germany and Scandinavia played monumental roles in the early history of Dakota Territory and statehood of the two Dakotas.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I speak of the history of North and South Dakota. Not only do North and South Dakotans have a rich heritage but we have an optimistic future. It is my hope that as we celebrate the centennials of not only North and South Dakota but Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Wyoming that we take time to reflect on the people and events that brought us to where we are today, lest we forget that it is upon the foundation laid by our predecessors that we build our future.

HORRORS IN EL SALVADOR

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I wish to share with my colleagues the thoughts of an American who was shocked, angered and horrified, as I was, at the massacre of six priests and two civilians in San Salvador earlier this month. We also share deep anger and shame at the role U.S. dollars may be playing in the carnage destroying that nation.

His letter reads:

NOVEMBER 17, 1989.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS: The murder of six Jesuit priests and many Salvadorean civilians should not only be denounced by the United States, we should also request that the United Nations intervene in this senseless killing. The Geneva Convention must be respected.

The time has come for the United States to stop providing weapons and ammunition to any government and/or counter revolutionary group and insist that the United Nations make other nations such as Cuba and the Soviet Union stop as well. Without arms negotiations are more likely.

It is a sad day when even the Red Cross is hampered in providing assistance to refugees and innocent, suffering civilians.

Please keep me informed as to the action taken by the Senate and the House of Representatives in Central America. Thank you for your attention to this very critical issue.

RENATO G. MARTINEZ.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues and the other policymakers in this Government heed his words. These murderers must be found and put to justice. The killings must stop. The United States must end our senseless policy of supporting a military solution in El Salvador.

H.R. 1495: THE ARMS CONTROL AND ONSITE INSPECTION AUTHORIZATION

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, on November 19, 1989, the House passed H.R. 1495, the authorization for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency [ACDA] and the On-Site Inspection Agency [OSIA]. The Senate had previously passed the measure on November 17, 1989. Passage of this legislation clears the way for the funding of our arms control negotiators and negotiations in Geneva and Vienna and for enhanced arms control verification requirements.

TITLE I: ACDA

As part of the Foreign Affairs Committee's ongoing jurisdiction over U.S. arms control and national security policy, we authorize a 2-year appropriation for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency [ACDA].

Title I of H.R. 1495 authorizes \$35,881,000 for fiscal year 1990 and \$37,316,000 for fiscal

year 1991 for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The objective of the Foreign Affairs Committee historically has been to enhance ACDA's ability to carry out its responsibilities under its mandate for formulating and implementing U.S. arms control policy and for implementing and verifying existing and future arms control agreements.

Foreign Affairs Committee members worked together in a truly bipartisan fashion to determine how best to meet these objectives. The committee concluded that in order to meet these objectives additional funds would be needed for external research, personnel and computer resources.

The full House and Senate concurred in this conclusion. The Congress recommended that ACDA add 10 additional personnel and \$790,000 for their salaries and expenses to enhance ACDA's role in ongoing and future arms control negotiations. ACDA had originally requested 35 additional personnel, but the Office of Management and Budget gave them only 10. With our recommendation of 10 more personnel, this would bring the total to 20, still some 15 short of ACDA's original request.

The administration requested \$200,000 for external research. The Congress recommended that that amount be increased to current levels, nearly \$1 million. To support ongoing negotiations and new verification requirements, the Congress recommended some \$400,000 for computer hardware. This will help to rectify ACDA's inadequate computer systems.

The dollar increase for personnel, moneys, external research and computer enhancement totals an additional \$2 million over the administration's request.

Title I further:

States that the Director of ACDA should study and report to the Congress on the advisability of establishing in ACDA an arms control implementation and compliance resolution bureau, or other organizational unit;

Urges the President to establish a working group to examine verification approaches to a strategic arms reduction agreement and other arms control agreements;

Gives the Deputy Director of ACDA—under the direction of the Director—the direct responsibility for the administrative management of ACDA, the intelligence-related activities of ACDA, and ACDA's special compartmental facility;

States that if the ACDA Director appoints the two special representatives for arms control and disarmament negotiations that he is permitted to appoint, one should be assigned to conventional arms control negotiations, and the other should serve as the chief science advisor to the Director; and

Includes a technical provision which eliminates the need for duplicative travel orders by ACDA employees which begins in a fiscal year, but is not completed until the next fiscal year.

TITLE II—OSIA

In title II of H.R. 1495, the role of the Director of ACDA, the Secretary of Defense and other officials is clarified as these officials relate to the On-Site Inspection Agency [OSIA].

Included in title II is the authorization for the On-Site Inspection Agency: \$49,830,000 for fiscal year 1990 and \$48,831,000 for fiscal year 1991.

The Foreign Affairs Committee's involvement in OSIA grew out of a committee staff study mission on the On-Site Inspection Agency. Under the direction of Representative BROOMFIELD and myself, committee staff embarked on a series of study missions to INF Treaty inspection and elimination sites in the United States, Europe, and the Soviet Union from October 1988 through January 1989. The objectives of the study missions were twofold: First, to exercise the Foreign Affairs Committee's jurisdiction over the On-Site Inspection Agency consistent with the committee's jurisdiction over arms control; and second, to examine the relevance of the INF Treaty implementation process and verification approaches for a United States-Soviet strategic reductions agreement and other future arms control agreements.

The report's finding conclude that the continued effective operation of OSIA will best be served by ACDA providing arms control policy direction consistent with its charter.

As the On-Site Inspection Agency is the implementing agency for the INF Treaty, it will have a significant contribution to make to the kinds of verification provisions that should be included in future arms control agreements as well as how they should be implemented.

Hopefully, the balance of this century will see the signing and implementation of many new arms control agreements in the areas of START, conventional, chemical, nuclear testing and fissile material, which simply underscores the viability and importance of the On-Site Inspection Agency.

As such, the Foreign Affairs Committee will continue to oversee the management and creation of arms control policy and its implementation in general and the role of the On-Site Inspection Agency in particular.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, with respect to those provisions within the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, regarding vaccine compensation, I would note, that this language specifies that the Secretary of Health and Human Services is to participate in vaccine proceedings. The language also makes it clear that this participation is subject to a variety of other amendments, including those requiring all parties to attempt to make proceedings "less adversarial, expeditious, and informal." The special masters in these proceedings are directed by this language to use "flexible and informal standards of admissibility of evidence" and to include the opportunities "for parties to submit arguments and evidence on the record without routine use of oral presentations, cross examinations, or hearings." We would not anticipate that the Secretary will be required to provide direct

testimony in support of his positions on the medical issues in the majority of cases. However, some cases may require such participation, and some will be clear on the record. We hope that the masters will make the most judicious use of the time of all parties and will enable the proceedings to be expeditious and fair.

TRIBUTE TO THE TROLLWOOD PERFORMING ARTS SCHOOL

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, every summer something wonderful happens in Fargo, ND. Creative and enthusiastic young students from a wide range of States and communities and an experienced, talented staff bring alive the Trollwood Performing Arts School. It's proving to be one of the upper Midwest's treasures.

Now in its 13th year, Trollwood is home to classes in dance, voice, drama, and a variety of theater arts. After a summer of preparation, the school puts on one of the region's most awaited events—a high stepping, high spirited musical. The most striking aspect is that it's almost totally accomplished by children. With the exception of rare adult performers, children as young as 6 years fill every role, from star to spear carrier, from stage crew to musician.

Year after year, the caliber of the operation stays remarkably high. The polished professionalism of the cast and crew belie their youth and is the source of enormous regional pride. I had a chance to visit this year and was taken with the creativity and animation of the staff and students. Not only was there a shared dedication to artistic excellence, but warmth and affection abounded.

The school continues to expand its cultural horizons and is in the process of turning a remarkable vision into reality. Students from Russia and China spent last summer in Fargo and after one more summer of preparation will produce, along with their American counterparts, a musical that will be performed in Washington, Moscow, and Beijing in 1991.

Mr. Speaker, I'm sure my colleagues will share in my congratulations to Trollwood and to its impressive accomplishments and uncommon dreams.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM J. RHINE, A DECADE OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN BRINGING RAIL RAPID TRANSIT TO LOS ANGELES

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to pay tribute to a gentleman who has provided almost a decade of leadership to the construction of the Los Angeles Metro Rail.

William J. Rhine enjoyed a career rich with accomplishments in the fields of transportation and aerospace. Before coming to the helm of the Los Angeles Metro Rail, Bill provided outstanding public service as director of engineering for the Bay Area Rapid Transit System [BART] and certifying safety standards for the Urban Mass Transportation Administration [UMTA].

In this decade, the hopes of the people of Los Angeles for the return of rail transit have been realized because of the work and leadership of Bill Rhine. He brought his wealth of experience to the Southern California Rapid Transit District [SCRTD], serving as director of systems design and analysis for 7 years. Since 1987, he has served as assistant general manager for transit systems development. During this period, we have gone from the very initial stages to 50 percent completion of the first 4.4-mile segment of the metro red line.

Bill enjoys tremendous respect from transit professionals, elected officials, and the business community. He has tackled a project facing enormous engineering, geologic, scheduling, and budgetary challenges. Despite this, he and metro rail have persevered and in the 1990's Angelenos will be the beneficiary of the most advanced rail transit system in the entire Nation.

Bill is also admired for his tremendous personal qualities. He is an individual of great warmth and compassion. He also has the strength and skill to bring together over 400 consultants and SCRTD personnel, and more than 1,000 contractors in the construction of this massive project.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to provide this recognition of William J. Rhine, as he retires at the end of this year from his work with metro rail. It is appropriate that we acknowledge Bill's career and legacy in the field of transportation. I also want to express gratitude for his leadership of the Los Angeles Metro Rail which will greatly enhance the quality of life in the Los Angeles community.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO THE LAKEWOOD, CA, CHRIST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to my colleagues' attention the achievements and activities of the Christ Presbyterian Church of Lakewood, CA. The church, having been founded on June 30, 1957 as the 173d Presbyterian Church to be organized in southern California, has over the past 32 years done many things to enrich the spiritual and physical lives of many people in my district.

For 29 of the 32 years of its existence, the church has been under the guidance of its pastor, the Reverend Doctor John C. Bonner. And although barely over a generation old, the church has created or become involved in many important programs.

Since its founding, the church has been a participant and a supporter of the Lakewood Ministerial Fellowship Group, Lakewood's oldest professional organization. For 20 years, Reverend Bonner was the convener of the fellowship group. Also serving as a demonstration of its civic mindedness, is the church's cofounding of the annual mayor's prayer breakfast.

To help serve the community better, the church operated a bus ministry, and opened a conference center in Crestline. Furthermore, the church sponsors a Vacation with a Purpose Program, which spans five different States of the Union.

Extensive programs and services may nourish and relieve the soul, however, they increase the demands on the physical structures of the church. To meet its needs, Lakewood Christ Presbyterian Church has doubled its off-street parking facilities since its inception, added several additional Sunday school classrooms, and in 1979, dedicated its newly completed sanctuary.

One final accomplishment, which I am sure was a source of joy and satisfaction to the entire congregation, was the church recently buried its mortgage, and is now totally debt free. Future members of the congregation owe a great deal to those who preceded them, and made this milestone possible.

My wife Lee and I offer our congratulations to Reverend Bonner, and all of the people who have contributed to the record of success for Christ Presbyterian Church of Lakewood. We wish the entire congregation all the best in the years to come.

COOLIDGE WINS KING'S DAY REGATTA

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT
OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, on November 19 the 12th annual King's Day Regatta was held in Jacksonville, FL, on the St. Johns River where in 1775 the British colonists in the area held their last King's Day Regatta at this place. The event today is a great outdoor celebration in my hometown, a delightful athletic event and it is also a symbolic event, symbolizing the great alliance that today exists between the United States and the United Kingdom. That's something worthy of keeping alive and healthy. At the conclusion of my remarks I include a newspaper clipping from the Florida Times-Union about the event.

I would like to thank our English friends for sending Capt. David Pender-Cudlip and his wife, Anne, to represent the United Kingdom in the events. He spoke at a preragatta dinner at the Rudder Club and again at a meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution in the Sheraton Hotel. Both speeches about American-English cooperation and alliance were well delivered and well received.

COOLIDGE WINS KING'S DAY REGATTA
(By Lawrence Dennis)

Jacksonville's Bill Coolidge won the race, but St. Augustine's Dave Drysdale may well have won the war in the 12th annual King's

Day Regatta sailed out of the Florida Yacht Club on the St. Johns River yesterday.

Coolidge piloted his Lindenberg 28, Zulu Warrior, around the 18.46-nautical mile course with a corrected time of 1 hour, 49 minutes, 28 seconds. Bubba Ball of St. Augustine, also sailing a Lindenberg, Pere de Mer, was second in the 51-boat fleet to Coolidge in 1:51:21.

Ball beat Drysdale on J-40 Sarennee, who finished third in fleet in 1:57:17 according to the Performance Handicapping Rating Fleet system under which boats are assigned handicaps based on their sail area, length and other factors.

Coolidge won the Carl Z. Suddath Memorial Trophy, which goes to the first-in-fleet boat, in the King's Day, but Ball may not have beaten Drysdale by a large-enough margin to win another trophy.

In sail-racing parlance, Ball had to put a lot of boats between Pere de Mer and Sarennee to overtake Drysdale in the points race for the PHRF of Northeast Florida's Perpetual Trophy, which the yacht-rating group awards to the boat with the best year-long record in 11 races on the river and offshore.

After yesterday's race, the last that counts toward the Perpetual Trophy this year, Drysdale unofficially finished with 4,472.33 points. Ball, who won the trophy last year, unofficially has 4,349.54.

"I don't know," Drysdale said after yesterday's race. "The way we had it figured (before yesterday's race), it was really close."

The PHRF of Northeast Florida will announce the official winner of the Perpetual Trophy after the year's totals are tabulated.

Things were much simpler for Coolidge, who only had to worry about winning yesterday's race, the most prestigious cruiser regatta of the year in Northeast Florida. And he didn't have that much to worry about, since his handicap gave him an advantage over Drysdale and he beat archrival Ball boat-to-boat in what was a three-boat competition almost from the very start.

"We had the best crew, with that think-tank . . ." Coolidge said, referring to veteran captains Steve Lucie and David Parrish, who came aboard Zulu Warrior as crewmen. "I've got to give a lot of credit to the whole crew. Don't forget about the helmsman, though."

One way in which it wasn't average was the absence of the guest of honor, U.S. Rep. Charles Bennett. Bennett, honorary commodore of all the sailing clubs of Jacksonville, missed his first King's Day Regatta since 1978 because of a rare Sunday session of Congress.

A NONVIOLENT CELEBRATION

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for a very important issue. This issue is about saving lives. Throughout our Nation, crime seems to have taken a drastic swing upward. I am especially concerned about the ever-increasing number of violent crimes that have penetrated many of the neighborhoods in my home town of Baltimore, threatening the very infrastructure of this otherwise progressive community of communities.

Drugs, homelessness, unemployment, underemployment, and pure poverty have played havoc with the stress levels of our citizens, resulting in an alarming pattern of crimes on person and property. We must all agree that the time to reverse this calamity is now. Over the years, many of Baltimore's local leaders have taken a stand to stem the ebb and flow of crime in our streets. I applaud them for their courage and pledge my allegiance to their cause.

Mr. Speaker, Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial United Methodist Church, which is located in my congressional district in Baltimore, has decided to challenge our citizens to go against this negative grain of violent crime. This church was born out of a desire to serve our present age with great zeal and plan for our future with a clearer vision. It has been established as a violence-free zone and works to spread this concept into the homes of its members, the neighboring schools, and the community at large. It serves as a haven for those plagued by crime and violence, and this ministry of nonviolence reaches out in an effort to reverse the high tide of turbulence that has permeated our foundation.

Under the spiritual leadership of Rev. Douglas Sands, and in cooperation with WBGR Radio, the Baltimore chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Eastern region, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., the church has decided that enough is enough. The congregation has organized a campaign to call attention to this horrid phenomenon. It is their hope to have the entire community rally together and support their effort and, at least on Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday, Monday, January 15, 1990, observe a "Crime-Free Day." I sincerely believe that if we can convince our Nation's citizens to stop smoking for a day as evidence by the "Great American Smoke Out," than certainly we can and must convince them that time-out is most assuredly needed from crime and violence for our Nation's sake.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial United Methodist Church and their "Nonviolence Now" campaign pledges people, individually, to nonviolence. This is done for a short period of time in the beginning, then the involvement in a nonviolent lifestyle is extended as others join to make the commitment a collective effort. The crisis of violence in our society is a formidable challenge to those who would make a change by nonviolent means. A personal pledge to resist and reduce this catastrophe is definitely a necessary starting point toward promoting a healthy environment for a community of which we are all a part. Dr. King's birthday was chosen because it seems only right and fitting that on this particular day we pay homage to the nonviolent crusade for which Martin Luther King, Jr. is immortalized.

Dr. King once said, "The ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in times of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge and controversy * * *". His namesake, Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial United Methodist Church has decided to follow this lead, and has accepted one of today's greatest challenges, for this I commend them.

Mr. Speaker, it is not expected that one "Crime-Free Day" will be an absolute panacea, but it will serve to educate, advocate, and eradicate as a community of which we are all a part, rather than a community divided against itself.

In closing, I proudly salute Rev. Douglas Sands and his congregation for being in the vanguard of this noble cause, and rise in full support of their efforts. I hope my colleagues will join me in urging our Nation's citizens to commit themselves to become a part of this victorious event, promoting self-control, self-love above all brotherhood.

IN RECOGNITION OF JOSEPH MALONE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Joseph Malone, assistant supervisor of elections, Dade County Florida Board of Elections is retiring. He is to be highly commended for his 20 years of hard work and commitment to the community of south Florida.

Joseph Malone's civic commitment has found expression in each of his vocations, in Third World development, as a Dade County educator, and county employee. Mr. Malone's educational background includes three master's degrees in: religious education from the Washington Consortium, American history from Catholic University, and urban sociology from the University of Northern Colorado.

Mr. Malone has served his fellow man both in his immediate community and abroad. He worked with grassroots development and famine relief projects in Chile and Peru. In each development program he exercised his talents of administration and project analysis. At home in Miami, FL, Mr. Malone served with the Department of Community Improvement Program where he initiated studies to streamline and improve social services. Later, as chief of the Management Information Systems of Dade County he designed and maintained the current urban information system. The system compiles vital census data for public and private consulting on data needs, surveys, and feasibility studies.

Mr. Malone has also served his community as an educator. He has been professor at Miami-Dade Community College in social and political sciences for 13 years. Still more, he has taught history, government, math, and English for the Dade County Adult Education Program for 20 years.

Most recently, his creative leadership has been of benefit to the electoral process of Dade County with a system of electronic election tabulations. The system he developed tabulates elections from first programming to certifying results, and provides analysis of election results, voter registration, and political demography.

Our society finds much of its strength from the civic commitment of people like Joseph Malone. Let us join in recognizing his lifetime of community service. I know we all wish him and his wife Estela the best in their future endeavors.

IN SUPPORT OF SOVIET REFUSENIK VLADIMIR RAIZ

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to participate today in the 1989 Congressional Call to Conscience for Soviet Jewry. I commend the efforts of all who have taken part in supporting this important cause.

Today I would like to take the time to draw attention to the plight of Vladimir Raiz, a refusenik from Vilnius, Lithuania, and his family. Mr. Raiz first applied for an exit visa in 1972 and received a refusal in 1973, based on reasons of state security. Vladimir was employed by the Institute of Molecular Sciences at the Academy of Sciences, and was denied a visa because he had access to secrets during his employ. His work, however, was part of an international program involving scientists from around the world, in close conjunction with the Laboratory of Molecular Biology in Cambridge, Great Britain. According to Professor Perutz of Cambridge the work carried out by the laboratory represents a purely scientific and medical interest, and has no connection to matters of defense.

The Raiz family have appealed their refusals numerous times. In August of this year, Vladimir Raiz was once again refused the right to emigrate, despite the fact that he now has in his possession a letter from the Radio Ministry saying that his secrecy was lifted.

In addition to being denied their basic freedoms, the Raiz family have also suffered repeated prosecution due to their refusenik status. Vladimir, who speaks and writes English, and is an honorary member of the New York Academy of Sciences, was forced to resign from his position when he applied for permission to emigrate. He has not held a job in his field since then, but has instead held jobs delivering newspapers, and for a while worked as a postman. Vladimir has been offered a job at the Weitzman Institute in Israel, which he is being unjustly prevented from taking.

Similarly, his wife Karmela, who is a violinist and formerly performed with the Moscow Symphony Orchestra, is now the lowest paid member of the Lithuanian Symphony Orchestra, due to her refusenik status.

The Raiz family have repeatedly been harassed by government authorities and the media. Both Vladimir and his wife have been questioned by the KGB, and in 1983, Vladimir was denounced in the Lithuanian Daily News. This family has been in refusal for 16 years, and that is a tragic situation.

Recent reforms in the Soviet Union are encouraging, and there have been noted improvements in Soviet treatment of its Jewish community. However, obstacles to free emigration remain, as is evidenced by the continuing practice of arbitrary refusals based on grounds of state security. The Soviet Government must work to ensure human rights for the hundreds of thousands of refuseniks by adopting a uniform and free emigration policy for all Soviet citizens who wish to leave the country.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I commend the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews for their commitment in striving to achieve this goal, and I thank them for allowing me to participate today.

H.R. 1306, THE SPECIAL MILITARY ENLISTMENT BILL OF 1989

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, there are critical manpower shortages in the Armed Forces of the United States and in the National Guard of the Northeast States. Demographic projections show that the available manpower for military recruiting might fall as much as 20 percent below present levels.

These shortages are caused by several factors including the drop in American birthrates. There is a solution.

I support H.R. 1306, the special military enlistment bill of 1989. H.R. 1306 would provide an opportunity on a continuing basis for a limited number of people to enlist in the Armed Forces and the National Guard, in concurrence with the military's perception of their needs.

Service in the Armed Forces is an efficient introduction to American life—what better way could there be to prepare for citizenship? This would be a boon for the Armed Forces, not only in quantitative terms, but also in the growing absence of personnel with knowledge of foreign languages and cultures.

H.R. 1306 would not create a foreign legion or entitle any alien or class of alien to special privilege. There would be a minimum enlistment of 3 years which would confer provisional residence status upon the enlistee and his legitimate dependents, which would be converted to permanent residence retroactive to the initial date of enlistment. All persons seeking enlistment under H.R. 1306 will be required to meet all criteria for enlistment, with the exception of the legal admission to permanent residence status, and will be required to make a declaration of intent to become a citizen of the United States.

I believe this is an equitable measure which will help to protect the national security of the United States by ensuring that the National Guard, particularly units in the Northeast, have complete units at fully authorized levels. The Congress should act on this legislation expeditiously.

ACHIEVING EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE: BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL PRINCIPALS SHOW THE WAY

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity to recog-

nize a group of school principals who are making a difference in the lives of at-risk youths. From New Jersey to California, Kentucky to Montana, these educators have each found their own way of turning bad learning environments into schools of excellence.

Ron Herndon, director of the Albina Ministerial Alliance Head Start Program, in Portland, OR, brought this group of blue ribbon principals together for the first time July 1988, to discuss their methods and establish common ground. They met again November 3-6, 1988, to come up with ideas on how to improve schools and involve business and government in the process of bringing their experience to the rest of the country.

Now known as the National Association for Schools of Excellence, these educators are determined to share their successful methods and to prove to our communities that transforming bad schools into great schools is not a hopeless task.

The success stories are many. Juana Dainis took the Jose C. Barbosa School in Manhattan, NY, school where 83 percent of the students were reading below grade level and turned it around. Now 90 percent of the students read above grade level, the attendance rate is one of the highest in New York, and the school ranks in the top third in New York City in achievement.

Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., took Solomon Lewenberg Middle School in Mattapan, MA, a school on the brink of closing, and in 1 year changed the percentage of students passing the writing component of the Massachusetts basic skills test from 63 to 100 percent. In 1987, the school's 510 students had the highest reading scores of all 22 Boston middle schools.

Lester Young, Jr., principal at General Daniel "Chappie" James School in Brooklyn, NY, doubled the achievement level of the students in his school. In 1982, 36 percent of the school's 670 students were reading at grade level and 34 percent were at grade level in mathematics. In 1988, 78 percent were at or above grade level in reading and 68 percent were at or above in math.

At Thomas Jefferson Elementary School in Pasadena, CA, Jarret L. Brunson took control of a school where 41 percent of the students possessed limited English proficiency. The school's students ranked in the 10th percentile on the California achievement test. In 2 years, student scores increased to the 60th percentile and Jefferson became one of 245 distinguished schools in California.

Under the leadership of George M. Hughes, test scores of students at Lee Elementary School in Milwaukee, WI, have improved an average of 64 percent since 1980. On the Iowa test of basic skills, only 23 percent of students in grades 1-6 scored in the low performance category in reading, 18 percent in math, 12 percent in language arts, and 17 percent in study skills. Lee Elementary School has also reduced its absence rate to 8 percent.

In the fall of 1986, 81 percent of the first grade students attending Lincoln-McKinley Elementary School in Havre, MT scored below national norms, and 48 percent scored below the 25th percentile, classifying them as educationally disadvantaged and truly at risk. In 1

year Principal Jeff Pratt reduced those figures to 38 and 14 percent, respectively. Fifteen percent of second-graders were classified as academically disadvantaged at the beginning of the year but only 1 percent fit this description at end.

Carolyn S. Reedom, principal at Paradise Elementary School in Las Vegas, NV, improved achievement at her school significantly over a 3-year period. From 1983-86, the school improved student achievement to higher than the district in reading and math at the third grade level; significantly higher than district in total math; and equal of the district in reading of the sixth grade level.

Students at Patterson Intermediate School in Bronx, NY, scoring at or above grade level, have increased from 29 percent to 71 percent. Under principal Felton Johnson, 90 percent of graduating eighth graders write at or above the State average.

The list goes on: Louise Smith of Charles Rice Elementary School in Dallas, TX, created an environment where the vast majority of sixth graders perform at or above grade level; and Albert Weiss of Twentieth Street Elementary School in Milwaukee, WI, cut the percentage of students scoring low from as high as 60 percent to as low as 10 percent.

In all, 25 public school administrators and principals were recognized by the program. These innovative people are a fine example of how individuals can make a difference. Their insight, skills and dedication are a lesson to all of us. By their example, we can learn a valuable lesson in how to restore our education system to a state of excellence.

NAMIBIAN VOTERS DENY TOTAL POWER TO SWAPO

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the recent elections in Namibia were important for all of us who are concerned about democracy in Africa. There are still significant potential problems in Namibia, and this excellent Wall Street Journal article by Michael Johns of the Heritage Foundation highlights them quite well.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Nov. 15, 1989]

NAMIBIAN VOTERS DENY TOTAL POWER TO SWAPO

(By Michael Johns)

WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA.—Along this city's well-traveled Talstrasse last week, almost every corner had a large red and blue billboard. "Vote Without Fear," the signs instructed passing Namibians. Signs on neighboring streets informed passersby, "Your Vote Is Your Secret."

Erected by the South African administrator general, who with the United Nations is responsible for the maintenance of Namibia through independence, the signs were designed to calm the fears of Namibian voters as they elected a constituent assembly. In the balloting, the first major step toward independence, the Marxist South West African People's Organization won most of the votes, about 75%, according to unofficial fig-

ures. But SWAPO fell short of the two-thirds majority it was predicting and thus was denied total power to write a new constitution.

This is despite the fact that to Namibians, who have been ruled by South Africa since 1915, democracy is a foreign concept. The administrator general and the U.N. Transitional Assistance Group, or UNTAG, had been busy correcting widespread misconceptions about election rules. The unfamiliarity with the voting process, combined with Namibia's 60% illiteracy rate, opened the door for intimidation and deception tactics by many of Namibia's political parties.

For instance, some Namibians were led to believe that political parties would be informed about how their votes were cast and that there would be retribution if they voted for a rival party. Several SWAPO leaders went so far as to threaten that if SWAPO failed to gain 50% of the vote, they might renew the guerrilla war SWAPO has waged for 23 years. This tactic may have been perhaps the most intimidating of all, because it turned the election into a referendum on the war.

Stories abound of political parties spreading deliberate disinformation about the voting. During the campaign, SWAPO reportedly told many Namibians to "put a big 'X' on the SWAPO ballot if you support SWAPO, but if you are against us, put a small 'x' on the SWAPO ballot."

Like other African independence elections, Namibia's constituent-assembly elections may have been its last. Though SWAPO now contends that it is prepared, if necessary, to work with other parties to develop a coalition government, it has strong totalitarian inclinations, and fear is widespread that a SWAPO-dominated government would lead Namibia into one-party rule.

There is concern that SWAPO will not respect rival opinions in the prospective coalition, and may use the constituent assembly as a stepping stone to total control in Namibia, similar to the approach used by the Marxist-Leninist factor of the Sandinistas following the overthrow of Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua. Werner Neef, an adviser to the Christian Democratic Action Party, says that the CDA will not join a coalition with SWAPO.

The SWAPO victory could lead to ethnic-based violence. SWAPO's power base is rooted in Namibia's largest tribe, the northern-based Ovambos. Indeed, SWAPO lost Namibia outside of Ovambo territory to the free-market Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, winning overall only because it defeated the Alliance by 197,000 votes to 9,200 in the northern region of Ovambo.

There are fears that an Ovambo-based SWAPO government might persecute other tribes such as the Hereros, Namas and Bushmen. SWAPO has admitted keeping many non-Ovambos in underground pits in its camps in Angola and Zambia and torturing them as "spies."

SWAPO's win also raises security concerns. Since 1964, SWAPO has received financial and military support from the Soviet Union, and SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma has boasted of his strong alliance with Cuba's Fidel Castro. SWAPO also enjoys close relations with the African National Congress, which sent SWAPO 300 minibuses to assist in getting SWAPO supporters to the polls.

There is deep concern that the SWAPO-dominated government may attempt to model Namibia after its northern neighbor,

Angola, by bringing in Cuban troops and Soviet military advisers. There is even deeper concern that SWAPO may cooperate with the Angolan regime in launching military attacks against Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which is based in southern Angola. However, South Africa's proximity and may force SWAPO military restraint.

SWAPO's economic vision is no more promising, but its traditional Marxist-Leninist rhetoric moderated considerably during the campaign. SWAPO told foreign investors recently that it does not support wholesale nationalization, and Mr. Nujoma has said that he does not wish the country's 70,000 whites to flee since their technical and management skills are needed. But according to Mishake Muyongo of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which got 29% of the votes, "SWAPO will say in public 'We want whites here,' but then in private they will turn around and say 'Get rid of these people.'"

For southern Africa, the outcome of Namibia's independence process will be critical for the strategic and economic composition of the region. With Namibia's mineral wealth and abundant land (the country is twice the size of France), a moderate, free-market approach by the country's new government could lead to strong economic growth, perhaps making Namibia a regional success story among the underdeveloped front-line states. Conversely, a statist, authoritarian approach by Namibia will likely sway the regional political and economic balance in the other direction.

The outcome is equally important for the U.N., which, as the monitor of Namibia's independence process, has embarked on one of its most ambitious missions to date. More than 6,200 members of UNTAG are in the country to oversee the process, and the U.N. brought in more than 1,000 additional personnel to serve as official election observers.

Having funded SWAPO, given it observer status in New York, and recognized it as "the sole, authentic representative of the Namibian people" in General Assembly resolutions, the U.N.'s capability for objectivity is in justifiable doubt. Indeed, several Namibian political parties contend that the U.N.'s longstanding financial and diplomatic support for SWAPO tipped the scale in SWAPO that is now taking issue with the U.N.'s formal declaration after the polls closed that the five-days elections were "free and fair."

But perhaps the greatest irony of the Namibian independence process is the composition of the member nations represented in UNTAG. Nondemocratic nations such as Cuba, Libya, Romania, East Germany and the U.S.S.R. have been sent to Namibia to oversee democratic procedures that they forbid in their own countries.

For Namibians, the concern is not merely that many of these countries have their own dubious agenda in southern Africa, but also that the political system of an independent Namibia may soon be shaped in their image.

**MICHAEL CHATOFF:
OVERCOMING DISABILITY**

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thought my colleagues would be quite interested in the

following article by my good friend and constituent Michael Chatoff.

Michael is a brilliant college classmate of mine from Queens College of the City University who lost his hearing while in law school. But he has overcome his disability to establish a stellar career. In 1982 he became the first deaf attorney to argue before the U.S. Supreme Court.

As the House of Representatives prepares to consider the landmark Americans With Disabilities Act in the second session, I believe that Michael's comments on being a disabled professional in today's society will be of interest to all of us.

The article follows:

[From National Law Journal, Oct. 2, 1989]

JUDGE ME BY WHAT I CAN DO

I am a lawyer—and I am deaf. That combination is a decided rarity; therein lies the reason for this essay.

By any measure, I had a typical youth. I had normal hearing, won my share of honors and awards and was elected to several offices, both in college and in earlier years. I entered law school the year after I graduated from college. Problems developed during that first year in law school—my hearing started to decline, and I used to tell people "there's something wrong with the fine-tuning."

I certainly did not fulfill the promise expected of me. During the summer after that first year in law school, tests revealed that I had a tumor on each auditory nerve. Both tumors were surgically removed along with the auditory nerves. The operations left me totally deaf, but the "fine-tuning" worked again. I returned to law school; during my final two years I was in the upper part of my class. I had been a student all my life, so I did what came naturally—I went on to the next degree. After passing the bar exam I earned a master's of law degree—now wild horses couldn't get me back to school.

Because I had no disabilities prior to the operations, I knew nothing about the rights of people with disabilities. I was flabbergasted to find out that legally speaking, deaf people are still in the Dark Ages. The U.S. Senate recently passed the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1989. When it becomes law, as it inevitably will, it will assure that people with disabilities are protected by the civil rights laws of this country; an act of simple fairness, one can hardly believe that it took so long to accomplish. The bill would make provisions for telephone relay services (conference calls or party lines for deaf individuals) and the more extensive use of sign language interpreters.

But for the most part, the problems encountered by deaf people are attitudinal—and no law can legislate away prejudice, intolerance and impatience. Twenty-one years ago, when I became deaf, communications laws made no provision for people who were deaf. Education for children who were deaf might better have been called segregation for the deaf. In judicial proceedings, there seemed scant effort to enable deaf people to understand what was happening. I have devoted a great deal of time to the legal problems of people who are deaf; I like to think that I have made some contribution to improving their plight—at least where the law is involved. I have learned sign language—I am a reasonably adept signer, but, to paraphrase Martin Luther King Jr., I have a dream. A dream that one day I will be judged on the basis of what I can do, not on the basis of what I can't do. I concede that I

can't hear. I think there is more to me than that. I like to think that I am the sum total of my abilities and disabilities; that I am more than just deaf.

Because of advances in medical science, people are living today, albeit with disabilities, who would have died in an earlier age. Those people are used to being treated as first-class citizens. They resent being treated as second-class citizens because of the presence of a disability. I am not deaf because I want to be, although I must admit that deafness is preferable to the alternative. I am not proud of my deafness, nor am I ashamed of it; it is just a part of me. I accept it as readily as the fact that Joe DiMaggio need not worry that I will break any of his records.

When a person is born deaf or loses hearing early in life, the acquisition of language becomes difficult because that person cannot hear his or her own voice. Also, the acquisition of knowledge becomes difficult because he or she cannot hear the voices of others. Conversely, learning sign language as a first or primary language is not difficult. When a person loses hearing as an adult, the acquisition of language and knowledge is not a significant problem, but it is difficult to learn sign language as a native tongue. I would not recommend deafness for everyone or anyone, for that matter—but if it happens, it's not the end of the world.

If you're deaf, you learn to compensate for your lost sense. In law school and graduate law school, I read twice as much as everyone else to compensate for what I did not hear in class. When I drive, I am more alert than other people to make up for what I can't hear. When I jog, I always run against traffic. When I play bridge, I have developed a "pigeon sign language" that I teach easily to my partner and opponents. No matter what happens, you can always "make do."

I am a lawyer. I am not a deaf lawyer. I dislike the term.

I took the same courses as everyone else. I passed the same exams as everyone else. I received no special treatment because I am deaf. I do not think I should be characterized by a reference that suggests or implies that I received any special dispensation. Lawyers are characterized on the basis of their specialties, e.g., tax lawyer, real estate lawyer, civil rights lawyer, not on the basis of their physical characteristics.

Some day I hope people will judge me as I used to be judged before I lost my hearing; on the basis of my intellect, analytical abilities, determination, etc.—and not solely on the basis of my deafness.

AMENDMENTS TO THE HEALTH CARE QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1986

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, this statement is to describe amendments to the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986 that are contained in the conference report on H.R. 3299, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989. My amendments will resolve the confusion and misunderstandings that have developed over the relationship between the Feder-

all law and State laws governing physician discipline.

The purpose of the Federal law is to encourage peer review by assuring adequate protection for all parties—peer reviewers, witnesses and accused physicians alike. Peer reviewers needed protection against suits under both State and Federal laws, while accused physicians needed guarantees of fair procedures. The Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986 itself provides both types of protection. It also leaves substantial authority to the States.

Since immunities with respect to suits under Federal laws—including antitrust—can only be granted by Federal law, the act is a source of such protection. But States can, and some have, provided both immunities against suits under State law and procedural requirements for peer review actions.

Some States, however, have not enacted or otherwise adopted adequate procedural requirements and immunities for peer review participants. The act addresses this problem by providing specific immunities for causes of action brought under State laws, conditioned upon the requirement that procedures meet defined standards or otherwise be fair to the accused physician under the circumstances. This resolves the situation in States whose laws are inadequate principally through inattention or inaction.

The argument was made, however, that some States might want to adopt a formal policy against providing the substantial immunities granted in the act with respect to causes of action against peer reviewers under State laws. To accommodate such States, an "opt-out" provision was adopted. This "opt-out" provision was extremely limited, and only related to the immunities otherwise provided under the act for causes of action brought under State laws. There was no opportunity to "opt-out" from the requirements for immunities under Federal antitrust laws or other Federal laws, or from the remainder of the act.

This was an unusual provision that was widely misunderstood and thought by some to be much broader than was intended. As such, the provision raised the specter of time-consuming litigation arguing over its interpretation. To end this confusion and assure a uniform national minimum level of protection for peer review, the opt-out has been eliminated.

In addition three other questions have been raised about the interaction between the act and State laws.

Earlier this year, my distinguished colleagues Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. TAUKE joined with me as the four House cosponsors of the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986 to address one of those questions, whether the legislation was supplemental to or preemptive of State immunity laws that are more protective of peer reviewers than the act. In a joint letter of February 27 we stated our agreement that the act was always intended to supplement, not preempt, such State laws.

Nevertheless, some groups continued to be concerned that the Federal laws could be misconstrued as undermining stronger State protections. Consequently, one of the amendments just enacted clarifies this point explicitly in the statute, stating that the law is not to be

interpreted "as preempting or overriding any State law which provides incentives, immunities, or protection for those engaged in a professional review action that is in addition to or greater than that provided by this part."

Two other questions have also been raised that are not addressed by these amendments but I believe are clearly answered in the act.

One is whether State law may control procedural matters not addressed in or in conflict with the act, including establishment of minimum procedural standards for professional review actions that exceed the requirements contained in the act.

The second is whether the act does or does not preempt or override State law setting forth requirements with respect to the composition of professional review bodies conducting professional review activities.

In general, Mr. Speaker, I have always believed that State laws will apply with respect to procedural matters not dealt with in the Federal law.

One of the key areas in which this question arises is with respect to matters such as the rights of accused physicians to evidence. I made it clear during floor debate on the Federal bill that " * * * nothing in this bill is intended to expand or narrow current discovery rights under State or Federal laws," and "that the courts should not read anything in this bill as authorizing the overriding of any State and Federal law relating to discovery."

Of course, Mr. Speaker, the act cannot be read to say that State law preempts Federal law in any case of conflict. Such an interpretation of congressional intent is unthinkable, since it would turn on its head and undermine entirely the purpose of the act to establish a national minimum standard of protection for peer review.

I believe that these amendments were necessary to carry out the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986 as it was originally designed, which was to foster peer review in a way that protects the interests of everyone—patients, peer reviewers, and accused physicians. I trust that we all share this goal and will work diligently with the hospitals and physicians to see it accomplished.

THE BUSINESS INCUBATOR REVIEW ACT

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my colleagues, JOHN RHODES and JOE MCDADE, in supporting H.R. 2955, the Business Incubator Review Act. This legislation would establish a business review group within the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Energy, Commerce, Agriculture and within the Small Business Administration to examine the issues facing business incubators and to report their findings to Congress.

U.S. businesses—especially small businesses—find incubators extremely helpful for start-up assistance and for insurance against business failure. In fact, over 80 percent of the

businesses which graduate from incubators survive.

Business incubators help nurture the growth of fledgling, microbusinesses into viable and healthy small businesses by providing affordable office, warehouse and manufacturing space, shared services such as secretarial support and advanced office equipment; management assistance; and an entrepreneurial atmosphere. The business incubator concept is spreading and communities across the Nation are recognizing their value in fostering small business growth.

I know that many businessmen and women in my own community of Louisville and Jefferson County, KY, are supportive and excited about the assistance business incubators can provide. In fact, the Greater Louisville Economic Development Partnership has conducted a feasibility study to develop a science park in Louisville and Jefferson County, which—like existing incubators—could provide the physical environment and support to attract, develop and enhance businesses, especially on an international level.

I believe that legislation, such as H.R. 2955, would go a long way toward helping business incubators and projects like the science park so that they can continue their successful fostering of business ventures. I hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting this measure.

ISRAEL—DEMOCRACY'S STRONGHOLD IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, in June of this year, I witnessed firsthand the stronghold of democracy in the Middle East—Israel.

Today, Congress continues to debate many issues of concern to Israel. Policy regarding Soviet refugees, terrorism, foreign aid, and the Middle East peace process justifiably demand our complete attention.

There is, however, a more pressing issue on our collective agenda—it is Israel's national security. As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I had the great pleasure of meeting with the Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to discuss his concerns about the Arab Middle East. His visit to Washington was timely.

In his address to the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Shamir made apparent his dedication to the peace process in the Middle East and his qualified acceptance of Secretary Baker's five point plan. The historically embittered relations between Israel and the Arab nations have been exacerbated by tensions in the occupied territories. Shamir has been faced with the unenviable position of quelling unrest internally while maintaining Israel's security externally.

While encouraging developments are taking place in the rest of the world, Israel is denied its right to exist and is regarded as an alien entity in its historic homeland. Today, 19 Arab countries are still in a state of war with Israel; and some of them continue to support terror-

ist attacks on Israel. Their joint hostility and military potential poses and awesome threat to Israel. Recently, all of the 19 Arab States, except Egypt, joined in the annual ritual to disqualify the credentials of Israel's delegation to the United Nations and thus deny its legitimacy.

Last week, the UN General Assembly showed once again its ambivalence towards Israel. It deferred to vote on whether to upgrade the status of Palestine from an observer delegation to an observer state, but passed another resolution which recognizes the Palestine Liberation Organization's [PLO] right to establish an independent state. The resolution reduced the whole of the Middle Eastern problem to that of Palestinian conflict and adopted the PLO's request for an international peace conference.

More than once, Israel has demonstrated their readiness and capacity to take risks for peace. But Israel should not have to take those risks if they are not offered reciprocal overtures of peace from the Arab nations.

Ultimately, the complex issues and interests of Israel, the occupied territories, and Arab nations are not properly addressed and resolved at the negotiating table. As the governments of the United States and Israel work together on the peace process, we must seek a compromise in our respective foreign policy agendas. The United States wants to see tranquility and peace in the Middle East in general. But Israel is all too aware of how perilous the march towards peace is to their sovereignty—every step towards this common objective is fraught with danger. The risks are enormous, the variables extreme, and the unknowns plentiful.

Yet, peace is possible. Together with the United States and other democracies from around the world, Israel is actively seeking a peaceful solution in the midst of terrorism from within and without. If we stand together and look beyond our petty differences to the real challenges that await us, Israel as a nation will persevere and flourish.

TRIBUTE TO CYNTHIA ANN BROAD

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding individual Cynthia Ann Broad, who has been honored as the 1990 Michigan Teacher of the Year.

Cynthia Ann has spent 13 years teaching in the L'anse Creuse School District, where she has been especially devoted to helping pupils with physical and mental disabilities. Prior to that she worked with the neurologically impaired and in a reading clinic both in Ohio. She has received much recognition for the excellent job that she has done. She was named "Outstanding Teacher of the Year" in 1972 and received the L'anse Creuse/MEA-NEA Outstanding Educator Award in 1985.

She decided on a career in special education as a seventh grader when her youngest brother was diagnosed as having autism.

During her high school years she began to further develop this interest and worked as a teacher's helper at an orphanage and as a teaching assistant for the mentally impaired. That gave her the determination and dedication to help disabled students realize their potential and to develop a love for learning. Cynthia Ann continues to exemplify the dedication, the enthusiasm and the patience that she possessed in the early days of her career.

Cynthia Ann also finds time to become involved in several community activities. From 1978 to 1981 she served on the board of directors for CLEAVE, Inc., a community organization promoting housing, education, and social acceptance of the handicapped. She also is on the auction committee for the Center for Creative Studies, Institute of Music and Dance in Detroit. In the summer of 1989, she helped organize and develop a cultural exchange program for Chinese educators visiting Michigan. She has also written several handbooks and resource guides for teachers that work with disabled students.

A celebration is being held in her honor on January 25 at the Grosse Pointe Yacht Club. Fellow educators and other local community leaders will be in attendance.

My dear colleagues please join me in recognizing Cynthia Ann Broad, an outstanding educator who has influenced and encouraged young minds throughout her illustrious teaching career.

FRANK D. FAGA; OUTSTANDING SERVICE AT GENERAL MOTORS

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise before you today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual.

On January 1, 1990, Frank D. Faga, a constituent of mine, will mark the end of a long and illustrious career with General Motors Corp. Mr. Faga began working at GM in 1943 while a student at GMI Engineering and Management Institute. At that time, he was an assembly line employee at a Fisher body plant in Flint, MI. He graduated in 1950, earning a bachelors degree in mechanical engineering.

Through the years, he quickly rose up the ranks and was promoted to engineer-in-charge by 1959 at that facility. Over the next dozen years, Mr. Faga moved to various GM assembly plants throughout the Midwest, including Lansing, MI, and St. Louis, MO. With ever increasing responsibilities, he assumed his present position as general manager of the B-O-C Group's Flint Automotive Division Orion Assembly Center, in Orion Township, MI, on April 1, 1986.

The quality evident in the cars that roll off the assembly line are a direct result of the dedication and commitment that Mr. Faga inspires into each of the line workers under his keen oversight. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my appreciation to Mr. Frank D. Faga for his vision and leadership in the quest to bring quality into the American auto industry.

He understands how essential this is if we, as a nation, are to remain competitive in an ever increasing unified world marketplace. He has always championed this cause and, in my opinion, has succeeded by following a strong work ethic with fierce determination.

Mr. Faga's reputation as a superlative teacher is demonstrated by his emphasis on trying to involve every worker in the plant's operation. He is the sort of hands on manager who enjoys going out onto the plant floor and listen to the people. It is there, he says, that one might learn how things could be improved. He knows that a plant's ultimate success comes from satisfied employees. By utilizing all facilities available to him, Mr. Faga is able to accomplish his objectives.

Mr. Speaker, Frank Faga is truly a model citizen who I am proud to represent in the U.S. Congress. Mrs. Broomfield joins me in wishing Frank and his wife Bea, all the best in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO HAROLD ROSEN

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is with a distinct sense of pleasure that I rise today to express my admiration and respect for Harold Rosen, a man who has distinguished himself as an entrepreneur, a family man and a community leader.

For the past 25 years, Harold Rosen has dedicated himself to the growth and development of the western Massachusetts Jewish community. Through his involvement in organizations such as the Jewish Federation of Greater Springfield and the Jewish Community Center, Mr. Rosen, along with his family, have consistently given of themselves for the betterment of others. It is only fitting that they should be recognized for their many contributions.

On December 11, 1989, the Jewish Federation of Greater Springfield will hold a special dedication ceremony renaming its renovated headquarters as the "Rosen Family Federation Facility." It is an appropriate tribute to the Rosen families hard work and unyielding commitment.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our congratulations to this caring and giving family. On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I wish them all the best in the years to come.

COMMEMORATING THE RETIREMENT OF VINCENT J. HEBERT

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has served his country with pride and his city with distinction. His name is Vincent Hebert but to his many friends he is known as Vinny. On January 2 a

retirement party will be held in his honor for the nearly 40 years of committed service he has enjoyed as an employee of the city of Pittsfield, MA.

Although Vinny is a native of Quincy, MA, he has been a great boon for the area I am fortunate enough to represent in Congress. Most of his career has been spent with the Pittsfield parks and recreation service where he is retiring from the superintendent's position he has held since 1950. The only break in his tenure occurred in the mid-1980's when he became director of the department of community services. He returned to his former post in 1988.

As a resident of Pittsfield, Vinny has been involved with many charitable organizations and has been granted numerous awards for his leadership and generosity. He has been active with Pittsfield's little league and his numerous recognitions range from having a street named after him to marching at the front of this year's Fourth of July parade as the grand marshal.

His move to Pittsfield began after World War II where Vinny distinguished himself as a lieutenant (jg.) in the Navy. He was one of the amphibious troops that landed at Normandy on June 6, 1944—D-Day. He also fought bravely in North Africa, Sicily, and the Pacific theater.

After the war, Vinny earned his master's degree in education and recreation at Columbia University. He moved to Vermont for a short period before he and his wife of 45 years, Pearl, became permanent residents of Pittsfield. Vinny and Pearl have raised four children: Gail, Douglas, Craig, and Roberta; and his daughters have raised Vinny's and Pearl's four grandchildren.

But, Mr. Speaker, the one catch to this is that some day we may have to repeat this commemoration. I understand that Vinny likes to work long hours and that after a week without work he will be itching to get back. If so, I know that Pittsfield will get the best Vinny Hebert has to offer. There are few like him in this world, so those whose lives Vinny has touched should count their blessings each and every day.

I salute you, Vinny Hebert, and wish you success in all of your future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF JOHN T. CAREY

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor John T. Carey, the director of professional practicum at Manhattan College. Mr. Carey is a hard-working teacher who has helped train many fine people for physiology and sports medicine careers.

The professional practicum experience, which Mr. Carey supervises, is an important part of a student's education in the sports medicine field. This program allows students to put their classroom knowledge to use.

The fields of physiology and sports medicine have changed greatly since Mr. Carey's first days at Manhattan College due to medical advances which have made it easier to successfully treat sports-related injuries. Additionally, the desire of many people to stay in good physical condition has increased the need for professionals in this field. Mr. Carey has played an important part in ensuring that society has had properly trained people to treat these problems.

Mr. Carey is an excellent teacher who is well respected in the community. I am pleased to honor Mr. Carey for his fine work over the years in the educational field.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN BRISCUSO

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. A. John Briscuso on his recent induction as a Knight of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy by the President of Italy. Mr. Briscuso has been awarded this position in recognition of his leadership in the Italian-American community, as well as his many business achievements.

Amelto John Briscuso was born in the town of Naso in the Province of Messina, Sicily, in 1921. One year later he was brought to the United States by his parents where he was raised in Washington, DC. After graduating from Notre Dame College, he served in the Navy, eventually commanding an LCI(R) rocket barrage ship in the Pacific. Prior to being recalled to the Navy for active duty in the Korean war, Mr. Briscuso began a dry cleaning business in Bethesda, MD.

Upon his retirement from the Navy as lieutenant commander, John Briscuso returned to the dry cleaning business, where he was selected by Norge applicants to be their turn key contractor for building and starting coin-operated laundry and dry cleaning facilities known as Norge Villages at various military bases. With the building experience that he gained, Mr. Briscuso then founded the Woodbridge Construction Co. which has built various office buildings, retail shopping centers, and residential developments.

In addition to these many accomplishments, A. John Briscuso was the cofounder of the sons of Italy in Annapolis and the Italian Businessmen's Club. It is in honor of these leadership abilities, as well as his stature in the business community that John Briscuso has been named Knight of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy by the President of Italy.

I know that my colleagues will join me in extending my sincerest congratulations to A. John Briscuso for his many admirable achievements.

TWO OREGON GROUPS COM-MENDED IN PRESIDENT'S CITATION PROGRAM FOR PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to offer my congratulations to KGW-TV and the Oregon Remodelers Association, both from Portland, OR. They deserve recognition today for their outstanding performance in the 1989 President's Citation Program for Private Sector Initiatives.

KGW was a citation winner for its public service campaign, "Celebrate the Family" and the Oregon Remodelers Association received an award for their program, "Project Pride."

The President's Citation Program for Private Sector Initiatives was developed to encourage this joint cooperation between associations, business communities, services associations, and others.

The first citation was presented to Peter Ueberroth and the Los Angeles Olympic Committee for their work on the 1984 Olympic Games. President Reagan presented this first citation, and since then over 4,500 businesses and associations have qualified.

The program consists of two levels of recognition. The objective of the first level is visibility and support for corporate social responsibility. Businesses and associations conducting programs such as drug abuse or job training programs have an opportunity to fly the C-flag. The recipients are presented with a red, white, and blue C-flag. This flag states, "We Can" and "We Care," a simple motto that conveys a powerful message to each of us.

The second level of recognition involves an Awards Committee comprised of representatives from various businesses and associations. This committee selects the top 100 entries. The U.S. President then presents 30 Presidential awards and 70 citations. Programs are rated based on 10 criteria including the likeness similar programs will be implemented, the potential benefits of the program, volunteerism, and social responsibility. Private sector organizations demonstrating outstanding performance in the areas I have just mentioned are recognized for their contribution to society.

While recognizing the recipients of these awards, we should also express our gratitude to those who make this program possible. The Citation Program is voluntarily administered by the American Society of Association Executives [ASAE] in cooperation with the White House Office of National Service. The program sponsors are the American Bankers Association, the American Medical Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Council of Better Business Bureaus, the Independent Sector, the National Association of Broadcasters, the National Association of Life Underwriters, the New York Stock Exchange, the Public Relations Society of America and VOLUNTEER; The National Center. I would like to take this opportunity to

thank all those who have contributed to make this program possible.

The Office of National Service presented the 1989 awards on November 17 at the White House. KGW is a second time citation winner. Three years ago KGW was awarded for its community service campaign, "Sex Is Serious, Think About It," a program dealing with teen sexuality. This year's program was "Celebrate the Family."

This was a 12-month public service campaign. It was designed to increase awareness about sexual and physical child abuse and to prompt changes in public policy to tackle the problem. The program included documentaries, public service announcements, and public affairs programs. In addition, KGW established a foster care telephone network, provided study guides on child and foster care were, and organized a children's fair.

The most important aspect of this campaign was the results. We can see the effect their message had. The Oregon Legislature began considering a bill to aid Oregon's children; a permanent statewide foster care telephone network was established; and KGW raised more than \$10,000 for homeless families. Their words and actions were heard. I want to emphasize that not only was this a successful campaign about child abuse, but on a larger scale, a successful campaign to show that you can have an effect, people will listen. Again, I offer my congratulations to KGW-TV.

The second group I wish to commend is the Oregon Remodelers Association and their "Project Pride." This event is jointly sponsored by the Metropolitan Family Services and Fred Meyer Hardware Stores. The program incorporates volunteer time and donated materials. Potential homes were identified by the Metropolitan Family Services and evaluated by the Oregon Remodelers Association. 50 homes owned by low-income elderly persons were selected based on the feasibility of completing the necessary repairs in one day. The volunteers were coordinated by the Metropolitan Family Services and the materials were donated by the Fred Meyer Hardware Stores.

Project Pride was held on October 1988. There were 200 volunteers participating with many other contributors such as the press, cosponsor representatives and the public officials who were present for the kickoff. Since then, Project Pride expanded and now includes additional homes in other parts of the city. Efforts to clean up parks, roadsides, and private properties have also been incorporated into the program. I would like to stress here, the success of the program lies in its ability to motivate others to initiate similar community programs.

Both groups began innovative campaigns using volunteer time and resources. Both programs were successful. In both cases the success was determined by the ability of a group or an individual to motivate others into action. Action is what makes it happen and it is with pleasure that I recognize these outstanding programs and the people who made them possible and successful.

SALUTE TO THOMAS J. GASPAR

HON. JOSEPH E. BRENNAN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. BRENNAN. Mr. Speaker, Tommy Gaspar became a scout in Troop No. 312 in February 1983. He advanced to tenderfoot in July of 1983, to second class in January 1984, to first class in December 1984. He attained star rank in February of 1988 and the rank of Life Scout in August of 1988.

Tommy finished his Eagle Scout project in October 1989 and passed the board of review for the rank of Eagle in October 1989.

Tommy's Eagle Scout project was to pick up litter on the perimeter of Mt. Hope Cemetery in North Berwick, ME. He then constructed a bench and placed it next to the Veterans' Memorial. He also placed a trash container there. This project has enhanced the beauty of the cemetery, and many citizens have spoken highly of his work. They are pleased that they have a place to rest and reflect while visiting a loved one's gravesite, and that the cemetery is now a place of beauty.

Tommy held the position of patrol leader and senior patrol leader within the troop. He earned the "Arrow of Light" award in Cub Pack No. 312.

Tommy is a senior at Noble High School. He is active in sports—cross-country, basketball, winter and spring track. Tommy has been involved in the Student Council, the National Honor Society, the math team, Project Search, band, and has been a representative to Boys State. He received the UMO Academic Achievement Award.

Tommy is the son of Charles and Carolyn Gaspar of North Berwick, ME.

GERALD E. NEUMANN ENDS 40-YEAR GOVERNMENT CAREER

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, at the end of this year, the Department of Veterans Affairs will lose to retirement an outstanding public servant. Gerald E. Neumann will end a 40-year career that has seen him rise through the ranks of the Department's facility construction program over which he has presided.

Beginning as a field engineer at many construction sites around the country, Jerry worked his way to various supervisory positions in the Department's Central Office here in Washington. On March 23, 1986, he was appointed Director of the then-Veterans' Administration's Office of Construction. On October 1, 1986, he became Director of the new Office of Facilities.

Jerry has had the responsibility of overseeing the Department's construction program for 15 years. As Director of the Office of Facilities, he has supervised the planning, development, design and construction of medical facilities: hospitals, outpatient clinics, nursing homes, domiciliaries, data processing and

cemetery facilities, as well as regional benefits offices. There are now over 3,500 projects, totaling more than \$10 billion, administered by the Office of Facilities in the planning, design, and construction stages.

Jerry, a World War II Army veteran active in civic affairs, received his undergraduate education in civil engineering at Indiana University, New York University, and Ohio State University. He attained a masters degree in public administration from George Washington University.

Mr. Speaker, the Department of Veterans Affairs and the veterans of this Nation have been served capably and admirably by Jerry Neumann. He has been integral to the Department's management team. He has worked hard; he has been very successful; he leaves an improved construction program because of his initiative and firm hand. For these reasons and for the cooperative and amicable atmosphere he fostered among his office, the Department as a whole, and the Congress, he has earned the respect of his colleagues and those of us in veterans' circles who have had the pleasure of working with him over the years. We will miss him.

HOW TO MODERNIZE U.S. TRADE POLICY

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce projects a \$112 billion merchandise trade deficit for 1989. Our overall current account balance of payments deficits will be even higher—approximately \$122 billion. Everyone agrees deficits this large are unsustainable, yet it seems nobody quite knows what to do about it.

Just a short while ago mainstream economists were assuring us that a devaluation of the dollar would eliminate or dramatically reduce our annual trade deficits by making U.S. goods relatively cheaper and foreign goods relatively more expensive. Well, the dollar has lost 50 percent of its value since 1985, yet our huge trade imbalances continue. The only thing devaluation seems to have accomplished is to make U.S. economic assets cheaper, fueling an unprecedented surge of foreign direct investment in the United States.

What worries me most about the deficits is that they reflect a decline in America's international competitiveness, an erosion of our industrial strength.

The fact is, America in the past two decades has sustained one setback after another in the global marketplace. In the 1970's, foreign competition nearly wiped out the U.S. consumer electronics industry, and we were forced to protect steel and textiles. During the 1980's, we have seen foreign competition make deep inroads into U.S. domestic and international markets for automobiles, semiconductors, machine tools, industrial ceramics, fiber optics, and shipbuilding.

Observing these trends, some analysts have tried to assure us that all is well. Noting

that America still leads the world in internationally traded services, they profess to see no reason to lament our loss of leadership in manufacturing. In fact, they boast that America is the first Nation to enter a new "post-industrial" phase of development. There is only one problem with this analysis. It doesn't square with common sense—or the facts.

Banking and finance are among the most important sectors of the modern service economy. But today which nation is the world's leading financial power? In 1980, a ranking of the world's 10 largest banks included 2 U.S. institutions and 1 Japanese. In 1989, the world's 10 largest banks are all Japanese. Financial and industrial power go together. Leadership in services cannot be sustained indefinitely without leadership in manufacturing.

Competitiveness is the most serious issue facing America today, because so very much depends upon our ability to compete in the global marketplace: Our prosperity, our economic sovereignty, the vitality of our political institutions, our freedom of action in the world. In the long run, we cannot continue to be a society of opportunity, a model democracy, and an influential action on the world stage, if we do not remain leaders in a wide variety of industries.

We have lost considerable ground in the past two decades. We are still losing ground. The danger is that we may reach a point beyond which it is no longer possible to catch up.

The competitiveness of goods in the international marketplace is increasingly a function of the level of technology they embody. However, it takes advanced technology to produce even more advanced technology. It takes state-of-the-art computers to design and build the next generation of computers. Once a country falls behind in technology development, it tends to fall farther and farther behind.

Competitiveness also is increasingly a function of economies of scale and the "learning curve" efficiencies—the improvements in manufacturing methods—which result from high volumes of production. Firms that manufacture for export in the global economy tend to have the largest output. Why are the economies of Japan and the other Pacific "Tigers" so dynamic? An important reason is simply that they are export-oriented. In today's world, export growth is not only a consequence of superior competitiveness; it is also a cause of such superiority. Nations that do not continually find new markets for their products tend to become less competitive. And the less competitive they become, the harder it is for them to find new markets.

America is at a crossroads. Unless we break out of our rut in trade, we may find ourselves in a vicious cycle of economic decline.

To meet the critical challenges we face in the global marketplace, the U.S. Government must be able to devise and implement coherent, long-term trade strategies. Our competitors certainly do not leave their export performance to chance. Many foreign governments today develop and implement strategies to give their industries an edge in international competition. Unfortunately, strategic planning in the areas of international economic policy and trade is now beyond our capability.

Our trade policy machinery is simply too fragmented. Literally dozens of agencies make decisions which affect U.S. trade policy.

Strategy implies unity of command—generalship. We have many "trade warriors" in the U.S. Government, but no general—no department head—in charge. The result is inconsistent policies and actions, as well as frequent turf battles, which our trade competitors do not hesitate to exploit.

On November 15 I introduced two bills to address this situation. The first, H.R. 3667, is entitled the "Commerce and Trade Reorganization Act". This bill would transfer the trade-related functions of several agencies to the Department of Commerce, which would be redesignated as the Department of Commerce and Trade.

Agencies whose functions would be transferred to the new Department of Commerce and Trade include: The U.S. AID's Trade and Development Program, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the U.S. Customs Service, the Export-Import Bank, the Foreign Agricultural Service, the U.S. Trade Representative, and the Office of International Transportation and Trade.

The bill would also establish a Trade Policy Committee within the Executive Office of the President, consisting of the President, the new Secretary of Commerce and Trade, and the Secretaries of Agriculture, State, Treasury, and Labor. Functioning as a kind of National Security Council for the Nation's commercial and trade interests, it would improve the coordination of trade and international economic policy throughout the U.S. Government as a whole.

In addition to improving our capacity for long-term strategic planning, the Trade Reorganization Act would yield other important benefits. First, it would enhance our bargaining power in trade negotiations, because it would ensure that our inducements—all the "carrots and sticks"—available to the U.S. Government as a whole.

For example, suppose the Secretary of Commerce or the USTR is negotiating with another country to eliminate trade barriers created by that country's testing and certification procedures. The U.S. agency best able to exert effective pressure on the foreign government to remove those barriers is the Customs Service of the Treasury Department, because Customs regulates the terms under which foreign goods enter the U.S. market. Today, however, there is no assurance Customs will coordinate its actions with Commerce or the USTR to maximize our leverage. Each agency is independent of the others. But if we had a Department of Commerce and Trade, the bargaining chips possessed by the Customs Service would be immediately available for use by our trade negotiators.

The formation of a new department would promote savings of our tax dollars by eliminating duplication and redundancy in Federal programs. At the same time, it would free up existing Federal moneys to support trade promotion efforts that are currently underfunded.

Finally, the establishment of a Department of Commerce and Trade would provide a tremendous benefit just by raising the profile of trade as an area of national concern. For the first time, trade would have permanent, Cabinet-level representation within the executive branch.

Today, the Commerce Department does not have a permanent representative in Brussels, the headquarters of the European Economic Community, to champion U.S. trade interests as the Europeans move ahead with their program to establish a single integrated market by 1992. When we consider how enormously important Europe is as a market for our exports, this lack of adequate representation is astonishing. The Commerce Department also does not have a single officer whose chief function it is to advise developing countries on the setting of industrial standards for imported goods. Not surprisingly, standards are being set in ways that discriminate against U.S. goods.

If we had a Department of Commerce and Trade, there would be a more rational allocation of resources and personnel, and critical U.S. interests in the international marketplace would not be neglected. Within the civil service, we would see many more talented and experienced professionals seek careers in trade promotion, trade policy development, and trade negotiation.

Someone may wonder why the bill would leave the existing Commerce Department intact, adding functions to it rather than transferring Commerce's trade-related bureaus into a wholly new entity. There are two main reasons. First, there is not a single bureau of the Commerce Department that does not, or could not, play an important role in developing U.S. trade policy. For example, the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of the Census, although not primarily trade-oriented, possess the best data in the Federal Government on foreign investment in the United States. The Bureau of Technology Administration supervises our national laboratories, which can and should play a greater role in developing commercially useful technologies for our export industries. The Bureau of Oceans and Atmosphere administers U.S. fishing zones, and by exerting pressure on foreign fishing industries can extract trade concessions in other areas.

Second, our trade priorities should be consistent with the overall priorities of the U.S. economy. They should be based upon a comprehensive assessment of the structure and condition of the U.S. economy, and of major trends in the international marketplace. Within the U.S. Government, only the Commerce Department has the capability to make such assessments. The age of the global economy has arrived. The lines separating internal and external commerce are increasingly hard to draw. U.S. trade policy should no longer be made in isolation from U.S. domestic economic policy. One and the same Department should be responsible for both.

However, to regain our competitiveness, trade reorganization is not enough. We also need trade policy mechanisms that enable us to insist upon reciprocal treatment from our trade partners. We know from recent experience that hard bargaining and the threat of retaliation work; they produce results. Our tough response to the European Community's threatened ban on

U.S. beef imports is a good case in point. The EC backed down. We need trade mechanisms that enable us to respond quickly and comprehensively to the whole range of unfair trade practices employed by other nations.

My second bill is aimed at this problem. Entitled the "Trade Relations Assessment Act," H.R. 3668 would require the International Trade Commission to provide an annual ranking of our trade partners with respect to the extent to which they trade fairly with the United States. The test of fairness would be reciprocity: Do they allow our businesses to do in their markets what we allow their businesses to do in ours? Each country would receive a grade, as in a report card, reflecting the degree to which it accords U.S. businesses reciprocal treatment in its markets. These grades, or rankings, would then become the basis for our tariff treatment of imports from each country. The more protectionist the country, the higher the tariffs its exporters would encounter when trying to sell in U.S. markets.

Countries whose markets are substantially open to U.S. exports and investment would be ranked in one broad category, category A. Countries whose markets are not substantially open but which are taking steps that will lead to reciprocal access within a reasonable time would be ranked in category B. Protectionist countries which are not taking significant market-opening steps would be ranked in category C.

These rankings would have the following consequences. Imports from category A countries would continue to receive most-favored-nation or preferential tariff treatment. Imports from category B countries would be subject to a 50-percent increase in applicable duties. Imports from category C countries would be subject to a 100-percent increase in applicable duties. In addition, category C countries would be ineligible for U.S. development assistance, and the U.S. Government would oppose multilateral development bank loans to such countries.

The tariff mechanisms contained in this bill would not preclude or replace efforts to redress trade problems on a case-by-case or sector-specific basis. Rather, they would supplement such efforts.

Most important, these mechanisms would help create indigenous pressures within the protectionist countries for freer trade. For example, automakers in a protectionist country would lose access to the U.S. market because of barriers to U.S. agricultural products. The automakers would acquire a strong incentive to put pressure on their government to lower barriers to U.S. farm products.

The defenders of the status quo will say that the trade reorganization bill will founder on the shoals of interagency turf battles. However, they underestimate the gravity of our situation. They mistakenly believe that the current economic expansion will last forever. It won't. When the next recession comes, the trade deficits will become a salient, even explosive, issue in American politics. We will then be able to overcome narrow bureaucratic perspectives and interests.

Critics will also say that the Trade Relations Assessment Act is too unilateral, that it will lead to counter-retaliation by other countries,

reducing further our ability to export. This, too, is a mistaken assessment. We have not been shut out of markets because we were too assertive. Rather, we've been shut out because we haven't been assertive enough.

For too long we have allowed ourselves to be intimidated by the argument that retaliation can only backfire, making the trade situation worse for us. This is exactly what countries that routinely practice unfair trade want us to believe. It is a false argument. And if we accept it, we will by that very fact already have lost our economic sovereignty.

We must begin now to lay the political groundwork for a Department of Commerce and Trade and for policies based on the idea of reciprocity.

We can no longer afford to let trade policy be decided by the pulling and hauling of semi-autonomous fiefdoms. We need a Department of Commerce and Trade.

Furthermore, we have the richest, most dynamic consumer market on Earth. This market is one of our great strategic assets. Our trade competitors are dependent upon it. It's time we learned how to make it work for us in international trade.

The future of the American economy depends upon export competitiveness. In the past, we could rely on domestic consumer demand to keep our economy growing and dynamic. We can no longer. We are up to our eyebrows in debt, and we can't go on borrowing forever to keep spending rates up.

The Europeans, the Japanese, and the newly industrializing countries also know that their future depends upon exports. Yet while the Europeans are rapidly completing their EC '92 project, and the Pacific nations are organizing to enhance their trade competitiveness, we continue to drift. We still operate without coherent, long-term trade strategies. We still lack mechanisms that can reliably level the international playing fields and bring down the trade barriers.

The result is that the very structure of our economy is increasingly being shaped by the trade strategies of other countries. Let me give just one example of what I mean.

In 1978, America had a vital shipbuilding industry. Our shipyards had 60 contracts, with both domestic and foreign ship operators, to produce commercial vessels. Since mid-1987, however, our shipbuilders have not won a single contract to produce a commercial vessel. The industry is in a state of near collapse. How did this happen? It was not because our builders lacked imagination, skill, or dedication. It happened because foreign governments heavily subsidize their shipbuilders, enabling them to underbid U.S. firms in international markets. Needless to say, several U.S. industries have been severely harmed by such unfair practices.

We are at a critical juncture in our history. The decisions we as a people make today will decide whether, in the 21st century, America declines into a second rate power, or emerges as a leader of a freer, more prosperous world.

We are moving into a new era, in which the competition of nations for power and influence will increasingly take place in the spheres of economics and trade. We need to develop 21st century capabilities to meet the trade and economic challenges that lie ahead. I believe

the bills I am introducing can help us meet those challenges. Following are summaries of H.R. 3667 and H.R. 3668:

H.R. 3667: COMMERCE AND TRADE REORGANIZATION ACT

(Summary of key provisions)

SEC. 2. FINDINGS

(1) expansion of U.S. participation in international trade is a principal national goal;

(2) all domestic sectors of the U.S. economy are influenced by the dynamics of global trade and investment;

(3) expansion of U.S. participation in international trade and investment will improve the general welfare of the American people;

(4) business, labor and all levels of government must join efforts to make U.S. businesses more competitive in foreign markets;

(5) the Federal Government must play a key role in helping U.S. businesses compete;

(6) effective Government action to enhance U.S. competitiveness requires coordination of Government trade policies;

(7) effective Government action requires the employment of a corps of highly trained and experienced professionals;

(8) the existing institutional structure is so diffuse that inconsistent and contradictory policies and actions often result;

(9) such inconsistencies discourage experienced personnel from career service in international trade and investment;

(10) the consolidation of trade functions into a Department of Commerce and Trade will provide the needed coordination of Government activity and encourage the retention of highly experienced professionals;

(11) consolidation of trade functions will, in addition, enhance the bargaining power of U.S. trade negotiators;

(12) the priorities of U.S. trade policy should be determined on the basis of an overall assessment of U.S. national interests and priorities;

(13) in the past, U.S. trade policies have frequently been determined by legal remedy mechanisms and special interest pressures, sometimes to the neglect of broader strategic objectives;

(14) to ensure that U.S. trade policies reflect and overall assessment of national interests and priorities, the administration of trade policy should be coordinated with the administration of domestic economic policy;

(15) such coordination by a Department of Commerce and Trade will be needed to maintain and enhance the competitiveness of American businesses in the 1990s and beyond.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS

In this Act, "Department" refers to Department of Commerce and Trade; "Secretary," to Secretary of Commerce and Trade.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPARTMENT

(a) Department of Commerce redesignated as Department of Commerce and Trade.

(b) Department administered by Secretary of Commerce and Trade, with rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary with respect to trade and investment matters.

(c) Two Deputy Secretaries of Commerce and Trade, each with rank of Ambassador.

(d) 11 Assistant Secretaries of Commerce and Trade and a General Counsel.

(e) Inspector General.

(f) Secretary shall prescribe order by which subordinate officers act for, and exercise powers of, the Secretary in case of absence or disability.

SEC. 5. FUNCTIONS

(a) The Secretary shall in addition to carrying out the other functions of the Secretary of Commerce—

(1) exercise leadership in international trade and investment matters;

(2) develop and coordinate trade policies of the United States;

(3) negotiate trade agreements, assert and protect U.S. rights under such agreements, participate in consultations and negotiations regarding other treaties and agreements to extent they affect international trade;

(4) seek fair and equitable trade relationships;

(5) protect American economy against unfair or injurious competition;

(6) develop trade monitoring systems that encourage timely reaction and adjustment to increased volumes of imports and global competition;

(7) seek and promote new trade and commercial opportunities for U.S. industrial and agricultural products;

(8) assist small businesses in developing export markets;

(9) assist in financing international trade;

(10) develop long-range programs to promote U.S. international economic policy interests;

(11) secure reliable access at competitive prices to foreign supplies of raw materials;

(12) develop and implement policies concerning foreign investment.

(13) mobilize and facilitate participation of U.S. private capital and skills to assist development of friendly developing countries;

(14) administer export controls as provided by Congress;

(15) develop, collect, analyze, disseminate data relating to international trade and investment;

(16) consult and cooperate with other Departments in gathering such data;

(17) advise Attorney General regarding impact of anti-trust policy on international trade and competitiveness of U.S. business; and

(18) consult and cooperate with State and local governments and other interested parties on international trade matters.

(b) In carrying out these functions, Secretary shall consult with heads of other departments and agencies as appropriate.

(c) The Secretary shall jointly study with heads of other departments and agencies as appropriate, how Federal trade and foreign investment policies can most effectively serve national and international economic needs. The Secretary shall include in the annual report required by section 10 a description of such studies and any recommendations for legislation which he considers appropriate.

SEC. 6. TRANSFERS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND TRADE

(a) All functions of Office of the United States Trade Representative;

(b) All functions of Foreign Agricultural Service;

(c) All functions of USAID's Trade and Development Program;

(d) U.S. Customs Service;

(e) Export-Import Bank;

(f) OPIC;

(g) Office of International Transportation and Trade of Department of Transportation.

SEC. 7. ESTABLISHMENT OF TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE

(a) Amends the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to establish in the Executive Office of

the President a Trade Policy Committee, consisting of:

The President, who shall be chairman, the Secretary of Commerce and Trade, who shall be Vice Chairman,

and the Secretaries of Agriculture, Labor, State, and Treasury.

(c) The Committee shall draw upon resources of departments represented, other departments, and ITC.

(d) The Committee shall obtain advice from any appropriate department or agency.

(e)(1) Trade Negotiating Subcommittee shall advise Secretary of Commerce and Trade concerning negotiations.

(2) Trade Negotiating Subcommittee shall be composed of:

Deputy Secretary of Commerce and Trade, who shall be chairman, officers of Departments of Agriculture, Labor, State, Treasury.

(f)(1) Chairman of the Committee may establish additional subcommittees, review groups, staff committees.

(g) The President shall provide such staff and support to the Committee and its subcommittees as may be necessary to enable them to carry out their functions.

(h) As Vice Chairman, the Secretary of Commerce and Trade shall be the President's chief spokesman on trade.

SEC. 8. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(a) The Secretary is authorized, subject to civil service and classification laws, to select, appoint, employ and fix compensation of subordinates.

(b) The Secretary may delegate his functions as he finds appropriate.

(c) The Secretary may make such rules and regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to administer the Department.

SEC. 9. ANNUAL REPORT

The Secretary shall prepare and transmit a written annual report to the President and Congress on the activities of the Department during the previous fiscal year.

SEC. 10. TRANSFER MATTERS

(a) The personnel, assets, liabilities, etc. of the agencies transferred by this Act are correspondingly transferred to the Department.

(b) The transfer of personnel shall be without reduction in classification or compensation for one year.

(c) Any person transferred to a position with comparable duties shall be compensated at not less than the rate of his previous position.

(d) The Secretary shall have the same authority as was exercised by the head of the department or agency transferred.

(e)(1) The Director of OMB shall make such determinations and such additional incidental dispositions of personnel, assets, liabilities, etc. as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Director of OMB, in consultation with the Director of OPM, is authorized to transfer positions within the Senior Executive Service in connection with functions, offices, or agencies transferred.

SEC. 11. SAVINGS PROVISIONS

(a)(1-2) All orders, rules, regulations, permits, etc., in effect at the time this Act takes effect, shall continue in effect until modified, terminated, repealed, etc. by the President, the Secretary, a court of competent jurisdiction, or statute.

(b) The provisions of this Act shall not affect any proceedings pending at the time this Act takes effect.

(c)(1-2) The provisions of this Act shall not affect actions commenced prior to the date Act takes effect.

(d) No action or other proceeding commenced by or against any officer for any department or agency transferred by this Act shall abate by reason of its enactment.

(e)(1-2) If any transferred department, agency or office is a party to an action prior to the date of enactment, such action shall be continued with the Secretary of other appropriate official.

(f) The Secretary is subject to the same statutory requirements and procedures of judicial review as the head of the department, agency or office transferred to the Department.

(g) After the date of enactment, references in U.S. law to departments, agencies, or officers transferred shall henceforth refer to the Department.

SEC. 13. EFFECTIVE DATE; INITIAL APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

(a) The Act shall take effect 90 days after enactment.

(b) Any officer provided for in this Act may be appointed in the manner prescribed at any time after the date of enactment.

H.R. 3668 TRADE RELATIONS ASSESSMENT ACT
Outline of Key Provisions

SEC. 2. FINDINGS

U.S. actions to eliminate/reduce foreign barriers to U.S. exports must be based on comprehensive assessments to trade relationships

U.S. Trade Representative's primary negotiating role may be impeded by current duty to also report on unfair trade practices

International Trade Commission (ITC) is capable of independent comprehensive assessments of trade practices

SECS. 3 & 8. ANNUAL TRADE ASSESSMENTS

ITC reports annually by June 1 to President and Congress with assessment of "free trade status" of each GATT member

Assessment includes:

extent of open markets for U.S. trade and investment

extent of fair trade in goods, services and investments

Assessment factors:

tariff barriers

trade actions/policies subject to Title III of 1974 Act

infringement on intellectual property rights

unfair trade practices (e.g. subsidies, dumping, state trade enterprises)

other actions/policies which distort trade

other relevant factors according ITC

SECS. 4 & 8. ANNUAL RANKINGS

As part of annual assessment report, ITC ranks each U.S. trade partner on prior calendar trade practices

Categories:

"A"—substantially reciprocal access for U.S. exports

"B"—is moving toward substantially reciprocal access within a reasonable time

"C"—no substantially reciprocal access and is not moving toward reciprocal access

SEC. 5. EFFECT OF RANKINGS

Sanctions for Category "C" ranking

no U.S. trade preference

no U.S. development assistance

U.S. opposes multilateral development bank loans

Tariff treatment according to ranking:

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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"A"—most favored nation status
"B"—50% increase in applicable duties
—10% duty on previously "duty free"
"C"—100% increase in applicable duties
—25% duty on previously "duty free"
President may waive sanctions for "national interest"
30 day prior report to Congress
Secretary of State must take ranking into account in conducting U.S. diplomatic relations

SEC. 6. EVALUATION OF U.S. EXPORT PROMOTION PROGRAMS

ITC evaluates export promotion programs in each Category "C" country
Commerce Secretary must take ITC recommendations into account

SEC. 7. PUBLIC COMMENT AND ITC INFORMATION ACCESS

ITC shall obtain public comment on assessments, ranking and export promotion recommendations

ITC has access to all relevant information from all federal agencies

SEC. 9. PRESIDENTIAL REPORT

President reports to Congress in 60 days after ITC annual report specific responses to all recommendations

SEC. 10. DEFINITIONS

SEC. 11. EFFECTIVE DATE

First ITC annual assessment to calendar 1990 trade practices (due June 1, 1991)