

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE COLLAPSE OF COMMUNISM

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I strongly recommend the following article written by Fred Barnes which recently appeared in the Reader's Digest. I believe that Mr. Barnes is on the mark when he details how the "determined defense" of the Reagan and Bush administrations share a large part of the credit for the incredible changes happening in Eastern Europe. Clearly, the Communist system has failed and I believe that this article helps illustrate some of the reasons why. I urge my colleagues to carefully review it. I am sure they will find it as interesting and insightful as I have.

COMMUNISM'S INCREDIBLE COLLAPSE: HOW IT HAPPENED

(By Fred Barnes)

How could the flame of freedom, dampened by so many years of Soviet tyranny, burn so suddenly and brightly in Eastern Europe?

A decade ago, Soviet power appeared to be gaining everywhere. The Soviets solidified their hold on Angola and Ethiopia, acquired new client states in Nicaragua and Cambodia and launched their invasion of Afghanistan. Massive demonstrations by communist-backed "peace" groups in Europe led President Jimmy Carter to drop plans for deploying the neutron bomb in West Germany. Government officials on both sides of the Iron Curtain believed that America was suffering a severe loss of will. Communism's advance seemed inexorable.

But by 1989, the Soviet troops had retreated from Afghanistan. In Poland, the independent trade union Solidarity—formed nine years earlier—toppled the communist regime. It took less than nine months for dissidents to bring the Hungarian government to its knees; nine weeks for East Germany; nine days for Czechoslovakia; five for Romania.

This heady rush of freedom across Eastern Europe is one of the most profound political and social changes in history. Here are the people, events and forces that turned the tide:

DETERMINED DEFENSE

When the Soviet army invaded Afghanistan, the U.S. Senate retaliated by refusing to ratify the SALT II treaty. Even worse, from the Soviet standpoint, the United States dramatically hiked military spending.

In 1981, the communist bloc got another shock. A new American President, Ronald Reagan, began fulfilling his promise to challenge the Soviets, not placate them. Over the next few years, he accelerated the military buildup and announced the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), a space-based system for protecting against missile attack. He backed anti-communist rebels in Nicaragua, Angola, Cambodia and Afghanistan.

And with American troops, he liberated the island of Grenada from communist thugs.

The Soviets' confidence was shaken. Soon Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev was admitting "foreign policy difficulties." Marshal N. V. Ogarkov, chief of the Soviet general staff, complained his forces were falling behind in military technology.

In 1985, when the new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, met Ronald Reagan in Geneva, the thing that impressed him most was the American President's determination to build the missile defense system. "Gorbachev witnessed Reagan's deep belief that SDI would work," says Paul Nitze, former chief arms-control adviser at the State Department. "SDI really bothered Gorbachev. He made that clear in every meeting."

Gorbachev's military chiefs had warned that SDI involved technologies the Soviets couldn't match. SDI epitomized the scientific-technological-military revolution Ogarkov had foreseen. And the Reagan Administration, led by Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle, repeatedly blocked the Soviets from buying high technology from America and its allies.

The Western Europeans also pressured the Soviets. NATO forged ahead with military modernization. German voters spurned Soviet "peace overtures" and elected a government that voted to deploy new intermediate-range missiles.

In 1936, Gorbachev backpedaled and accepted a Reagan offer scorned for five years: the Soviets would eliminate all intermediate-range missiles in Europe, if the United States and its allies removed theirs. In 1988, with American-supplied "Stinger" missiles destroying Red Army helicopters in Afghanistan, Gorbachev ordered his troops withdrawn from the engagement he acknowledged as the Soviets' "bleeding wound."

Military pressure from America and its Western allies had caused the Soviets to flinch.

A SYSTEM THAT FAILED

In the 1980s, communist economies, always inefficient, went belly up. Before, they had lacked consumer and luxury goods. Now perennial shortages of staples worsened as well. When Soviet miners went on strike in 1989, their demands included soap, toilet paper, and sugar.

But what alarmed communist leaders most was the technological revolution sweeping the West. "Anything that springs from innovation does not flourish under a centrally controlled system," says Judy Shelton, author of *The Coming Soviet Crash*.

Without market prices, the system of production goes haywire. In Poland there was a toothpaste shortage because chalk (a key ingredient) was unavailable, even though Poland has ample chalk deposits. Jam couldn't be exported because factories lacked the paper to print labels. As much as 40 percent of coal production was used up in coal extraction.

Meanwhile, the myth of the vaunted Marxist health system was painfully exposed. In the U.S.S.R. "life expectancy was lower in the mid-1980s than it had been in

the mid-1960s," says demographer Nick Eberstadt of Harvard. "According to the World Bank, there is not a single country today in Eastern Europe where life expectancy is as high as in Jamaica."

Without incentives to work, save and invest, the standard of living plummeted throughout the communist world. In Poland workers recited a couplet to Michael Kaufman of the New York Times that encapsulated the communist work ethic: "If you lie down, or you stand erect/A thousand zlotys you expect." The result was that no one really worked.

WAGE WAR WITH IDEAS

Before President Reagan's trip to Berlin in 1987, a White House speechwriter asked him what he most wanted to say there. "Tear down the wall," the President shot back. Some State Department and White House officials tried to expunge that cry from Reagan's text as too provocative. But the line remained. "Just because our relationship with the Soviet Union is improving doesn't mean we have to deny the truth," Reagan observed later. "That is what got us into such a weak position in the first place."

For decades, Presidents set the highest priority on getting along with the Soviets while maintaining a military balance. Waging a war of ideas was spurned. Not by the communists, however. To them ideology is more important than military strength. It gives them the justification for their actions.

Reagan and a few other democratic leaders, such as British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, realized this. They set out boldly to dispel the notion that democracies no longer believed in themselves. "We were always too worried we would offend the Soviets," says Reagan. "Well, so what?"

The President scotched diplomatic cant about "stability" and "global equilibrium." Says his speechwriter Anthony R. Dolan, "No one will mount the ramparts for global equilibrium. But moral force, summoned by words, has power. People react to it."

In a speech before the British Parliament in 1982, Reagan attacked communism as immoral and inefficient, and said it will wind up "on the ash heap of history." When the Soviets complained bitterly, Reagan knew he had hit home. In 1983, he called the Soviets an "evil empire." That, said Reagan, "woke up everybody."

SPIRITUAL FORCE

When Tadeusz Mazowiecki took over in August 1989 as Poland's first noncommunist prime minister in 45 years, he was asked if he was a socialist. "I am a Catholic," he answered tersely.

Without the spur of religious faith, anti-communist dissidents would never have succeeded. Lutherans in East Germany turned a government-sponsored anti-NATO "peace campaign" into a protest against tyranny. In Czechoslovakia, many leaders of Civic Forum, the organization that ousted the communist government, are deeply religious. In Russia, Jews put the world spotlight on religious persecution and other human-rights abuses.

● 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.

But the election of John Paul II, a Polish Pope, in 1978 was the signal event. When he visited Poland in 1978, six million of his countrymen, a sixth of the population, turned out to see him. He proclaimed Christianity and communism incompatible. The church became the center of political protest in Poland.

With the Pope's support, Solidarity was formed, and John Paul II sent word to Moscow that if Soviet forces crushed Solidarity, he would go to Poland and stand with his people. The Soviets were so alarmed they hatched a plot to kill him. In 1981 the Pope was shot by a professional killer in St. Peter's Square, but miraculously he survived.

The Pope cautioned Solidarity leaders, particularly his friend Lech Walesa, to proceed slowly. They did. In 1988 General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish communist leader, went to them offering a deal. Solidarity insisted on an election, which it carried with some 80 percent of the vote. When the communist government fell, the impact on Eastern Europe was electrifying.

POWER OF WORDS

Jan Nowak, the head of Radio Free Europe (RFE) for 25 years, visited his native Poland in 1989, and he was hailed as a national hero. Asked if RFE had been important to democracy in Poland, Walesa replied: "Would there be earth without the sun?"

RFE, Radio Liberty and Voice of America, the three American-run radio networks, plus Britain's BBC, kept East Europeans from total isolation and immunized them against communist indoctrination. When Gdansk was blacked out in 1980 during a Solidarity strike, RFE aired articles from Western reporters back to the city, assuring strikers their story was getting out.

Radio wasn't the only medium that helped thwart communist repression. West German television is received by 90 percent of East Germans. In Poland a strongly anti-communist movie called *The Interrogation* was officially banned in 1984, but it was viewed by thousands on VCRs and was the most talked-about film of the year. In Hungary satellite dishes in many villages pick up Western TV. Copiers and fax machines proliferated in the Eastern bloc and became powerful weapons in the hands of dissidents.

DECISIVE LEADERSHIP

After Solidarity won all but one of the seats it was allowed to contest in the election last year, the communists still held power, relying on two splinter parties for their parliamentary majority. Against his advisers' unanimous counsel, Walesa made an extraordinary decision. He declared that Solidarity would try to form a government with the two parties.

The announcement electrified Poland. Within a few weeks, the communist government was ousted.

The shift from communism was not inevitable. It required individuals willing to take bold steps. Without Walesa, the former electrician whose resourcefulness as a politician was untapped until he assumed leadership, Solidarity might have died at birth. Without playwright Vaclav Havel, jailed repeatedly in the 1980s, Czechoslovakia would have lacked a moral leader to spearhead its revolt. And without Ronald Reagan, an ardent anti-communist, America might have lacked a leader determined to reverse communist gains. Like ideas, individuals matter.

Mikhail Gorbachev's role is singular. Known early in life for his ideological zeal,

Gorbachev proved to be extraordinarily flexible. Unlike other Soviet leaders, Gorbachev had seen free-market economies up close. In the late 1960s, he and his wife Raisa rented a car and spent weeks driving around France and Italy. He had to be astonished at the wealth he saw, especially in agricultural products. While his predecessors had stared at the decay of communism and stuck with the status quo, Gorbachev did not.

His motive—to keep the Communist Party in power—is conventional. But his methods are not. He sharply curtailed state terror, communism's traditional means of maintaining order, and allowed criticism (though sometimes not of himself) and elections. He sought to uproot the authority of party hacks. He informed communist leaders in Eastern Europe that they couldn't rely on the Soviet army to keep control. In similar circumstances, Khrushchev and Brezhnev had unleashed their troops.

Despite many eager declarations, the Cold War is not over. Communism is on the ropes, but with a zombie-like momentum it thrashes on.

There has been little evidence of any real contraction in Soviet military power. Soviet espionage is at a worldwide high. Soviet-made weapons continue to pour into Cuba and Nicaragua and find their way from there to El Salvador.

The goal now for America and its allies should be free economies and open elections in every communist nation. As one Romanian revolutionary put it: "You cannot have a free-market economy without a democracy, and you cannot have a democracy without a free-market economy."

When people who have experienced the catastrophic failures of the communist system—in economic and human terms—are all allowed to vote, communism will indeed be relegated to the ash heap of history.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. JOHN WHELAN KIELY

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding member of my district who is retiring after 47 years of dedicated and loyal service to this Nation.

Maj. Gen. John Whelan Kiely began his career in 1943 by enlisting in the U.S. Army. Commissioned as a second lieutenant in 1944, General Kiely served until 1946 where he held the distinction of being the youngest officer in the 75th Division. His subsequent commands from 1952 to 1955 included company commander and battalion adjutant in the 351st Regiment, Trieste FTT and as adjutant for the 6th Regiment in Berlin. From 1957 to 1959, General Kiely served as commander for the 1st Ranger Battalion. He graduated from the Naval War College in Newport, RI, in 1960 and in 1963 he became chief of plans, office director of Army budget.

He graduated from the Army War College in 1968 and was assigned to the Military Assistance Command in Vietnam. Upon his return, General Kiely served in the office comptroller of the Army at many distinguished levels including assistant director of the Army budget.

In 1977, the U.S. Senate confirmed him as brigadier general in the Army National Guard. In 1983, General Kiely was appointed the adjutant general of Rhode Island and commanding general of the Rhode Island National Guard and promoted to the grade of major general.

General Kiely has served his country both in times of war and peace, earning several decorations and medals. Among these are the Purple Heart Medal, a Bronze Star with Valor Device and Oak Leaf Cluster, the Legion of Merit Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Rhode Island Star. General Kiely has truly earned the respect of his fellow officers through his outstanding and distinguished record.

General Kiely has also been active in his community outside of his career. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Rhode Island Historical Society, and commissioner of the Narragansett Council for the Boy Scouts of America. He has shared his career with his wife Marilyn of 41 years and he has three children.

On this occasion of his retirement, I extend my congratulations to John and his family and wish them both continued success and best wishes for the future.

A TRIBUTE TO DESMOND BUTLER

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a constituent whose efforts with today's youth have insured the continued understanding of the fundamental principles and values of our democratic institutions.

Desmond Butler, a teacher at Rancocas Valley Regional High School in Mount Holly, NJ, has demonstrated dedication to the improvement of the civic education of the State's youth. His coordination of the "We the People * * * Bicentennial Programs on the Constitution and Bill of Rights," including the National Bicentennial Competition, its non-competitive companion program, Congress and the Constitution, and the National Historical Pictorial Map Contest in the 13th Congressional District, are examples of his dedication.

Because he cares enough to volunteer, thousands of students of all ages have been afforded the opportunity to study the bicentennial program's curriculum, which introduces students to the philosophical ideas of our Founders, the historical background of the Philadelphia Convention, and the issues and debates that shaped the writing of our constitution. Students learn how our Government is organized and how it protects the rights and liberties of all citizens. Most important, they learn of the responsibilities which accompany the rights of citizenship in a democracy.

I call on my colleagues in the House to join with me, and the people of New Jersey's 13th District, in extending our gratitude and appreciation to Desmond Butler for his impressive contributions to the development of competent and responsible citizenship.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ZUNI
CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT OF
1990

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to announce today the introduction of the Zuni Claims Settlement Act of 1990. This bill will settle out of court two lawsuits which the Zuni Tribe has filed against the United States for allegedly causing, through mismanagement, severe damage to the Zuni Indian Reservation in the State of New Mexico. The Zuni Tribe has agreed to compromise the lawsuits for the sum of \$25 million which is approximately 50 cents on the dollar for claimed damages.

This settlement is unique in that it provides that the money received by the Zuni Tribe in the compromise of claims will be used for land conservation projects under the control and direction of the tribe. The bill provides for the money to be put into a trust fund. After the tribe's obligations are paid, only the interest on the fund can be spent pursuant to a Zuni Reservation restoration plan. This legislation establishes a mechanism which will assure these funds are expended in a calculated and effective manner which will directly benefit the tribe and its lands.

Instead of spending more valuable time and money trying to determine ultimate responsibility for the damages to the Zuni Reservation in the Court of Claims, the Zuni Tribe and the Department of Interior will work together to solve continuing erosion problems.

The Zuni people and the residents of the State of New Mexico will be the beneficiaries of the far-sighted settlement. I wish to personally congratulate and thank the Governor and Tribal Council of the Zuni Pueblo, the superintendent of the Zuni agency and the Albuquerque area director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for working out a compromise which will be of lasting value to this and future generations.

The Zuni people themselves will be the key to the future success of erosion control on the reservation. This bill will enable labor intensive projects of reseeding and reforestation of the watershed areas to be funded in perpetuity. The building of check dams and other erosion control measures will be closely monitored and supervised with technical expertise provided by the Zuni Tribe and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

This is an important milestone in the history of the Zuni Reservation. I encourage my colleagues to support this measure and I look forward to working with all interested parties to assure the Zuni Claims Settlement Act of 1990 becomes a reality this year.

PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF
NONSMOKERS AND DEFEND-
ING AGAINST NEW EFFORTS
TO ENCOURAGE SMOKING

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, last Sunday—February 25, 1990—was the first day of an expanded ban on smoking on airlines. We've come a long way. In 1973, the Civil Aeronautics Board first issued regulations that all airlines provide separate seating for smokers and nonsmokers. Then, in 1988, Congress prohibited smoking on all domestic flights of less than 2 hours. The smoking ban now applies to all flights of up to 6 hours, which includes all but a few domestic flights to Alaska and Hawaii.

Since the Surgeon General first reported on the risks of lung cancer from smoking cigarettes in 1964, smoking has been shown to be a devastating addiction that increases the risk of cancer, heart attack, strokes and other diseases in smokers. We now know that smoking also increases health risks for nonsmokers. As many as 5,000 Americans die each year from inhaling second-hand cigarette smoke. One scientific study after another has confirmed that cigarette smoke endangers the health of those who happen to inhale it. The dangers of cigarette smoke are most acute for smokers and for nonsmokers who breathe the smoke of others in confined spaces. Most vulnerable, however, are the very young and the very old.

After sparing no expense in mounting their campaign against the airline smoking ban, tobacco companies are now mounting a new and more serious war. It is a war against another vulnerable group—our Nation's young people.

Mr. Speaker, the risk of smoking for both smokers and nonsmokers are issues of concern that cross political lines. Recently, two political commentators, George Will and Carl Rowan, agreed that targeted marketing by the tobacco companies is reprehensible. I urge my colleagues in the Congress to consider the thoughtful views of these two excellent commentators, and I ask that they be placed in the RECORD:

TOBACCO'S TARGETS

(By George F. Will)

While you read this column, three Americans will die of smoking-related illnesses. Not surprising, considering that in 1986 the surgeon general reported, among other horrific things, benzene concentrations in cigarettes up to 2,000 times greater than the amounts that caused Perrier water to be pulled from markets worldwide. What is surprising, and will flabbergast future generations, is that public policy is so flaccid regarding the nation's foremost cause of preventable death.

Policy may become more muscular in the aftermath of an anomalous controversy, one concerning a major corporation's attempts to market in a normal way a legal, indeed a subsidized, product. The product is addictive (80 percent of adults using it want to quit; two-thirds have tried and failed), sickening

and often lethal when used as it is intended to be used.

Today's subject is cigarettes, and the task, not exactly chivalric, is one of protecting "virile females." These women have various attributes, but the one most lovely to R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. is that they are minimally educated.

According to a company marketing memo, virile females are 18 to 20, have no education beyond high school, work in entry-level service or factory jobs, wear jeans and knit tops, watch "Roseanne, enjoy such events as motorcycle races, tractor pulls and monster truck competitions. Virile females are the market segment targeted by the new brand "Dakota," which may be promoted by Dakota-sponsored "Nights of the Living Hunks" and male strip shows.

Reynolds recently retreated from a plan to test-market a brand, "Uptown," targeted at blacks in inner cities, a group that already smokes much more than whites. (Billboards—advertisements that cannot be turned off or otherwise avoided—hawking cigarettes are concentrated most heavily in inner cities.)

Tobacco companies bring a chilly clarity to the task of coping with a shrinking market. They use sophisticated marketing like a sniper's rifle, drawing beads on the most vulnerable, manipulable Americans. The rate of smoking is two-and-a-half times as high among Americans who have not finished high school as among college graduates.

America pays \$52 billion annually—\$221 per American—in health care, insurance costs and lost productivity because of tobacco, which every year kills more Americans than World War II did. The toll from tobacco is far higher than from cocaine, crack and heroin combined. One thousand deaths a day, one every 90 seconds. If an industrial accident killed everyone in the Augusta, Ga., metropolitan area, the nation would be horrified. That is the scale of the annual tobacco disaster.

Last week, Sen. Edward Kennedy chaired a spirited hearing that considered, among other good ideas, Sen. Bill Bradley's proposal to deny tax deductions for tobacco advertising—\$2.5 billion of it annually. The companies, spending \$6.9 million a day on advertising and promotions, cheekily claim it is all aimed at winning market shares, and none of it is aimed at children.

But about half of all smokers start by the time they are 15; few start after 21. Only 10 percent of smokers switch brands in a year. Death and intelligence cost the cigarette companies 6,000 customers a day. That many new smokers must be found daily to keep the companies running in place.

Cigarette advertising plays upon teenagers' desire for autonomy and anxiety about social acceptance and sexual allure. If just 3 percent of cigarette sales are to underage children, that market segment spends \$1 billion, giving the companies \$150 million in profits.

New smokers are disproportionately women and minorities. Forty years ago, just 3 percent of women with cancer had lung cancer. Now 20 percent do.

You say cigarette advertising is off television? Look again. Cigarette signs are in most of the key television camera sight lines in sports arenas and stadiums. On NBC's 93-minute telecast of the 1989 Marlboro Grand Prix, there were 4,997 images of Marlboro signs, 519 of Marlboro billboards and 249 of the Marlboro car. The brand name was visi-

ble 46 of the 93 minutes—49 percent of the telecast.

Targeted marketing, a common tactic, is now considered disgusting when the targeted group is picked because it is badly educated and informed, and hence manipulable, and the product being marketed is injurious. But senior executives who set the tobacco companies' marketing strategies do not have daughters who fit the "virile female" profile.

One wonders: Do the executives' daughters smoke? If so, are the executives pleased? If so, are they not strange parents?

SULLIVAN'S CRUSADE

(By Carl T. Rowan)

Hallelujah! You and I can fly from one end of America to the other today without having to breathe any of that "Uptown" cigarette smoke targeted at blacks, or that "Dakota" smoke that the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. planned to market among "virile white women." Fact is, you won't have your sinuses and lungs befouled by anyone else's smoke of any kind, because this is the day when the "no smoking" light stays on permanently during some 18,000 flights within the 48 contiguous states.

But that is not the important tobacco story of this time. The news is that Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan has gone on an anti-tobacco crusade, bringing the Bush administration closer to a posture of honesty in its war on plants that kill people.

For years the United States has had the audacity to tell farmers in other countries they couldn't grow poppies or coca plants because someone would turn those crops into heroin and cocaine and make it possible for millions of Americans to destroy themselves. At the same time, the U.S. government was knuckling under to farmers in the U.S. tobacco states and to the tobacco lobby, even to the point of subsidizing tobacco crops that would produce emphysema, lung cancer and other life-shortening diseases for millions of Americans.

The United States has provoked snickers and outrage in recent days because of the revelation of a scheme to unleash the "drug bug"—the voracious malumbia caterpillar—on the coca crops of Peru, Bolivia, Colombia or any other neighboring countries.

The caterpillar caper would have looked even more outrageous than it does if Sullivan had not been on Capitol Hill saying that he was "troubled, outraged" that the tobacco industry is targeting ads at "women, minorities and young people." Sullivan spoke in the context of a campaign launched by Sen. Edward Kennedy to create a federal agency that would regulate tobacco products the way the Food and Drug Administration regulates medicines and certain food products.

While Sullivan did not endorse the Kennedy proposal, he gave it a push by releasing a report showing that smoking costs the nation \$52 billion in health-care costs and lost productivity every year. Sullivan said tobacco products cause more than 15 percent of all deaths in this country, with some 390,000 Americans dying of smoke-related illnesses last year.

Sullivan should be commended for adding nicotine to the list of the "dopes" that American are trying to banish.

There are, of course, millions of people in the tobacco industry who are screaming that "the government is trying to take away my source of livelihood."

That is, verbatim, what the impoverished coca-growing farmers of the Andean nations are saying.

CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO KENNETH AND MEREDITH RODMAN

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two of the most committed and tireless volunteers I know, Ken and Meredith Rodman of Westlake Village, CA. For the past 13 years, Ken and Meredith have volunteered their time and talents for countless clubs and organizations in the Conejo Valley, but have been especially important to the success of projects for the Jewish community.

Among their many activities, they have together chaired the Conejo Valley division of the United Jewish Fund for the past 5 years, represented the Conejo Valley on the San Fernando Valley Region Jewish Federation Council board and executive committee, and planned and implemented the 1989 Conejo Valley Jewish community survey.

Individually, they have served the Jewish Federation and Temple Etz Chaim in many other capacities, and have served in volunteer capacities in civic and school organizations. To honor their achievements and dedication, Ken and Meredith were presented with the inaugural Jewish Community Service Award on Sunday. It was richly deserved.

Mr. Speaker, President Bush referred to Americans serving their communities as a thousand points of light. By any reckoning, Ken and Meredith Rodman are two of the brightest stars in that firmament. I am sure my colleagues join me today in honoring their many contributions to their community, and to the spirit of voluntarism that helped make this country great.

WILLIAM E. TOLMAN HIGH SCHOOL CELEBRATING ITS 135TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, today it is my distinct pleasure to honor the students, alumni, teachers, and administrators of William E. Tolman High School which is celebrating its 135th anniversary this year.

Since 1855, Tolman High has been proudly serving the city of Pawtucket, RI. Tolman High has produced many great men and women for that community and for our Nation. Tolman High is known in the community as an exemplary school for preparing young men and women for the future. Tolman High sets high standards of excellence for all its members both inside and outside of the classroom. Tolman High also seeks to instill its students with the qualities needed to become productive citizens.

I am especially proud to recognize the school for its long tradition as an educational institution at a time when quality education is the primary need of our Nation. Tolman High has provided a guarantee for the future of our Nation for 135 years. I wish the school and its community continued success in the years to come.

A SALUTE TO UNITY DAY

HON. H. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to an organization dedicated to laying the foundation for true cultural understanding.

The Strength to Love Outreach Ministry of Mount Holly, NJ has created a program which will help us all to meet the social and racial challenges before us and lead us into the 21st century. The diversity of cultures being encountered by all citizens of this great American melting pot presents the opportunity for greater cultural awareness for all.

Many Burlington County residents will benefit from the presentation of Unity Day, being held at the Holbein School Wednesday, February 28. The program includes speeches, poetry readings and musical presentations designed for the cultural enrichment of the whole community.

The Rev. Eric Johnson, pastor of the Strength to Love Church of Mount Holly, believes the key to eradicating racism and promoting tolerance and understanding among all people lies in the hands of youth. The Strength to Love Outreach Ministry plans to make the concepts presented at Unity Day part of a national thrust toward education through the creation of academic learning centers at which members of many cultural backgrounds will have the opportunity to interact and share life experiences.

I applaud the concept of Unity Day and the work of the Strength to Love Outreach Ministry as means to convey interracial and cultural understanding to those who can make a difference.

TAMMY TUCKER: PALM BEACH COUNTY'S BRIGHT AND SHINING STAR

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, each and every day we are exposed to an aspect to the drug war. Some days give us hope while other days bring us despair. It is hope that we hold on to as we work to bring our Nation together as we fight this war.

Today, I would like to share with you a part of the hope we cling to in Palm Beach County. That hope was found in the life of Tammy Tucker. He has since passed on but left a

bright and shining path for our children to follow.

Tammy's work was consuming and the impact enormous. He established "No Dope" days and a "Rap-a-thon" in an attempt to keep our kids off drugs. His efforts in Palm Beach County were outstanding. More importantly, we can count on Tammy Tucker's work to provide a clear direction for our youth.

I hope you will join with me in saluting this bright and shining star of Palm Beach County.

FIGHTING THE SCOURGE OF ANTI-SEMITISM

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, as many of my colleagues and I have noted in the Congress, the dramatic and welcome changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have brought with them some unwelcome changes as well. The most disturbing is the rise of anti-Semitism, particularly in the Soviet Union, but in many cases in some of the countries of Eastern Europe as well.

It is important, Mr. Speaker, that we in the Congress express our unequivocal opposition to these renewed and very disturbing manifestations of racism in the Soviet Union. Earlier this week, there were press reports that Soviet prosecutors were beginning to take action against the most unsavory of these manifestations. While we welcome and applaud these official Soviet actions, it is important for us here in the Congress to make known our strong opposition to anti-Semitism. I have introduced House Concurrent Resolution 264 condemning anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. I urge my colleagues to join in cosponsoring this legislation.

The New York Times recently published an excellent column by Flora Lewis, "The Old Russian Scourge," which discusses the rise of anti-Semitism and which is a particularly useful summary of the rise of this ugly phenomenon. Mr. Speaker, I ask that Ms. Lewis' fine column be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give it thoughtful attention.

THE OLD RUSSIAN SCOURGE

PARIS.—Among the ugly costs of Communist rule was the failure to keep pace with revulsion at the ancient disease of anti-Semitism, let alone create a new mentality, as boasted. So a side effect of advancing release from repression in the East is revival of slogans of hate.

They have appeared openly in parts of Eastern Europe in this year of budding democracy. But the most ominous have come in the Russian heartland, where a combination of deliberate attempts to stir provocative disorder and atavistic prejudice are bringing old demons to the surface.

It was not unforeseen. As much as three years ago, Jews in Moscow told me of signs of renewed persecutions. Gorbachev reformers warned of a coalition of Communist hard-liners clinging to their privilege and anti-Communist nationalists exalting the mystical "purity" of Mother Russia.

Last weekend the Leningrad schoolteacher Nina Andreyeva, dubbed the "Pasionaria

of the conservatives," earned rousing applause at a Moscow rally denouncing Mikhail Gorbachev and company, crying, "Long live the unity of patriotic and socialist forces." Le Monde's correspondent Bernard Guetta translated it accurately to mean "Long live national-Communism," a reminder of an aggressive German movement called National Socialism.

The anguish expressed at the prospect of a unified German state comes in part from neighbors' concern at a new dimension of economic and political power in the center of Europe. But more, it stems from the vivid memory of the Nazis and their calculated inhumanity. At this point in history, there is more reason to worry about the infection of anti-Semitism farther East. It remains endemic.

For the first time, the Gorbachev regime has opened a criminal investigation of the organization Pamyat, which means memory, for violation of the law against "incitement to hatred and to national and racial conflict." It clearly represents a decision that more would be lost by ignoring Pamyat's anti-Semitic campaign than by a publicized prosecution.

The challenge was flagrant. There were not only speakers at Ms. Andreyeva's rally listing Jewish names as the source of Soviet ills. There was not only the incursion of Pamyat members at a Moscow meeting of liberal writers last month, shouting "Jews, Freemasons out—next time we'll come with machine guns."

There was an underground pamphlet, finally published by Moscow's Institute of Energy to show how bad things were, demanding that "Jews and their relations be forbidden to submit theses, to acquire academic degrees and knowledge, to join the Soviet Communist Party, to be elected to the Soviets, and to be named to leading positions in the party, the state elsewhere." It still took urgent insistence by reformist newspapers such as Literaturnaya Gazeta and Moscow News to move the prosecutor's office to act.

In Romania, vandals attacked a synagogue in the town of Oradea last week. In Hungary, an undercurrent of anti-Semitism is being exploited by nationalists in the campaign for free elections in March. A noted Western economist was told she couldn't join the board of a new Budapest joint venture because she was Jewish.

The Catholic Primate of Poland last year spoke abusively of Jews during the dispute about the convent at Auschwitz. Now, at last, work has evidently started on a new building site, and the Solidarity-led Polish Government has "deplored" the officially inspired anti-Semitic campaign that forced thousands of Jews to emigrate in 1968, offering return of citizenship to all. Diplomatic relations are being restored with Israel.

There are only a few thousand Jews left in Poland. But the point is that it takes deliberate will and effort to expunge a mental scourge, as it does to establish democracy. In Spain, the Government has signed an agreement giving Jewish and Protestant religions equal status with Catholics for the first time since the expulsion of Jews in 1492, and it is prepared for a similar accord with Moslems. Spain has been an inspiring example for the East in showing it is possible to move from dictatorship to democracy.

Mr. Gorbachev has opened the way for mass emigration of Jews. But it is no gain for the creation of a civil society in his country for them to be driven out. Overcoming anti-Semitism is another test of his

"new thinking" and his system's capacity for reform. It's another way in which Communism fell behind, and another reason to urge him to get on with democracy and guaranteed human rights.

TRIBUTE TO EAGLE SCOUT BRIAN PARKER

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Eagle Scout Brian Parker. Brian earned the rank of Eagle Scout while he was a member of Troop 10 in Lincoln, RI.

The process of becoming an Eagle Scout is a hardship which tests the fiber of the young men who take the challenge. Brian's perseverance and accomplishment lift him above the ordinary. Brian has displayed the courage, discipline, and leadership which forms the backbone of our Nation.

I wish to offer my congratulations to Brian and hope that he will continue to strive toward the goals he has established as a Boy Scout.

RECIPROCITY IN INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT ACT OF 1990

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself and our distinguished ranking minority member, Mr. HORTON, as well as Mr. BUSTAMANTE, I am, today, introducing legislation which will amend the Buy American Act of 1933 by requiring that any public interest waiver of that act meet with the approval of the U.S. Trade Representative.

I believe that this legislation is necessary to strengthen our negotiating position in the current renegotiation of the International Government Procurement Code. This legislative approach is the result of concerns raised at a hearing of the Legislation and National Security Subcommittee which was held on September 24, 1989. At that time, the subcommittee reviewed the implementation of the Buy American Act of 1989 and the operation of international procurement agreements.

As my colleagues know, the International Government Procurement Code is designed to eliminate procurement barriers to market access by extending equal treatment to foreign and domestic suppliers for Government purchases under the Code. Twenty countries, including the United States, are Code signatories. However, the provisions of the Code do not apply to procurement indispensable for national security or for national defense purposes. In addition, telecommunications, heavy electrical and transportation procurement are excluded.

It is estimated that only 10 to 20 percent of all Government procurement is covered by the Code and the vast majority of contracts and

dollar value—about 80 percent—are opportunities provided by U.S. Government procurement. However, at our September hearing the General Accounting Office reported that little progress had been made in expanding covered procurements and the United States was at a 4-to-1 disadvantage in sales opportunities under the Code.

As we have attempted to expand Code coverage in other areas where billions of potential sales opportunities with foreign governments for U.S. firms exist, it appears that defense trade agreements which have been negotiated outside of the Code may be complicating our ability to make progress in nondefense sectors. Under the so-called Reciprocal Memorandums of Understanding [MOU's], the Department of Defense has waived the Buy American Act. The practical effect of this has been to open up between 50 percent and 80 percent of U.S. Government procurement to those nations with whom we maintain bilateral MOU's. Unlike the Procurement Code, the MOU's provide for no specified procedures whereby U.S. contractors are assured information about prospective procurements. Thus, in exchange for access to a substantial share of our procurement market, we receive only a pledge of reciprocal access. This situation must change.

The problems such arrangements may cause to our larger trade goals was indicated at our hearing when the GAO in testimony on its review of international procurement issues for the subcommittee pointed out the following:

"* * * when you take into account the fact that roughly 80 percent of our procurement is defense procurement, when you take into account the fact that maybe as much as 80 percent of covered procurements under the Government Procurement Code are also covered under the reciprocal MOUs, I would say failure to link the defense reciprocal MOUs with what we are trying to achieve under the Government Procurement Code would probably weaken our hand.

"We are basically giving a lot of benefits under the reciprocal MOUs. However, we want things from foreign governments that don't fall under the MOUs. * * * so I think from a policy perspective * * * it seems to make better sense to try to link the two if we are going to have a better shot at achieving our trade policy objectives with respect to government procurement."

Mr. Speaker, the bill we are introducing today will do that. The Congress has attempted several times in the past to persuade, cajole, and otherwise nag the Department of Defense into looking at the broader trade and competitiveness implications in its defense trade agreements without much success. The world is changing too rapidly to disregard the fundamental fact that national security can no longer be defined purely in military terms. We must give our Government the tools to assert our international economic interest and end a situation where the trade policy of the United States has many conflicting voices within the executive branch. Such coordination can also assist in recognizing the rise of Government procurement opportunities in Eastern Europe which has recently shed the ideological strait-jacket of communism. And it will certainly put us in a better position to deal with the economic challenges as well as exploit the oppor-

tunities presented by economic integration of the European Community in 1992.

I also wish to inform my colleagues that the Government Operations Committee intends to continue to perform intense oversight over the implementation of the Buy American Act of 1988, a very significant part of the 1988 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act. On April 30, 1990, the U.S. Trade Representative will be reporting to the Congress on foreign government procurement discrimination. I am today announcing that hearings will be held on that report by the Legislation and National Security Subcommittee. The legislation which we have introduced today will, I hope, play an important role in the consideration of this important report to Congress.

Finally, I want to encourage my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation and look forward to early hearings by our subcommittee.

CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO DR. GEORGE RATHMANN

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. George Rathmann, the chairman of AMGEN Inc., and a strong supporter of research into kidney disease. As my colleagues may know, AMGEN, headquartered in Thousand Oaks, CA, is a pioneer in the exciting new field of biotechnology, a field that promises to revolutionize medicine. Indeed, biotechnology is doing so already.

But in addition to his challenging work with AMGEN, George is a strong supporter of research into the treatment of anemia associated with chronic kidney disease. For those efforts, the National Kidney Foundation of southern California is honoring him with a testimonial dinner on March 11.

Thanks to people like George Rathmann, the Kidney Foundation is able to continue its research to find the cause and cure of kidney and urological diseases and to attempt to enrich the quality of life for millions of Americans who suffer from renal failure—850,000 in southern California alone.

Mr. Speaker, I'm sure my colleagues join me in paying tribute to Dr. George Rathmann, and acknowledging his contributions to medicine.

THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, March 5, 1990, marks the 10th anniversary of the Channel Islands National Park. It was on this date in 1980 that President Carter signed Public Law 96-199, establishing the Nation's 40th national park on the islands of Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, Santa Barbara, San Miguel,

and Anacapa off the coast of Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties in California.

These islands, which are the seaward extension of the Santa Monica Mountains, encapsulate a unique marine and coastal environment. Because of their isolation from the mainland, they have remained relatively untouched, to the point where they have evolved several unique species and subspecies of plants and animals. They provide a refuge for many endangered marine mammals and birds, including sea elephants, sea lions, and seals, and their waters provide part of the annual migration route of the California Gray Whale.

Before the arrival of European explorers, the islands were used by the Chumash Indians, and artifacts may still be found there. "Discovered" by Portuguese explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo on his voyage of discovery under the Spanish flag in 1542, the islands have remained in a relatively undeveloped state. Cabrillo himself has been reported to have been buried there. Today they remain as islands in time, representing what the southern California coastline was like in centuries past.

Mr. Speaker, there are many people involved in any undertaking as involved as creating a national park, and I will name only a few today. Recent owners of the islands, including the last Dr. Carey Stanton, the Gherini family, the Vail family, the Nature Conservancy, and the U.S. Navy, all played a role in preserving this unique resource.

My own interest and concern for the islands was sparked—like many others I know—by Dr. Stanton's gracious hospitality over the years at his home on Santa Cruz Island. His love for the islands, and his determination to preserve them for future generations, was a key factor in the creation of the park. It was with his encouragement that, following the disastrous oil well blowout in the channel in 1969, I introduced legislation creating an oil-free sanctuary on the State tidelands surrounding the islands. Then-Gov. Ronald Reagan signed the bill into law, providing a key element of protection to the islands. At the same time, my colleague, the late Congressman Charles Teague, successfully lobbied for the creation of a Federal ecological preserve and buffer zone off the Santa Barbara coast.

In 1979, following my own election to Congress, I introduced legislation in the House of Representatives, H.R. 2975, establishing the Channel Islands National Park. A key element in the progress of the legislation was Dr. Stanton's agreement to deed the major portion of Santa Cruz Island to the Nature Conservancy under very generous terms, an agreement facilitated by a timely grant of funds from ARCO.

Another key element was the enduring work and testimony of Bill Ehorn—superintendent of the Channel Islands National Monument and superintendent of the park itself until last year—who provided much of the motive power toward passage. The U.S. Navy contributed by its position on the legislation, a very generous decision on its part; the Navy continues to be helpful. And the many local residents who supported creation of the park—the people of Ventura and Santa Bar-

bara Counties—all share in the credit for its passage.

Finally, I cannot end this tale without reporting the contribution of the late Representative Phil Burton, then-chairman of the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Insular Affairs, on which I served then as now. Phil, whose persuasive powers are legend in this House, agreed to roll my bill into an omnibus parks bill he was pushing. The juggernaut swept through the House on the suspension calendar, passed the Senate by a vote of 67 to 6, and on George Washington's Birthday was sent to the President, who signed the bill on March 5, 1980.

And so it was that the home of Santa Cruz Island fox, the giant coreopsis, the brown pelican, the sea elephants, and the gray whale—"discovered" over time by the Chumash, by Cabrillo, by the Spanish Rancheros, and then the Americans—today lies off our coast as a permanent legacy to our own and future generations, a lasting preserve for the grandeur and glory of nature at its finest: the Channel Islands National Park.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a grateful mixture of both humility and pride that I extend to the citizens of Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties, to the National Park Service, to Mack Shaver, the current superintendent and his dedicated staff, to Fran Carter and the Friends of the Channel Islands National Park, and to all those individuals—named and unnamed, including my staff—who played a part in making this park a reality, the very best wishes and congratulations of the U.S. House of Representatives on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Channel Islands National Park.

May there be many more.

A TRIBUTE TO TWO NEW MEXICO FIRMS FOR SBA REGION AWARDS

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize two firms in New Mexico who were recently awarded the Small Business Administration Region Awards.

MicroSage, which is based in Los Alamos and owned by Mitchell Chi and Vincent Nicolosi, has been named the Small Business Subcontractor of the Year in a 5-State region including New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas. MicroSage trains individuals to use computer software at Los Alamos National Laboratory. It also does consulting work and within the last 2 years, has opened a retail computer store in Los Alamos.

MicroSage was awarded a contract with Los Alamos laboratories last fall to supply hard-disk drives and storage systems for computers in addition to their training more than 3,000 laboratory employees, from scientists to secretaries. Their success comes from going above and beyond contract requirements by spending the extra time needed so that each student completely understands the training.

S. Systems Corp. of Albuquerque has been named the 1990 Small Business Prime Con-

tractor of the Year for the same region S. Systems is a Los Angeles-based firm owned by Troy Davis.

S. Systems provides engineering and technical services at the developmental Optics facility at the Air Force Weapons Laboratory at Kirtland Air Force Base. Working in support of the Lab's advanced radiation directorate laser program, S. Systems designs, fabricates and coats optics—lenses, mirrors and windows—primarily for two large research lasers at Kirtland.

Although S. Systems is a Los Angeles based firm its Albuquerque division received the SBA award. The Albuquerque division started in 1986 with a staff of four. Due to their superlative work and increase in business, they currently employ 24. S. Systems gets virtually all its business from the Air Force and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and about 25 percent of the company's work here is related to the Strategic Defense Initiative, or star wars program.

I am pleased to commend MicroSage and S. Systems for their outstanding work in the computer and optics field, respectively, and as recipients of the 1990 Small Business Administration Region Awards.

TRIBUTE TO KEVIN PARKER

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding young man who has continued to excel at the highest level.

Kevin Parker, who already earned the rank of Eagle Scout while a member of Troop 10 in Lincoln, RI, has continued his mission as a Boy Scout. Kevin has earned the Silver Palm, an achievement which is among the highest that Boy Scouts can accomplish. Kevin has gone above and beyond the ordinary in his efforts and has displayed the qualities of courage and leadership for which our Nation stands.

I extend my congratulations to Kevin and I hope that he will continue to strive for excellence. His uncommon effort and achievement set outstanding examples that I hope others will follow.

REPAIRING EDUCATION

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, on February 8, 1990, the Allstate Insurance Company convened its third forum entitled "Labor Force 2000." Allstate brought together corporate and education leaders, government officials, and politicians from across the country to forge community-wide support networks for education.

The Allstate approach is based on two simple ideas. First, education is the most cru-

cial element in America's economic strength. Second, our education systems can succeed only when business, schools, government, and the community work cooperatively to solve the real problems confronting education.

Mr. Speaker, Allstate is putting these ideas into practice. Through Labor Force 2000, businesses and educators are forming links that, I hope, will transcend their differences on education, and result in productive working relationships.

These forums are a first step toward repairing our Nation's educational achievement. Allstate is clearly making a difference.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the RECORD at this point remarks given by Wayne Hedien, chairman and CEO of Allstate, at the Labor Force 2000 Forum. I commend this speech to anyone concerned about education in this country.

REMARKS BY WAYNE E. HEDIEN, CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, ALLSTATE INSURANCE CO.

Thank you.

There is a tradition of community involvement at Allstate.

It probably goes all the way back to our parent company, Sears Roebuck. A long time ago, Sears' legendary chairman Gen. Robert Wood said, "business must account for its stewardship, not only on the balance sheet, but also in matters of social responsibility."

We've tried to put that principle into practice in a number of ways.

Since 1951, for instance, the Allstate Foundation has been making significant contributions to worthwhile causes across the country.

As a corporation, we've also crusaded for safety on the highways, and in the home.

We've worked to increase the availability of affordable housing in urban neighborhoods.

We've helped promote health and fitness for all age groups in our society.

And above all, we've tried to lend a hand to our neighbors—whenever and however we can.

We even have an organization in Allstate called "Helping Hands," that supports the involvement of Allstate people in a wide variety of charitable projects.

I'm proud to say that three out of every four Allstate employees are active in these volunteer programs across the country—from community gardens . . . to special olympics . . . to seniors day celebrations.

So the idea of sharing our talents and resources with others is pretty well ingrained at Allstate. In fact, the commitment to society and community has been formally identified as one of four basic principles that guide the decision-making process in our company.

It's a priority right up there with our commitment to customers . . . to employees . . . and to quality in everything we do.

It's a commitment I personally support as Allstate's CEO.

But I don't think that makes me or my company unique.

For most leading corporations today, business as usual includes a dedication to corporate citizenship of the highest order.

In some ways, that represents a change from the prevailing attitudes of a century . . . or even a generation . . . ago.

But it's definitely a change for the better. And it's based on some very sound reasons.

In the first place, community involvement makes good business sense. Better fed, better housed, better educated employees make better workers.

And better communities make it easier to hire and retain them.

We've also learned that corporate social responsibility is good for our image. And a good image is absolutely essential in today's media-conscious environment.

But beyond these sometimes self-serving reasons, business gets involved in the community because this is America.

In Europe, for instance, companies traditionally aren't as active in civic and philanthropic affairs.

But in our pluralist and populist tradition, we believe that the ultimate aim of every institution must include serving the public interest.

That's true for government. It's true for nonprofit groups and community organizations. And it's true for business, too.

We have to pay our democratic dues just like everyone else.

But all that just helps explain why companies are involved with society in general.

What about the issue we are addressing today?

Why are corporations especially concerned with the future of America's schools?

And what can we do to help ensure the success of our joint efforts?

Let me briefly take a crack at answering those two questions.

First, why has business made the issue of education such a priority on its social agenda?

I think there are two reasons.

The first is simple self-preservation.

As we begin the '90s, businesspeople find themselves staring at double-barreled dilemma.

On the one hand, we're facing a severe labor shortage by the end of the decade.

Our population is increasing at a rate slower than in any era since the great depression. It's also getting older.

As a result, by the year 2000, the workforce will be growing at less than 1 per cent per year . . . while economists expect the GNP to be growing at something like 3 per cent annually.

But that's only part of the problem, because while we will have fewer workers to draw on . . . we will also be making more demands on them.

We may think that computers and cable TV already bombard us with too many facts. But as the information age unfolds, tomorrow's workers will have to know more than ever—about all kinds of things.

And it's not just raw knowledge they'll need. After all, microchips can shrink centuries of learning down into circuits smaller than your thumbnail.

But in a world where change is the rule, rather than the exception, what we really need are people who know how to use the information at their fingertips.

That means we need people who can make connections . . . explore options. We need innovation and entrepreneurship.

So when business looks at the year 2000, we see a world where fewer workers . . . will have to exercise more creativity and initiative than ever before.

Employees and corporations will have to learn how to work harder and, above all, smarter!

Obviously, such a scenario suggests that CEOs and school superintendents alike should re-think the way we prepare ourselves and our people for the future.

Which brings me to my second reason why business has become so involved with education—because corporations and the schools face many of the same issues . . . and have many of the same goals.

Take the labor shortage I mentioned. The same demographic facts of life will also produce a student shortage.

Or take another issue—the increasing ethnic diversity of our student and employee population.

By the year 2000, more than 85 percent of all new employees entering the workforce will be minorities and women . . . while one out of every three American students will be members of minority groups.

For both our institutions, the real challenge will be to create environments that are truly "heterogeneous"—where people are neither advantaged nor disadvantaged because of their background . . . and where different people are encouraged to make the best possible use of their different talents.

One more common issue facing business and education is the globalization of industry and ideas.

We're moving closer and closer to a world marketplace. Europe 1992 . . . the emerging economies of the Eastern bloc and Pacific rim—all the signs point to greater economic interdependence in the future.

Meanwhile, we're also moving closer to a world culture. Fashions . . . music . . . the media—they look and sound familiar, whether you're in Tokyo . . . Turin . . . or Toledo.

Now, globalization creates opportunities as well as challenges.

But when more than half of all adult Americans can't find England or France on a map . . . and when the average American business school graduate knows about as much math as the average eighth grader in Japan . . . we're clearly not ready to become full-fledged citizens of the world.

So as executives and educators, we face many of the same issues. There are many ways we can learn from . . . and help . . . each other.

Which brings me to my second topic.

What can we do to ensure the success of our emerging business/education partnerships?

Well, at meetings like this, we usually focus on the external obstacles we face. Funding, logistics, bureaucracy.

But to paraphrase "Pogo" . . . when it comes to joint efforts by executives and educators . . . maybe the real enemy is us.

Because even though we both have an enormous stake in the success of our schools, we still approach education reform from different directions . . . and envision solutions largely from our own perspective.

That's something we don't often say out loud. But it's an observation that's reinforced by the results of surveys done over the past year in conjunction with this forum.

The first, you may remember, was conducted last year by Allstate and Fortune magazine. It questioned business leaders around the country—people like me, and my colleagues.

The second survey was conducted this year by our Allstate research center. It was co-sponsored by the American Association of School Administrators.

We asked many of the same questions as in the Fortune study. This time, though, we surveyed members of the education establishment—people like Dean Speicher and his colleagues.

Comparing responses to the two surveys revealed some interesting differences of opinion and perspective.

For instance, asked to grade the performance of American public education, Dr. Speicher's colleagues said the system was doing a pretty good job. They gave it a B—.

My colleagues said the performance was only fair, and gave it a C—.

Here is maybe an even more revealing result. More than half of the educators said America's school system is as good or better than Japan's.

More than nine out of ten executives thought ours is clearly worse.

But what about trends—where we've been, and where we're going?

Well, about three-fourths of the educators said they believe our public schools are better in 1990 than they were ten years ago.

About the same percentage expects them to improve during the coming decade, too.

Almost two out of three executives, on the other hand, said public education got worse—not better—during the '80s.

And less than half predicted any real improvement in the next ten years.

All right then, we asked, why are our schools having problems?

Here, Dr. Speicher's colleagues and business people did agree on several important factors—including lack of parental involvement . . . and poorly motivated students.

But there were significant differences, too. Educators, for instance, were more than twice as likely to place part of the blame on budget cuts . . .

While executives cited inadequately trained . . . low academic standards . . . and lack of emphasis on basic skills—again, twice as often as educators.

When asked what it would take to turn our schools around, we did get agreement on several key points.

Both educators and executives believe getting parents more involved . . . making teachers more accountable . . . and doing a better job of motivating students were key objectives.

Again, though, there were differences. Some you might not expect—for instance, executives were more likely than educators to propose bigger salaries and smaller classes for teachers.

But executives were also twice as likely to favor a greater emphasis on basic skills . . . and three times more supportive of parents' right to choose whatever schools seem best for their children.

Finally, when we asked what companies should do to help the schools, educators were inclined to suggest supporting tax increases . . . and contributing materials and equipment.

Executives favored contributing materials, too. But they were also more likely to mention donating money . . . manpower, in the form of employee lecturers and tutors . . . and giving part time jobs to students.

Now, based on these differing responses, I'm not saying who's right . . . or whose perspective makes more sense. In most cases, the answer probably lies somewhere in the middle.

But one thing is clear. What we have here is a real failure to communicate.

And it's costing us.

Look, for example, at the survey's final question. We asked, "overall, considering what you know about current involvement, how much difference do you think U.S. companies' efforts have made in the quality of the education provided by your area's public education system?"

Only about a fourth of the executives and educators said companies were having a real impact on the schools in their area.

More than half said they hadn't made a difference at all.

If that's true, it probably reflects the fact that business and education have been focusing on joint efforts for a relatively short time.

Our first forum, for instance, was only held a year ago. And we all know it can take large organizations a while to translate ideas into action.

But, if business isn't having a major impact on education, it also reflects the fact that . . . executives and educators still often see the world in different ways.

And it's hampering our efforts to get America's learning curve pointed in the right direction once again.

So what can we do about it?

It seems to me we have two choices.

We can draw a line in the dirt and say, "you stay on your side, and we'll stay on ours."

That's been our traditional approach. Oh, we've crossed over from time to time with programs like adopt-a-school. But basically, we've kept our distance.

That plan, however, hasn't really resolved some of the fundamental problems confronting American education.

Which is why we created this forum in the first place. We believed that if executives and educators want to be truly effective advocates for reform, we have to get past our preconceptions . . . and focus on the problems instead.

And we have to include others in the effort.

In other words, we need to rub out the line between us . . . draw a big circle instead . . . and invite everyone in.

As our first forum report makes clear, the best way to do all that is to tackle the issue where it matters most . . . and where we can do the most good—at the local level.

In just a few minutes, we'll hear examples of that principle in action.

The projects highlighted on this afternoon's program . . . and in the supplemental forum report you'll be receiving today . . . were based on a consensus that came from within the community—not just business or education . . . but all the constituencies concerned about our schools.

Their experience shows that when people of good will get together, something very powerful happens.

Talk to those involved and you'll find that parents and teachers . . . executives and administrators . . . government officials and civic leaders . . . don't have to sit down for very long before they find that the other guys have something to offer, too.

From there, it's possible to create a common agenda . . . and a shared strategy.

And from that vision, springs success.

So that's our first recommendation—the revolution begins with one school . . . one district . . . one town at a time, and everyone plays a part.

But there is also a need to support that kind of consensus at the State and national level, too.

To keep communicating between and among the various groups with a stake in America's educational future.

I'll tell you the truth—I think of myself as a person who's fairly aware of the issues facing education. I read the articles and the reports, like all of you do.

But I rarely get the chance to exchange ideas with people like Lauro Cavazos and

Phil Swain . . . Dean Speicher and Al Shanker . . . Bob Jones and Jean McGrew . . . and the panelists that we've assembled for this afternoon.

And every time I do get the opportunity . . . Like today . . . I learn something. I see an issue in a different way. I think about a problem from another perspective.

In other words, I also get educated.

So what I'm proposing is a kind of continuing education program for educators . . . and executives . . . and everyone else interested in our schools.

An ongoing forum where we can share insights and suggestions. Where we can learn more about each other's proposal. Where we can clean the air, and take a fresh look at our options.

I don't know that form such a group should take. But I do know that it's necessary if we expect to achieve real and lasting education reform in America.

So I promise that Allstate will further explore the idea in conjunction with other groups and individuals.

And we'll report back to you with the results.

Let me leave you with one final thought.

This is our third such forum on education. And it's our biggest turnout yet.

Which suggests that more and more executives and educators understand the importance of such efforts.

We realize we must act together and soon.

Because we're not just talking about improving our productivity . . . or raising S.A.T. scores.

We're talking about improving our society . . . and raising our expectations for generations to come.

When my predecessor, Dick Haayen, opened the first Allstate forum on education, he talked about "the wealth of nations."

He said Adam Smith's concept of people as a country's most valuable asset has been best illustrated by the history of free enterprise in America.

But history is full of little ironies. Today, we find millions of workers in Eastern Europe demonstrating—and even dying—for that deal . . .

While back here at home, America goes on squandering its human resources by allowing our schools and our students to settle for less than the best.

Maybe it's time we took a cue from the folks over there.

In his first New Year's Day address last month, New Czechoslovakian President Vaclav Havel told his people that they were at least partially responsible for 40 years of communism because "(we) accepted it as an inalterable fact, and thereby kept it running."

The same might be said of us—if we accept substandard education as an inalterable fact . . . and thereby keep our schools running at a fraction of their potential.

As Charles DeGaulle—another European leader of an earlier generation—said: "People get the history they deserve."

Let's agree to do what's necessary today . . . so that a generation from now, history can say we gave the children of America the education they deserved.

Thank you. And good luck in your good work.

FOREIGN CONTRACTING AUDIT EQUITY ACT OF 1990

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Foreign Contracting Audit Equity Act of 1990. This legislation will correct a serious deficiency in our ability to protect U.S. tax dollars in the procurement of defense and other items from abroad.

The bill being introduced today would put audit requirements for U.S. firms and their foreign competitors on a level playing field. It will require foreign firms, when performing U.S. Government contracts, to open their books and records for audit purposes. Failure to respond to a subpoena for such records from the head of the U.S. Government agency making the procurement could trigger court action resulting in substantial penalties, including suspension of payments.

Congress took appropriate action in 1985 to outlaw what had become a practice of charging costs such as kennel fees, country club dues, advertising, and entertainment as part of overhead expenses for defense contracts. However, the Office of the Department of Defense inspector general's report last year on "Field Pricing Support and Postaward Audit of Contracts with Foreign Companies," reveals that we remain excessively vulnerable to such mischarges and overpricing when we contract with foreign firms providing goods to the U.S. Government.

The IG's extensive review supports the need for this legislation. It shows that hundreds of millions of dollars in potential reductions in defense contract costs are at stake. With billions of dollars being awarded each year to foreign firms by the Department of Defense, it is only fair that foreign firms be held to the same audit standards we apply to our own defense contractors. In addition, we must recognize that to accept lax enforcement of these standards, thereby paying for unallowable costs and overpricing, is undercutting our own international competitiveness by subsidizing foreign contractors. This is a form of "foreign aid" to foreign defense contractors that we cannot allow to continue.

Official Government policy, as directed by the Competition in Contracting Act and expressed in Federal Acquisition Regulations, is to acquire all goods and services on a competitive basis to the maximum extent possible. However, it is possible to have two or more suppliers for a product and still not have price competition. This occurs when factors such as technical design or performance, not price, dominate the source selection. Such "negotiated contracts," while still associated with competitive procedures, require the Government contracting officer to obtain accurate information on contractor costs.

When contractors fail to disclose relevant cost and pricing data with respect to such negotiated contracts, the Government may pay a higher price than warranted. The Truth in Negotiations Act of 1962 requires contractors and subcontractors to submit cost and pricing

data on certain noncompetitive price proposals and to certify that the data submitted are accurate, complete, and current. It also provides for price reductions if it is later found—through post-award audits—that “defective” information significantly increased the price of the contract.

Such defective pricing reviews which rely on access to contractor records have proven to be extremely useful tools in reducing the cost of defense and other contracts to the Federal Government. The inspector general of the Department of Defense has stressed the importance of such audits stating that about \$19 is saved for the Government for every \$1 of audit effort. The DOD contracting organizations reported that last year, 554 significant postaward Defense Contract Audit Agency contract audit reports had challenged \$1.6 billion in proposed contract costs. It is clear from these figures that such audits can make a substantial contribution toward reducing the cost of defense through tough but fair review of defense contractor pricing proposals.

But tough and fair review of pricing proposals of foreign contractors, in many instances, is impossible due to the inability of U.S. auditors to inspect records. And the foreign auditors trained to assist U.S. contracting officials do not provide adequate support in negotiations. Since the Department of Defense spends more than \$10 billion per year in contracts and subcontracts abroad, the potential for savings is considerable.

It is important to understand that such a situation was never intended under current law or through international government procurement agreements on defense trade with our allies. On the latter point, while the United States has negotiated so-called reciprocal audit annexes with Canada, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and West Germany, it was never intended that U.S. audit standards would be waived. On the contrary, the specific purpose of such agreements was to train auditors from these countries to assist U.S. contracting officials in reviewing cost proposals in concluding negotiated contracts with foreign firms consistent with Federal acquisition regulations.

Unfortunately, these agreements are just not working. U.S. contracting officers are unable to obtain quality audit services on a timely basis. The allowability of millions of dollars of costs of foreign contracts have come into question. Yet, our ability to challenge these costs has been undercut by the failure of effective implementation of the audit agreements and inability of the Department of Defense to remedy the situation.

Testimony taken at a hearing last year by the Legislation and National Security Subcommittee, which I chair, clearly demonstrated these problems. In one example cited by the DOD IG, the profit margin for a sole source weapons contract to a foreign firm was reportedly increased to cover the cost of a contingent fee of more than \$600,000 to a U.S. agent of the foreign contractor for “expedited mail services.” Contingent fees to U.S. contractors are unallowable under Federal acquisition regulations. An official memo on this negotiation stated that the fee could approach \$6 million if all contract options were exercised. Yet, it appears that the profit margin in

the contract was increased to block a stalemate in negotiations. Was such a fee allowable and how much of the profit margin covered such costs? We don't know because we can't get a good audit.

In another instance, \$12.7 million was charged by a foreign contractor in so-called “levies” which are defined as commercial exploitation charges despite the fact that a 1987 agreement established procedures allowing U.S. contracting officers to request waivers of such charges. These levies do nothing except add to the cost of the contract. The lack of audit support to U.S. contracting officers helped result in this overcharge to the American taxpayer.

Timeliness of foreign audits performed is also another area of deficiency. A review of timeliness of two audit reports by the Department of Defense inspector general found U.S. requested audit reviews delayed by no less than 5 months and for as long as 8 months. It has been noted that these audits were received only after the matter was raised to higher levels of the contracting command and the ministries of defense in the countries involved.

U.S. contracting officers considered the foreign audit reports to be unresponsive because they did not provide sufficient details. Overall, the DOD inspector general found 65 percent of the European audit reports unresponsive to the audit requests. Of specific concern was the lack of coverage of unallowable costs which are based on U.S. law and cannot be waived under any circumstances. The Federal acquisition regulations, part 31 states that certain costs including entertainment, contributions, bad debts, interest, and other financial costs will not be charged to U.S. Government contracts. These unallowable costs were not addressed more than 75 percent of the time by foreign auditors, raising concern that millions of dollars may have been inappropriately charged by foreign firms to U.S. defense contracts. Moreover, certain foreign government officials absolutely refused to check for such unallowable costs.

On the average, roughly 15 percent of negotiated contract costs are questioned by Defense Contract Audit Agency auditors in reviewing foreign contract proposals in Europe. The IG study which was the subject of our subcommittee's hearing found that the foreign audit work reviewed questioned an average of only 1.26 percent of proposed costs with some foreign auditors actually adding about 6 percent to the negotiated contract price proposals. Clearly, the potential for reducing the cost of foreign defense contracts through adequate pricing reviews is considerable. Had 15 percent of the \$819 million in proposed costs which were reviewed been questioned, instead of 1.26 percent, over \$121 million would have been on the table for negotiation. If only 50 percent of those challenged had been sustained, the U.S. taxpayers would have saved over \$60 million. Had 15 percent of the \$4.2 billion in negotiated contracts awarded to the countries reviewed in this report been subject to question, the potential cost reduction would have soared to \$600 million. We can certainly ill afford to leave hundreds of millions of dollars in such potential cost reductions in U.S.

contracts with foreign firms on the negotiating table.

The value of foreign procurement funded by tax dollars each year is in the billions of dollars. However, the current arrangements whereby U.S. contracting officers appear to be routinely refused adequate audit support continues to put at risk tens of millions, if not hundreds of millions, of taxpayer dollars. The Foreign Contracting Audit Equity Act will correct this situation. The Government Operations Committee's legislation and National Security Subcommittee will hold hearings on the bill in the next few weeks. I encourage my colleagues to support its enactment when it reaches the floor.

ST. CROIX PARISHIONERS AND STUDENTS PROVIDE INSPIRATION AFTER HURRICANE HUGO

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, the fury of Hurricane Hugo, whose 200-miles-per-hour winds caused enormous destruction in the U.S. Virgin Islands, also brought out the dedication and strength of many people in our community. Thousands of our people huddled together in darkness to survive the storm, then joined hands to work together in the sunlight to rebuild their homes, businesses, and lives.

Two such heroic groups are the students and teachers at St. Joseph's High School and the parishioners and clergy of St. Ann's Parish at Barrenspot on St. Croix. Whether they were praying together for sheer survival, or working together to rebuild classrooms and the parish center, these students and parishioners have been a model of dedication and community effort. Under the leadership of Bishop Sean O'Malley, they have been an inspiration to the Virgin Islands.

Brother James Petrait, who chairs the Science Department at St. Joseph's High School, has recorded the experience of living through Hurricane Hugo in two moving articles that I want to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so they will get the national attention they deserve. Brother James also has begun a “Seeds for New Life” campaign that is seeking donations of garden tools and seeds, as explained in the first article.

In reading Brother Petrait's articles, I am reminded of two fundamental facts that we, too, easily forget. First, the value of humility. When Mother Nature unleashes her full power, we human beings are just grass in the wind. Our power is like nothing compared to that of nature. Second, when destruction is overwhelming, it is most important that we thank God for life. The people of St. Joseph's and St. Ann's, who lost so much in material wealth, have found renewed strength and deep meaning in the simple blessing of life. That is a lesson for us all.

Two articles from the Pilot, the paper of the Boston Archdiocese, and the St. Croix Avis follow here:

[From the Boston Pilot]

THANK GOD FOR LIFE AND FRIENDS

(By Brother James A. Petrait, O.S.F.S.)

It has been several months since we experienced living through the eye of Hurricane Hugo on St. Croix and the effects of the terrible disaster are still with us. Many still have no homes or have severely damaged dwellings. Much of the island is still without electrical power, phone service, and running water. But we are rebuilding thanks to generous help of our friends in the States and elsewhere.

I remember well that September night of devastation when the eye of Hugo and its six tornadoes and winds of over 200 miles per hour near it hovered over the island for a long time and I will never forget the awesome sight of the devastation of over 95 percent of the buildings on seeing it the "morning after". That included the twisted mass of steel which was once St. Ann's Parish Center located where I live and the millions of dollars of damage done to the campus of St. Joseph High School where I teach.

But I also remember the first words that many of us said to each other after this disaster. "Thank God for life" was both our greeting and our prayer. We may have lost many of our material things but we still had the gift of life from our Creator.

The first week after Hugo was as bad as the night of that hurricane. Almost all of the communications on St. Croix were non-existent and it was very difficult for us to contact the outside world or each other. I recall desperately listening to the "Voice of America" on the shortwave radio for some news about St. Croix and finding out that there was little or none. Then I found out that much of the press in the States was giving the wrong news by sensationalizing the looting, which could have happened anywhere, and not the awesome devastation and human suffering.

However, many of our friends soon found out and during the second month after Hugo much help started to come in from all of these good people. We are very thankful for that help and we are thankful that we still have life. We of St. Croix still need your material help—at St. Ann's, St. Joseph High School, and all over this largest U.S. Virgin Islands. But we also need your prayers to sustain us during the many delays and turned-down insurance claims and other requests for help. In return you can be assured that you will be remembered in all of our prayers from this island of the "Holy Cross".

In addition to the other help, I am in need of any kind of flower and vegetable seeds and small garden tools for my "Seeds for a New Life" program for my science students. My mailing address is: St. Joseph High School, #3 Mt. Pleasant, Route 2, Frederiksted, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, 00840.

[From the St. Croix Avis, Nov. 5-6, 1989]

IN THE EYE OF HUGO

(By Brother James A. Petrait, O.S.F.S.)

During one of my science classes at St. Joseph High School on St. Croix on Friday, September 15, 1989, we said a prayer that the coming hurricane named Hugo would pass us by as most do. At least, we hoped that it would only come close enough to give us some more rain water for our cisterns and perhaps to give us a day off from school because of excessive rain.

By Saturday morning, the reports on radio and TV started becoming more serious. They said that it was a good chance

that a Level 4 hurricane would hit St. Croix by Sunday evening. Looking at my hurricane map, I noted that a Level 4 hurricane would result in roofs coming from houses and lighter structures blowing away.

All day Saturday at St. Ann's Parish on Barrenspot Hill, where I live, everyone helped in putting up plywood to cover the picture windows on the rectory and taping all of the other windows. Few seemed to be convinced that this would be a hurricane that would cause much damage but that it was good to be ready for it. On Saturday afternoon, a hurricane warning was issued and the weather was already becoming stormier.

In the basement of St. Ann's rectory is a cable TV control station for the Catholic Cable Network on St. Croix. As one of the operators of the station, I played some announcements with a special prayer for protection of life from the coming hurricane. In the audio portion, I continuously played a tape of a group saying the mysteries of the rosary. I know that the prayers of all who joined in somehow did help to protect most of the human life on St. Croix.

On Sunday morning, the weather was still not too bad. The 9 am and 11:30 am Masses at St. Ann's were held as usual. St. Ann's is noted for being one of the largest and most charismatic Catholic parishes in the Caribbean area. The 9 a.m. Mass was held in the large Parish Center building. This open-sided structure made of steel beams could hold 1200 people. Many of the seats were filled and the congregation praised and worshipped the Lord in their usual dynamic way.

On Sunday afternoon, the winds started blowing much stronger. The first floor TV studio and guest room at St. Ann's rectory has a concrete ceiling and is below the main stairs. I know that this would be the safest place to stay during the storm. Around 4 p.m. in the afternoon, the pastor, Fr. Elliott Thomas, became convinced also.

By Sunday evening, the winds were blowing fast enough that it would have been dangerous to go outside the building anymore. After 7 p.m., the winds really started blowing and beginnings of around a foot of rain began to come down. Fr. Elliott and I waited, listened to the radio, and prayed several rosaries together. The radio gave a report that we should not worry because the eye of the hurricane would probably miss St. Croix.

Then we heard loud noises, things were falling all over on top of the concrete ceiling and all around us. There were sounds of heavy objects falling and the sounds of twisting and bouncing pieces of metal. Looking out the window, I could see nothing but an eerie glow with all of the debris from the building and trees looking like a snowstorm in a place that has never seen snow.

More rosaries were said and all of the local radio stations stopped operating. One of the stations on St. Thomas was still operating and was giving a continuous stream of messages for help. At one point the Governor of the Virgin Islands had to use this broadcast station to give instructions to the police chief of St. Croix. No one seemed to know what was really happening on our island. We knew by our experience however that this was a very destructive storm.

The winds continued to howl with a pitch that I never heard before and the loud noises continued into the small hours of Monday morning. Water started dripping through the concrete ceiling and for awhile, I thought some of the concrete walls would be blown over.

Then around 2 a.m., everything stopped and it was completely still and quiet. We were in the eye of the hurricane! They said previously that the average winds in the eye would be 140 mph! Around that time my ears felt the same way as they do in going up in an airplane or high location. They felt like popping! The air pressure had become extremely low.

After 3 a.m., the winds started to subside a little and we felt that the hurricane had finally passed us by. We were then able to fall asleep resting in the arms of our God as never before.

Around 6 a.m., we were awakened by the breaking of daylight. Even though the winds were still strong and the rain was still falling, we could not resist to take a look at the outside world. And what a look that was! This was our "day after"! All around there was incredible damage.

The St. Ann's Parish Center was no longer a Parish Center. It was now a mass of twisted steel and a monument to the force of destruction. The roof on 2 of the rooms of the rectory were completely blown off and most of the galvanized covering on the other parts of the house were far away.

One of the rooms with a missing roof was that of Fr. Elliott. Thank God that he did not stay up there! A piece of porch railing broke off and hit a covered picture window in the dining room and blew it out and hurled a huge dining room table across the room. A large and heavy cabinet of dishes moved down the room and turned the corner into Fr. Elliott's room! Dishes and other debris were all over in 2 or 3 inches of water.

The roof and galvanized sheets on the roof of my room had been spared but one window and curtains were completely blown away and a heavy air conditioner flew 20 feet from the wall in which it was mounted. Some of my belongings were water damaged but I was fortunate compared to the damage suffered by others.

Bishop Sean O'Malley of the Virgin Islands had been staying at St. Joseph's Rectory, 4 miles away from St. Ann's during the storm. Fr. Elliott and I attempted to go see him but we were not able to make it very far down the usual road because of all of the fallen trees. The destruction we saw all over was mind-boggling. Almost every house was damaged and many other buildings looked similar to the Parish Center at St. Ann's. And on top of that a heavy smell of rotting vegetation filled the air.

Later I was able to arrive at the campus of St. Joseph High School and I saw the tremendous damage done to the school. Many of the roofs of the individual classroom buildings were off and a large part of the gym building was damaged. My own science classroom had its roof completely lifted off and much of the contents inside were scrambled and laying in 3 inches of green water on the floor. If that wasn't bad enough, the mosquitoes had also become plentiful from the stagnant water.

During the time after the storm, a few of the people on St. Croix took part in what was now known here as the "second hurricane." With stores that were severely damaged and with few police or national guard, the looting took place. In a short while practically, the whole economic system on St. Croix had collapsed. Beautiful stores were now empty shells with debris decaying in putrid water.

What was the reason for this "second hurricane?" Was it due to abnormal psychology or was it due to immorality? I won't answer

that question here. But I will say that the news of that happening was distorted far out of proportion in the U.S. press. The people on St. Croix are good people and what happened here could happen anywhere in the States.

Soon after the hurricane, Bishop Sean O'Malley had a meeting with the priests and Religious on St. Croix. With his inspiring words and practical advice, we all began the important tasks of starting to rebuild our churches, schools, rectories, and convents. At St. Ann's Church, the parishioners were able to have the 9 a.m. Mass outside and all were filled with thankfulness for the sparing of most human life on St. Croix. On the following Sundays, the parish was able to use the old chapel with the help of an additionally scheduled Mass. However, the parishioners look forward to the day when they will have a new, strong, and large church.

At the St. Joseph High School campus, we were able to come up with 4 useable classrooms at the school and at St. Joseph Church. In addition, the pastor of St. Patrick's Church in Frederiksted donated the use of 4 unused classrooms at that location. On October 2 and 3, we had a meeting with the students and their parents at St. Joseph Church and all were filled in about the details of the school's reopening.

In addition, the students were given written and service assignments to do that were related to Hugo. My own project was called "Molecule For Life" and through it some students were able to help the St. Croix Catholic parishes to restore some additional quality of life. One student even helped out at the newly constructed tent-hospital.

Because the public schools on the Island are taking a long time to open and because they recognized the quality of education at our school, over 50 students took entrance tests to enter St. Joseph High School. St. Joseph High School is recognized as being one of the top schools in the Caribbean area. It is the only school in the entire United States that has had 3 Presidential scholars in the last 4 years!

On October 9, St. Joseph High School reopened at two campuses with an increasing number of students. All of the dedicated faculty of the school have returned and by praying and working together, we are making it work. In my own science classes, I hope to implement a program in the coming weeks to have students planting and caring for flower and vegetable seeds. I call it "Seeds for New Life." The success of that program will depend on the amount of seeds and small gardening tools that some may want to donate.

We are recovering on St. Croix and we hope that by this time next year life will be back to normal. But we still need your help and your prayers. Be assured that you and the many problems that you have are also in our prayers.

THE CASE FOR JOHN DEMJEANJUK, SR.

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, John Demjanjuk, Sr. is currently on death row awaiting appeal by the Israeli Supreme Court. Mr. Demjanjuk was convicted as being the infamous

"Ivan the Terrible" of the Treblinka death camp. He was convicted on the basis of the investigation conducted by the Office of Special Investigation [OSI].

As long ago as last year, it was brought to my attention that investigative reports of OSI officers Garand and Dougherty (Exhibits A and B) were discarded in a McDonald's dumpster near K Street in Washington, DC. This represented critical evidence that former Nazi guard Otto Horn perjured his testimony during the denaturalization trial of Mr. Demjanjuk. (Exhibit C.)

In addition, CBS's "60 Minutes" conducted an investigation that revealed new information that now includes the statements of Maria Dudek. Dudek, a lifetime resident of a village near the Treblinka death camp, has stated off-camera that she knew Ivan "Grozny" or Ivan the Terrible in Polish. Dudek stated that Ivan "Grozny" would come to the village and buy sexual favors and vodka with gold that he had taken from Jewish prisoners. From that point she then identified, off camera, Ivan "Grozny" as Ivan Marczenko, not Ivan Demjanjuk. (Exhibit D.)

More alarming is the fact that the OSI has known since 1979 that John Demjanjuk's name was not listed in any World War II record associating him with the Treblinka death camp whatsoever. (Exhibit E.) Evidently, the Polish War Crimes Commission notified the Office of Special Investigation that they had no information linking Demjanjuk at Treblinka indicating to the OSI that there were 100 Ukrainian guards at Treblinka, of which, 43 were known. Of those 43 names, Ivan Marczenko is listed. Demjanjuk is not. (Exhibit F.)

Here I would like to cite the case of Frank Walus who was charged with having committed Nazi war crimes, was dropped because the Polish war crimes records did not indicate that he had been at a camp in Kielce. (Exhibit G.) Again, it is evident that the OSI was relying on fraudulent evidence. What is interesting is that the former director of the OSI, Allan Ryan, clearly recognized the misinformation involved in the Walus case but this same type of scrutiny did not lend itself to the Demjanjuk case. Frank Walus was an innocent man that had no business even being in court. Just as John Demjanjuk has no business rotting in a prison.

The OSI mandate of investigating Nazi war crimes is praiseworthy. However, the OSI should not blatantly ignore the rules and procedures developed by our forefathers to facilitate justice nor should they allow themselves to be so overcome with zeal that they operated in violation of individual rights. Justice will not be served until John Demjanjuk, Sr. is brought home.

EXHIBIT A

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

November 15, 1979.

To: Arthur Sinai, Deputy Director, OSI.
From: George W. Garand, Historian.
Subject: HORN, Otto—Report of Interview.
Ref: OSI #42—DEMJEANJUK, Ivan.

On the morning of 14 November 1979 Norman Moscovitz, Staff Attorney, OSI, Bernard J. Dougherty, Jr., Criminal Investigator, and George W. Garand, Historian, OSI interviewed the German national Otto Horn at his residence located at 66 Yorkstrasse, West Berlin. The interview began

shortly after 0900 and ended shortly before 1000. Mr. Dougherty and the undersigned translated during the interview which was conducted in German since Horn is conversant only in that language.

Horn is 76 years old and lives in a small one-bedroom apartment by himself. His place of residence was meticulously clean and despite his advanced years he conveys the impression of being stable with an excellent recall of events during the time he was stationed at Treblinka. Shown a sketch of the death camp at the beginning of the interview he identified various buildings within the camp without hesitation. He was assigned to the camp for approximately one year, from September 1943 to September 1943, and specifically to the upper part of the camp which housed the gas chambers. The old, smaller one remained in use until a larger new one went into operation in early 1943, at which time the old one was torn down. In connection with the layout and operation of the camp Horn mentioned that the installation was surrounded by guard towers manned by about 25 Ukrainian guards at varying shifts. In addition, these Ukrainians who were armed with rifles and wore some type of uniform the color of which the interviewee no longer remembered would await the arrival of trains at the unloading platform at which time the new arrivals were herded along a narrow walk to a shed where they were forced to take off their clothing. Thereupon, again following a narrow footpath which was fenced on both sides to block the view of the new arrivals from what was ahead, the victims were rushed to the gas chamber on the upper level. When the chamber was full the doors were slammed shut and a German named Schmidt or Schmitt would supervise the actual gassing. Two Ukrainians worked directly under Schmidt. One of these operated the machinery that funneled the lethal gas into the chamber while the other supervised the inmate work detail that removed the bodies from the chamber and dumped them into two very large pits that had been dug nearby. While the Ukrainians at the train unloading platform rotated between there and the guard towers the two Ukrainians assigned to the gas chamber itself were invariably present at each gassing. He no longer recalled the name of the Ukrainian responsible for overseeing the removal of the bodies, but had a good recall of the one responsible for operating the death machinery. That man's first name was Iwan, a tall heavy set individual approximately in his mid-twenties at the time with shortly cropped hair and full facial features. He never knew Iwan's family name since such names were in any case very difficult to pronounce and the Ukrainians were invariably addressed only by their first names. Iwan took great pride in his position as assistant to Schmidt and felt that this status placed him a few rungs above the other Ukrainians who acted merely as guards. Iwan would appear on the scene only after a trainload of victims had arrived and would leave the premises as soon as he had accomplished his assigned task, leaving the removal of bodies to the second Ukrainian and his crew. Horn commented that he never did trust the Ukrainians who spent most of their time carousing in the nearby Polish villages from where they would return drunk late at night, shouting and carrying on and firing their weapons. In contrast to the other Ukrainians who were without exception armed with rifles, Iwan was armed with a

pistol of unknown make. He was never observed as making use of this weapon.

Horn's opinion of the Ukrainians was generally unfavorable. Not only did they fall asleep at their assigned guard posts, but they also tended to show disrespect towards the lower ranking Germans assigned to the camp. At the same time he questioned their political reliability, since later in the war, during 1943, a number of them deserted to the Russian partisans. In one instance, when the Treblinka camp was closed down in late 1943 and the Ukrainians were being transferred to Sobibor, escorted by a German officer, the Ukrainians murdered their escort and joined the partisans.

Initially shown a series of eight photographs of Caucasian males, Horn carefully viewed each photograph that depicted an individual wearing dark clothing. Each one of the photographs showed a frontal view of the individual down to a few inches below the neck. Hair styles of these individuals varies, as did length of hair, physical stature and age that varied from the low twenties into the forties. One of the photographs depicted Iwan Demjanjuk as he appeared in the early 1940s. After studying each of the photographs at length Horn initially could not make positive identification of any of the individuals though on one or two occasions he felt that one or two of the individuals shown looked vaguely familiar to him, though he could not recall where and under what circumstances he had met them. At this point the first group of photographs was gathered up and placed on one end of the table with the one depicting Demjanjuk left facing upward on top of the pile. Mr. Dougherty thereupon presented a second series of eight photographs to the interviewee, each showing a second group of male Caucasians clothed in what would normally be considered closer to civilian attire than the clothing worn by most members of the first group. One of the photographs in the second group was that of Iwan Demjanjuk, taken in the early 1950s and depicted Demjanjuk with a fuller and more rounded face and a more receding hairline. Horn studied this photograph intensively and then, looking at the earlier photograph of Demjanjuk, identified that individual on both. Nevertheless, he noted some minor differences, such as Iwan having had somewhat more hair at the time he knew him.

Towards the conclusion of the interview Horn expressed his willingness to be re-interviewed more formally provided there was no publicity. Throughout the interview Horn displayed an alert mind and with regard to the events at Treblinka during the period he was assigned there, his recall is excellent. All questions put to him were answered in a forthright manner and in the mind of the undersigned there is no doubt as to the man's honesty and integrity. It would appear that this man, at age 76, has had ample time to take stock of his life, and in the opinion of the undersigned, helping our investigation is one way in which in the twilight of his life this man is trying to make amends for the things that happened at Treblinka and elsewhere during World War II.

EXHIBIT B

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

November, 1979.

To: Arthur Sinai, Deputy Director, OSI.
From: Bernard J. Dougherty Jr., Criminal Investigator.

Subj: Horn, Otto—Report of Interview.

Ref: OSI #42—Demjanjuk, Iwan.

On November 14, 1979, Otto Horn, German national and citizen of West Berlin, was interviewed at this residence, Yorck-Strasse 66, Berlin, Germany, by Norman Moscovitz, Staff Attorney-OSI, and by the reporting officer. Due to the fact that Horn neither spoke nor understood English, the entire interview was conducted in his native German language, with George Garand-OSI and the reporting officer translating. The interview began at 9:04 a.m.

After initial greetings and introductory comments, Horn was shown a site plan of the death camp at Treblinka, Poland. Various buildings within the death camp area were pointed out to Horn and he was able to properly identify each of them. Of specific importance was the exact location of the new gas chamber, which Horn described. During the course of the questioning concerning the operation of the gas chamber, Horn voluntarily mentioned one "Iwan" (last name unknown), who was one of two Ukrainians who were responsible for the actual operation of the engines which provided the gas for the chambers. Horn was unable to recall the name of the other Ukrainian, describing him as tall and thin, with blond hair, and being approximately 22-23 years of age. Horn further recalled that the two Ukrainians were immediately subordinate to a German, known only as "Schmidt."

Horn described "Iwan" as being of stocky build, black hair—cut short, full rounded face, tall, with no distinguishing marks on his face. Horn remarked that "Iwan" had some technical ability, since he repaired and maintained the gas engine and was known by Horn as being able to drive an automobile (apparently somewhat of a rarity among the Ukrainians at that time). Horn indicated that he arrived at Treblinka during September, 1942 and stated that "Iwan" was already working there. Horn added that "Iwan", Schmidt, and the other unidentified Ukrainian were the only three individuals who actually worked at the gas chamber, that is, in the operation of the engine. Horn stated that for the period September 1942-September 1943, when he was at Treblinka, "Iwan" worked at the gas chamber every day. Horn pointed out that "Iwan" looked upon the other Ukrainians in the camp, which he roughly estimated at 30-40, with disdain, because he was working with Schmidt. During the evenings, "Iwan" and some of the others would travel into nearby Polish towns and become drunk and boisterous.

Horn stated that he never witnessed "Iwan" beating, shooting, or otherwise abusing any of the prisoners. His sole task was to work at the gas chamber.

At this point, the reporting officers advised Horn that there were a series of 8 photographs of caucasian males, which he was requested to review carefully and individually. Each of the photographs depicted an individual in dark clothing. Prior to the interview, care was taken to minimize the amount of uniforms which would be readily discernable in each photograph. Nevertheless on a few photos, a portion of a uniform could be seen. Each picture showed the bust of the subject. The individuals possessed

hair of different length, varying physical builds, and a variety of ages, ranging from the early twenties to the forties. One of the photographs was that of Iwan Demjanjuk, taken during the early 1940s. Horn studied each of the photographs at length but was unable to positively identify any of the pictures, although he believed that he recognized one of them (not Demjanjuk) but was not able to indicate where he had met this person or provide his name.

The first series of photographs was then gathered and placed in a stack, off to the side of the table—with that of Demjanjuk lying face up on the top of the pile, facing Horn. The reporting officer then presented another series of 8 photographs, each depicting the bust of a male caucasian. These photographs showed the individuals in clothing more similar to that normally worn by civilians. Among the 8 pictures was one of Iwan Demjanjuk, which had been taken during the early 1950's. This photograph was much better in quality than that presented to HORN in the first series, and depicted Demjanjuk as having a much fuller and more rounded face. Horn studied this photograph at length, and upon glancing at the earlier picture of Demjanjuk, identified them as being the same person. As he continued to study the picture from the second set, Horn indicated that it certainly resembled the man that he had known as "Iwan", although he stated that "Iwan" had had somewhat more hair. He further mentioned that the second picture, depicting the fuller face, was much more like that of "Iwan" than the person shown in the first series. After a few more moments of careful study, Horn positively identified the photographs of Iwan Demjanjuk as being the "Iwan" that he knew at the gas chamber in Treblinka.

After the identification was completed, Horn was asked if he would be willing to be re-interviewed on a formal basis in the near future, and he agreed, with the stipulation that it be "confidential", that is, there was to be no press or other publicity. Mr. Moscovitz agreed to this condition, and the interview was terminated at 0955 a.m.

It was the impression of Moscovitz, Garand, and the reporting officer that Horn was honest, sincere and forthright in all of his responses, and was fully cooperative throughout the interview. Due to his age (76) and request for absolutely no publicity, it is not believed that he would agree to travel to the United States to testify nor would he be favorable to video-taping an interview (as he would probably believe that it was actually a TV news camera). Prior to the formal re-interview, with defense counsel present (who would undoubtedly cross-examine and quite possibly upset Horn) it is highly advisable that he be informally briefed on what to expect, immediately prior to this interview. Furthermore, in view of his advanced age, it is requested that any follow-up business which may involve Horn be conducted on a priority basis. Finally, in the event that Horn must be telephonically contacted, his number is (030)7852465.

Following are excerpts from sworn testimony of Otto Horn:

EXHIBIT C

(The videotape deposition proceeded as follows):

Q. Would you describe, in your own words, how these photos were shown to you and what, if anything, happened when you looked at them?

A. First I was shown these larger pictures.

Q. Approximately how many of those were there?

A. Eight, I should say.

Q. And what happened when you were shown—what, if anything, happened when you were shown these pictures?

A. I was asked if I knew anybody among these, of these.

Q. And did you look at these photographs?

A. Yes.

Q. When you were looking at them, was anyone holding them?

A. No.

Q. Where were the photographs?

A. They were on my table in front of me.

Q. Who laid them out in front of you on your table?

A. A gentleman—a gentleman of them.

Q. At the time you had the photo, you were looking at the photographs, were you in control of them?

A. Yes.

Q. Did anyone suggest to you that you pick out a particular photograph in any way?

A. No.

Q. Did you in fact identify or recognize someone in those photographs?

A. Yes, this Iwan.

Q. Were you shown another set of photographs, aside from these which we've just discussed?

A. Yes.

Q. When you looked at those photographs—this other set—where was this first set of photographs?

A. They had been removed again.

Q. And at this time you were looking at this other set, you could not see this first set?

A. Right.

Q. Now this other set—this second set—approximately how many photographs were in that set?

A. Also about eight.

Q. And generally what were these pictures of?

A. They were a bit smaller.

Q. And what did they depict?

A. Again people.

Q. Now when you looked at these photographs, was anyone holding them?

A. No.

Q. Where were they when you were looking at them?

A. In front of me, on the table.

Q. And did you have complete control over them at that time?

A. Yes.

Q. Did—while you were looking at these photographs—did anyone suggest to you that you pick—that you identify or pick—a particular photograph?

A. No.

Q. In this group, did you recognize the photograph of any person?

A. Yes.

Q. And whose photograph was that?

A. Again the one I found out on the first set.

Q. And what is his name?

A. Iwan.

Q. This Iwan whose photograph you selected, is he the same Iwan you were talking about previously?

A. Yes.

Q. The Iwan who you stated was at the gas chamber?

A. Yes.

(Photographs handed to Mr. Martin and Mr. Conakis.)

Q. At the time that you were looking at these photographs now in front of you,

Government Exhibit 3, were you looking at the other set of photographs?

A. No.

Q. Were those photographs anywhere in your view?

A. No. They went back into an envelope and away.

Q. Mr. Horn, you stated previously that this Iwan was present at the gas chamber.

EXHIBIT D

INFORMATION FROM "60 MINUTES" PROGRAM OF FEBRUARY 25TH, RE: JOHN DEMJANJUK

Narration: Back in Cleveland, John Demjanjuk, Jr. and his mother continued to hope that they might find new witnesses that would clear Demjanjuk. These witnesses, they believe, are in Poland—but his defense lawyers have been denied entry visas.

John Demjanjuk, Jr.: All we want to do is get into Poland, find the witnesses, people that are still living near Treblinka that were there at the time, yet we are unable to do so.

Narration: We went to this small village about a mile from Treblinka that has changed little over the last forty years.

Ed Bradley: It was here that the Ukrainian guards came to get away from the camp. They bought vodka at a house over here from the Dudek family. The man known even to villagers here as Ivan Grozny—Ivan the Terrible—was a regular customer. He brought gold with him, gold he had taken from Jews at Treblinka, to pay for his vodka, and for the privilege of sleeping with Dudek's wife.

Narration: Dudek's wife, Maria, still lives in the same house. She was afraid to talk to the camera, but told us she remembers those evenings with Ivan the Terrible, and she remembers his real name—Ivan Marzenko.

Narration: We found Ivan Marzenko's name in the Polish War Crimes Commission in Warsaw, on a list of Ukrainian guards who were at Treblinka. And Ivan Demjanjuk? His name was not there.

John Demjanjuk, Sr.: "I'm innocent, innocent, innocent. And God is my witness."

Narration: But the fundamental weakness of Demjanjuk's attempts to establish that innocence was his alibi . . . That POW camp where he claimed to have been all this time, was a transit camp where no prisoner stayed for longer than a few weeks.

EXHIBIT E

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Poland, September 24, 1979.

Mr. MARTIN MENDELSON, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Special Investigation, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. MENDELSON: Attached please find a letter from [] along with the informal translation, an information sheet concerning the [] and a Bulletin issued by the [].

Sincerely,

GILBERT E. KINDELAN,
Second Secretary of the Embassy.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, MAIN COMMISSION INVESTIGATING NAZI CRIMES IN POLAND, Warsaw, August 31, 1979.

Mr. MARTIN MENDELSON, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Special Investigation, Washington, DC.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed we are forwarding to you information concerning Trawniki—it is a copy of an article from the "Hitler Camps

on the Polish Soil 1939-1945", Warsaw 1979, p. 523—as well as the XXVI—the volume of the Bulletin of the Main Commission Investigating Nazi Crimes in Poland, Warsaw, 1975, with the article about Treblinka by Stanislaw Wojtczak.

Respectfully,

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, MAIN COMMISSION INVESTIGATING NAZI CRIMES IN POLAND.

Warsaw, August 31, 1979.

Mr. MARTIN MENDELSON, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Special Investigations, Washington, DC.

DEAR SIR: With reference to your letter of July 27, 1979, 146-2-47, the Main Commission Investigating Nazi Crimes in Poland wishes to inform you that we do not have any data concerning Iwan Domjanjuk, Liudas Kairys and Vlades Zajanckauskas.

Enclosed we are forwarding to you information concerning Trawniki—it is a copy of an article from the "Hitler Camps on the Polish Soil 1939-1945", Warsaw 1979, p. 523—as well as the XXVI—the volume of the Bulletin of the Main Commission Investigating Nazi Crimes in Poland, Warsaw, 1975, with the article about Treblinka by Stanislaw Wojtczak.

Respectfully,

Professor Dr. Czeslaw Pilichowski,
Director.

EXHIBIT F

The guards, who were mostly recruited from Ukrainian nationalists, played a criminal role as well. All were volunteers and attended special training in the so-called Ausbildungslager in Trawniki.

The following names are among those known from the approximate 100 guards: Andrejew, Binimen, Bondare Peter, Bondarenko Mikolaj, Dmitrenko Piotr, Duszenko Fiodor, Fedorenko Mikolaj, Gonzural Mikolaj, Jegar Sasta, Jelentzchuk Wasil, Kolasnikov, Yostenko, Kowalenko, Loch, Marzenko Iwan, Martoszenko Molaej, Helnik Teodozy, Mikoda, Nidoereiw Mikolaj, Onoprijenko Daniel, Ozyczanski Mikolaj, Pilman, Polakov Leon, Rittich Alexander, Rogoza, Rogow, Rubez Grigorij, Eudendo Wasyl, Safonow, Scheffef Mikolaj, Schischaj Wasil, Schwidkin Iwan, Senykov Mikolaj, Skudowa, Strobel, Strejber, Szule, Tschernlawskij, Wladimir, Urnau Jakub, Wasilanko Iwan, Woloszyn Wasyl, Worenkov.

Next are excerpts from an article concerning Frank Walus:

EXHIBIT G

FRANK WALUS

Between the time the appeal was argued and the decision was handed down, however, the Office of Special Investigations had been established within the Justice Department. Its purpose was to handle the prosecution of all alleged war criminals in the country. The Walus case was consequently turned over to Special Investigations and its director, Allan Ryan.

"When the decision [on the appeal] came down," Ryan says, "I recall I had one very strong reaction: If this guy was guilty, we did not have a very persuasive case, and if he was not guilty, we did not have any business being in court at all."

He ordered a complete review of the evidence. All witnesses were re-interviewed. The authenticity of the documents and photographs introduced as evidence by Walus'

lawyers was verified. Hundreds of people who should have known Walus if he had been in Kielce and Crestochowa were contacted. "To make a long story short, we tried to find out everything we could about what Frank Walus had done during the war and afterward," he says.

Ryan consulted the archives of a Polish government commission that had prosecuted war criminals. Its work was considered thorough and impartial, its records voluminous. What he found surprised him. There were no allegations against Walus or against anybody for whom Walus could have been mistaken, Ryan says. "That, by itself, is significant," he says. "It's like the old cliché or the watchdog that didn't bark. If a person had been involved in the SS or the Gestapo, there certainly would have been some mention of him."

On November 26, 1980, Ryan and then-U.S. Attorney Thomas Sullivan announced they were dropping all charges.

Even so, prosecutors still maintain they were correct in filing the charges in the first place. "I thought we had a solid basis to proceed with the case," says Carlson.

Says Gubbins: "If you had seven people come in and say he killed my father or he killed my friend, you're going to go with the case."

"As it wound up," Gubbins adds, "the trial was based on eyewitness testimony. But the memories were 35 years old. If anything, the Walus case showed that eyewitness testimony that old and related to that kind of conduct is not something that works well in our system of justice."

"I think the [prosecution witnesses] were honest people," Ryan says. "I have no reason to think they were perjuring themselves, perjury meaning, of course, intentionally lying. I think they probably did have somebody in mind. But Mr. Walus was not the person."

KANSAS UNIVERSITY STUDY SUPPORTS AGENCY BASED VOTER REGISTRATION

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, recently the House of Representatives overwhelmingly approved H.R. 2190, the National Voter Registration Act. This measure will remove many existing barriers to voter registration and will make it possible for Federal and State Governments to actively encourage eligible citizens to register to vote. One way in which H.R. 2190 would encourage voter registration is by mandating that State and Federal offices and private sector locations which provide public services be required to distribute and collect applications for voter registration and forward the applications to the appropriate election officials.

Recently, researchers at the University of Kansas published in the American Journal of Community Psychology the results of a study they conducted of the effects of increasing the accessibility of registration at two community food distribution sites in Lawrence, KS. The article, authored by Stephen B. Fawcett, Tom Seekins, and Louise Silber, reveals an increase of up to 100 percent in the percentage

of eligible persons registered to vote, with 51 percent of those registering after the onsite registration drive voting in the subsequent Presidential election. I commend this study to my colleagues and I am pleased that the House of Representatives has overwhelmingly supported agency-based voter registration efforts.

The article follows:

[From the American Journal of Community Psychology, Vol. 16, No. 5, 1988]

LOW-INCOME VOTER REGISTRATION: A SMALL-SCALE EVALUATION OF AN AGENCY-BASED REGISTRATION STRATEGY¹

(By Stephen B. Fawcett,² Tom Seekins, and Louise Silber)

Voter registration by poor people is a prominent strategy for empowerment. On-site registration in accessible settings such as community centers and welfare offices is a promising tactic. This study provided a small-scale evaluation of this strategy by experimentally examining the effects of increasing the accessibility of registration, and providing prompts to register, in two commodity food distribution sites. Results showed up to a 100% increase in the percentage of people registered to vote, with 51% of those registering after the on-site registration drive voting in the subsequent presidential election. We discuss these findings and the potential contributions of such small-scale evaluations of social change strategies to community empowerment.

Historically, unnecessary monetary and behavioral requirements have been a primary means of restricting voting by people of low-income and minority status. In the past, these included poll taxes and literacy tests. Currently, they include denying voting rights to the homeless based on the absence of "fixed" street addresses, occasionally prohibiting registration in places that are frequented by the poor, and maintaining inconvenient times and places for voters registration. As a consequence, fewer lower income people vote; resulting in less political support for adequate nutrition, health care, housing, and other benefits for this group.

Agency-based voter registration is designed to remove some obstacles to registering to vote (Human Serve Fund, 1984; Piven & Cloward, 1988). This strategy facilitates registration by bringing voter registrars, deputized by the county clerk or election board, to places frequented by people of low income such as community service centers, welfare offices, and unemployment offices. Despite the widespread use of this strategy, it has not been evaluated empirically.

This study examined the effects of providing on-site opportunities to register—reducing the behavioral requirements for registering—and verbal encouragements to register—a form of prompting—on voter registration and subsequent voting. We received permission from the directors of two community service centers to register poverty clients while they waited in line for government commodities on specified distribution days. We were also deputized by the county

clerk to register voters during these times. Consequently, this situation permitted a small-scale evaluation of a widely used, agency-based strategy for voter registration.

D.C. METHOD

Participants and Settings

Five hundred and fifty-two enrollees in commodity distribution programs of two community service centers were targeted for voter registration. Both centers were located in Lawrence, Kansas, a city of 57,000 people. The program distributed cheese, butter, honey, flour, corn meal, and other commodities purchased and stored by the federal government as part of agriculture price-support policies. People with annual incomes less than 125% of the federal poverty level were eligible for the commodities distribution program. The amount of commodities received was determined by family size. To receive commodities, a person had to register with one distribution agency.

Penn House, the first service center, is located in a low-income neighborhood close to the city's business district. Its clients consist primarily of single mothers with young children. Penn House distributed commodities to approximately 379 different recipients during the intervention portion of the study. Ballard Center, the second distribution site, is located in a semi-rural, largely white, low-income neighborhood on the edge of the city and is separated from the city by a river. Its clients include a number of elderly people on fixed incomes. Ballard Center distributed commodities to approximately 173 registered recipients.

We secured the agreement of the county clerk to establish voter registration outposts at the two service centers and registered clients during times of commodity distribution. The authors, and one collaborator from each agency, were trained in registration procedures and officially deputized by the county clerk.

At Penn House, a deputized registrar approached each person as he/she waited in a line inside the building. The registrar stated that Penn House was sponsoring a voter registration drive and asked if the person was registered to vote. If the person answered "Yes," the registrar made a brief statement like, "Great!" or "Don't forget to vote!" and moved on to the next person in line.

If the person said he or she was not registered, the registrar asked "May I help you register?" For persons refusing, the registrar said "I hope you do so" or "Let us know if you change your mind," and noted that they could sign up at Penn House or the county clerk's office before a specific cutoff date and still vote in the next election.

If the person was willing to register, the registrar said something like "Terrific!", recorded the simple identification information required on the registration form, assigned the new voter a precinct and ward, and issued a voter's card. The registrar then moved on to the next person in line.

There were some minor differences in procedure at the second site to accommodate variations in how food was distributed and to enhance the modest effects of the procedure. At Ballard Center, recipients were seated, as a group, in a large classroom. Each was called forward individually to receive the commodity allotment. As they left the classroom, recipients were approached by registrars who followed the procedures described above. During the last registration period at Ballard Center, numerical information about the total number of Ballard recipients eligible to register and the

¹The authors express appreciation to Patty Jaimes, county clerk in Douglas County, and to the staff of Penn House and Ballard Center. We are also grateful to Don Bushell, Jr., and Keith Miller for feedback on an earlier version of this manuscript.

²All correspondence should be sent to Stephen B. Fawcett, Department of Human Development and Family Life, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045.

number of recipients who were registered was posted on large signs outside the classroom. In addition to following the procedures described above, the registrar pointed out the signs to individuals indicating they were not registered and summarized the numerical information verbally.

Recording

The county clerk maintains a list of all registered voters who voted in any election within a four-year period. With permission of the directors of the centers, we checked each name and address on the alphabetized commodities lists against the alphabetized voter registration. When a name and address match was found, observers recorded the earliest date of registration. The county voting register was reviewed to identify registered commodity recipients who had voted in the presidential election held November 6, 1984. We recorded whether each registered commodity recipient had voted or not voted. In addition, we recorded the party affiliation (Democrat, Republican, or independent) of each registered recipient who voted.

To assess reliability, we independently scored the registration status of 15 randomly selected commodity recipients and the voting records for an equal number of participants. These checks repeatedly produced complete agreement.

Experimental Design

A multiple baseline design across groups, sometimes referred to as an "interrupted time series design with switching replications" (Cook & Campbell, 1979), was used to evaluate the effects of the voter registration drive. On-site registration and prompting was scheduled to coincide with commodity distribution days at each of the community service centers. The intervention was staggered across the two centers.

RESULTS

Figure 1 presents the results of the voter registration intervention. During the 13 weeks of baseline at Penn House, 85 (22%) of the 379 clients participating in the Commodities distribution program were registered voters. Following the three on-site registrations during commodity distribution days, 168 (44%) of the clients were registered and eligible to vote in the next election. [Figure 1 not reproducible in the RECORD.]

During the 15 weeks of baseline for Ballard Center, 121 (70%) of the 173 clients participating in the commodities distribution program were registered voters. Following four on-site registrations during commodity distribution days, 159 (92%) of the clients were registered to vote. A chi-square was computed on the increase in voter registration, using the number previously registered to vote and the total number registered to vote ($X^2 = 5.18$, $df = 1$, $p < .05$). Table I summarizes these results for clients in both agencies.

TABLE I.—VOTER REGISTRATION AMONG TWO GROUPS OF POVERTY CLIENTS¹

	Registered to receive commodities		Previously registered to vote		Newly registered to vote		Registered to vote	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Total number	Per-cent
Penn House.....	379	85	22	83	22	168	44	
Ballard Center.....	173	121	70	38	22	159	92	
Total.....	552	206	37	121	22	327	59	

¹ A chi-square was computed on the increase in voter registration, using the number previously registered to vote and the total number registered to vote. ($X^2 = 5.18$, $df = 1$, $p < .05$).

TABLE II.—REGISTRATION, PARTY AFFILIATION, AND VOTING BY POVERTY CLIENTS¹

	Originally registered		New registrants		Total number	Per-cent
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent		
Democrat.....	81	53	19	31	100	47
Republican.....	35	23	5	8	40	19
Independent.....	37	24	38	61	75	35
Total number percent voting.....	153	74	62	51	215	66
Total number percent not voting.....	53	26	59	49	112	34
Total number registered.....	206		121		327	

¹ A chi-square was computed on the differences in voting for old and new registrants, using the number not voting and voting for each group. ($X^2 = 17.96$, $df = 1$, $p < .01$).

Table II presents the voting pattern of registered commodity recipients. A grand total of 327 commodity recipients from both centers were registered and eligible to vote in the general election of November 6, 1984, and 215 of them (66%) voted. Of those who voted, 100 (47%) declared a Democratic party affiliation, 40 (19%) declared as Republicans, and 75 (35%) declared as independent voters.

Of the 206 commodity recipients registered to vote before intervention, 153 (74%) voted. Of those, 81 (53%) were declared Democrats, 35 (23%) were declared Republicans, and 37 (24%) were declared independent voters.

Of the 121 commodity recipients registered after intervention, 62 (51%) voted. Of those, 19 (31%) declared as Democrats, 5 (8%) as Republicans, and 38 (61%) as independent voters.

A chi-square was computed on the difference in voting for old and new registrants, using the number not voting and the number voting for both groups ($X^2 = 17.96$, $df = 1$, $p < .01$).

DISCUSSION

This study demonstrated the effectiveness of a simple and workable procedure—reduced response requirements and verbal prompts—on voter registration by clients of two poverty service agencies. Visual inspection of interrupted time series data showed the increases to occur only after agency-based registration, making less plausible the hypothesis that other correlated events may have caused the observed effect. Similarly, statistical analysis suggested that the effects were due to other than chance. Although over one half of the new registrants subsequently voted, those registered before the agency-based registration were significantly more likely to vote.

Despite the absence of any programmed prompts or consequences for voting, the results showed some generalization from registering to actual voting. This might be explained by the common practice of political parties in general, and the Democratic party in particular, of targeting new registrants for telephone prompts before and during election day. Although the necessity of registration drives is suggested by this study, their sufficiency in producing voting by substantial numbers of low-income people is an important focus for future research. This question is particularly important in light of the relatively low rates of voting observed for new registrants. Similarly, experimental evidence regarding the function of massive voter turnout by people of low income on

regulatory and distributive policies and related benefits for this group is nonexistent.

Several features of this study may limit the generality of these findings. Since the registration sessions were conducted only at peak times for several cheese distributions, some of those considered as cheese clients did not receive even one personal verbal invitation to register while others received as many as four invitations. Second, because personal contacts may not have occurred for some participants and because more than one family member was occasionally present to pick up commodities, the number of participants was only an estimate of the actual number of people contacted by the intervention. Third, since one group consisted primarily of single mothers with young children and the other primarily of elderly people on fixed incomes, there is a need for caution in generalizing these effects to other groups and settings. Finally, because the authors were the voter registrars in this study, it is not known whether this procedure would be implemented by service providers in these settings, although its reported use by the other human service agencies suggests its potential for widespread implementation.

Incumbent politicians and front-runners may be particularly unlikely to support agency-based voter registration since it may encourage participation by unpredictable voters (Human Serve Fund, 1984; Piven & Cloward, 1988), and may fail to preserve a social structure that diminishes the extent and force of organized efforts by poor people (Piven & Cloward, 1979, p. 3). Yet voting in large numbers may be essential to the empowerment of people who share the common experience of being poor (Fawcett, Seekins, Whang, Muiu, & Suarez de Balcazar, 1984; Rappaport, 1981). By delivering their votes contingent on support for resource allocations (Seekins & Fawcett, 1987) and other desired outcomes, organized groups of low-income voters can create a more reciprocal relationship with elected officials whose votes on legislation affect the group's welfare (Seekins & Fawcett, 1986; Seekins, Maynard-Moody, & Fawcett, 1987). Such empowerment through voting may have the additional social benefit of avoiding the disruption and conflict that can be expected under conditions of sustained or growing inequality.

Small-scale experiments (Fairweather & Tornatsky, 1977) such as this one can contribute to the efficacy of broader strategies for social change. Because such experiments are relatively inexpensive in time and research costs, ineffective methods can be abandoned or modified without significant harm. By evaluating exemplars of more broadly used strategies, such as agency-based voter registration, researchers can contribute to knowledge of general use to social advocates. In so doing, scientists and advocates can collaborate with disadvantaged groups in the quest for a more equitable distribution of resources.

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A TRIBUTE TO VLADLEN KONSTANTINOVICH PAVLENKOV

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to have placed in the RECORD a farewell statement by the son of Vladlen Pavlenkov. Mr. Pavlenkov, general manager and founder of Freedom of Communications, will be sorely missed by the dissidents and ethnic minorities of the U.S.S.R. He led the worldwide struggle to end of the Soviet Union's deliberate interruption of the international mail. This tribute from his son says many things about a dedicated father and a brave brother who was murdered by the KGB in reprisal for Vladlen's work here in the Congress.

Mr. Pavlenkov was our expert witness for many years at our Postal Committees hearings on the issue of Soviet Mail Interruption. His creativity, drive, sense of humor, and extraordinary compassion for individuals who lived behind the Iron Curtain was a great source of inspiration for me and many of my colleagues.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I request that the full text of the statement be printed at this point in the RECORD:

A TRIBUTE TO VLADLEN KONSTANTINOVICH PAVLENKOV

Vladlen Konstantinovich Pavlenkov was born on May 4, 1929 in the city of Nizhniy Novgorod (Gorky). His parents were teachers: his mother taught Political Science in college; his father, colonel in the army during World War 2, was the head of the School System in Gorky. From a very young age, his work ethic and dedication were remarkable. In 1945 he was awarded a medal for his work effort during the WW2. In 1951 he graduated from Gorky University with a degree in history. During 1951-54 he worked as a history teacher in Germany. In 1957 he married Svetlana Borisovna Gerasimova

who became his loyal friend and wife for all his life.

His teaching career, during which he was a school teacher, school principal and a lecturer in college was stopped on October 3, 1969 when he was arrested and later convicted of "antisoviet propaganda and agitation". The reason behind that was his writing of a book on economy "2x2=4", where he attempted to outline solutions to the economic problems of his country. He also felt a personal responsibility as a Russian to protest Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. His popularity among the people soared after his arrest and KGB used all of their methods trying to break him and force him to ask for forgiveness. But interrogations, tortures and hunger did not break his will. For one request from his views he was offered a free life! But he won that battle and served 7 years in jail proudly and he never collaborated with KGB. His name in Russian has two meanings: Will Power and Freedom. He embodied those two qualities.

He never wanted to leave, even though he could work after his release from jail only as a street sweeper. But when he was black-mailed with a life of his only son, Victor, he decided to emigrate. When he came to the USA, he was 50 years old and he did not speak English. He worked in the USA as a security guard all this years.

In 1982 he founded a non-profit organization, Freedom of Communications Committee (FC). The goal of FC was to promote opportunities for personal contact such as mail, telephone and travel between people in the US and in the USSR. By fighting for real freedom of contact, FC was working to make Soviet society more open and to aid in the development of democratic ideas and tendencies within the Soviet Union. Through FC, he accomplished outstanding results. He collected and disseminated a lot of information about communications with people in USSR. He published a book "Advice to Mailers" in Russian and in English. He issued a periodical newsletter "Mail to the USSR". Five amendments presented by the U.S. delegation to the Universal Postal Union (UPU) Congress in 1984 were initiated by him. Four of the amendments presented by U.S. delegation to the UPU Congress in Washington, DC in November 1989 were initiated by him. Under his pressure, the United States Postal Service took action to protect its customers from Soviet postal violations and published a booklet of advice for senders of mail to the USSR.

He testified many times before hearings of the US Congress on Soviet disruption of international mail.

His organization also donated medical equipment and computers to Russia to help victims of communist repression.

Thousands of thankful letters from the citizens of USA and USSR were the best indication of his successes.

But KGB did not forgive him his success. In 1983 in Gorky his younger brother Igor was forced to take his own life. In the memory of his brother he changed his name to Vladlen Igor Konstantinovich Pavlenkov. Even during period of 'glasnost', KGB tried to refuse him a visit to his homeland. Only after extensive help from the US House of Representatives, he was allowed a three day visit to Gorky. There he was met as a hero. He would be remembered in US and in Russia as a hero who dedicated his life to the cause of Freedom and Justice. He became a US citizen in 1987 and he never forget his troubled motherland. He died on January 31, 1990. "Thank you, Father, for Your Life!"

[From farewell speech of his son.]

REMOVAL OF TAX BARRIERS TO UNITED STATES BUSINESSES COMPETING IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation along with our colleagues, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. SCHULZE, Mr. PEASE, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. LEVIN, and Mrs. JOHNSON, that would allow United States businesses a full and fair opportunity to take advantage of the expanding market opportunities in the European Community. This legislation would remove unnecessary barriers in the United States tax laws that prevent United States businesses from eliminating duplicative and costly operations in Europe. The European Community, soon to be the world's largest integrated market, provides great opportunity for United States companies and for the growth of United States and world trade. However, the creation of the unified European market could seriously injure the United States if United States companies are not permitted to compete with foreign enterprises in the European Community on equal terms or cannot participate fully in the benefits of the open market.

United States industries are working diligently to ensure that they will be competitive throughout Europe when the internal barriers to trade are eliminated, and the United States Government is working to ensure that new European barriers are not created. Despite these efforts, Congress must consider how our own laws will affect United States competitiveness in Europe and must eliminate or modify rules which unnecessarily hamper United States industry.

This legislation would remove barriers under subpart F of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that unnecessarily restrict the ability of United States-owned businesses to compete with European, Japanese and other international enterprises in the European Community.

Under present law, U.S. multinationals are generally subject to current U.S. corporate income tax on undistributed earnings of their controlled foreign corporations to the extent those earnings constitute subpart F income. Two types of subpart F income are "foreign base company sales income" and "foreign base company services income." These rules often subject U.S.-based multinationals to current U.S. taxation on their foreign subsidiaries' undistributed profits from sales to, or services performed for, entities in other countries. For example, under these rules, a United States corporation is taxed immediately—even without repatriation of earnings—on its United Kingdom subsidiary's income attributable to purchases of goods manufactured in the United States by the parent and sold to unrelated buyers in Germany, France or any country other than the United Kingdom.

These subpart F rules were enacted almost 30 years ago to deter U.S. corporations from avoiding taxes by establishing base companies that artificially shift income to tax haven countries. Unfortunately, the rules have not kept pace with the country's need to compete internationally, and in some cases no longer serve their intended purpose. For instance, the subpart F rules provide strong incentives for United States-based multinationals to create separate subsidiaries in every European Community country into which the United States parent markets its products. This produces inefficiencies and additional costs that foreign-owned competitors avoid by centralizing their European operations.

Without the bill I am introducing today, our subpart F rules could seriously dampen the prospects for the United States to share equally in the foreign trade benefits created by the new European Common Market. United States-based multinational corporations will be discouraged from capturing one of the primary competitive advantages created through the European integration—advantages available to Japanese and European owned companies. Foreign owned companies have already started to rationalize operations to promote economies of scale and other efficiencies, while many U.S.-owned multinationals are faced with the Hobson's choice between consolidating but subpart F taxation, or maintaining separate, less-efficient subsidiaries in every EC country in which they do business.

The bill I am introducing would eliminate the subpart F handicap and encourage United States industry to expand into the European Community to help alleviate the United States trade deficit and create economic growth in the United States. The bill would treat European Community countries as a single country for purposes of applying the subpart F rules. For example, under the bill, like its Japanese and European based competitors, a United Kingdom subsidiary of a United States corporation could sell goods to customers throughout Europe without the income from such sales being subject to the subpart F penalty tax rules.

It is essential that we act as quickly as possible to remove these barriers to United States businesses operating in Europe. Our principal competitors in the European market are already able to consolidate their business operations and efficiently develop the new European market.

It has been suggested that this bill may not be necessary because most European Community countries have tax rates that currently result in sales and services income being excludible from subpart F income under the so-called high-tax exception. This is not the case, even in the high-tax jurisdictions of most of the European Community, a foreign subsidiary's earnings can fluctuate out of the high-tax exception in any particular year because the exception is based on U.S. tax accounting rules rather than those of the foreign jurisdiction. Thus, mere timing differences in reporting income under United States and foreign tax accounting rules can create subpart F income even though such timing differences were not the abuse that subpart F was intended to address.

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Finally, to preclude opportunities for manipulating the relief granted by the bill, its single country rule is limited to European countries with statutory tax rates approximately equal to or greater than the maximum U.S. corporate tax rate and that do not exempt corporations from taxation of this type of income pursuant to any tax holiday.

In conclusion, I believe that U.S. foreign trade problems must be fought on all fronts, including the modification of U.S. tax laws that unwisely penalize sound business decisions by U.S.-based multinationals competing for foreign trade. The efforts of the administration to prevent the erection of European barriers and the efforts of U.S. companies to ensure our competitiveness in Europe after 1992 should not be undermined by U.S. tax rules which were not intended to deal with, and indeed never considered, the implications of an integrated Europe.

Economists predict that the new European common market will be a major source of economic growth in the 1990's and beyond. Without modifying U.S. tax laws which will have an adverse effect in the 1992 process, U.S. companies may not share equitably in that growth.

COAL HERITAGE INITIATIVE

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, over the past couple of years I have developed in southern West Virginia what I call the coal heritage initiative. This coal heritage initiative reflects the renewed interest in our Appalachian culture and the heritage that has evolved, to a great extent, in the southern West Virginia coalfields as a result of the struggles and adversities faced by coal miners in the region during the late 19th century and the early years of the 1900's.

The basis for the coal heritage initiative is the historic preservation of the few physical vestiges remaining from that era. Throughout the region there are buildings, structures and sites with outstanding historical, cultural and architectural values relating to the coal-mining heritage of southern West Virginia. Many of these structures and sites have national significance and demand preservation for the benefit of future generations, educational purposes, and their tourism potential.

Historic preservation also comports well with our efforts to take advantage of and enhance the many natural, scenic, and recreational resources located in southern West Virginia; resources such as the federally designated rivers under National Park Service administration in the region, State parks and forests, and Army Corps of Engineers recreational lakes.

In a nutshell, the goal I am pursuing is the coordinated development and promotion of outstanding natural, scenic, recreational, cultural and historic resources within southern West Virginia with access by interstate highways and scenic roadways.

To date, we have made progress in setting the framework of the coal heritage initiative. A study has been completed by a nonprofit organization, Coalways, Inc., that represents a road map which can be used to plot the course of educational and tourism rated developments involving the unique cultural and historical resources associated with southern West Virginia's coal mining heritage.

Also, based on authorizing legislation I gained enactment of last year, the National Park Service was recently appropriated funds to conduct a coal heritage study that will identify sites of cultural and historical significance involving southern West Virginia's coal-mining heritage, evaluate the sites and identify a coal heritage trail linking these sites together with existing Federal and State park units and recreational lakes. In this regard, I would like to commend our senior Senator, ROBERT C. BYRD, for championing the fiscal year 1990 funds for this essential study.

What is lacking at the time, however, is a means to coordinate the various initiatives and proposals being advanced on the Federal, State, and local levels. For this reason, today I am introducing legislation that would establish a Southern West Virginia Heritage Preservation Commission to provide the means to recognize, preserve, enhance, interpret, and promote the coal-mining heritage of the region.

The purpose of this commission, to be comprised of private and public sector representatives, would be to make loans and grants from federally appropriated, or donated, funds to preserve and enhance significant cultural, historical, and architectural resources such as buildings, structures, and facilities associated with southern West Virginia's coal heritage; seek to coordinate governmental and private sector activities relating to historic preservation and economic revitalization; provide assistance in preparation of loan and grant applications to Federal agencies; and develop guidelines for the preservation of coal heritage sites. The legislation would also provide for a southern West Virginia coal heritage route along existing roads.

There is an unequivocal need for a dramatically increased historic preservation effort in southern West Virginia. In light of the resources at stake, I believe it appropriate for there to be some national role in the development of this initiative.

OVERCROWDED PRISONS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, February 28, 1990, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

OVERCROWDED PRISONS

A huge gap exists between the number of crimes committed in the U.S. and the prison space now available to lock up criminals. The people who commit crimes know their chances of getting caught and sent to prison are slim. Overcrowding at both the state

and federal level has reached crisis proportions.

The number of inmates in state and federal prisons has jumped from 316,000 in 1980 to over 673,00 by June 1989. Two major policy changes in recent years driving up prison populations have been mandatory sentencing laws requiring offenders to be incarcerated for fixed periods without parole, and tougher federal anti-drug and anti-crime laws. Four-fifths of the increase in the federal prison population in recent years has been drug offenders. Federal prisons are operating at 67% over capacity, while overcapacity at the state level is 23%. The federal prison population is expected to almost double over the next five years.

Indiana, like most other states, is faced with the problem of having too many criminals and too few prison cells. In addition to the 11,000 beds currently in use in state prisons, officials estimate a need of 3,000-4,000 more by 1994. Along with 42 other states, Indiana is now under court order to do something about its overcrowded prisons.

Overcrowding is having a major effect on the correctional system. Current space limits and court orders force state authorities to consider releasing criminals long before the completion of their sentences. The length of the average prison term has declined recently from 18 months to one year. If judges are deprived of the sentencing option of imprisonment to keep dangerous criminals off the streets, the correctional system cannot function properly.

In the long run, we must confront the underlying causes of the ever-increasing crime rate, by, among other things, expanding crime and drug abuse prevention programs and improving the economic prospects of the underclass. But in the meantime, the problem of prison overcrowding must be addressed. Several options are available:

PRISON CONSTRUCTION

Some new prison construction will be necessary to house dangerous criminals. The cost of new prison construction is daunting—some \$50,000 per cell. States have stepped up their construction efforts, and the federal government is planning to add 42,600 beds to the 32,500 existing beds in federal prisons by 1995. Even with this dramatic increase in prison capacity, overcrowding will remain a problem. We are now locking up criminals in overcrowded and underfunded facilities, so alternatives simply must be considered.

ALTERNATIVE PUNISHMENT

One solution to overcrowding is not constant construction but imaginative approaches to alternative penalties for nonviolent offenders. A large percentage of prisoners who have committed drug-related crimes, for example, are not violent. States are now developing intermediate punishments, such as house arrest, intensive probation, compulsory addiction treatment, and work programs and community service carefully overseen by probation officers. Under house arrest, for example, an offender is confined to his or her home and checks in with probation officers several times daily. Ankle bracelets can be used for electronic surveillance of the offender's movements. Although more research is needed on the safety and efficiency of intermediate punishments, such alternatives could free up prison space for dangerous offenders, reduce the costs of incarceration, and permit nonviolent offenders to repay their debt to society as taxpaying members of the community.

While intermediate punishments could provide judges with more alternatives, changes may also be needed in mandatory sentencing laws. Judges are increasingly dissatisfied with the trend toward longer sentences without parole. Some states have decided that harsh mandatory sentencing is too inflexible to be effective. The debate is vigorous between those who want "lock-'em-up" justice and those concerned about the cost and effectiveness of long imprisonment.

CONVERSION OF FACILITIES

Short-term relief to prison overcrowding can come through conversion of unused public facilities into low and medium security prisons. Converting military bases and closed dormitories into prison space for those convicted of nonviolent property crimes or drug violations could free up prisons to handle violent prisoners, organized crime figures, and habitual offenders. A number of federal properties have been transferred to the states for such purposes, and seven minimum security prisons have recently been established on active military bases.

PRIVATIZATION OF PRISONS

Private contracting and operation of adult correctional facilities is a controversial alternative to the traditional approach. Proponents argue that private vendors, unencumbered by bureaucracy, could provide the same services offered presently by government in a more cost-effective and efficient manner. Several states already have low security prisons being operated by private companies. Various questions, such as the reliability of the estimated savings and the wisdom of turning prisoners over to private businesses, need to be resolved.

Addressing the problem of prison overcrowding will likely take a combination of efforts on a variety of levels. President Bush has called for increased spending on prison construction, expanded staffs at overcrowded institutions, the development of electronic monitoring, and the conversion of military facilities. Indiana is beginning to address its problems through the construction of a \$56 million, 650-bed maximum security prison in southern Indiana; the conversion of the Camp Atterbury Fish and Wildlife Area into a low-to-medium security prison that will house up to 200 inmates; and the proposed development of a state-of-the-art computer system that would facilitate alternative programs by classifying inmates based on their crime, past history, and length of sentence.

Prison overcrowding is not likely to disappear soon. And determining the right policy mix of new construction, conversion, privatization, alternative sentencing, and crime prevention will not be easy. Yet if the proper steps are taken now, we can reduce the crisis of prison overcrowding in the 1990s.

CELEBRATION OF THE LOS ANGELES FREE CLINIC'S NEW BUILDING

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Los Angeles Free Clinic on the opening of its new Seniel Ostrow Building.

The Free Clinic was founded 23 years ago. Since then, the clinic has provided a variety of free services to the community—including medical and dental care, family planning services, health education programs, legal and mental health counseling, and two telephone helplines.

Over 1 million individuals have been served by the clinic. All have benefited greatly by the clinic's philosophy that health care is a right and not a privilege. In that spirit, the clinic provides barrier-free access to its services in a confidential and nonjudgmental environment.

The new building is truly spectacular. The clinic now enjoys the distinction of being housed in the only building that was specifically designed as a free clinic. The new building has 28,000 square feet of clinical and administrative space, including a two-level parking structure, nine legal and mental health counseling rooms, seven medical examination rooms, four dental operatories, a medical laboratory, and a pharmacy.

Mr. Speaker, certain individuals who were instrumental in raising the new building deserve special recognition. They are: Building fund cochairs Mimi West and Ellen Hoberman who raised \$3 million from private sources for the new building; Joel Schwartz, chair of the clinic's facilities committee and president of the board of directors; and the clinic's board of directors. Also, I applaud the clinic's 450 volunteers whose dedication and hard work make the clinic such a unique place.

Mr. Speaker, my hat is off to the Los Angeles Free Clinic. I wish them the best of luck in their future endeavors and hope that they enjoy the new Seniel Ostrow Building.

THE INTERNATIONAL WIRE TRANSFER RECORDKEEPING ACT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced H.R. 4064, the International Wire Transfer Recordkeeping Act of 1990. This legislation is needed to fill a void in the war against international money laundering.

Currently, the Bank Secrecy Act requires that financial institutions keep a record of all international wire transfers and book transfers of credit involving more than \$10,000. However, there are currently no specifications as to what type of information must be contained in these records. Thus, many of the transactions are done anonymously, providing cover for billions of dollars in drug profits to be laundered into the international banking system. Officials estimate that up to \$100 billion in illegal drug profits are transferred out of the U.S. annually by wire.

My legislation would require domestic financial institutions and financial agents to include in the record the identity, address, and account information of the person originating the transaction, the recipient of the transfer, and any third parties or other beneficiaries involved in the transfer. While not impeding legitimate international commerce, my legisla-

tion will certainly be a strong deterrent to those who have been using the international payments system for criminal means. Last year, the American Bankers Association recognized that, "Wire transfers, which are essentially unregulated, have emerged as the primary method by which high volume launders ply their trade." Thus, I am seeking the support and cooperation of the banking industry to help shut down the illegal money laundering schemes involving international wire transfers. I also ask the support of my colleagues for this legislation by becoming cosponsors of the International Wire Transfer Recordkeeping Act.

THE AIRBORNE SELF-PROTECTION JAMMER

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to discuss the airborne self-protection jammer [ASPJ]. As some of you may be aware, the Air Force has eliminated funding for the ASPJ in the President's fiscal year 1991 budget. They have taken this action despite a dozen years of consistent congressional support for ASPJ. The Air Force has decided to cut this program because they have some questions regarding the test performance of ASPJ, and because they need to find some place to cut in their budget. But can the Air Force really afford to eliminate the ASPJ Program. The Navy, which has also invested considerable amounts of research and development funds believes that the ASPJ is absolutely necessary. Furthermore, every indication is that the ASPJ will indeed meet all expectations.

ASPJ is planned for approximately 2,200 Navy and USAF AV-8B, F-14, F-16, and F/A-18 aircraft. In constant year dollars the acquisition costs of these aircraft is approximately \$60 billion. The acquisition cost of ASPJ to protect these aircraft is about \$2.5 billion when purchased in economical quantities. That is what I call a leverage item. ASPJ is the most thoroughly tested system in the history of jammer developments. There have been over 8,000 hours of ground tests and 500 hours of flight test in the F-16 and F-18 aircraft. Any deficiencies in ASPJ relate more to the inability to define and provide the proper operational test environment than the ability of ASPJ to perform. For example, the measure of effectiveness criteria was so flawed that the Defense Acquisition Board declared that it must be redone. Amazingly, the important capability of ASPJ to prevent missiles from being launched wasn't even evaluated.

ASPJ is ready and it performs. There are over 400 Lantirn equipped F-16 aircraft and over 500 Navy F/A-18's that must have ASPJ today. The Air Force wonders if they can afford self protection. How can they not afford it? A 5-percent reduction in aircraft would provide sufficient offset for this critically needed protection. Where in the budget is the Air Force planning to provide protection for these

high valued aircraft? Is there really a net cost benefit from other alternative systems considering planes and lives lost to a less effective system, not to mention the added cost and time needed to develop a replacement to ASPJ? The fact is, there are no other systems available that can do the job. Other existing systems have very limited threat capability and must be redesigned, combined, repackaged and retested in the F-16 aircraft. All of this for a system of less capable than the one we already have—ASPJ, the very type of leveraged system we need at this time of budget stretching. Every \$1 million spent on ASPJ from this point forward will save us many millions more in saved aircraft or reduced force structure requirements. This is not the time to stop a very well conceived program after over \$1 billion of expenditures, just when the cost and force structure benefits are being realized. ASPJ is in low rate production right now. As I stated before the Navy strongly supports the program. Reasonable public policy indicates that this low rate production should be continued by the Navy and Air Force without costly interruptions until the Defense Acquisition Board makes their determination for full rate production. The Air Force must continue its final verification testing of the ASPJ in the F-16 aircraft this year and should restore its support of the ASPJ Program in the 1991 budget. No other path makes sense.

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY TEACHERS ACT

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues and I are very pleased to introduce today the Twenty-First Century Teachers Act. We accept the challenge that Congress is being called on to continue as a full partner in helping to restructure and reform our Nation's schools. Our Education and Labor Committee has an open and continuing dialog with the education community at-large, and this legislation reflects this relationship.

Our legislation is straightforward and focused on the development of human resources as the most important ingredient of school reform. We provide funds for individuals who want to commit themselves to teaching careers and matriculate in our Nation's colleges and universities; we provide funds for those institutions of higher education who will provide successful recruitment and retention programs for students preparing to enter the teaching profession; and we provide funds so that local education agencies, together with institutions of higher education and other eligible entities, may develop successful programs which reflect the best practices in school reform. Finally, we provide the support necessary so that excellent teachers at various levels from across the country will be nationally recognized and honored.

Over the past decade, the Congress has at-

tempted to prevent funding cutbacks in education programs from preschool through adult education. At present, the President's budget does not fully reflect the funding necessary for this Nation's schools.

While I do not intend to rehash the findings of dozens of reform reports and studies over the past few years, I do want to reference two particular efforts as we introduce this legislation. In 1987 the Rand Corp. noted,

Growing enrollments, pending retirements, and educational reform initiatives have given rise to an increasing demand for teachers in the Nation's public schools. The supply of teachers, on the other hand, has been declining. It is anticipated that in 1992 the supply of newly graduated teachers will fill only two-thirds of the positions available. Inner city and rural school districts will have to contend with the effects of growing competition for teachers.

In that same year, the American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education reported that demographic data projected a future in which minorities would constitute a third of the pre-school-age population and nearly a third of the elementary and secondary school age population while, at the same time, the percentage of minority teachers was threatening to fall below 10 percent. The AACTE noted specifically that:

The proportion of minority students enrolled in four year institutions where teacher education programs are offered, has declined, thus creating a smaller pool from which teacher education programs can recruit minority students;

Large percentage of minorities attend two year community and junior colleges, which have low rates of transfer to four year institutions;

Higher education is expensive and minority groups typically comprise much larger proportions of the low to middle socioeconomic status; and,

Matriculation into certification following teacher education programs depends in many places on passing mandatory standardized tests; such tests have adversely affected the numbers of new minority teachers.

The Twenty-First Century Teachers Act reflects many of the good ideas and approaches proposed by our Senate colleagues as well as our previous committee efforts in this regard. This coming Saturday, we will be holding a hearing in Los Angeles on the bill, and by mid-March, the committee will be holding a hearing inviting a wide cross-section of individuals and organizations which will be most impacted by the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I commend this legislation to my colleagues and alert them to a forthcoming Dear Colleague letter on the bill. In the meantime, I would ask Members to call my committee office at 225-4944, Ms. Marilyn Marsh, if you wish to be added as cosponsors of the bill, or if you wish to obtain a copy of the bill.

We expect to move this legislation during the next couple of months in order that we, together with our Senate colleagues, may forward a bill to the President which will help him to become an education President.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO AMEND SECTION 503(b) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation today which will amend section 503(b) of title 11 of the Bankruptcy Code to allow for the reimbursement of actual and necessary expenses incurred by official committees of unsecured creditors and equity security holders in performing certain statutory functions during the pendency of a chapter 11 case. Over the years, official committees have played an important role in the reorganization process. Chapter 11, enacted by Congress in 1978, is structured to provide a system premised on arriving at an acceptable plan by active participation of all persons in interest through negotiations.

The Bankruptcy Code mandates the appointment of an official committee to represent the interests of unsecured creditors as well as equity security holders. Interested persons negotiate with the debtor through these official committees. The principal duties of official committees, as specified by the Code, are to investigate the affairs of the debtor and to present their constituencies in negotiations with the debtor for a plan of reorganization.

The 1978 Bankruptcy Code reflects Congress' view that creditors and equity security holders could be adequately protected by assuring that adequate information was disclosed to them at the time their votes were solicited for acceptance of a reorganization plan and by providing an opportunity to participate in the reorganization in a formal capacity through the committee process. I believe, as Congress did when it passed the Code in 1978, that the official committee system is the best way to ensure that all persons are adequately represented and that a fair and equitable reorganization plan is formulated.

However, there is a growing concern that many interested persons are not participating on these official committees. I believe that there is a reluctance to serve on official committees in bankruptcy matters largely because of the uncertainty of being reimbursed for expenses incurred while participating in committee business. The allowance of actual and necessary expenses of official committees is not specifically provided for under the present section 503(b). As a result, many courts have interpreted this omission as requiring denial of these expenses. Participation by committees, particularly in large, complex reorganization cases often involves the expenditure of substantial expenses. This not only places a burden on committee participation, but it also jeopardizes the entire committee process. My amendment to the Bankruptcy Code would encourage all interested persons to participate, instead of only those persons to whom cost is not a factor. It should be noted that before a committee may be reimbursed for expenses it has incurred under the amendment, the reimbursement request must be approved by the bankruptcy court. Moreover, before the

bankruptcy court will award such a reimbursement, the committee must show that it made a substantial contribution to the case.

I commend the work of the Commercial Law League of America and its bankruptcy and insolvency section. Their excellent work is the foundation for much of this legislation.

I am optimistic that this legislation will help encourage more active participation in the official committee process and help ensure fair and equitable representation in chapter 11 reorganization cases.

A HERO'S PASSING

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it has been nearly 45 years since the end of World War II. In the ensuing five decades, Americans have enjoyed a period of relative peace and unparalleled prosperity which was won for us by the gallant soldiers, sailors, and airmen who fought their way from island to island in the Pacific, across the deserts of North Africa, and through the skies of Europe. Regrettably, our memories of their brave deeds are awakened most frequently now by the history books our children bring home from school, or notices in the newspapers when their ranks are depleted by death.

It was in the latter fashion that I learned of the passing on February 15, 1990, of one of the true heroes of World War II, Michael L. Arooth of Springfield, MA. Master Sergeant Arooth served as a tail gunner on an Eighth Air Force B-17 bomber, and is credited with shooting down 17 enemy aircraft in only 14 missions. In the process, he became the first American ace gunner of the war.

Michael Arooth's list of decorations and honors was lengthy and prestigious, as befitted his gallantry. Chief among his medals was the Distinguished Service Cross which he won for shooting down four aircraft on a single mission, including two after he had been wounded and was nearly unconscious from loss of blood. He was my hometown's most decorated combat hero of World War II. No city was ever prouder of one of its sons than Springfield was of Michael Arooth.

Mr. Speaker, the boys who won World War II and preserved the freedom we cherish are our senior citizens today. When they take their final leave, it is important that we acknowledge the extraordinary contributions they made to the history of our Nation and the world. Men like Michael Arooth might have seen themselves as simply doing their duty. But the uncommon dedication and bravery they brought to their tasks was the difference between victory and defeat for the United States and its allies. The surge of liberty we witness in Eastern Europe today would not have been possible without heroes like Michael Arooth wedged precariously in the tail sections of B-17's 45 years ago. To his son, David; daughters Carolyn and Virginia; brothers John and Joseph; sisters Ruth and Louise; and other relatives must go the thanks of a grateful Nation for the selfless service which

Michael Arooth rendered at a time when his country was most in need.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE ROY OTIS DAY

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, one of the great benefits of public service is to be part of the movement to better the system or at least observe works of public servants who dedicate their life to the political arena as a medium through which we can bring about, as the writer Jeremy Bentham said, "the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the foundation of morals and legislation"—such was Roy Day.

Roy Otis Day, former owner of a Pomona, CA, printing business and a longtime civic leader and political strategist, was known for 50 years as "Mr. Republican." Although I am a lifelong Democrat—I know when I observe an artist at work—and I deeply respect the Roy Day's across our country—those who make the political system work. In 1946, he managed Richard Nixon's first campaign for public office and remained a loyal supporter until his death in 1986. Mr. Day also managed the political campaigns for Representative Patrick J. Hillings, Representative John Roussetot and many other successful participants in the field of public service.

Roy Day was born October 20, 1900, in Pomona. He served in the Navy from 1919 to 1921 and soon afterward worked for the United Fruit Co. in Costa Rica. In the mid-1920's he joined the advertising sales staff at the old Pomona Progress, later purchased the newspaper's commercial printing equipment and built it into a multimillion dollar printing business.

A tireless community worker, Mr. Day served as president of the Pomona Chamber of Commerce, Pomona Central Business District Association, and Pomona Host Lions Club, and was a former member of the Pomona Planning Commission and the school board. Actually, Roy Day was a leader of every worthwhile project—Scoutmaster, Small Business Board of Advisors, YMCA membership drive, United Crusade, Navy League, Pomona First Baptist Church, Distinguished Service Award from the Jaycees, and you name it—he was a giver.

Roy was survived by his wife Florine, three loving daughters, Linda Baker, Patti Day, and Diana Brady, and one son Roy O., Jr., and five wonderful grandchildren Brandon Dickerson, Stacie Day Brady, Carolyn Brady, Sarah Beth Baker, and Andrew Baker.

Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today, let us do so in remembrance of the wonderful public servant, Roy Otis Day, his wonderful family—and in tribute to the Roy Day's of the Nation—who give of themselves to make this a kinder and gentler and a happier nation.

Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today, let us do so in remembrance of the wonderful public servant, Roy Otis Day.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN CUBA

HON. CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Ms. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, today my colleague, ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, and I are introducing a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United Nations Human Rights Commission should continue to investigate human rights abuses in Cuba.

The United Nations Human Rights Commission is presently meeting in Geneva to debate human rights abuses. Numerous human rights groups, including the nonpartisan America's Watch have pointed out the poor Cuba human rights record. The U.S. Ambassador to the UNHRC, Armando Valladares, also has personal experience in Cuban prisons.

In September 1988, the UNHRC sent a delegation, called the Cuba Working Group, to Cuba to investigate human rights abuses. Hundred's of Cubans came out to testify before the U.N. delegation. Reportedly more than 20 people who testified were subsequently arrested despite assurances against reprisals from the Cuban Government.

The U.N. delegation produced a 400-page report. The report drew no conclusions, but included testimony of "137 complaints of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

Fidel Castro has dismissed the new Eastern European democracy as "counterrevolutionary." Castro has repeatedly rejected perestroika and glasnost. He continues to promote single party domination of the political process.

Last July, Castro had several members of the military, including Gen. Arnaldo Ochoa Sanchez, executed on "drug charges." General Ochoa had received the Hero of the Republic of Cuba medal, fought in the Cuban Revolution and was the commander of Cuban forces in Angola. He also favored glasnost and perestroika.

This resolution expresses the Sense of Congress that the United Nations Human Rights Commission should continue to investigate human rights conditions in Cuba. It further urges the UNHRC to appoint a Special Rapporteur to monitor human rights in Cuba as was done in Iran, Afghanistan, El Salvador, and Rumania.

I urge quick passage of this important resolution.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPETITIVE NORTHEAST RAIL FREIGHT SERVICE ACT OF 1990

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to address a transportation crisis facing the economy of the Northeast, particularly upstate New York and Pennsylvania.

This emergency arises from the bankruptcy of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. The railroad's bankruptcy trustee has conducted a careful and even-handed bidding procedure to attract buyers for the railroad as a going concern. In this way, the trustee has sought to recognize and protect not only the legitimate interests of creditors, including the Federal Government and the State of New York, but also the broader public interest in the availability of competitive rail service.

At the culmination of this bidding process, the trustee has received an offer from the Canadian Pacific Railroad. However, the Canadian Pacific offer contained a contingency: To buy the D&H and operate it as a functioning railroad, Canadian Pacific would have to be assured of access to a critical interchange with two major southern rail carriers in western Maryland. And that interchange could be reached by D&H trains only if Conrail would cooperate by granting trackage rights over about 40 miles of Conrail track. Unfortunately, Conrail has adamantly refused to arrange for the needed trackage rights, and now the survival of the D&H as a going railroad is directly threatened.

Normally, Mr. Speaker, we who fought long and hard to enact and then defend the Staggers Rail Act would argue for treating the dispute between Conrail and the D&H as a private-sector matter that is outside the realm of Federal transportation policy. In this instance, however, both the disputed route and one of the opposing parties are literally creatures of earlier Federal policy decisions.

Conrail itself was formed under Federal auspices out of the bankrupt northeastern rail carriers in the 1970's. After a decade of rehabilitation, including generous Federal assistance in matters ranging from labor protection obligations to abandonment of disused rail lines, Conrail was able to be successfully privatized through legislation enacted by the Congress in 1986, and implemented in 1987. Since then, Conrail has proven to be a successful and competitive participant in the freer transportation markets made possible by the Staggers Rail Act.

When Conrail was being designed by Federal planners in the 1970's, various routes and interchanges were awarded to Conrail or to other carriers in the Federal Government's grand design for Northeastern rail service, known as the final system plan. Under that plan, it was assumed that carriers serving the Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic regions would be assigned routes through Pennsylvania and upstate New York that would make it possible to compete directly with Conrail on traffic moving north and south along the eastern seaboard. The Delaware & Hudson was expected to be, in effect, a junior partner with these Southern railroads in competing with Conrail for the north-south traffic.

Actual events did not conform to the assumptions in the final system plan. The major Southern carriers were not given the direct connections with the D&H that had been expected. Shortly after the final system plan was adopted, the Interstate Commerce Commission reported that the D&H would be severely handicapped as a potential competitor to Conrail without suitable Southern connections. And quite prophetically, the ICC also warned

that Conrail would be in a position to threaten the viability of the D&H by controlling the access of the D&H over various Conrail lines that were crucial to competitive connections needed by the D&H.

Now, Mr. Speaker, a decade and a half later, the prophecy has come true. The D&H is in bankruptcy, and even its last hope of survival as a unified operating railroad is threatened by Conrail. In this instance, Conrail's hard-line refusal to negotiate trackage rights of the Hagerstown route is a clear and present danger of the survival of any competition for Conrail on north-south freight traffic. Yet despite various entreaties by officials of the affected areas, Conrail has refused to cooperate regarding the trackage rights.

What the D&H needs is not charity, but a brought-and-paid-for trackage rights arrangement to move its trains directly across Maryland without traversing the Northeast corridor. This Conrail refuses to negotiate. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I have reluctantly concluded that legislation is necessary and appropriate to address this emergency.

I am taking this action only because I believe the Federal Government has an obligation to protect the public from a loss of rail service that is directly attributable to earlier Federal mistakes and oversights in the formation of Conrail. This legislation merely carries out the intention of the Congress that Conrail become a legitimate and health competitor in the American rail transportation system. Congress never intended that Conrail become a legitimate and healthy competitor in the American rail transportation system. Congress never intended that Conrail should become a regional monopolist as a result of governmental misadventure.

This bill is designed to guarantee the vitally needed trackage rights for the D&H, but on negotiated terms if possible. The Interstate Commerce Commission is empowered to decide the amount of compensation if necessary, but that is a last-resort procedure to be used only if direct negotiations do not produce a viable trackage-rights agreement. This process is directly parallel to the powers the ICC normally has for guaranteeing access of one railroad to a terminal facility owned by another railroad. Constitutional principles of just compensation for property are observed, as are the requirements of due process. The only difference here is that this procedure is to be applied to a line of track about 40 miles outside the actual connection point, Hagerstown.

This modest and minimally instructive legislation is carefully targeted to correct the Federal Government's past mistake in structuring the D&H and Conrail routes—and nothing more. I sincerely hope that Conrail will conduct prompt and fair good-faith negotiations with the D&H—or a successful bidder to purchase the D&H. A voluntary agreement is much to be preferred, but Government action can and must be taken to prevent the collapse of competitive rail service in an entire region—a collapse that can be controlled and manipulated by Conrail only because of a slip of the Federal pen.

TRIBUTE TO TOM REGAN

HON. ROBERT A BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Tom Regan, the Mayo Association of Philadelphia's "Mayo Person of the Year."

Born in Kilkelly Derrycastle in County Mayo, Ireland, Tom Regan came from a large family of four boys and five girls. After witnessing the bloody Easter Monday rebellion of 1916 in his homeland, Tom followed his two brothers and a sister to America.

A resident of Jenkintown, PA, Tom has been married to his wife Cecelia for 60 years. They have six children: Cecelia, Mary, Josephine, Nellie, Matt, and Tom.

Tom has been active with the Irish movement since he was 15. He has been the recipient of many awards honoring him for his work for the cause of Irish freedom and has served as founder, president, and manager of the MacSwiney Club in Jenkintown. Tom is even listed in Ireland's Book of Fame.

Mr. Speaker, the Mayo Association has chosen to add to Tom Regan's honors by selecting him as the 1990 Person of the Year. Tom Regan deserves this great honor for his lifelong dedication to peace, justice and unity in Ireland.

PICKETT URGES FULL COLA'S FOR MILITARY AND FEDERAL RETIREES

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, for the second year in a row, President Bush has proposed that there be no cost-of-living adjustment [COLA] for our Nation's military and Federal retirees and that all future COLA's be reduced 1 percent. Only disabled annuitants would be excluded from these provisions.

The President's proposal is as wrong this year as it was last year, Mr. Speaker, and it should again be rejected.

Military and career civil service retirees recognize the need to reduce our budget deficit, and like most Americans, they are willing to do their part as long as the reductions are fair and equitable.

But this proposal is not fair. It singles out military and civil service retirees for cuts when beneficiaries of other Federal retirement programs are scheduled to receive full COLA's. It also comes on the heels of a decade-long effort to delay COLA's, reduce COLA's, eliminate COLA's, and extend the time-interval between COLA's.

All this for a group of Americans who devoted their most productive years to public service.

Mr. Speaker, the gentlelady from Ohio, Ms. OAKAR, who has been a champion of Federal retirees, has introduced legislation, House Resolution 3914, to protect our military and

civil service retirees from this shortsighted and unfair proposal.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JACK LEWIS

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, on February 9, 1990, I was saddened to learn of the unexpected death of veteran Scrantonian Tribune editor and columnist and my friend of many years, Jack Lewis.

A native of Scranton, PA, Jack graduated from local schools before joining the U.S. Marine Corps and rose to the rank of sergeant during World War II. Upon his discharge, he joined the Scrantonian Tribune and rapidly moved up the ladder to become a correspondent, a staff reporter, copy editor and Sunday editor.

He was a member and a past officer of the Newspaper Guild and a member of the Holy Cross Athletic Association, Fifth Marine Division Association and Sloan Booster Association.

A fine athlete, Jack enjoyed tennis as a member of the Scranton Tennis Club and racquetball as a member of the greater Scranton YMCA. He was active in both sports until earlier this year. He also coached Little League baseball teams.

Our thoughts go out to his wife, the former Dale Thomas; three sons, Jack, an attorney at the state attorney general's office; Jeff, an educator who resides in Washington, DC, and Glenn, of Atlanta, GA, a Marriott Hotel executive; a daughter, Mrs. Pamela Kane of Dunmore; a sister, Mrs. Jean Dowse of Scranton; five grandchildren; and several nieces and nephews.

THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION FUNDING

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my views on the importance of education to this country. I believe that education ought to be the primary concern of this Nation and I am committed to achieving excellence in education.

The challenge of educating is already complicated by societal factors ranging from drugs and educating homeless children to the technological demands of the coming 21st century. The challenge is heightened by the limited resources available to teachers and schools. Financially, the past decade has been devastating. Federal dollars to support education programs have disappeared. And now, we are faced with a situation where we must play catch up.

The President has named himself the "Education President" and we must hold him to

that. We need more Federal dollars to pay teacher salaries, purchase laboratory materials and schoolbooks, provide teacher training, and to make education accessible to everyone.

As we enter the 1990's I can't help but to be reminded of the leadership exercised by the late President John F. Kennedy on education. He said that, "the education of our people is a national investment. It yields tangible returns in economic growth, and improved citizenry and higher standards of living."

These words still hold true today, and it is our responsibility to arm the children and adults of this Nation with a solid education. This is the best defense to the challenges presented by the changing world community. It is imperative that the level of education funding is commensurate with the high value we place on education. Quality education should be our legacy to the future generations.

TRIBUTE TO MERVIN ADAMS

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mervin Adams of Millersburg, PA, on his retirement.

Mr. Adams, a longtime resident of the 17th Congressional District, has been a faithful servant to his community. During his long career, he served 24 years on the board of supervisors of Upper Paxton Township, 18 years as roadmaster for Upper Paxton Township, 8 years on the executive board of State Association of Township Supervisors, and 2 years as president of the State Association of Township Supervisors. And he remains a member of the Dauphin County Planning Commission.

Mr. Speaker, I am always impressed and overwhelmed when I encounter citizens who selflessly dedicate themselves to the good of their neighbors and community. Such an individual is Mervin Adams, and on behalf of Dauphin County, I thank him for his distinguished work.

NAVAL ARMS CONTROL: ANALYZING SOVIET INITIATIVES WITH CARE

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to bring to my colleagues attention an article written by the Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Carlisle Trost. As we being to examine our defense priorities it is essential that we take a good look at Soviet actions, not just words. Admiral Trost examines Soviet actions and makes a compelling case for the need to resist Soviet attempts to conclude the U.S.

Navy in arms control talks. I encourage all my colleagues to read this important article.

NAVAL ARMS CONTROL: ANALYZING SOVIET INITIATIVES WITH CARE

(By Adm. Carlisle A. H. Trost, U.S. Navy Chief of Naval Operations)

As the Soviet Union continues to make proposals about cutting conventional forces, a new wrinkle has been added. During his most recent visit to the U.S., Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's senior military adviser, said that Moscow might not sign any agreement reducing conventional forces in Europe unless the U.S. agrees to open talks on reducing its naval forces.

We must analyze such a proposal with much care. Although we welcome the lessened tensions which characterize the current global political climate, we must be careful to avoid actions whose consequences may be injurious to the long-term political and economic health of both our country and our allies, as well as to many other nations which depend on us to assure the peace.

One key fact underlies any argument against cutting U.S. Naval forces: the U.S. is a maritime nation whose dependence on the seas is the bedrock of U.S. political and economic security. For the U.S., world trade routes are vital links—a lifeline—to other nations. The trade routes we use exchange more than 600 billion dollars worth of our country's annual exports and imports.

The materials and products shipped by sea directly impact our lives. Some are the products of the American farmer, worker or miner. In return, some are the products on which we, as a nation of consumers, have come to rely (imported autos, VCR's, TV's, home computers, etc.). And some, too, are materials which are essential to our industrial might and strategic security but which are not available naturally in our country. A few examples are tin, chromium, manganese ore and beryl—all items either totally or almost totally imported. And, of course, we now import 42 percent of our oil, a figure that can be expected to grow.

Couple these realities with the fact that as a nation our vital interests are expressed in a web of 47 treaties and alliances with binding coalitions for mutual defense. These relationships, together with commercial dependencies which evolve from them and which support our economy, shape our national security objectives. Stated simply, our global commitments set the environment in which we live, work and prosper. And the sea is what ties us, our allies and our friends together and makes our relationships viable.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is a self-sufficient land power with no dependence on the seas for its economic survival. Whatever resources it needs are available indigenously or from Warsaw Pact allies which directly adjoin the Soviet landmass.

Consequently, the reason for Soviet interest in limiting the size of the U.S. Navy is apparent. It is the Navy that ensures the ability of free nations to use the sea and to prosper in a multi-polar, interdependent world.

The U.S. Navy is a strong contributor to our national defense strategy. To execute this strategy properly and to protect our global interests and commitments, we have learned from hard experience that our national interests are best served by a forward strategy. This means a globally deployed Navy, ready to contain problems before they start and to deter potential adversaries

from challenging free use of the oceans. Our presence in the Persian Gulf is a prime example of how our Navy, by being on the scene, sent a clear message and brought stability to a war-torn region—and kept the oil flowing. This forward posture—a deterrent posture—has kept global peace for nearly 45 years, keeping conflicts isolated to local regions.

So one might ask why the Soviet Union is demanding reductions in our Naval forces—the very same forces that have been so successful in doing exactly what the Soviets supposedly are striving for—achieving global peace? How do we reconcile this question when we see the Soviets, a self-sufficient land power, continuing to build new warships of every class at rates exceeding any reasonable defensive needs—aircraft carriers, submarines, cruisers, destroyers and frigates?

The Soviets, as advertised, are indeed retiring older, difficult to maintain ships. But this effort will simply allow them to focus their resources, material and human, on new and very capable ships and aircraft. Make no mistake about it. The qualitative capability of the Soviet Navy is increasing—even if their numerical advantage diminishes.

How, also, do we reconcile the fact that the Soviets continue to support third world surrogates with the most sophisticated military hardware? Continuing arms deliveries to Libya, North Korea, Cuba, Iraq, Nicaragua and Afghanistan seem inconsistent, at best, with public proclamations of a defensive strategy.

There are many pundits, caught up in the euphoria of the moment, who advocate proceeding as if the future holds only the certainty of peace. We must consider a longer view.

All that is certain about the future is that it will challenge us from many quarters we may not now fully appreciate. If we are to be prepared to meet those challenges, far from our shores, a Navy unrestricted in its mobility and capability—a potent, unfettered force free to operate on distant seas—is something we simply cannot do without. Only an experienced and ready Navy will have the capability of responding, as we have in the recent past, to the wide spectrum of threats borne on winds of technological and geopolitical change.

ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I join with Connecticut's Estonian Society in observance of the 72d anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence of Estonia. Last year we witnessed miraculous events all over the world. The spirit of glasnost swept the world over, and independence from the Soviet bloc was experienced for many peoples throughout Eastern Europe.

As the saying goes, Poland won its freedom in 10 years, Hungary in 10 months, East Germany in 10 days, and Czechoslovakia in 10 minutes. But today, 72 years after declaring independence, the people of Estonia are still not the masters of their national destiny. Conditions may have eased, but their fate is still

subject to the absolute dictates of the men in the Kremlin.

Estonia has remained a constituent republic in the Soviet Union since its incorporation in August 1940. The United States Government has never accepted the validity of the Soviet annexation of Estonia, and consequently, has not invalidated the recognition it accorded to the Estonian Republic in 1922.

Today, as the 72d anniversary of Estonian Independence Day approaches, I would like to commend the Estonian people for their unwavering commitment to freedom and dignity of every individual. We in this Chamber, along with the free people across this world, that someday soon the people of Estonia will be free again.

**NEW POSTAGE STAMP HONORS
PUERTO RICAN PATRIOT**

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues may have noticed the new postage stamp issued this month by the U.S. Postal Service, as part of its "Great Figures of America" series, which commemorates the late Luis Munoz Marin, who in 1948 became Puerto Rico's first popularly elected Governor. It is a rare distinction and a fitting tribute to the father of modern Puerto Rico, the man who created my island's Commonwealth relationship with the United States.

This inventive and widely admired act of statesmanship has provided the people of Puerto Rico with a dynamic political framework of self-government and fiscal autonomy within its broader association with the United States.

It was Munoz Marin who in the 1950's launched "Operation Bootstrap," the pioneering program which transformed Puerto Rico from agrarian poverty into industrial prosperity. Today, Puerto Rico is the model for rapid industrial development not only in the Caribbean but also throughout the developing world.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that we honor Luis Munoz Marin at a time when the Congress is considering legislation that would further enhance Munoz's vision of a Commonwealth status which was designed to evolve and grow to meet new realities in Puerto Rico.

From economic despair and political uncertainty, Luis Munoz Marin built the most steadfast democracy and the most prosperous economy in all of Latin America. Mr. Speaker, I well remember the words spoken by President John F. Kennedy when he awarded the Medal of Freedom to Luis Munoz Marin:

"Poet, politician, public servant, patriot, he has led his people on to new heights of dignity and purpose and transformed a stricken land into a vital society."

That superbly sums up the life of a remarkable man, the father of modern Puerto Rico. How fitting it is for the U.S. Postal Service to honor this giant among men, and I know my colleagues join in saluting this "Great Figure of America," don Luis Munoz Marin.

**RETIREMENT OF DOROTHY
CORINE WADLEY**

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this occasion to call your attention to the retirement of Dorothy Corine Wadley, an outstanding employee of this Congress who for the past 17 years has been a staff member of the House Judiciary Committee.

Dorothy Wadley worked on the Subcommittee on Crime, the Subcommittee on Monopolies and Commercial Law, the Subcommittee on Economic and Commercial Law, and for the past year on the Judge Walter L. Nixon special impeachment staff.

She was office manager on the Monopolies and Commercial Law Subcommittee and in this position edited all transcripts and proofread all of the subcommittee's outgoing documents. She also conducted legislative research and managed the work flow of the subcommittee.

She is a business education graduate of Florida A&M University and prior to joining the Judiciary Committee, worked for the office of Congressmen JOHN HEINZ III, and WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD. She also worked for the 1972 National Democratic Convention staff and subsequently for the Democratic Presidential Campaign.

Mrs. Wadley is very active in her church and is deeply involved in the Montgomery County Foster Care Program. She has contributed immeasurably to the work of the House of Representatives and I want to wish her the very best that life has to offer during her retirement.

**FAY JONES AWARDED THE AIA
GOLD MEDAL**

HON. JOHN P. HAMMERSCHMIDT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, Arkansas architect Fay Jones has been awarded the highest honor of his profession, the American Institute of Architects [AIA] gold medal.

In ceremonies at the White House on February 22, 1990, President Bush joined AIA officials, past honorees, associates, and celebrities in making the presentation.

A gala banquet that evening at the National Building Museum here in Washington, with the Prince of Wales addressing the assembly, provided further opportunity to honor Fay Jones and his work.

Fay Jones' "Ozark" style is characterized by the AIA as "use of native stone and natural woods that integrate the natural environment into the building design."

He has designed more than 200 homes, more than a dozen of which were featured in national magazines in the 1960's and 1970's.

Greater recognition, as well as his first AIA honor award, came from one of his churches,

Thorncrown Chapel in Eureka Springs, AR. Architectural Record said Thorncrown:

Accepts every nuance of light and registers every subtlety in the landscape. It is a brilliant testimony to the power of architecture to intensify experience and inspire contemplation.

Fay Jones received the bachelor's architecture degree with the first architecture class at the University of Arkansas in 1950. After graduate studies at Rice, he taught architecture at Oklahoma University.

In 1953, he apprenticed at Taliesin in Spring Green, WI. After 4 months, he took Frank Lloyd Wright's advice and returned to Fayetteville and the University of Arkansas to teach.

That same year, he founded an architecture practice that endures today as a partnership with Maurice Jennings, with the able assistance of Mary Elizabeth (Gus) Jones, his wife of 46 years.

Fay Jones succeeded John Williams as chairman of the Architecture Department in 1966 and became the first dean of the School of Architecture in 1974. After 2 years, he gave up administrative duties but continued to teach, concurrently working as an architect, until taking emeritus status in 1988.

It has been my pleasure and honor to know Fay Jones for over three decades. In 1981, we were fellow recipients of University of Arkansas distinguished alumnus awards.

Fay Jones is the 48th recipient of the AIA gold medal, taking his place among such other notables as Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright, Philip Johnson, and I.M. Pei.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to have you and your colleagues join in recognizing Arkansas architect Fay Jones, his superior talent and excellence in design that have earned him and his work the highest accolade of his profession.

The presentation by the American Institute of Architects gold medal salutes Fay Jones as an architect:

Who, for more than four decades, has created an exquisite architecture of gentle beauty and quite dignity that celebrates the land and embraces the American spirit. Complex yet delicate, grand in vision yet human in scale, bound firmly to the Earth yet soaringly spiritual, his work strikes an emotional chord that touches the soul of all who encounter it. Humble, original, intelligent, and uncompromising, he embodies everything that architecture can and should be.

**BROWARD COUNTY BURIES
SHERIFF DEPUTY JOHN W.
GREENEY III**

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this past Wednesday, south Florida buried one of its finest deputy sheriffs. John (Jack) W. Greeney III was killed in the line of duty by two men wielding semiautomatic weapons. Greeney and his partner, Robert Sallustio, were summoned by the silent alarm in a local fast food restaurant. Robert Sallustio's bulletproof vest

saved him, and he is recovering in the hospital from several gunshot wounds. Jack Greeney was not that fortunate.

Deputy Greeney had public service and police duty in his blood: both his father and his grandfather served their communities as police officers. His father, John Greeney II, a former Cooper city police chief, went on to direct all Broward Sheriff's Office operations at Fort Lauderdale International Airport until he retired last year. Jack Greeney joined the military shortly after graduating high school, and by the time he retired from the U.S. Air Force in 1985, Greeney had attained the rank of chief master sergeant. He joined the Deputy Sheriff's Office in 1986.

Greeney's alleged killer is wanted in Massachusetts on two counts of assault with intent to murder and assault and battery with a deadly weapon. In spite of this, he easily purchased a gun in Dade County. Perhaps if a mandatory national waiting period were in place, the thug who fired on and killed Deputy Sheriff Jack Greeney would not have had access to such a deadly weapon. Certainly something must be done about the assault weapons such as the one that killed Deputy Greeney.

Jack Greeney loved being a cop and bravely and selflessly performed his duties. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia with full military honors. He is survived by his parents, John and Theresa, of Cooper City; sons John IV, Michael and Matthew; a sister, Patricia Huberig of Boca Raton; and a grandmother, Esther Greeney of Cooper City. I extend my condolences to Deputy Greeney's loved ones. South Florida will deeply miss this courageous spirit and mourns the loss of such a dedicated public servant.

**FUTURE HOMEMAKERS OF
AMERICA CELEBRATE FHA/
HERO WEEK**

HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, the Future Homemakers of America celebrated National FHA/HERO Week with the theme "Future Homemakers of America: Make a Difference."

During 1989 over 281,000 members in 11,000 chapters were involved in projects and activities that focused on such issues as substance abuse, AIDS prevention, peer pressure, teen pregnancy and parenting, helping the homeless, latchkey children, nutrition and fitness, and developing leadership skills on the job. The Future Homemakers of America continues to emphasize involvement by its members that allows them to develop skills for life—planning, goal setting, problem solving, decisionmaking and interpersonal communication—all of which are necessary in the world of work and home.

Last year in my home State of Kentucky 10,479 young people in 257 chapters participated in FHA activities and projects. There were 1,279 FHA members in the Second District of Kentucky, which I have the privilege of representing in the Congress. Chapter

projects in Kentucky continued to focus on issues that deal with AIDS prevention, prevention of family violence, peer pressure, peer counseling, handicap awareness, child emotional abuse, stress management, and teen runaways.

The 1989 Kentucky State meeting was held at the Galt House in Louisville, with the largest attendance ever. 1,400 members, advisers, and parents attended the meeting April 20-22. The 1990 State meeting will be held in Lexington on March 29-31.

Two of the State FHA/HERO officers for 1989-90 are from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky. Monica Knight, who attends LaRue County High School, is the secretary; Tammie Evans, who attends Franklin-Simpson High School, is the first vice president.

Two FHA members from the Second Congressional District received medals during the national meeting in 1989. Shannon England, Caverna Chapter, won the gold medal in the category of job application and interview; Bridgette Harper, Breckinridge County Chapter, won the silver medal in the category of illustrated talk. FHA members from Kentucky received seven gold medals, five silver medals and one bronze medal during the recognition ceremony at the national meeting.

Three chapters in the Second Congressional District were recognized as "Chapters With Impact" last year. The Bowling Green High Chapter assisted police and dental offices in fingerprinting and making dental x-rays for parents to keep. The Washington County Chapter donated money to the student council to finance school projects. The Hart County HERO had a speaker on choosing a career and completing job applications and résumés.

The Barren, Caverna, Franklin-Simpson, Hart, Larue, West Hardin, and Spencer Chapters were named 1988-89 Honor Roll Chapters.

The Future Homemakers of America is an excellent organization, and I would like to commend Mrs. Jeanette Downey, who resigned as State adviser last April, and all of those who participate in FHA/HERO activities and projects for your service. I wish Ginny Ellington, the new State adviser, and all the members and advisers of the Future Homemakers of America continued success in all their future endeavors.

HOW THE HEALTH CARE CRISIS CURED ITSELF!

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the following articles by John J. Iannantuono, CFP, ChFC., which are written in a prophetic manner.

They may provide insight on the health care crisis.

(October 1, 1999)

HOW THE HEALTH CARE CRISIS CURED ITSELF!

I was looking through old magazine and newspaper articles and what hit my eye was the frequency and intensity of the Health

Care crisis a mere 10 years ago. Something that was so out of kilter is now not even given any attention at all in the press.

How did such an about face take place in such a short span of years?

If asked what the prime reason was for this change in the first place, my recollection is that Employers got so fed up with substantial medical insurance rate increases year after year that they just gave up and radically changed their insurance plans. They imposed really substantial deductibles and coinsurances. There was a lot of controversy.

First, just a few companies went to \$1,000 deductibles and large coinsurances of (say) 60/40 percent on \$15,000 of expenses. Employees really protested. But as experience data was coming in employers and employees began to realize this wasn't half bad. Most plans had become contributory anyway and the employees were soon welcoming the lower payroll deductions. Then the economic recession of 1992 set in with a big sting. Companies were forced to cut back in many areas so deductibles went up again. This time to \$3,000, \$5,000, and higher. Some coinsurances went to \$25,000.

Interestingly and coincidentally, I guess, people started being much more conscious of the medical delivery system. At the same time the Providers of medical service (the hospitals and doctors) just had to be more sensitive to the pocketbook.

They weren't dealing with insurance companies as much as they had been in the 1970's and 1980's. Now they were going right into people's wallets because of those formidable deductibles.

Lots of people were taking responsibility for their own Wellness. Suddenly the light went on!

HEALTH INSURANCE HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH GOOD HEALTH!

By 1995 the government, in particular, had done a complete about-face. In 1991 and 1992 there was a host of laws passed giving employers and employees economic incentives for achieving good health. Tax deductions and tax credits—all for achieving wellness potential. The basics were promoted—weight reduction, cholesterol, smoking cessation, fitness.

School districts were given economic support for instilling the same Wellness objectives. Employers, because of the economic incentives and just because of the nature of the times, completed the cycle. The entire country now was on the same frequency.

The time was ripe for another phenomenon to fully evolve. There had been a fitness movement back then. Health Clubs, weight loss, lose this, end that, you name it! Employee Wellness programs which had heretofore been just token/lip service soon became fully developed parts of both large and small company culture.

Wellness! So simple, so easy! At the end of the 80's and beginning of the 1990's every politician, every legislator was bent on extending health care (you know, give everyone medical insurance).

But remember what was happening? Deductible and co-insurances were getting higher and higher, insurance for bottom end predictable expenses had disappeared. We collectively realized that health insurance had caused the health care crisis. Health insurance had completely overshadowed our individual responsibility to achieve wellness. And wellness is achievable!

Everything's back in perspective now!

As the twentieth century ends we still have medical insurance. It's really insurance

nowadays. It covers only catastrophic losses, which is what insurance is intended for anyway. We still don't live in a riskless world. Thank God!

THIS IS HOW THE HEALTH CARE CRISIS CURED ITSELF—EDUCATION

Burn the Books! Imprison the Thinkers! Both are often used totalitarian methods to capture minds and bodies. On the contrary, academicians and lay people agree that the highest goal of education is to release the intellect sufficiently so that it realizes its unbound capabilities. Then, hopefully, the Renaissance person emerges, proficient in the arts and sciences. A contributing individual. An individual responsible for his own actions. Sadly, commonplace day-to-day life shadows such lofty goals.

By default we drift toward acceptance of less being normal. Consequently, for most, education captures and controls rather than promotes the inherent flights of genius. Those being "educated" are led to believe that something is being poured into them. This belief shifts responsibility if something goes wrong. And things do go wrong. Those being educated can refuse to be poured into. They can blame others for what goes wrong. Blaming others robs one of freedom. No responsibility, no freedom.

If education were to affirm and continually reaffirm that the process is actually an unfolding, not a pouring in, then there could be no shifting of responsibility. Whether or not the unbound capabilities are achieved becomes a matter of personal choice. We would all be somewhere on the continuum of unfolding.

Let's take a giant leap of logic. Intellectual unfolding. If sold on the limitlessness of this human potential and it's affirmation as something inherent, then certainly wellness, another human potential, is just as limitless.

Presently, the collective thought, particularly the collective thought that students encounter, is that sickness is something that happens to you. It gets poured in, somewhat like the education process. Like educators, the professional class that manages the perceived pouring-in of knowledge, there is a professional class, the medical practitioners, that manages curing the sickness which happens to pour in.

For the Health Care Crisis to cure itself, educators will have to begin (and I believe they will) to affirm that the natural state is one of health. Students will learn to unfold their wellness potential. They will have a quite different collective thought.

Curriculum will be chock full of techniques for unfolding this inherent potential. Students will be responsible for the "degree" of wellness as well as the "degree" of intellectual success they achieve.

The professional classes that heretofore were perceived to pour in something can now transfer their energies to what they would rather be doing anyway. Educators and medical practitioners will now have a chance to focus on unleashing this potential and managing their students and patients progress. Their experience, knowledge, and skills will be greatly needed and tested as those they guide reach greater and greater heights of mental and physical accomplishments. It will be thrilling to rewrite the standards as they continually fall by the wayside.

The pouring-in thought is akin to the "Burning the Books" technique. It captures, imprisons, and removes the heritage of free-

dom and achievement through individual responsibility.

The unfoldment thought will cure the Health Care Crisis. Let's affirm it and empower ourselves.

JOHN J. IANNANTUONO, CFP, ChFC.

SUPPORT THE MAINE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1990

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing the Maine Wilderness Act of 1990, which will designate 12,000 acres of pristine forest in the White Mountain National Forest as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. This area includes Caribou and Speckled Mountains and is one of the most scenic locations in the State of Maine.

This legislation represents a compromise that has been the subject of thorough review and study by the people of Maine, as well as the U.S. Forest Service. The entire Maine congressional delegation supports this legislation and a companion bill is being introduced in the Senate by Senator COHEN.

Currently, Maine does not have a federally designated wilderness area despite the fact that over 90 percent of the State is forested. Only Baxter State Forest and the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge have preserved large tracts of land in its natural state. Caribou-Speckled Mountain has been approved under the Department of Agriculture's second roadless area review and evaluation program [RARE II]. In addition, the Congress has made its own review and examination of National Forest System roadless areas in the Maine section of the White Mountain National Forest and of the environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

The Caribou-Speckled Wilderness designation issue has been debated for the past 5 years. The Forest Service has held 16,000 acres of the White Mountain National Forest under de facto wilderness status. As such, this land is indefinitely closed to timber harvesting and motorized vehicles.

In response to concerns from forest product users and environmentalists, the Forest Service and an ad hoc committee developed a compromise proposal that would list 12,000 acres as permanent wilderness. Selective timber harvesting would be permitted in the remaining 4,000 acres of the White Mountain National Forest where such harvesting is currently prohibited.

The ad hoc committee which considered this proposal was comprised of members of the wood products industry, environmental groups, multiple use proponents, and State and local officials. The overwhelming approval of this proposal by the disparate interests represented on the ad hoc committee is indicative of the true nature of the compromise incorporated in this legislation.

It is this compromise proposal that is incorporated in the Maine Wilderness Act of 1990. I believe that this legislation represents a true compromise between the various interests involved in this issue. The Maine delegation has

made every reasonable effort to balance the needs of the wood product industry and multiple use proponents with the environmental concerns that some land be protected for future enjoyment.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of Maine's reputation as a leader in protecting its precious environment. I believe that the Maine Wilderness Act of 1990 reiterates our commitment in preserving portions of this environment for the enjoyment of future generations. I would like to thank the individuals who participated in reaching this compromise. I look forward to working with my colleagues in the passage of the Maine Wilderness Act.

AMERICAN LEGION HONORS ERNEST NYE

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, one of the national organizations which continues to make an extremely important contribution to our deliberations on public policy is the American Legion. For those of us who serve in Congress it is an extremely useful resource for information about veterans programs—how they are working, what is needed to improve them, and what veterans think about them. In my own district, the American Legion benefits from the volunteer efforts of a number of active and thoughtful people, and I find myself very dependent on their advice when it comes to matters affecting veterans.

Recently, one of those dedicated volunteers, Ernest Nye, was honored by his friends and colleagues. Ernie has been commander of district 9 of the American Legion in Massachusetts and has performed the duties of that demanding job with great distinction. I was pleased to be one of those attending at the Venus de Milo in Swansea, MA, last Saturday night when leaders of the American Legion, elected officials and others paid a very deserved tribute to this hard working and able leader. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of the important work which American Legion does and of the countless hours of volunteer time which members of the Legion so willingly contribute to the good of others, I ask that the program from the dinner in honor of District 9 Commander Ernest Nye be printed here.

PROGRAM

Posting of colors: Raymond Foley.

Invocation: Rev. Philip G. Salois M.S.

Master of ceremonies: Herbert W. Church, Past District 9 Commander.

Remarks and presentations: State Representative Stephen J. Karol; Mayor, City of Attleboro Kai Shang; District 9 Director Cora Leblanc; Past Department Commander Leo A. Bernier Jr.; Post 20 Commander Frank McLoughlin; National Executive Committeeman John Mulkern; and Department Commander William Murphy.

Guest speaker: Richard Stockwell, Past Department Vice Commander.

Response: Ernest Nye, District 9 Commander.

Benediction: Rev. Philip Salois M.S.

DISTRICT COMMANDERS TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE

Co-chairmen: Richard Stockwell, and Harold Nagle.

Ticket chairman: Tony Moniz.

Ad book chairman: Bernard Solomon.

Secretary/treasurer: Leo A. Bernier Jr.

Decorations: Jackie Bernier.

Housing: Billy Dolin.

Hospitality room, Days Inn Fall River: Fairhaven Post 166.

TO THE STALIN MAUSOLEUM

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, we are all heartened by the historic events which are sweeping across Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. In this age of glasnost, perestroika, with the promise of emerging democratization, we are filled with the hope that the age of living in the shadow of global war may soon draw to a close.

But it is precisely at this juncture where we in the United States must not be blinded by our hopes for the future, but instead we must focus clearly on the realities of today. This cautionary note is eloquently and convincingly stated in a historical analysis which appeared in the winter issue of *Daedalus*, journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In the article, the author, writing under the pseudonym "Z," both warns of the wounded bear, and gives a prescription for avoiding Tiananmen Square type events from happening in the Soviet Union. I strongly urge all of my distinguished colleagues to take the time to read the full text of "To the Stalin Mausoleum," as it appeared in *Daedalus*.

Mr. Speaker, reprinted below is an abridged version of the "Z" article as it appeared in the January 4 issue of the *New York Times*, and a brief analysis by Mr. William Safire.

TO THE STALIN MAUSOLEUM

(The following article is adapted from the conclusion of a longer historical analysis to be published under the pseudonym "Z" in the winter issue of *Daedalus*, journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. *Daedalus* is withholding the author's name from all parties at the author's request. (Although it is not *The New York Times'* usual practice to withhold an author's identity, it is honoring *Daedalus'* commitment.)

(By "Z")

It is clear that 1989 will enter history as the beginning of Communism's terminal crisis, and not just in Russia but from the Baltic to the China Sea, and from Berlin to Beijing.

It is also clear that perestroika and glasnost, welcome in their intention, have in their application only aggravated the systemic crisis they were intended to alleviate. They have done so because, like all forms of soft Communism, they go against the logic of the system they are trying to save.

Mikhail Gorbachev has been trying to promote soft Communism through structures and population programmed for hard Communism. But the latter is the only variety of Sovietism that is the genuine article, for the essence of all varieties of Sovietism

is party supremacy. Thus, the instrument of Mr. Gorbachev's reform—the party—is the basic cause of Sovietism's troubles.

The way out of this contradiction? As one Soviet reformer put it after the June Congress: "The country now stands at a crossroads. From here we either go the Chinese way or the Polish-Hungarian way." Although he obviously wished for the latter course, the alternative he posed may well be a Hobson's choice.

The Chinese way since June 1989 means relative, though now declining, market prosperity under a regime of political and military repression. Repression is certainly a possibility in Russia, but market prosperity is out of the question for the indefinite future. Conversely, the Polish-Hungarian way means genuine democracy, but in the midst of economic ruin so severe as to threaten the survival of the new constitutional order.

In Russia, the economic ruin is even worse than in Poland and Hungary, but real democracy, as opposed to mere democratization, is not even on the agenda. Thus, the Russian way could well combine the worst of the Chinese and the Central European scenarios: economic failure in conjunction with an inextinguishable leading role for the party.

Indeed, all paths of Communist reform seem to end in one or another type of impasse. Leninist regimes, when they enter their final decline, seem able only either to implode, as in Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Rumania, or to dig in their heels militarily to stave off implosion, as under Deng Xiaoping in 1989. And this grim impasse at the end of utopia in power is the outcome of the structures that power built. The whole impossible enterprise of Lenin and Stalin was sustainable only as long as the human and material resources on which the system fed retained the vitality to endure the burden of the regime, and as long as some modicum of material success undergirded the party's monopolistic position.

When these conditions ceased to hold, beginning with Deng Xiaoping's marketization of 1979 and Solidarity's revolt of 1980, the Communist parties' will to power began to flag and their people's habit of fear began to fade. For the Soviet party-state's survival, this development soon made necessary the expedients of perestroika and glasnost. But these are only pale substitutes for the market and democracy, halfway measures designed to square the circle of making the vivifying forces of a resurrected civil society compatible with the party's leading role.

But this circle cannot be squared. If marketization and privatization are the economic goals of reform, then party planning becomes superfluous, indeed downright parasitical. If multiple parties, elections and the rule of law are the political goals of reform, then the dual administration of the party-state becomes supernumerary, indeed positively noxious.

There is no third way between Leninism and the market, between Bolshevism and constitutional government. Marketization and democratization lead to the revival of civil society, and such a society requires the rule of law. But civil society under the rule of law is incompatible with the preservation of the lawless leading role of the party.

At some point, therefore, the line will be reached where reform crosses over into the liquidation of the leading role and all the structures it has created. Russia and Central Europe are reaching that critical line.

The false problem of how to restructure Leninism is now giving way to the real problem of how to dismantle the system, how to effect at last an exit from Communism. Perestroika is not a solution but a transition to this exit. As Milovan Djilas foresaw early in perestroika, Communism is not reforming itself—it is disintegrating.

So, as we rub our eyes in astonishment at the most stunning Communist implosion of all, the collapse of the Berlin wall, we should not conclude that the structures it shielded for so long can be transformed by a few reform decrees. The revolutionary rapidity of events in 1989 should not breed the illusion that the exit from Communism these events presage will itself be rapid.

And the most difficult case of all will be the Soviet Union. Russia, after all has had 70 not 45 years of Sovietism. Also, the Soviet party is a national institution, not an alien imposition, with deep roots in the patriotic success of World War II. Finally, this national-imperial party has the military apparatus of a superpower.

Can Mr. Gorbachev succeed? Should we help him? To answer these questions meaningfully, we must first rephrase them. Succeed at what? Help him to do what?

If by perestroika's success we mean producing a Communist system that is economically effective and politically democratic, then the answer must be no. The fundamental structures of the Leninist system reached an inextricable impasse at the end of the 1970's, and the mounting contradictions of perestroika indicate that the system cannot be restructured or reformed, but can only either stagnate or be dismantled and replaced by market institutions over a long period of time.

In this case, any aid the West might render to the Soviet state to save or improve the existing system would be futile. On this score, Mr. Gorbachev is beyond our help. Such aid would also work against the real interests of the restive Soviet peoples and thus of international stability. Like Western credits to Poland in the 1970's, aid to the Soviet Government would only prolong the agony.

Yet, if by perestroika's success we mean effecting a transition from a party-state and a command economy to democracy and the market, then the answer unfortunately must still be no. First, such a transition is not the aim of perestroika; its aim, rather, is to salvage what can be saved of the system by halfway-house concessions to economic and human reality.

Second, and even more important, such a transition would bring the end of the cardinal leading role and hence would amount to the self-liquidation of Communism, something Mr. Gorbachev clearly does not intend to do.

Still, events are pressing toward the eventual dwindling away of the system, whatever the Soviet leadership's intentions and whoever that leader might be in the future. And here Western help could play a constructive role.

First, reducing the mutual burden of armaments, if carried out with due attention to legitimate security concerns, would ease the severity of the Soviet crisis (though it would not alter its structural causes). And Mr. Gorbachev has clearly indicated his willingness to engage in arms reductions, while taking care that the Soviet Union's international retreat does not turn into a rout.

Second, although Western aid should not go to shoring up Soviet economic institu-

tions in the state sector, it could be usefully applied to the piecemeal development of parallel structures in a private sector operating on market principles so as to promote economic and, eventually, political pluralism. This could take the form, say, of free economic zones operating under international Monetary Fund conditions in such places as the Baltic states, Armenia or the Soviet Far East. In this case, the expectation would be that such a parallel sector, perhaps with its own convertible currency, would eventually spread across the Soviet Union.

Such a policy is, indeed, a modest approximation of the approach that the Government is now inaugurating in Poland. But what Mr. Gorbachev is prepared to accept for his outer empire in Central Europe (where he effectively lost control sometime in 1988) would be much more difficult for him to accept for the inner empire of the Soviet Union itself, since foreign investment would imperil national sovereignty.

So Western investment, in joint or other enterprises in Russia, would have to be handled without triumphalism about capitalism's superiority, and with due sensitivity to Soviet national pride. The West's aim should be to encourage the change of Soviet realities while leaving the old labels intact—in a kind of socialist-emperor-of-Japan arrangement.

Yet, however the Soviet Union edges toward its particular exit from Communism, this uncharted process can only be long and painful. Nor will it be a unilinear or an incremental progress toward integration in some "common European home." Instead, further crises will most likely be necessary to produce further, and more real, reforms. And a last-ditch attempt to stave off ruin by curtailing destabilizing reform altogether could lead to that military reaction so feared by Moscow liberals.

And—who knows—in this scenario Mr. Gorbachev might be agile enough to become his own successor, or if perestroika ends in another 18th of Brumaire, to be his own Bonaparte. Mr. Gorbachev would be hard to replace, because his international reputation is now the Soviet Union's chief capital asset yet he could not afford to be a very tough Bonaparte, since he has become the prisoner of his foreign policy successes.

Obviously, none of these prospects is a cheering one, and none would be easy for the West to live alongside. But it is better to look realistically at the genuine options in the East as they have been molded by 70 years of failed utopia than to engage in fantasies about Mr. Gorbachev as a demiurge of instant democracy or about the end of conflict in history. Nor should we forget that Communism, though a disaster in almost every creative domain, has always been supremely successful at one thing: resourcefulness and tenacity in holding onto its monopoly of power.

The Soviet world's transition to normality will be a long time coming. The party, though now dyed with the hues of glasnost and democratization will cling to the bitter end, like some poisoned tunic of Nessus, around the bodies of nations it has enfolded in its embrace for so many decades.

THE Z DOCUMENT: "MR. X" IN OUR TIME

(By William Safire)

WASHINGTON.—The cold war is over; the free world won and the evil empire lost; let's pick a date for V-C Day and celebrate the

history-ending victory over Communism." So say our triumphalists.

"The cold war is over; it was largely our uptight right-wingers' fault to begin with because the Russians were never coming." So say our sore winners.

Gorbophiles and Gorbophobes are on all fours in the same mindset: it's all over but the happy distribution of the peace dividend.

A ragtag band, taking exception to this consensus, is derided by both sides as unreconstructed cold warriors, skunks at the garden party of the nifty 90's. From Moscow, Brezhnevite retreats accuse us of howling because we were deprived, cold turkey, of our beloved Communist enemy.

We dissenters from the widespread wow-ee worldview have been reduced to Yogi Berra geopolitics—"the cold war ain't over till it's over." We mutter that Mr. Gorbachev is motivated only by the threat of incipient collapse, not by an interest in abandoning iron control. We warn that as soon as the West ameliorates the economic pain, the necessity for glasnost and free enterprise will lessen and the totalitarian system will survive.

Now, in the nick of time, comes substantial intellectual underpinning for the don't-save-Communism gang.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences is based in Cambridge, Mass., not exactly a reactionary redoubt. The Academy publishes a quarterly, *Daedalus*, named after the Athenian who built an ingenious labyrinth.

Next week, an article will appear in that review titled "To the Stalin Mausoleum" (a play on Edmund Wilson's "To the Finland Station," about Lenin) and signed by "Z," a pseudonym recalling the "X" used by George Kennan a lifetime ago in suggesting a policy of containment.

Z surveys the 70 years leading to the political graveyard in a way that illuminates this past decade's events. Awareness of looming disaster began in Yuri Andropov's K.G.B.; the Novosibirsk Report by the sociologist Tatyana Zaslavskaya in 1983 "implied the necessity of radical restructuring for sheer survival"; its leaking (touted in this space) "first alerted the world to the impending end of Soviet stability."

Gorbachev was "Andropov redux," and at first tried to revitalize the Communist Party; when that failed, he built a parallel apparatus—"reminiscent, mutatis mutandis, of the way Stalin had used the N.K.V.D. against the mainline Party."

Recent elections, held to insure Gorbachev against Khrushchev's fate of removal by the Central Committee, had an unintended result: "to produce a resounding defeat not just for the apparatus, as Gorbachev wished, but for the Party as an institution. . . the Party, which had hitherto inspired fear in the people, suddenly came to fear the population. . ."

But the people's interests are not being served by the Communist Party or Gorbachev's parallel Sovietist apparatus; private cooperatives were corrupted by the local political mafias, and decentralization was subverted because it threatened the party's monopoly of power. Result: "Gorbachev is left with the worst of two possible worlds: an old one that refused to die and a new one without the strength to be born."

Excerpts from the conclusion of Z's analysis are printed on this Op-Ed page. If they pique your interest, glom on to the magazine or insert yourself into the samizdat of faxes and photocopies that will follow the publication of the seminal article.

Gorbachev, trying to be both Luther and the Pope, cannot fix the stultifying system without going much further than he says he is willing or able to go. But, warns Z (an ideological soulmate whose identity I have no need to know), "decaying superpowers do not go quietly into the night."

In the historical epoch aborning, don't join the crowd expecting serenity or preaching stability. And don't start spending that peace dividend; as Tocqueville observed in Z's keynote, "The most dangerous time for a bad government is when it starts to reform itself."

INTRODUCTION OF THE MAINE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1990

HON. JOSEPH E. BRENNAN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. BRENNAN. Mr. Speaker, today I and my fellow Representative from Maine, OLYMPIA SNOWE, have introduced legislation to designate as wilderness 12,000 acres of the caribou-speckled mountain area of Maine. We have taken this action to protect this pristine and unspoiled area, one of the last possible wilderness areas in Maine, from development for all time.

Caribou-Speckled Mountain is part of the White Mountain National Forest, and the U.S. Forest Service recommended wilderness designation for the area in 1985. There has been extensive public debate regarding the wilderness proposal: The Maine delegation created an ad hoc committee, representing all concerned parties, to formulate a consensus use plan for the region. The committee recommended a wilderness designation in 1985, and a public hearing was held on the proposal in Bethel, ME, in 1988.

This legislation demonstrates the State of Maine's commitment to protecting the northern forest, and at the same time addresses the concerns of the lumber industry. The bill will permanently protect 12,000 acres, and releases 4,000 acres for mixed use, including a limited amount of logging.

The Maine Wilderness Act is a significant step forward in the fight to safeguard Maine's and the Nation's, precious natural resources from development. I urge my colleagues to support this progressive and important legislation.

EXCELLENCE AMONG BOY SCOUT TROOP 777

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, the Boy Scouts in my district are a very special group of citizens—in fact they are outstanding. They are so outstanding that I make it a point to recognize every Boy Scout in my district that receives the Eagle Award. All of them are great, but one troop deserves special recognition. That is Troop 777.

On January 14, 1990, I participated in an Eagle Scout Ceremony at Troop 777, which is sponsored by the Bel Air United Methodist Church of Bel Air, MD. The troop has been in existence since 1953 and beginning in 1963 has produced 34 Eagle Scouts or approximately 1 Eagle Scout for each of 31 registered. Nationally, in 1989 out of 4,246,915 Scouts registered, only 30,189 achieved the Eagle rank, or 1 in 140.

Three Troop 777 scouts were recognized on this occasion with the rank of Eagle; Jason Hall, Stephen Hill, and Matthew Sedgley all from Bel Air, MD. Each of these young people surpassed the necessary requirements of receiving over 25 merit badges and other awards for their participation in troop activities.

Another scout, George Paul Kuck II was the recipient of his second Silver Palm Award. This was the first time in the 37 year history of Troop 777 that a Boy Scout had accomplished this feat. Once I realized what this young man had to accomplish to attain this award, I was amazed and even more proud of him. In order to receive this award, he achieved 30 merit badges beyond those required for the rank of Eagle. The merit badges he received in order to qualify for his second Silver Palm Award were: archery, botany, chemistry, dog care, emergency prep., energy, general science, handicap awareness, insect study, motor boating, nature, personal fitness, pets, rifle shooting, space exploration, and weather. Truly George Paul Kuck III deserves this recognition of his accomplishments as a member of the Boy Scouts of America.

Scoutmaster Paul Kuck, his assistants and all of the volunteers of this troop are to be commended for their hard work, dedication and motivation on behalf of these fine young people. As their Representative in this Congress, I commend them and wish Troop 777 the best in the future.

THE FEBRUARY 25, 1990 NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize and commend the Nicaraguan people for the peaceful, free and fair election that took place on February 25, 1990. Most importantly, however, I would like to congratulate the UNO candidate, President-elect Violeta de Barios Chamorro, who the Nicaraguan people have chosen over the incumbent, President Daniel Ortega and his Sandinista one-party rule. This democratic election will pave the way for improved relations between Nicaragua and her Central American neighbors, the United States, and the international community.

As the first truly free election in Nicaragua, the registered voters have demonstrated a commitment to democracy. Although pre-election polls indicated the UNO coalition and Ms. Chamorro trailing President Ortega, a tendency attributed to general fear of revealing a vote, there was clearly no trepidation felt by the voters as the 1.75 million registered Nica-

raguans spent up to 4 hours in line to cast their ballots.

The Nicaraguans have elected a woman who has been the political symbol of the freedoms and peace from which the Nicaraguans have been deprived in the past. President-elect Chamorro, publisher of the only opposition newspaper in Nicaragua, has received the unquestioned confidence of the people of Nicaragua.

Ten years ago, the Sandinistas overturned the oppressive Somoza government with promises of a democratic system. Instead, the Nicaraguan people have been subjected by the Marxist rule of the Sandinista forces. The Sandinistas maintained a centrally planned economy which was ravaged by mismanagement. It brought falling production, continual shortages and spiraling inflation which ran up to 1,700 percent last year. It seems that not only have the Nicaraguans chosen the freedoms represented in a democracy, but they have also chosen Chamorro's vision of a market driven economy in hopes of improving the production base and standard of living that has thoroughly deteriorated under the Sandinista regime.

Like the rest of the Communist world, it seems Nicaragua has joined the movement toward the freedoms and privileges enjoyed by other democratic nations. From Eastern Europe to Central America, the Communist theory is meeting its end. It has been refuted as both a political theory as well as an economic one. Nicaragua has now joined the ranks of those nations who participate in free elections in the presence of a political pluralism. The Nicaraguan citizens have enjoyed the opportunity to experience a balloting system that is not fraught with fear and oppression but with the freedom of choice. The Nicaraguan people have seized this opportunity to move toward political pluralism by choosing their leaders through the voting box and ending the one-party rule by the Sandinistas.

For 10 years the United States has been in support of the democratic opposition in Nicaragua and together we have worked toward the ultimate goal realized this weekend; an election in which the opposition has the opportunity to be represented. During this 10-year span, it has been the United States, led by the policies formed under the Reagan administration through the "Reagan Doctrine" that has been the driving force in keeping the opposition's desire for democracy and freedoms alive. Had it not been for the support provided by this country, there is every possibility that the results achieved over the weekend may never have taken place. We would have turned our backs on the people of Nicaragua, who, as it has become apparent, truly sought the freedoms and the privileges accompanied by democracy. With our assistance, the opposition has spoken, and the people have chosen.

I sincerely hope that the transition will be one that is established on reconciliation and peace. The Sandinistas and President Ortega must be commended for their commitment to holding a free election and for sticking to that commitment. Now, the Sandinistas must continue to prove their commitment by allowing a smooth transition to the new government.

It is time for reconciliation in Nicaragua after a decade of a crumbling economy, radical political policies, and internal turmoil which has spread to neighboring countries. Nicaragua has finally seen the fruits of democracy. The road will now be long in reforming the political and economic structure that was established under the Sandinista regime. The United States and the international community need to reanalyze their Nicaraguan policies. With the leadership of President-elect Chamorro and her opposition coalition, Nicaragua will have the opportunity to move into the economic mainstream of the international community. I hope that we may now recognize Nicaragua as a nation in whom we will see reflections of a true working democracy with leaders elected by the people and a market-oriented economic system.

**FISCAL YEAR 1991 HEARING
SCHEDULE FOR THE SUBCOM-
MITTEE ON THE DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR AND RELAT-
ED AGENCIES**

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I present a preliminary hearing schedule for the Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies relating to the fiscal year 1991 budget requests. Members day is scheduled for Thursday, May 10.

**FISCAL YEAR 1991 HEARING SCHEDULE FOR THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOM-
MITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES**

MARCH 1990

Wed., Mar. 7: 10:00 a.m., Outside Witnesses, Natural Resources Programs.

1:30 p.m., Same.

Thurs., Mar. 8: 10:00 a.m., Outside Witnesses, Energy & Minerals Programs.

1:30 p.m., Same.

Tues., Mar. 13: 10:00 a.m., Institute of Museum Services, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

1:30 p.m., Bureau of Mines.

Wed., Mar. 14: 10:00 a.m., Outside Witnesses, Indian Programs.

1:30 p.m., Same.

Thurs., Mar. 15: 10:00 a.m., Outside Witnesses, Indian Programs.

1:30 p.m., Same.

Tues., Mar. 20: 10:00 a.m., DOE: Energy Information Administration, Economic Regulatory Administration, Emergency Preparedness, Office of Hearings & Appeals.

Wed., Mar. 21: 1:30 p.m., Office of Surface Mining.

Tues., Mar. 27: 1:30 p.m., Office of the Secretary, Interior, Inspector General, Solicitor, Construction Management.

Wed., Mar. 28: 10:00 a.m., Institute of American Indian Art, National Capital Planning Commission, Indian Education.

Thurs., Mar. 29: 10:00 a.m., DOE: Fossil Energy, Naval Petroleum Reserves, Strategic Petroleum Reserve, Clean Coal Technology.

1:30 p.m., Same.

APRIL 1990

Mon., Apr. 2: 1:00 p.m., FDR Memorial Commission, Commission of Fine Arts, National Gallery of Art.

Tues., Apr. 3: 10:00 a.m., Fish and Wildlife Service.

1:30 p.m., Same.

Wed., Apr. 4: 10:00 a.m., Minerals Management Service.

1:30 p.m., Same.

Thurs., Apr. 5: 10:00 a.m., Geological Survey.

1:30 p.m., Same.

Wed., Apr. 18: 10:00 a.m., Smithsonian Institution.

1:30 p.m., Same.

Thurs., Apr. 19: 10:00 a.m., National Park Service.

1:30 p.m., Same.

Mon., Apr. 23: 1:00 p.m., Navajo-Hopi Relocation Commission.

Tues., Apr. 24: 10:00 a.m., Secretary of the Interior.

1:30 p.m., Same.

Wed., Apr. 25: 10:00 a.m., Secretary of Energy.

1:30 p.m., Same.

Thurs., Apr. 26: 10:00 a.m., National Endowment for the Arts.

1:30 p.m., Same.

Fri., Apr. 27: 10:00 a.m., DOE: Conservation.

1:30 p.m., Same.

Mon., Apr. 30: 1:00 p.m., Indian Health Service.

MAY 1990

Tues., May 1: 10:00 a.m., National Endowment for the Humanities.

1:30 p.m., Same.

Wed., May 2: 10:00 a.m., Forest Service.

1:30 p.m., Same.

Thurs., May 3: 10:00 a.m., Outside Witnesses NEA/NEH/IMS.

1:30 p.m., Same.

Fri., May 4: 10:00 a.m., Trust Territories.

1:30 p.m., Same.

Mon. May 7: 1:00 p.m., Bureau of Land Management.

Tues., May 8: 10:00 a.m., Bureau of Indian Affairs.

1:30 p.m., Same.

Wed., May 9: 10:00 a.m., Woodrow Wilson, Holocaust.

Thurs., May 10: 10:00 a.m., Members of Congress.

1:30 p.m., Same.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL

RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 1, 1990, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 2

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Production and Stabilization
of Prices Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation
to strengthen and improve U.S. agri-
cultural programs, focusing on the
wool and honey industries. SR-332

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings on the issues sur-
rounding the collapse of Drexel Burn-
ham Lambert, Inc. SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on handicapped access
issues. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings on the imple-
mentation of the Department of Ener-
gy's civilian nuclear waste program. SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Sub-
committee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1991 for the
Consumer Product Safety Commis-
sion, the Consumer Information
Center, and the Office of Consumer
Affairs. S-126, Capitol

Finance
International Debt Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the imple-
mentation of the President's plan to
address Third World debt, and to ex-
amine methods to improve and broad-
en it. SD-215

Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcom-
mittee
To resume hearings on S. 1675 and S.
1676, bills to provide financial assist-
ance to strengthen the recruitment
and training of teachers in the United
States and to provide a range of incen-
tives for teachers to continue in the
profession. SD-430

1:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Sub-
committee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1991 for the De-
partment of Agriculture, focusing on
Agricultural Research Service, Cooper-
ative State Research Service, and Ex-
tension Service. SD-138

MARCH 5

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services
Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2171, to author-
ize appropriations for fiscal year 1991
for military functions of the Depart-
ment of Defense and to prescribe mili-
tary personnel levels for fiscal year
1991. SR-253

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Credit Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legisla-
tion to strengthen and improve U.S.
agricultural programs, focusing on agri-
cultural credit. SR-332

Rules and Administration
To resume hearings on S. 1655, S. 1727,
and other related measures on cam-
paign finance reform. SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Finance
International Trade Subcommittee
To resume hearings to assess progress
on the U.S.-Japan Structural Impedi-
ments Initiative (SII). SD-215

2:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Production and Stabilization
of Prices Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation
to strengthen and improve U.S. agri-
cultural programs, focusing on the rice
industry. SR-332

MARCH 6

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on proposed
budget estimates for fiscal year 1991
for defense programs, focusing on the
unified commands. SD-192

Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House
Committee on Veterans' Affairs to
review legislative recommendations of
the Veterans of Foreign Wars. SH-216

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Production and Stabilization
of Prices Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation
to strengthen and improve U.S. agri-
cultural programs, focusing on the
sugar industry. SR-332

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary
Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1991 for the
Arms Control and Disarmament
Agency, and the Securities Exchange
Commission. S-146, Capitol

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests
Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 366, a bill to
enroll twenty individuals under the
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act,
S. 1128, a bill for the relief of Richard
Saunders, S. 1719, a bill to designate a
segment of the Colorado River in the
Westwater Canyon, Utah as a compo-

nent of the National Wild and Scenic
Rivers System, S. 1738, a bill to convey
certain Oregon and California Rail-
road Grant Lands in Josephine
County, Oregon to the Rouge Commu-
nity College District, and S. 1837, a bill
to direct the Secretary of the Interior
to establish a Desert Research Center.
SD-366

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of
J. Steven Rhodes, of California, to be
Ambassador to Zimbabwe. SD-419

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on the General Ac-
counting Office's report on material
weaknesses in the Department of De-
fense's supply system. SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Sub-
committee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1991 for the De-
partment of Agriculture, focusing on
Food and Nutrition Service and
Human Nutrition Information Service.
SD-138

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nominations of
Bradley Gordon, of Virginia, to be an
Assistant Director for the Bureau of
Nuclear and Weapons Control, Susan
J. Koch, of the District of Columbia,
to be an Assistant Director for the
Bureau of Strategic Programs, and Mi-
chael L. Moodie, of Maryland, to be an
Assistant Director for Multilateral Af-
fairs, all of the Arms Control and Dis-
armament Agency. SD-419

Judiciary
To hold hearings on S. 2027, to require
certain procedural changes in the
United States district courts in order
to promote the just, speedy and inex-
pensive determination of civil actions.
SD-226

10:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-
timates for fiscal year 1991 for the
Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the
Indian Gaming Commission. SD-192

11:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations
Business meeting, to consider pending
calendar business. SD-419

2:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Production and Stabilization
of Prices Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legisla-
tion to strengthen and improve U.S. agri-
cultural programs, focusing on crop in-
surance. SR-332

Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Sub-
committee
To hold hearings on S. 1976, to provide
for continued United States leadership
in high-performance computing, focus-
ing on the Department of Energy.
SD-366

2:30 p.m.
 Judiciary
 Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 948, to revise title 28 of the United States Code, to divide the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit into two circuits.
 SD-226

MARCH 7

9:00 a.m.
 Special on Aging
 To hold hearings to examine marketing abuses in the medigap insurance industry.
 SD-628

9:30 a.m.
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on the dairy industry.
 SR-332

Energy and Natural Resources
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
 SD-366

Environment and Public Works
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Environmental Protection Agency.
 SD-406

Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings on S. 1978, to promote U.S. trade and technology interests by reorganizing the Department of Commerce into a Department of Industry and Technology.
 SD-342

Labor and Human Resources
 To resume hearings on S. 2104, to revise the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) to restore and strengthen civil rights laws that ban discrimination in employment.
 SD-430

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1991.
 SD-192

Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Departmental Offices.
 SD-116

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 To continue hearings on the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1991.
 SD-192

Armed Services
 To hold hearings on operational requirements and military strategies for strategic forces.
 SR-222

2:30 p.m.
 Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
 To hold hearings to examine the current domestic and international developments affecting Soviet Jews.
 B318 Rayburn Building

MARCH 8

8:30 a.m.
 Office of Technology Assessment
 The Board, to meet to consider pending calendar business.
 H-131, Capitol

9:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Defense Subcommittee
 To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for defense programs, focusing on the unified commands.
 SD-192

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Environmental Protection Agency.
 S-126, Capitol

Energy and Natural Resources
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
 SD-366

Environment and Public Works
 Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the effects of lead exposure on children's health and educational performance.
 SD-406

Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine fraud, waste and abuse, focusing on agencies on the high risk list.
 SD-342

Rules and Administration
 Business meeting, to consider pending legislation on campaign finance reform.
 SR-301

Small Business
 To hold hearings on implications of technology transfer on small business.
 SR-428A

Veterans' Affairs
 Business meeting, to consider budget recommendations for veterans programs and proposed legislation to reorganize the Veterans Health Service and Research Administration.
 SR-418

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Commerce.
 S-146, Capitol

Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Transportation Safety Board and the Federal Highway Administration.
 SD-138

Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings to examine support for East European democracy.
 SD-419

1:30 p.m.
 Environment and Public Works
 To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1991 for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
 SD-406

2:00 p.m.
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on the wheat industry.
 SR-332

Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 154, to consent to certain amendments enacted by the Hawaii State Legislature to the Hawaii Homes Commission Act of 1920.
 SD-366

Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings on the nominations of Everett E. Briggs, of New Hampshire, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Portugal, Edward M. Rowell, of California, to be Ambassador to Luxembourg, Robert G. Joseph, of Virginia, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as U.S. Commissioner on the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Standing Consultative Commission, and John J. Maresca, of Connecticut, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Head of the U.S. Delegation to the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBM).
 SD-419

Small Business
 To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1991 for the Small Business Administration and on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Small Business Administration.
 SR-428A

MARCH 9

9:30 a.m.
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on noxious weeds.
 SR-332

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).
 SR-253

1:00 p.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 1908 and H.R. 737, bills to amend the Stock Raising Homestead Act to prescribe conditions under which U.S.-owned hardrock mineral deposits may be mined or removed from lands whose surfaces are privately owned.
 SD-366

MARCH 15

9:30 a.m.
 Veterans' Affairs
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Jewish War Veterans, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Blinded Veterans' Association, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.
 SH-216

MARCH 20

9:00 a.m.
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 Conservation and Forestry Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve agricultur-

al programs, focusing on conservation issues.

SR-332

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for military health programs.

SD-192

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-138

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, and the Smithsonian Institution.

S-128, Capitol

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Small Business Administration, and the U.S. Information Agency.

S-146, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 2088, to extend authority for Titles I and II of the Energy Policy Conservation Act (P.L. 94-163), to expand the strategic petroleum reserve (SPR) to one billion barrels, and to provide for predrawdown diversion authority for SPR oil.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Panama Canal Commission.

SD-116

MARCH 21

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs.

SR-332

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to establish a position of chief financial officer.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Food and Drug Administration, Commodity Futures Trading Commis-

sion, Farm Credit Administration, and Farm Credit System Assistance Board.

SD-138

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the United States Secret Service, and the Internal Revenue Service.

SD-116

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To hold hearings S.J. Res. 232 and S.J. Res. 233, measures proposing an amendment to the U.S. Constitution with respect to the impeachment of Article III judges.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Institute of Building Sciences, the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, and the Selective Service System.

SD-138

MARCH 22

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2108, to promote the production of organically produced foods through the establishment of a national standard production for organically produced products and providing for the labeling of such products.

SR-332

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-138

Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings on proposed legislation to establish a position of chief financial officer.

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1398 and S. 1332, to provide for the realignment or major mission change of certain medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on management reforms.

SD-192

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.

SD-106

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the American Battle Monuments Commis-

sion, Cemeterial Expenses (Army), the National Credit Union Administration, and the United States Court of Veterans Appeals.

SD-116

MARCH 23

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1741, to increase competition among commercial air carriers at the Nation's major airports.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Food Safety and Inspection Service, and Agricultural Marketing Service.

SD-138

Finance

Private Retirement Plans and Oversight of the Internal Revenue Service Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the Internal Revenue Code rules governing private pension plans and options for simplification.

SD-215

MARCH 27

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower and personnel programs.

SD-192

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1355, to assist private industry in establishing a uniform residential energy efficiency rating system.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Indian Health Service of the Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on Central America.

SD-366

MARCH 28

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Bureau of Public Debt, and the Office of Personnel Management.

SD-116

MARCH 29

9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs, focusing on research issues.

SR-332

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to reauthorize the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction program.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings on the Department of Energy's Decision Plan relating to the opening of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in Carlsbad, New Mexico, and on proposed legislation to withdraw the public lands surrounding the WIPP site.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army posture.

SD-192

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Science Foundation.

S-126, Capitol

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Institute for Standards and Technology.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the

Urban Mass Transportation Administration and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

SD-138

MARCH 30

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and the Rural Electrification Administration.

SD-138

APRIL 2

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Bureau of Land Management, and the Office of Surface Mining, both of the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

APRIL 3

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force posture.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. bilateral assistance.

SD-192

APRIL 4

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Foreign Agricultural Service, General Sales Manager, and Soil Conservation Service.

SD-138

APRIL 5

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Navy and Marine posture.

SD-192

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Research and Special Programs Administration.

SD-138

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the U.S. Postal Service, and the National Archives.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-192

APRIL 15

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on population policy and resources.

SD-138

APRIL 18

9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, the Vietnam Veterans of America, the Veterans of World War I, and the Non-Commissioned Officers Association.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and the National Gallery of Art.

S-128, Capitol

APRIL 19

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Legal Services Corporation.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Railroad Administration and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak).

SD-138

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Office of Management and Budget,

- and the Executive Office of the President.
SD-116
- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on multilateral development banks.
SD-138
- APRIL 23
- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.
SD-192
- APRIL 24
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the National Guard and Reserves.
SD-192
- 2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on refugee programs.
SD-138
- APRIL 25
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Office of the Attorney General.
S-146, Capitol
- Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the General Services Administration.
SD-116
- APRIL 26
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
S-126, Capitol
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for defense intelligence programs.
S-407, Capitol
- Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of State.
S-146, Capitol
- Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the General Accounting Office.
SD-138
- APRIL 30
- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for fossil energy and clean coal technology programs of the Department of Energy.
S-128, Capitol
- MAY 1
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Supreme Court of the United States, the Judiciary, and the Federal Trade Commission.
S-146, Capitol
- 2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on eastern Europe.
SD-138
- MAY 2
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.
S-146, Capitol
- MAY 3
- 9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on strategic programs.
S-407, Capitol
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Bureau of Mines, all of the Department of the Interior.
S-128, Capitol
- Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the U.S. Coast Guard.
SD-138
- 10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Council on Environmental Quality, the National Space Council, and the
- Office of Science and Technology Policy.
SD-116
- MAY 4
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Resolution Trust Corporation.
SD-138
- MAY 8
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on tactical airpower.
SD-192
- 2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. military assistance.
SD-138
- MAY 10
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on land warfare.
SD-192
- Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Veterans Administration.
S-126, Capitol
- Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Aviation Administration.
SD-138
- MAY 14
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for activities of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Agriculture.
S-128, Capitol
- MAY 15
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on seapower.
SD-192
- 11:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Veterans' Affairs, Hous-

ing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

of Defense, focusing on classified programs.

S-407, Capitol

assistance, focusing on organization and accountability.

SD-138

MAY 16

11:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Veterans' Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

MAY 17

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on space programs.

S-407, Capitol

11:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Veterans' Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

MAY 22

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on the global environment.

SD-138

MAY 24

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for defense programs.

SD-192

JUNE 5

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.

SD-138

JUNE 12

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign

JUNE 19

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.

Room to be announced

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.

Room to be announced

POSTPONEMENTS

MARCH 2

8:30 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
HUD/Moderate Rehabilitation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine HUD projects under the Moderate Rehabilitation program (Section 8), focusing on the coinsurance program.

SD-628

2:00 p.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
HUD/Moderate Rehabilitation Subcommittee
To continue hearings to examine HUD projects under the Moderate Rehabilitation program (Section 8), focusing on the coinsurance program.

SD-628